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PREFACE TO THE XLVITH ANNUAL VOLUME.

(1914.)

ADDITIONS to the general statistical tables and summaries, and the inclusion of articles on matters of current interest, have increased the size of the forty-sixth annual volume by 32 pages.

Among the additions will be found statistics dealing with Housing and Town Planning, Unemployment in the United Kingdom and the United States, Labour Exchanges, Increased Cost of Living, Decreased Purchasing Power of the Pound, and Registered Friendly Societies; while the sections devoted to Banks and Banking, Weights and Measures, and Mercantile Shipping have been extended, and articles have been inserted on Land Banks, Co-operation and Co-partnership, National Health Insurance Amendment Act, Aeronautics, Cable and Wireless Telegraphy, and the provisions of the Irish Home Rule Bill. The page of Hall Marks on Plate has also been restored in response to the requests of many collectors.

The Editor has received the assistance of correspondents in all quarters of the globe, and takes this opportunity of thanking them for the suggestions that have been made concerning existing or future articles. In order that such communications may be dealt with adequately it is in the highest degree desirable that they should reach the office not later than the *last day of October*.

12 WARWICK LANE, E.C.,
LONDON.
17th November, 1913.

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DURATION OF LIGHT AND DARKNESS.

THE second column of the first page of Calendar for every month contains a small diagram showing the amount of Darkness, or of Sun or Moonlight. These small figures represent the twelve hours from 6 P.M. to 6 A.M., and have four divisions, each representing three hours. From the 7th to the 13th of Jan. 1914, there is moonlight from 6 P.M. till 6 A.M., but from the 21st to the 28th it will be seen that there is no moonlight. In the summer months the Sun comes to our aid.

THE DIAGRAMS USED ARE—












WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, 1914.

BEING THE SECOND AFTER BISSEXTILE OR LEAP YEAR, AND 4 AND 5 OF KING GEORGE V.

Common Notes for the Year 1914.

Golden Number	XV.	Ascension Day—Holy Thursday	May 21
Epact	3	Birth of Queen Mary (1867)	" 26
Solar Cycle... ..	19	Pentecost—Whit Sunday	" 31
Roman Indiction... ..	12	Union Day, South Africa	" 31
Dominical Letter	D	Birth of King George V. (1865)	June 3
Julian Period (Year of)	6627	Trinity Sunday	" 7
Wattle Day, Australia	Jan. 26	Corpus Christi	" 11
Septuagesima Sunday	Feb. 8	Birth of Prince of Wales (1894)	" 23
Ash Wednesday	" 25	Sundays after Trinity	" 24
Good Friday	April 10	Dominion Day, Canada	July 1
Easter Day (see p. 73)	" 12	Independence Day, U.S.A.	" 4
St. George's Day	" 23	First Sunday in Advent	Nov. 29
Accession of King George V.	May 6	St. Andrew's Day	" 30
Rogation Sunday... ..	" 17	Birth of Queen Alexandra (1844)	Dec. 1
		CHRISTMAS DAY—Friday	" 25

Beginnings of the Seasons, 1914.

Spring, Sun enters Aries (0° long.)	March 21 11M	Autumn, Sun enters Libra (180°)	Sept. 23 10A
Summer, " " Cancer (90°)	June 22 7M	Winter, " " Capricornus (270°)	Dec. 22 4A

The EQUINOXES occur when Spring and Autumn begin, and the SOLSTICES at Summer and Winter.

English Law Sittings, 1914.

Hilary.....	Begin Jan. 12 and end April 8	Trinity.....	Begin June 9 and end July 31
Easter.....	" April 21 " May 29	Michaelmas.....	" Oct. 12 " Dec. 21

INNS OF COURT LAW (DINING) TERMS.—Hilary begins January 11, ends January 31; Easter begins April 21, ends May 18; Trinity begins June 9, ends June 29; Michaelmas begins November 2, ends November 25. "Call Day" is the 16th day of each term.

Oxford and Cambridge Terms, 1914.

OXFORD.	Begin.	Ends.	CAMBRIDGE.	Begin.	Ends.
Lent	January 14	April 4	Lent.....	January 8	March 27
Easter.....	April 15	May 29	Easter.....	April 18	June 24
Trinity	May 30	July 11	Michaelmas	October 1	December 19
Michaelmas	October 10	December 17			

Calendar for the Year 1915.

January.					April.					July.					October.												
Su.	—	3	10	17	24	31	Su.	—	4	11	18	25	Su.	—	4	11	18	25	Su.	—	3	10	17	24	31		
M.	—	4	11	18	25	—	M.	—	5	12	19	26	M.	—	5	12	19	26	M.	—	4	11	18	25	—		
Tu.	—	5	12	19	26	—	Tu.	—	6	13	20	27	Tu.	—	6	13	20	27	Tu.	—	5	12	19	26	—		
W.	—	6	13	20	27	—	W.	—	7	14	21	28	W.	—	7	14	21	28	W.	—	6	13	20	27	—		
Th	—	7	14	21	28	—	Th.	—	1	8	15	22	29	Th.	—	1	8	15	22	Th.	—	7	14	21	28	—	
F.	1	8	15	22	29	—	F.	—	2	9	16	23	30	F.	—	2	9	16	23	F.	1	8	15	22	29	—	
S.	2	9	16	23	30	—	S.	—	3	10	17	24	—	S.	—	3	10	17	24	S.	2	9	16	23	30	—	
February.					May.					August.					November.												
Su.	—	7	14	21	28	Su.	—	2	9	16	23	30	Su.	—	1	8	15	22	29	Su.	—	7	14	21	28		
M.	—	1	8	15	22	—	M.	—	3	10	17	24	31	M.	—	2	9	16	23	30	M.	—	1	8	15	22	29
Tu.	—	2	9	16	23	—	Tu.	—	4	11	18	25	—	Tu.	—	3	10	17	24	31	Tu.	—	2	9	16	23	30
W.	—	3	10	17	24	—	W.	—	5	12	19	26	—	W.	—	4	11	18	25	—	W.	—	3	10	17	24	—
Th.	—	4	11	18	25	—	Th.	—	6	13	20	27	—	Th.	—	5	12	19	26	—	Th.	—	4	11	18	25	—
F.	—	5	12	19	26	—	F.	—	7	14	21	28	—	F.	—	6	13	20	27	—	F.	—	5	12	19	26	—
S.	—	6	13	20	27	—	S.	1	8	15	22	29	—	S.	—	7	14	21	28	—	S.	—	6	13	20	27	—
March.					June.					September.					December.												
Su.	—	7	14	21	28	Su.	—	6	13	20	27	Su.	—	5	12	19	26	Su.	—	5	12	19	26	—			
M.	—	1	8	15	22	29	M.	—	7	14	21	28	M.	—	6	13	20	27	M.	—	6	13	20	27	—		
Tu.	—	2	9	16	23	30	Tu.	—	1	8	15	22	29	Tu.	—	7	14	21	28	Tu.	—	7	14	21	28	—	
W.	—	3	10	17	24	31	W.	—	2	9	16	23	30	W.	—	1	8	15	22	29	W.	—	1	8	15	22	29
Th.	—	4	11	18	25	—	Th.	—	3	10	17	24	—	Th.	—	2	9	16	23	30	Th.	—	2	9	16	23	30
F.	—	5	12	19	26	—	F.	—	4	11	18	25	—	F.	—	3	10	17	24	—	F.	—	3	10	17	24	31
S.	—	6	13	20	27	—	S.	—	5	12	19	26	—	S.	—	4	11	18	25	—	S.	—	4	11	18	25	—

MEMORANDA FOR THE YEAR 1915.

Golden Number	...XVI.	New Year's Day (Friday) Jan. 1	Whit Sunday	May 23
Epact	...	Septuagesima Sunday	Trinity Sunday	" 30
Solar Cycle	...	Ash Wednesday	Corpus Christi	June 3
Roman Indiction	...	Good Friday	Sundays after Trinity	" 25
Dominical Letter	...	Easter Day	First Sunday in Advent	Nov. 28
Julian Period (year of)	6628	Ascension Day	Christmas Day—Thursday	Dec. 25



Fasts and Festivals.

Remarkable Days—Events

SUN'S LONGITUDE 300° 20d. 9h. A.



DAY OF			THE SUN		DAYS	
M.	Light and Dark.	W.	Rises.	Sets.	of the Year.	to end of Year.
1	☾	Th	8 8	3 58	1	364
2	☾	F	8 8	4 0	2	363
3	☾	S	8 8	4 1	3	362
4	☾	S	8 7	4 2	4	361
5	☾	M	8 7	4 3	5	360
6	☾	Tu	8 7	4 5	6	359
7	☾	W	8 6	4 6	7	358
8	☾	Th	8 6	4 8	8	357
9	☾	F	8 5	4 9	9	356
10	☾	S	8 4	4 10	10	355
11	☾	S	8 4	4 12	11	354
12	☾	M	8 4	4 13	12	353
13	☾	Tu	8 3	4 14	13	352
14	☾	W	8 3	4 15	14	351
15	☾	Th	8 2	4 17	15	350
16	☾	F	8 1	4 19	16	349
17	☾	S	8 0	4 20	17	348
18	☾	S	7 59	4 21	18	347
19	☾	M	7 59	4 22	19	346
20	☾	Tu	7 58	4 24	20	345
21	☾	W	7 57	4 26	21	344
22	☾	Th	7 56	4 28	22	343
23	☾	F	7 54	4 30	23	342
24	☾	S	7 53	4 32	24	341
25	☾	S	7 51	4 34	25	340
26	☾	M	7 50	4 36	26	339
27	☾	Tu	7 49	4 37	27	338
28	☾	W	7 47	4 39	28	337
29	☾	Th	7 46	4 40	29	336
30	☾	F	7 44	4 42	30	335
31	☾	S	7 43	4 44	31	334

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☾	First Quarter	4d. 1h. 9m.	Afternoon.
○	Full Moon	12 5 9	Morning.
☾	Last Quarter	19 0 30	Morning.
●	New Moon	26 6 34	Morning.
	Apogee	3d. 9h. A.	251,200.
	Perigee	15d. 6h. A.	228,300.
	Apogee	31d. 6h. A.	251,700.

RAIN FELL IN JANUARY, 1913.

on 21 days; total fall, 2'66 inches; above the average, 1841-9c, by 0'67 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

Jan. 1. Dog and establishment licences renewable. King's taxes due. The Parliamentary and Local Government Registers of Electors come into force. Holiday on Stock Exchange; Bank Holiday in Scotland.

- Quarter Sessions to be held this week unless otherwise fixed. 5. Dividends on Consols, &c., due.

9. Christmas Fire Insurances must be paid.

THE SUN.

Day.	After Clock.	Hrly Var. of Equa- tion at Noon.	Apparent Right Ascen- sion at Noon.	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination (Sth) at Noon.	Hrly Var. of Declination	Sidereal Time at Noon.	Mean Time at Sidereal Noon.
	M. S.		H. M. S.	S.	" "	" "	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	3 27	1'19	18 44 37	11'05	23 3 23	11'8	18 41 10	5 17 58
2	3 56	1'18	18 49 2	11'04	22 58 26	12'9	18 45 7	5 14 2
3	4 24	1'16	18 53 27	11'02	22 53 2	14'1	18 49 3	5 10 6
4	4 51	1'15	18 57 51	11'01	22 47 11	15'2	18 53 0	5 6 10
5	5 19	1'13	19 2 15	10'99	22 40 53	16'3	18 56 56	5 2 14
6	5 46	1'11	19 6 39	10'97	22 34 7	17'5	19 0 53	4 58 18
7	6 12	1'09	19 11 1	10'95	22 26 55	18'6	19 4 50	4 54 22
8	6 38	1'07	19 15 24	10'93	22 19 17	19'7	19 8 46	4 50 26
9	7 3	1'04	19 19 46	10'90	22 11 12	20'8	19 12 43	4 46 30
10	7 28	1'02	19 24 7	10'88	22 2 41	21'8	19 16 39	4 42 34
11	7 52	1'00	19 28 28	10'86	21 53 45	22'9	19 20 36	4 38 38
12	8 16	0'97	19 32 48	10'83	21 44 23	24'0	19 24 32	4 34 43
13	8 39	0'95	19 37 8	10'81	21 34 35	25'0	19 28 29	4 30 47
14	9 1	0'92	19 41 27	10'78	21 24 23	26'0	19 32 25	4 26 51
15	9 23	0'89	19 45 45	10'75	21 13 46	27'1	19 36 22	4 22 55
16	9 44	0'87	19 50 3	10'73	21 2 44	28'1	19 40 19	4 18 59
17	10 5	0'84	19 54 20	10'70	20 51 18	29'1	19 44 15	4 15 3
18	10 24	0'81	19 58 36	10'67	20 39 29	30'1	19 48 12	4 11 7
19	10 43	0'78	20 2 52	10'64	20 27 16	31'1	19 52 8	4 7 11
20	11 2	0'75	20 7 7	10'61	20 14 39	32'0	19 56 5	4 3 15
21	11 19	0'72	20 11 21	10'58	20 1 40	33'0	20 0 1	3 59 19
22	11 36	0'69	20 15 34	10'55	19 48 18	33'9	20 3 58	3 55 23
23	11 53	0'66	20 19 47	10'52	19 34 34	34'8	20 7 54	3 51 28
24	12 8	0'63	20 23 59	10'48	19 20 28	35'7	20 11 51	3 47 32
25	12 23	0'59	20 28 10	10'45	19 6 1	36'6	20 15 48	3 43 36
26	12 36	0'56	20 32 21	10'42	18 51 13	37'5	20 19 44	3 39 40
27	12 49	0'53	20 36 30	10'38	18 36 4	38'3	20 23 41	3 35 44
28	13 2	0'49	20 40 39	10'35	18 20 34	39'1	20 27 37	3 31 48
29	13 13	0'46	20 44 47	10'31	18 4 45	40'0	20 31 34	3 27 52
30	13 23	0'42	20 48 54	10'28	17 48 37	40'8	20 35 30	3 23 56
31	13 33	0'39	20 53 0	10'25	17 32 9	41'5	20 39 27	3 20 0

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, JANUARY, 1913.

Day.	TEMPERATURE.			BAROM.	WIND.		RAIN- FALL.	SUN- SHINE.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mo. 1841-1905.		Direction.	Pressure.		
	°	°	°	inches.		lbs. 100.	inch.	hours.
1	47'3	39'2	38'6	29'739	SW	1'8	'01	0'4
2	48'7	32'1	'4	29'767	SSW	0'5	'07	4'6
3	48'8	37'3	'3	29'715	SSW	4'6	'01	1'5
4	50'4	46'0	'3	29'722	SSW	5'0	'01	0'2
5	51'4	36'2	'2	29'718	SSW	9'2	'14	...
6	48'1	36'2	'1	29'907	SW	1'3	'31	2'5
7	50'5	43'1	'0	29'933	SW	3'9	...	2'4
8	46'8	41'1	37'9	29'812	SSE	2'0	...	1'7
9	48'0	39'3	'9	29'785	SE	2'0	...	4'7
10	39'5	33'9	'9	29'794	ESE	1'8	...	...
11	43'0	33'1	'9	29'429	SE	4'5	'21	...
12	43'0	32'0	'9	29'555	W	4'6	'05	4'6
13	36'0	26'2	38'0	29'624	V'ble	2'0	'06	0'8
14	42'0	30'6	'0	29'526	V'ble	1'2	...	0'9
15	48'1	37'1	'1	29'226	S	5'3	'22	3'2
16	46'3	34'1	'3	29'264	SSW	3'5	'26	4'1
17	45'1	35'7	'5	29'313	W	2'0	'07	1'9
18	45'9	31'3	'6	29'527	WSW	1'6	...	2'3
19	45'9	32'1	'7	29'460	SSW	4'5	'14	...
20	48'0	39'9	'8	28'995	SW	3'3	'14	1'6
21	42'3	36'1	'8	29'300	NNW	7'1	'03	...
22	38'5	32'0	'8	29'896	V'ble	1'8	'27	...
23	52'1	37'0	'9	29'674	WSW	6'5	'11	...
24	50'6	46'1	'9	29'577	SW	6'9	...	...
25	50'8	37'3	39'1	29'715	V'ble	3'0	'01	0'6
26	43'1	28'3	'3	30'152	ESE	0'8	...	5'1
27	42'3	28'1	'5	29'822	SE	0'2	...	4'5
28	44'3	34'6	'6	29'712	ESE	0'3	'18	...
29	44'1	40'2	'7	29'656	Calm	0'0	'06	...
30	49'3	41'1	'7	29'455	SW	0'0	'20	...
31	50'2	35'9	'7	29'370	W	11'0	'11	7'0
Mo.	46'1	35'9	38'6	29'619				
				Sum		2'56	54'6	

MEMORANDA.

1. Lamps to be lighted		(4.58)
2.		(5.0)
3.		(5.1)
4.		(5.2)
5.		(5.3)
6.		(5.5)
7.		(5.6)
8.		(5.8)
9.		(5.9)
10.		(5.10)
11.		(5.12)
12.		(5.13)
13.		(5.14)
14.		(5.15)
15.		(5.17)
16.		(5.19)
17.		(5.20)
18.		(5.21)
19.		(5.22)
20.		(5.24)
21.		(5.26)
22.		(5.28)
23.		(5.30)
24.		(5.32)
25.		(5.34)
26.		(5.36)
27.		(5.37)
28.		(5.39)
29.		(5.40)
30.		(5.42)
31.		(5.44)

THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises Morning.		Sets Afternoon.	Souths Afternoon.		Right Ascension at Noon.			Declination at Noon.	Horizontal Parallax at Noon.	Semidiameter at Noon.	Age at Noon.
	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	S.					D. P.
1	10	48	9	32	4	3	22 37 6	9	40	25 54	42 14 56	4 21
2	10	58	10	41	4	42	23 19 55	4	7	14 58	54 23 14	5 21
3	11	6	11	52	5	21	0 1 43	1	31	6 54	14 14 48	6 21
4	11	16	mm.		6	0	43 36	7	5	25 54	16 14 49	7 21
5	11	28	1	1	6	41	1 26 40	12	26	39 54	28 14 52	8 21
6	11	41	2	12	7	25	2 12 0	17	24	29 54	50 14 58	9 21
7	11	57	3	29	8	12	3 0 32	21	46	7 55	21 15	7 10 21
8	aft.	4	46		9	4	3 53 0	25	15	36 56	0 15 17	11 21
9	0	56	6	10	10	0	4 49 31	27	34	34 56	43 15 29	12 21
10	1	48	7	10	10	59	5 49 18	28	25	3 57	28 15 41	13 21
11	2	57	8	5	11	59	6 50 42	27	34	32 58	10 15 53	14 21
12	4	20	8	45	mm.		7 51 41	25	0	42 58	47 16	3 15 21
13	5	51	9	12	0	57	8 50 32	53	1	59	15 16 10	16 21
14	7	22	9	31	1	53	9 46 29	15	30	2 59	33 16 15	17 21
15	8	48	9	47	2	45	10 39 40	9	14	55 59	41 16 17	18 21
16	10	15	9	59	3	34	11 30 55	2	31	36 59	39 16 17	19 21
17	11	40	10	11	4	22	12 21 22	4	17	10 59	29 16 14	20 21
18	mm.		10	26	5	11	13 12 16	10	50	6 59	12 16 10	21 21
19	1	6	10	40	6	0	14 4 44	16	46	54 58	52 16	4 22 21
20	2	34	10	59	6	52	14 59 38	21	47	49 58	29 15 58	23 21
21	4	2	11	26	7	48	17 57 14	25	34	6 58	4 15 51	24 21
22	5	23	aft.		8	45	16 57 1	27	50	10 57	37 15 44	25 21
23	6	32	0	56	9	44	17 57 32	28	27	0 57	10 15 36	26 21
24	7	23	2	5	10	42	18 56 56	27	25	6 56	41 15 28	27 21
25	8	0	3	22	11	37	19 53 35	24	54	32 56	11 15 20	28 21
26	8	24	4	43	aft.		20 46 33	21	11	50 55	42 15 12	0 5
27	8	41	6	0	1	14	21 35 46	16	35	46 55	14 15 5	1 5
28	8	53	7	14	1	57	22 21 45	11	23	59 54	49 14 58	2 5
29	9	5	8	26	2	38	23 5 21	5	51	40 54	29 14 52	3 5
30	9	13	9	36	3	17	23 47 31	0	11	16 54	15 14 48	4 5
31	9	23	10	45	3	56	0 29 19	5	26	44 54	8 14 47	5 5

Owing to Jupiter's nearness to the Sun, the Satellites will not be visible in the month of January.

ECLIPSES, OCCULTATIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

January 1. Day breaks at 6h. 2m. morn., and Twilight ends at 6h. 4m. aft., the length of the Day being 7h. 50m.

Jan. 5. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1m. 10' 78".

Jan. 9. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon, 9h. 41m. morn. 12 6' 47' S.

Jan. 9. Occultation of B.A.C. 1648; magnitude 6.4. See p. 80.

Jan. 10. Occultation of B.A.C. 1746; magnitude 6.5. See p. 80.

Jan. 11. Mars in conjunction with the Moon, 1h. 49m. aft. 0° 34' S.

Jan. 12. Occultation of κ Geminorum; magnitude 3.6. See p. 80.

Jan. 12. Occultation of B.D. + 23° 19' 13; magnitude 6.4. See p. 80.

Jan. 15. Occultation of 45 Leonis; magnitude 5.8. See p. 80.

Jan. 15. Occultation of ρ Leonis; magnitude 3.8. See p. 80.

Jan. 16. Occultation of B.A.C. 4054; magnitude 6.4. See p. 80.

Jan. 20. Occultation of B.A.C. 4867; magnitude 6.4. See p. 80.

Jan. 20. Occultation of B.A.C. 4879; magnitude 6.1. See p. 80.

Jan. 20. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1m. 9' 48".

Jan. 22. Mercury and Jupiter in conjunction, 1h. 54m. aft. ♀ 1° 40' S.

Jan. 25. Venus and Jupiter in conjunction, 6h. 32m. aft. ♀ 0° 33' S.

Jan. 25. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon, 8h. 43m. aft. ♀ 3° 22' N.

Jan. 25. Venus in conjunction with the Moon, 8h. 54m. aft. ♀ 2° 48' N.

Jan. 26. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon, 7h. 15m. morn. ♀ 1° 15' N.

Jan. 26. Uranus in conjunction with the Moon, 9h. 0m. morn. ♀ 2° 44' N.

Jan. 26. Mercury and Uranus in conjunction, 8h. 21m. aft. ♀ 1° 32' S.

Jan. 31. Venus and Uranus in conjunction, 3h. 36m. morn. ♀ 0° 30' S.

Jan. 31. Occultation of 62 Piscium; magnitude 6.1. See p. 80.

Jan. 31. Occultation of 8 Piscium; magnitude 4.6. See p. 80.

In this month the Mornings increase 25m., and the Afternoons 46m.

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS AT MEAN NOON.

	♂ MERCURY.			♀ VENUS.			♂ MARS.			♂ JUPITER.			♂ SATURN.		
D.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.
1	17	44	45	18	1	30	7	12	52	19	49	14	4	46	1
6	18	18	6	18	28	57	7	4	6	19	54	8	4	44	38
11	18	52	18	18	55	20	6	55	28	19	59	4	4	43	23
16	19	27	8	19	23	32	6	47	26	20	4	1	4	42	17
21	20	2	22	19	50	27	6	40	19	20	8	57	4	41	22
26	20	37	47	20	16	59	6	34	27	20	13	52	4	40	37
31	21	13	6	20	43	4	6	29	59	20	18	46	4	40	3

APPARENT DECLINATION OF THE ABOVE PLANETS.

D.	♂ MERCURY.	♀ VENUS.	♂ MARS.	♂ JUPITER.	♂ SATURN.	
D.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	
1	23 45	58° 23	28 38° 26	16 8n	0 21 26 22° 20	40 40 27n
6	24 17	30 23	30 47	26 36	29 21 13 45	20 38 54
11	24 16	53 23	14 45	26 52	12 21 0 33	20 37 38
16	23 41	41 22	40 47	27 3	1 20 46 46	20 36 41
21	22 29	59 21	49 27	27 9	6 20 32 27	20 36 5
26	20 40	25 20	41 39	27 11	5 20 17 37	20 35 50
31	18 12	26° 19	18 32° 27	9 41n	20 2 21° 20	35 58n

HORIZONTAL EQUATORIAL PARALLAX OF SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀
D.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	9 0	6 4	5 2	14 1	1 5	1 1
15	8 9	6 2	5 2	13 7	1 4	1 1
25	8 9	6 2	5 2	12 8	1 4	1 1

SEMDIAMETER OF SUN AND PLANETS.

♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀
H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
16 18	2 4	5 0	7 5	15 0	9 4
16 17	2 3	5 0	7 3	14 9	9 3
16 16	2 4	4 9	6 8	14 9	9 2

Day of		Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—																											
Month.	Week.	LONDON BRIDGE				LIVERPOOL.				BRISTOL.				HULL.				GREENOCK.				LEITH.				DUBLIN (Bar).			
		Morn.		After.		Morn.		After.		Morn.		After.		Morn.		After.		Morn.		After.		Morn.		After.					
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.			
1	Th	4 52	5 10	2 4	2 23	10 12	10 28	9 9	9 28	3 4	3 22	5 39	5 59	1 52	2 11														
2	F	5 28	5 46	2 43	3 2	10 44	10 59	9 46	10 5	3 39	3 57	6 18	6 38	2 30	2 49														
3	S	6 5	6 25	3 21	3 42	11 14	11 30	10 24	10 43	4 15	4 34	6 58	7 18	3 9	3 29														
4	S	6 45	7 5	4 5	4 29	11 47	...	11 2	11 22	4 53	5 13	7 39	8 2	3 50	4 14														
5	M	7 27	7 51	4 56	5 24	0 8	0 35	11 44	...	5 36	6 1	8 26	8 52	4 40	5 7														
6	Tu	8 17	8 46	5 53	6 24	1 3	1 36	0 8	0 36	6 29	7 0	9 20	9 52	5 36	6 6														
7	W	9 19	9 56	6 57	7 30	2 13	2 53	1 12	1 55	7 34	8 9	10 24	10 57	6 37	7 9														
8	Th	10 32	11 6	8 3	8 34	3 31	4 7	2 36	3 14	8 44	9 18	11 30	...	7 41	8 13														
9	F	11 39	...	9 4	9 32	4 41	5 12	3 49	4 20	9 49	10 18	0 2	0 33	8 44	9 14														
10	S	0 10	0 38	9 57	10 20	5 41	6 7	4 47	5 9	10 45	11 10	1 0	1 24	9 41	10 6														
11	S	1 4	1 28	10 41	11 2	6 32	6 56	5 30	5 52	11 35	11 59	1 47	2 9	10 28	10 49														
12	M	1 51	2 14	11 24	11 46	7 20	7 42	6 15	6 37	...	0 23	2 31	2 53	11 10	11 30														
13	Tu	2 35	2 56	...	0 7	8 3	8 24	6 59	7 21	0 46	1 8	3 15	3 37	11 51	...														
14	W	3 17	3 38	0 29	0 50	8 45	9 5	7 42	8 2	1 31	1 53	4 0	4 23	0 13	0 35														
15	Th	3 59	4 21	1 11	1 32	9 25	9 45	8 21	8 41	2 14	2 35	4 45	5 7	0 57	1 19														
16	F	4 43	5 4	1 53	2 14	10 5	10 25	9 1	9 22	2 56	3 17	5 29	5 52	1 42	2 5														
17	S	5 25	5 46	2 36	2 59	10 44	11 3	9 44	10 7	3 38	3 59	6 15	6 39	2 28	2 51														
18	S	6 9	6 32	3 22	3 47	11 22	11 42	10 30	10 54	4 21	4 44	7 3	7 29	3 15	3 39														
19	M	6 55	7 20	4 15	4 45	...	0 3	11 18	11 43	5 8	5 33	7 55	8 23	4 5	4 35														
20	Tu	7 47	8 16	5 17	5 51	0 29	1 1	...	0 10	6 2	6 34	8 53	9 25	5 7	5 40														
21	W	8 48	9 26	6 27	7 6	1 39	2 22	0 41	1 22	7 10	7 49	10 1	10 39	6 15	6 52														
22	Th	10 8	10 52	7 45	8 23	3 9	3 55	2 12	3 1	8 31	9 13	11 18	11 56	7 30	8 9														
23	F	11 33	...	9 0	9 35	4 37	5 15	3 45	4 23	9 52	10 26	...	0 36	8 47	9 21														
24	S	0 12	0 46	10 4	10 29	5 48	6 17	4 54	5 18	10 55	11 21	1 8	1 34	9 51	10 17														
25	S	1 14	1 40	10 52	11 14	6 43	7 7	5 41	6 3	11 46	...	1 58	2 20	10 39	10 59														
26	M	2 4	2 26	11 35	11 56	7 31	7 52	6 26	6 48	0 10	0 33	2 42	3 3	11 19	11 38														
27	Tu	2 46	3 4	...	0 16	8 11	8 30	7 8	7 28	0 54	1 14	3 23	3 43	11 57	...														
28	W	3 22	3 39	0 35	0 52	8 47	9 3	7 46	8 1	1 33	1 50	4 2	4 20	0 15	0 33														
29	Th	3 56	4 12	1 8	1 24	9 18	9 33	8 15	8 29	2 6	2 22	4 37	4 54	0 50	1 6														
30	F	4 28	4 44	1 40	1 55	9 48	10 3	8 44	8 59	2 37	2 53	5 10	5 26	1 22	1 39														
31	S	4 59	5 14	2 11	2 27	10 17	10 30	9 14	9 28	3 8	3 22	5 42	5 58	1 55	2 10														

	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. ft.
Springs rise	20 9	26 3	33 1	20 10	9 9	16 4	12 to 14
Neaps „	17 4	20 0	22 7	16 4	8 2	12 7	9 to 11

RISEING, SOUTHING, AND SETTING OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days.

MERCURY ♀				VENUS ♀				MARS ♂				JUPITER ♃				SATURN ♄			
Rises	Souths	Sets		Rises	Souths	Sets		Rises	Souths	Sets		Rises	Souths	Sets		Rises	Souths	Sets	
D. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.		D. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.		D. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.		D. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.		D. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
7 13M	11 3M	2 53A		7 28M	11 20M	3 12A		3 51A	0 34M	9 12M		9 2M	1 8A	5 14A		2 5A	10 3A	6 5M	
8 7 36M	11 23M	3 10A		7 38M	11 31M	3 24A		3 6A	11 49A	8 38M		8 39M	0 47A	4 55A		1 37A	9 34A	5 35M	
15 7 54M	11 44M	3 34A		7 45M	11 42M	3 39A		2 25A	11 10A	8 1M		8 17M	0 27A	4 37A		1 8A	9 5A	5 6M	
22 8 4M	0 6A	4 8A		7 47M	11 52M	3 57A		1 46A	10 33A	7 25M		7 55M	0 6A	4 37A		0 39A	8 36A	4 37M	
29 8 8M	0 28A	4 48A		7 45M	0 1A	4 17A		1 11A	9 58A	6 50M		7 31M	11 45M	3 59A		0 10A	8 7A	4 8M	

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE POLE STAR.

R. A.			DECL. N.		
D.	H. M.	S.	°	'	"
1	1 28	37 9	88	51	13
10	1 28	29 2	88	51	13
19	1 28	19 2	88	51	14
28	1 28	9 7	88	51	14

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.
☿ MERCURY is a morning star to the middle of the month, rising S.E.; an evening star at the end of the month, setting S.W. by W.
♀ VENUS is a morning star, rising S.E.; near the end of the month rises with the Sun.
♂ MARS rises early in the afternoon in the N.E.
♃ JUPITER is an evening star, setting S.W. by W.; after the middle of the month will be too near the Sun for observation.
♄ SATURN rises early in the afternoon N.E. by E.

In the early part of the month the constellations Camelopardalis, Lynx, Gemini, Monoceros, and Canis Major are on the meridian about midnight. In Gemini there is a fine compressed cluster of small stars, crowded together, nearly midway between γ and ζ Geminorum. It can be best observed on the nights immediately before and after the 25th. There is a very fine cluster in Canis Major, in R.A. 6h. 43m. and Decl. 20° 39' S., 4° South of Sirius. With a very small astronomical telescope the individual stars can be easily distinguished; and with a low-power eye-piece, on the larger instruments, the field appears full of stars of various magnitudes. Neptune and Juno can be well observed in this month. See p. 82.

DAY OF			Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events. SUN'S LONGITUDE 330° $\times$ 19d. 11h. M.	THE SUN		DAYS	
M.	Light and Dark.	W.		Rises.	Sets.	of the Year	to end of Year.
				H. M.	H. M.		
1	☾	S	4th Sunday after Epiphany.	7 42	4 46	32	333
2	☾	M	Purification. Candlemas. Scottish Qr. Day.	7 40	4 48	33	332
3	☾	Tu	St. Blaize. Ld. Salisbury b. 1830; d. 22 Aug. '03.	7 38	4 50	34	331
4	☾	W	George Herbert died, 1633; born 3 Apr. 1593.	7 36	4 52	35	330
5	☾	Th	St. Agatha. Guadeloupe captured, 1810.	7 35	4 53	36	329
6	☾	F	Sir Henry Irving born, 1838; d. 13 Oct. 1905.	7 33	4 55	37	328
7	☾	S	Lon. & Dov. Ry. op'd. 1844. C. Dickens b. 1812.	7 32	4 56	38	327
8	☾	S	Septuagesima Sunday. Half Quarter Day.	7 30	4 58	39	326
9	☾	M	Field Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood, F.C., b. 1838.	7 28	5 0	40	325
10	☾	Tu	Sobraon, 1846. Charles Lamb born, 1775.	7 26	5 2	41	324
11	☾	W	Thomas Alva Edison born, 1847.	7 24	5 4	42	323
12	☾	Th	Custom House burnt, 1814. Pr. Lincoln b. 1809.	7 22	5 6	43	322
13	☾	F	Trial of Warren Hastings commenced, 1788.	7 21	5 7	44	321
14	☾	S	St. Valentine. St. Vincent, 1797.	7 19	5 9	45	320
15	☾	S	Sexagesima Sun. U.S.S. Maine destroyed, 1898.	7 17	5 11	46	319
16	☾	M	Lindley Murray, grammarian, died, 1826.	7 15	5 13	47	318
17	☾	Tu	Meeanee, 1845. Molière d. 1673. Heine d. 1856.	7 13	5 15	48	317
18	☾	W	Jefferson Davis inaug. Pres. of Conf. States, '61.	7 11	5 17	49	316
19	☾	Th	Edgar A. Poe b. 1809. Adelina Patti b. 1843.	7 9	5 19	50	315
20	☾	F	Saragossa, 1809. H.R.H. Princess Royal b. '67.	7 8	5 20	51	314
21	☾	S	Guzerat, 1849. Cardinal Newman born, 1801.	7 6	5 22	52	313
22	☾	S	Quinquagesima Sunday. Shrove Sunday.	7 4	5 24	53	312
23	☾	M	Martinique captured, 1809.	7 1	5 26	54	311
24	☾	Tu	St. Matthias, Apostle and Martyr. Shrove Tu.	6 58	5 28	55	310
25	☾	W	Ash Wednesday. Sir Christopher Wren d. 1723.	6 56	5 29	56	309
26	☾	Th	Birkenhead lost, 1852. Earl Cromer b., 1841.	6 54	5 31	57	308
27	☾	F	Majuba, 1881. Paardeberg, 1900.	6 53	5 33	58	307
28	☾	S	Relief of Ladysmith, 1900.	6 51	5 35	59	306

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☾ First Quarter	3d.	10h.	33m.	Morning.
○ Full Moon	10	5	35	Afternoon.
☾ Last Quarter	17	9	23	Morning.
● New Moon	25	0	2	Morning.
Perigee	12d.	2h.	A. 224,800.	
Apogee	28d.	9h.	M. 252,300.	

IRONMASTERS' QUARTERLY MEETINGS. 1914

	Jan.	April.	July.	Oct.
Walsall	6	7	7	6
Wolverhampton ..	7	8	8	7
Birmingham	8	9	9	8
Stourbridge	9	10	10	9
Dudley	10	11	11	10

MONTHLY NOTES.

Feb. 1. Copies of Registers of Voters to be sent to Secretary of State within three weeks.

12. Scottish general salmon-fishing begins.

15. Old Candlemas.

19. Notice of Election of Borough Auditors to be published. Nominations must be delivered by the 20th.

22. Washington's Birthday, General Holiday, U.S.A.

28. Hare-hunting ends.

RAIN FELL IN FEBRUARY, 1913, on 11 days; total fall, 0.80 inch; below the average, 1841-90, by 0.68 inch.

THE SUN.

Day.	After Clock.	Hrly Var. of Equ. of Time.		Apparent Right Ascension at Noon.		Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination (Sth.) at Noon.		Hrly Var. of Declination	Sidereal Time at Noon.	Mean Time at Sidereal Noon.	
		M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.		° ' "	° ' "		H. M. S.	H. M. S.	
1	13 42	0'35		20 57 6	10'21		17 15 23	42'3		20 43 23	3 16 4	
2	13 50	0'32		21 1 10	10'18		16 58 19	43'1		20 47 20	3 12 8	
3	13 57	0'28		21 5 14	10'14		16 40 57	43'8		20 51 17	3 8 12	
4	14 4	0'25		21 9 17	10'11		16 23 18	44'5		20 55 13	3 4 17	
5	14 9	0'21		21 13 19	10'07		16 5 22	45'2		20 59 10	3 0 21	
6	14 14	0'18		21 17 20	10'04		15 47 9	45'9		21 3 6	2 56 25	
7	14 18	0'14		21 21 21	10'00		15 28 40	46'5		21 7 3	2 52 29	
8	14 21	0'11		21 25 20	9'97		15 9 56	47'2		21 10 59	2 48 33	
9	14 23	0'08		21 29 19	9'93		14 50 56	47'8		21 14 56	2 44 37	
10	14 25	0'04		21 33 17	9'90		14 31 41	48'4		21 18 52	2 40 41	
11	14 25	0'01		21 37 14	9'87		14 12 12	49'0		21 22 49	2 36 45	
12	14 25	0'02		21 41 11	9'84		13 52 29	49'6		21 26 46	2 32 49	
13	14 24	0'05		21 45 6	9'81		13 32 34	50'2		21 30 42	2 28 53	
14	14 23	0'08		21 49 1	9'77		13 12 22	50'7		21 34 39	2 24 57	
15	14 20	0'11		21 52 56	9'74		12 51 58	51'2		21 38 35	2 21 2	
16	14 17	0'14		21 56 49	9'72		12 31 22	51'8		21 42 32	2 17 6	
17	14 14	0'17		22 0 42	9'69		12 10 34	52'3		21 46 28	2 13 10	
18	14 9	0'20		22 4 34	9'66		11 49 34	52'7		21 50 25	2 9 14	
19	14 4	0'23		22 8 26	9'63		11 28 23	53'2		21 54 21	2 5 18	
20	13 58	0'25		22 12 16	9'60		11 7 1	53'6		21 58 18	2 1 22	
21	13 52	0'28		22 16 7	9'58		10 45 29	54'1		22 2 15	1 57 26	
22	13 45	0'31		22 19 56	9'55		10 23 46	54'5		22 6 11	1 53 30	
23	13 37	0'33		22 23 45	9'52		10 1 54	54'9		22 10 8	1 49 34	
24	13 29	0'36		22 27 33	9'50		9 39 52	55'2		22 14 4	1 45 38	
25	13 20	0'38		22 31 21	9'47		9 17 42	55'6		22 18 1	1 41 42	
26	13 10	0'41		22 35 8	9'45		8 55 23	55'9		22 21 57	1 37 47	
27	13 0	0'43		22 38 54	9'42		8 32 57	56'3		22 25 54	1 33 51	
28	12 50	0'46		22 42 40	9'40		8 10 23	56'6		22 29 50	1 29 55	

MEMORANDA.

1. S. Lamps to be lighted (5.46)	
2. (5.48)	
3. (5.50)	
4. (5.52)	
5. (5.53)	
6. (5.55)	
7. (5.56)	
8. S. (5.58)	
9. (6.0)	
10. (6.2)	
11. (6.4)	
12. (6.6)	
13. (6.7)	
14. (6.9)	
15. S. (6.11)	
16. (6.13)	
17. (6.15)	
18. (6.17)	
19. (6.19)	
20. (6.10)	
21. (6.12)	
22. S. (6.14)	
23. (6.16)	
24. (6.18)	
25. (6.20)	
26. (6.22)	
27. (6.24)	
28. (6.26)	

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, FEBRUARY, 1913.

Day.	TEMPERATURE.			BAROM. Mean.	WIND.		RAIN-FALL.	SUN-SHINE
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mo. 1841-1905		Direction.	Pressure		
	°	°	°	inches.*	V'ble	lbs. 1'6	inch.	hours.
1	44'1	35'1	39'6	29'434	SW	8'6	'18	0'8
2	45'8	33'3	'5	29'579	W	8'0	...	0'4
3	52'3	45'7	'5	29'892	WSW	5'1	...	1'3
4	55'0	44'5	'5	30'075	SW	3'3	...	...
5	48'3	43'9	'6	29'826	SW	5'1	'01	0'5
6	52'2	39'9	'6	29'770	SW	20'0	'07	...
7	52'6	44'4	'5	29'745	W	9'9	...	6'3
8	49'3	41'1	'3	30'225	SW	6'6	'07	...
9	52'0	43'2	'1	30'231	SW	0'1	'05	2'1
10	53'5	38'7	38'9	30'261	Calm	0'0	...	3'6
11	53'2	32'1	'8	30'396	Calm	0'0	...	...
12	48'0	30'2	'8	30'484	WSW	0'1	...	...
13	42'0	34'4	39'0	30'354	NNE	0'6	...	...
14	38'2	30'2	'3	30'245	ENE	0'2	'07	...
15	39'8	35'4	'4	30'048	E	3'3	...	6'7
16	46'0	33'1	'5	30'060	ENE	7'7	'02	0'1
17	42'0	32'9	'6	29'996	E	13'0	...	7'0
18	38'4	32'1	'5	29'971	ENE	7'3	...	6'7
19	40'0	28'9	'5	29'939	ENE	4'6	...	0'4
20	36'2	31'1	'5	29'936	ENE	6'2	...	2'6
21	43'3	33'1	'3	30'153	ESE	1'2	'02	2'7
22	42'1	27'8	'7	30'288	SSE	2'5	...	8'0
23	48'3	24'2	'8	30'111	S	2'3	...	2'9
24	48'6	29'2	40'0	29'741	S	3'0	...	1'9
25	49'0	36'1	'1	29'652	S	0'2	'05	1'7
26	53'0	41'1	'2	29'367	NNW	5'5	'03	2'0
27	52'0	38'1	'3	29'638	NNE	3'7	...	0'4
28	42'0	36'8	'3	30'076				
Mn	46'7	35'6	39'5	29'989			Sum 0'80	58'1

* The Meteorological observations throughout the Almanack are those recorded at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich. They include the highest and lowest readings of the *Thermometer*, with the average for 65 years; the mean of *Barometer* at a height of 159 feet above the mean level of the sea; the daily *Rainfall*, the daily *Sunshine* and the daily general direction and maximum force of the *Wind*.

THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises Morning.	Sets Afternoon.	Souths Afternoon.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Declination at Noon.	Horizontal Parallax at Noon.	Semi-diameter at Noon.	Age at Noon.
H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	D. H.
1	9 34	11 55	4 36	1 11 44	10 52 49	54 11 14	47 6	5
2	9 45	12 00	5 18	1 55 49	15 57 20	54 24 14	51 7	5
3	10 0	1 10	6 3	2 42 31	20 29 13	54 47 14	57 8	5
4	10 20	2 24	6 51	3 32 40	24 15 6	55 20 15	6 9	5
5	10 49	3 39	7 45	4 26 42	26 59 4	56 2 15	18 10	5
6	11 30	4 52	8 41	5 24 23	23 56 56	51 15 31	11 5	5
7	aft.	5 52	9 41	6 24 39	28 14 32	57 44 15	45 12	5
8	1 49	6 40	10 40	7 25 46	26 22 24	58 37 16	0 13	5
9	3 17	7 12	11 38	8 25 56	22 49 24	59 25 16	13 14	5
10	4 49	7 36	min.	9 23 56	17 48 18	60 3 16	23 15	5
11	6 21	7 51	0 32	10 19 25	11 40 2	60 28 16	30 16	5
12	7 50	8 5	1 24	11 12 51	4 50 20	60 37 16	33 17	5
13	9 20	8 20	2 15	12 5 10	2 15 45	60 30 16	31 18	5
14	10 49	8 32	3 5	12 57 29	9 9 26	60 10 16	25 19	5
15	min.	8 47	3 56	13 50 54	15 28 59	59 39 16	17 20	5
16	0 19	9 5	4 48	14 46 16	20 51 52	59 3 16	7 21	5
17	1 49	9 28	5 43	15 43 54	24 59 4	58 43 15	56 22	5
18	3 17	10 2	6 41	16 43 23	27 35 52	57 43 15	45 23	5
19	4 27	10 50	7 39	17 42 30	23 34 1	57 6 15	35 24	5
20	5 23	11 54	8 37	18 42 37	27 54 21	56 3 15	25 25	5
21	6 2	aft.	9 32	19 39 12	25 45 15	55 59 15	17 26	5
22	6 28	2 27	10 23	20 32 22	21 34 55	55 31 15	9 27	5
23	6 47	3 44	11 10	21 22 0	18 0 23	55 6 15	2 28	5
24	7 1	4 59	11 54	22 8 12	58 32 54	54 14 14	56 29	5
25	7 13	6 12	aft.	22 52 25	7 31 6	54 26 14	51 0	12
26	7 23	7 23	1 15	23 34 52	1 51 12	54 12 14	48 1	12
27	7 31	8 33	1 54	0 16 41	3 49 44	54 3 14	45 2	12
28	7 42	9 41	2 33	0 58 50	9 21 14	54 1 14	44 3	12

Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 6h. 30m. A.M.

Owing to Jupiter's nearness to the Sun, the Satellites will not be visible till the 22nd.

ECLIPSES, OCCULTATIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

February 1. Day breaks at 5h. 52m. morn., and Twilight ends at 6h. 46m. aft., the length of the day being 9h. 4m.

Feb. 3. Occultation of ϵ Arietis; magnitude 4.6. See p. 80.

Feb. 4. Venus at greatest distance from the Sun, 7h. morn.

Feb. 5. Mean time of Sun's semi-diameter passing the meridian, 1m. 7.6s.

Feb. 5. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon, 5h. 32m. aft. h 6° 50' 8.

Feb. 6. Occultation of B.A.C. 1348; magnitude 5.6. See p. 80.

Feb. 7. Mars in conjunction with the Moon, oh. 39m. aft. δ 1° 9' S.

Feb. 8. Neptune in conjunction with the Moon, 10h. 38m. aft. λ 4° 31' S.

Feb. 11. Occultation of Regulus; magnitude 1.3. See p. 80.

Feb. 12. Occultation of ζ Leonis; magnitude 6.1. See p. 80.

Feb. 12. Saturn stationary, 4h. morn.

Feb. 13. Mars stationary, 1h. morn.

Feb. 18. Occultation of τ Scorpii; magnitude 2.9. See p. 80.

Feb. 20. Mean time of Sun's semi-diameter passing the meridian, 1m. 6.0s.

Feb. 22. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon, 3h. 30m. aft. λ 2° 56' N.

Feb. 22. Mercury at greatest elongation ($18^{\circ} 6'$) East, 6h. aft.

Feb. 22. Uranus in conjunction with the Moon, 6h. 41m. aft. λ 2° 39' N.

Feb. 24-25. An Annular Eclipse of the Sun, invisible at Greenwich. See p. 78.

Feb. 25. Venus in conjunction with the Moon, 8h. 1m. morn. γ 1° 1' S.

Feb. 26. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon, oh. om. aft. γ 1° 36' N.

Feb. 28. Mercury stationary, 8h. aft.

In this month the Mornings increase 51m., and the Afternoons 49m.

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS AT MEAN NOON.

	♿ MERCURY.			♀ VENUS.			♂ MARS.			♃ JUPITER.			♄ SATURN.		
D.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.
5	21	47	58	21	8	39	6	27	2	20	23	38	4	39	41
10	22	21	36	21	33	43	6	25	35	20	28	26	4	39	31
15	22	52	29	21	58	16	6	25	34	20	33	11	4	39	33
20	23	17	44	22	22	21	6	26	53	20	37	51	4	39	47
25	23	33	15	22	46	2	6	29	26	20	42	27	4	40	13

APPARENT DECLINATION OF THE ABOVE PLANETS.

D.	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"
5	15	7	8S	17	41	25S	7	5	43N	19	46	41S	20	36	30N
10	11	29	23	15	51	49	16	59	52	19	30	41	20	37	26
15	7	32	8	13	51	13	26	52	37	19	14	25	20	38	45
20	3	42	12	11	41	13	26	44	16	18	57	55	20	40	28
25	0	41	28S	9	23	24S	26	34	58N	18	41	17S	20	42	32N

HORIZONTAL EQUATORIAL PARALLAX OF SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	☉	♀	♂	♃	♄	♅
5	8 9	6 7	5 1	11 7	1 5	1 0
15	8 9	7 8	5 1	10 7	1 5	1 0
25	8 9	10 3	5 1	9 7	1 5	1 0

SEMI-DIAMETER OF SUN AND PLANETS.

☉	♀	♂	♃	♄	♅
16 15	2 5	4 9	6 2	15 0	9 0
16 13	3 0	4 9	5 7	15 1	8 8
16 11	3 9	4 9	5 2	15 3	8 7

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, February 1, $346^{\circ} 44'$ ♋.

Day of		Times of High Water at the undermentioned Places—															
Month.	Week.	LONDON BRIDGE		LIVERPOOL.		BRISTOL.		HULL.		GREENOCK.		LEITH.		DUBLIN (Bar).			
		Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	S	5 29	5 44	2 42	2 58	10 42	10 55	9 43	9 59	3 36	3 51	6 14	6 31	2 26	2 42	2 26	2 42
2	M	6 0	6 16	3 15	3 32	11 8	11 23	10 15	10 32	4 7	4 24	6 49	7 7	2 59	3 17	2 59	3 17
3	Tu	6 33	6 52	3 51	4 10	11 37	11 56	10 51	11 11	4 42	5 2	7 27	7 49	3 27	3 47	3 27	3 47
4	W	7 13	7 38	4 40	5 10	...	0 21	11 33	11 59	5 25	5 52	8 14	8 43	4 27	4 57	4 27	4 57
5	Th	8 7	8 40	5 42	6 18	0 51	1 30	...	0 32	6 26	7 4	9 17	9 55	5 32	6 10	5 32	6 10
6	F	9 19	10 6	7 0	7 42	2 15	3 4	1 14	2 6	7 45	8 29	10 35	11 17	6 49	7 29	6 49	7 29
7	S	10 52	11 33	8 23	9 2	3 52	4 37	2 57	3 45	9 12	9 51	11 38	...	8 9	8 49	8 9	8 49
8	S	...	0 12	9 37	10 5	5 16	5 48	4 24	4 54	10 25	10 55	0 36	1 8	9 22	9 51	9 22	9 51
9	M	0 45	1 13	10 30	10 51	6 17	6 41	5 19	5 40	11 20	11 44	1 34	1 56	10 16	10 37	10 16	10 37
10	Tu	1 37	2 0	11 11	11 32	7 5	7 28	6 1	6 23	...	0 7	2 18	2 39	10 57	11 16	10 57	11 16
11	W	2 21	2 42	11 52	...	7 48	8 8	6 44	7 5	0 29	0 51	2 59	3 20	11 36	11 56	11 36	11 56
12	Th	* 3 2	* 3 22	0 12	0 34	8 29	8 49	7 26	7 46	1 13	1 35	3 42	4 5	...	0 17	...	0 17
13	F	* 3 42	* 4 2	0 54	1 14	9 9	9 28	8 6	8 25	1 56	2 16	4 27	4 48	0 39	1 0	0 39	1 0
14	S	* 4 22	* 4 42	1 34	1 54	9 47	10 5	8 43	9 2	2 36	2 55	5 8	5 28	1 20	1 41	1 20	1 41
15	S	* 5 2	* 5 22	2 14	2 34	10 24	10 41	9 21	9 40	3 15	3 34	5 49	6 10	2 2	2 23	2 2	2 23
16	M	5 42	6 3	2 55	3 16	10 58	11 16	10 0	10 22	3 54	4 15	6 32	6 55	2 44	3 6	2 44	3 6
17	Tu	6 25	6 48	3 39	4 5	11 35	11 56	10 46	11 11	4 37	5 1	7 20	7 47	3 31	3 58	3 31	3 58
18	W	7 13	7 41	4 37	5 11	...	0 23	11 38	...	5 28	6 1	8 17	8 52	4 29	5 7	4 29	5 7
19	Th	8 16	8 57	5 51	6 35	1 1	1 48	0 9	0 48	6 41	7 26	9 32	10 16	5 47	6 30	5 47	6 30
20	F	9 46	10 38	7 23	8 10	2 42	3 38	1 42	2 42	8 16	9 3	11 4	11 49	7 16	8 0	7 16	8 0
21	S	11 25	...	8 53	9 30	4 27	5 9	3 35	4 17	9 45	10 22	...	0 30	8 41	9 17	8 41	9 17
22	S	0 7	0 42	10 2	10 27	5 44	6 13	4 51	5 16	10 51	11 15	1 5	1 31	9 47	10 11	9 47	10 11
23	M	1 10	1 34	10 47	11 5	6 37	6 58	5 36	5 54	11 36	11 56	1 52	2 11	10 30	10 47	10 30	10 47
24	Tu	1 56	2 14	11 22	11 40	7 17	7 36	6 12	6 30	...	0 16	2 29	2 46	11 4	11 20	11 4	11 20
25	W	2 30	2 46	11 57	...	7 53	8 9	6 48	7 5	0 35	0 52	3 3	3 19	11 36	11 51	11 36	11 51
26	Th	3 1	3 16	0 13	0 28	8 23	8 37	7 21	7 36	1 8	1 23	3 35	3 52	...	0 5	...	0 5
27	F	3 30	3 44	0 42	0 56	8 51	9 5	7 50	8 3	1 38	1 52	4 8	4 23	0 20	0 35	0 20	0 35
28	S	3 58	4 12	1 10	1 24	9 18	9 32	8 15	8 28	2 6	2 20	4 38	4 52	0 50	1 4	0 50	1 4

* The days thus indicated throughout the Almanack are those on which High Tides may be expected. Strong northerly winds in the North Sea and a low barometer with heavy rains in the counties drained by the Thames will probably cause a higher rise of the river, and the low-lying riverside districts to be flooded.

RIISING, SOUTHING, and SETTING of the PRINCIPAL PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days.

MERCURY ☿				VENUS ♀				MARS ♂				JUPITER ♃				SATURN ♄			
Rises	Souths	Sets		Rises	Souths	Sets		Rises	Souths	Sets		Rises	Souths	Sets		Rises	Souths	Sets	
b. m.	h. m.	h. m.		b. m.	h. m.	h. m.		b. m.	h. m.	h. m.		b. m.	h. m.	h. m.		b. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
5 8 5M	0 49A	5 33A		7 40M	0 10A	4 40A		0 40A	9 26A	6 17M		7 9M	11 25M	3 41A		11 42M	7 39A	3 40M	
2 7 54M	1 8A	6 22A		7 33M	0 17A	5 1A		0 42A	8 57A	5 46M		6 44M	11 4M	3 24A		11 15M	7 12A	3 13M	
9 7 37M	1 19A	7 1A		7 22M	0 23A	5 24A		11 48M	8 31A	5 18M		6 21M	10 43M	3 5A		10 46M	6 44A	2 46M	
6 7 10M	1 13A	7 16A		7 10M	0 29A	5 48A		11 27M	8 7A	4 50M		5 58M	10 22M	2 46A		10 19M	6 17A	2 19M	

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE POLE STAR.

R.A.			DECL. N.		
D.	H. M.	S.	D.	H. M.	S.
1	1 28	5 4	88	51	13
10	1 27	56 7	88	51	13
19	1 27	48 8	88	51	11
28	1 27	40 9	88	51	9

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ MERCURY is an evening star, setting at first W. S. W., afterwards W. by S., and at end of month nearly due W.

♀ VENUS rises very nearly with the Sun till quite the end of the month, when it becomes an evening star, setting W. by S.

♂ MARS souths between 8h. and 9h. in the evening; altitude about 65°, between ε and μ Geminorum.

♃ JUPITER is a morning star in Capricornus, rising S. E. by E.

♄ SATURN in Taurus a little N. E. of Aldebaran.

In the early part of this month the constellations Ursa Major, Lynx, Cancer, and a part of Hydra are on the meridian about midnight. In Cancer there is a very beautiful cluster of stars, preceding α Cancri about 8m. in R.A. and nearly same declination, consisting of some 200 stars from the 8th to 13th magnitudes. The fine group of stars in Cancer, called "Praesepe," can be best observed in this month on the nights immediately preceding and following the 24th. It does not

consist of a very great number of stars, but the components are, as compared with those of other clusters, of considerable magnitude. It is situated in R.A. 8h. 34m. and Decl. 20° 20' N., about 1° to the west of a line joining the stars δ and γ Cancri.

The triple star ζ in Cancer may be examined in this month: it will be found in R.A. 8h. 7m. 16s. and Decl. 17° 55' N. Neptune can be observed in this month. See p. 82.

DAY OF			Fasts and Festivals.		THE SUN		DAYS	
			Remarkable Days—Events.					
			SUN'S LONGITUDE 0° 7' 21". 174. M.					
			SPRING COMMENCES.					
M.	Light and Dark.	W.			Rises.	Sets.	of the Year.	to end of Year.
					H. M.	H. M.		
1		S	Quadragesima. 1st S. in Lent. ST. DAVID'S D.		6 49	5 37	60	305
2		M	So. Chad. Jn. Wesley d. 1791; b. 28 June, 1703.		6 46	5 38	61	304
3		Tu	Robert Adam, architect, died, 1792.		6 44	5 40	62	303
4		W	Ember Day. Inauguration Day, U.S.A.		6 42	5 42	63	302
5		Th	Sir A. H. Layard, Assyriologist, born, 1817.		6 40	5 43	64	301
6		F	Ember Day. Francis Beaumont d. 1616.		6 38	5 45	65	300
7		S	St. Perpetua. Ember Day.		6 36	5 46	66	299
8		S	2nd Sunday in Lent. Aboukir, 1801.		6 34	5 48	67	298
9		M	Fight between Merrimac and Monitor, 1862.		6 31	5 50	68	297
10		Tu	William Etty, painter, born, 1787.		6 29	5 52	69	296
11		W	Torquato Tasso, poet, born, 1544.		6 26	5 54	70	295
12		Th	St. Gregory. Major Hodson (Delhi) d. 1858.		6 24	5 56	71	294
13		F	Marriage of the Duke of Connaught, 1879.		6 22	5 58	72	293
14		S	Admiral John Byng shot, 1757.		6 20	6 0	73	292
15		S	3rd Sunday in Lent. Andrew Jackson b. 1767.		6 17	6 1	74	291
16		M	West Point Military Academy founded, 1802.		6 15	6 3	75	290
17		Tu	ST. PATRICK'S DAY.		6 13	6 5	76	289
18		W	Edward, K.W.S. Grover Cleveland b. 1837.		6 10	6 6	77	288
19		Th	Livingstone b. 1813. W. J. Bryan b. 1860.		6 8	6 8	78	287
20		F	Titanic Fund closed, 1913 (£418,260).		6 6	6 10	79	286
21		S	St. Benedict. Dk. of Enghien executed, 1804.		6 3	6 11	80	285
22		S	4th Sunday in Lent. Mid-Lent Sunday.		6 1	6 13	81	284
23		M	Novara, 1849. Viscount Milner born, 1854.		5 59	6 15	82	283
24		Tu	Qn. Elizabeth d. 1603. Longfellow d. 1882.		5 57	6 17	83	282
25		W	Annunciation. Lady Day. Quarter Day.		5 54	6 18	84	281
26		Th	Duke of Cambridge b. 1819; d. 17 Mar. 1904.		5 52	6 20	85	280
27		F	John Bright died, 1889; born, 16 Nov. 1811.		5 50	6 22	86	279
28		S	Queen Elizabeth excommunicated, 1569.		5 47	6 23	87	278
29		S	5th Sunday in Lent. Swedenborg died, 1772.		5 45	6 25	88	277
30		M	Archibald Forbes, war correspondent, d. 1900.		5 43	6 27	89	276
31		Tu	Slave Trade abolished by Parliament, 1806.		5 41	6 28	90	275

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☾ First Quarter	5d. 5h.	3m. Morning.
☉ Full Moon	12d. 4h. 19m.	Morning.
☾ Last Quarter	18d. 7h. 39m.	Afternoon.
☽ New Moon	26d. 6h. 9m.	Afternoon.
Perigee 12d. 10h. A. 222,400.		
Apogee 27d. 4h. A. 252,600.		

RAIN FELL IN MARCH, 1913.

on 19 days; total fall, 2'43 inches; above the average, 1841-90, by 0'97 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

March 1. Auditors of Boroughs to be elected.—Annual assembly of Parish Meetings in Rural Parishes to take place during this month.

Triennial elections of County Councils take place between the 1st and 8th of this month.

15. Close time for all wild birds till 1st August.

25. Lady Day. Quarter Day. Accounts of Overseers and Parish Councils to be made up to 31st.

THE SUN.

Day.	After Clock.	Irly Var. of Equ. of Time.	Apparent Right Ascension at Noon.	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination (Sth lat Noon.	Irly Var. of Declination.	Sidereal Time at Noon.	Mean Time at Sidereal Noon.
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	" "	" "	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	12 38	0'48	22 46 25	9'38	7 47 42	56'9	22 33 47	1 25 59
2	12 27	0'50	22 50 10	9'36	7 24 54	57'1	22 37 44	1 22 3
3	12 15	0'52	22 53 55	9'34	7 2 0	57'4	22 41 40	1 18 7
4	12 2	0'54	22 57 38	9'31	6 39 0	57'6	22 45 37	1 14 11
5	11 49	0'56	23 1 22	9'30	6 15 55	57'8	22 49 33	1 10 15
6	11 35	0'58	23 5 5	9'28	5 52 44	58'0	22 53 30	1 6 19
7	11 21	0'60	23 8 47	9'26	5 29 29	58'2	22 57 26	1 2 23
8	11 6	0'61	23 12 29	9'24	5 6 10	58'4	23 1 23	0 58 27
9	10 51	0'63	23 16 11	9'22	4 42 47	58'5	23 5 19	0 54 32
10	10 36	0'65	23 19 52	9'21	4 19 20	58'7	23 9 16	0 50 36
11	10 20	0'66	23 23 33	9'20	3 55 51	58'8	23 13 13	0 46 40
12	10 4	0'67	23 27 13	9'18	3 32 18	58'9	23 17 9	0 42 44
13	9 48	0'69	23 30 54	9'17	3 8 43	59'0	23 21 6	0 38 48
14	9 31	0'70	23 34 34	9'16	2 45 5	59'1	23 25 2	0 34 52
15	9 15	0'71	23 38 13	9'15	2 21 26	59'2	23 28 59	0 30 56
16	8 57	0'72	23 41 53	9'14	1 57 45	59'2	23 32 55	0 27 0
17	8 40	0'72	23 45 32	9'13	1 34 4	59'3	23 36 52	0 23 4
18	8 23	0'73	23 49 11	9'12	1 10 21	59'3	23 40 48	0 19 8
19	8 5	0'74	23 52 50	9'12	0 46 38	59'3	23 44 45	0 15 13
20	7 47	0'74	23 56 29	9'11	0 22 55	59'3	23 48 42	0 11 17
21	7 29	0'75	0 0 7	9'11	North.	59'3	23 52 38	0 7 21
22	7 11	0'75	0 3 46	9'10	0 24 30	59'2	23 56 35	0 3 25
23	6 53	0'76	0 7 24	9'10	0 48 11	59'2	0 0 31	23 59 29
24	6 35	0'76	0 11 3	9'10	1 11 51	59'1	0 4 28	23 55 33
25	6 17	0'76	0 14 41	9'09	1 35 29	59'0	0 8 24	23 51 37
26	5 58	0'76	0 18 19	9'09	1 59 4	58'9	0 12 21	23 47 41
27	5 40	0'76	0 21 58	9'09	2 22 37	58'8	0 16 17	23 43 45
28	5 22	0'76	0 25 36	9'09	2 46 7	58'7	0 20 14	23 39 49
29	5 4	0'76	0 29 14	9'09	3 9 33	58'5	0 24 11	23 35 53
30	4 45	0'76	0 32 52	9'09	3 32 56	58'4	0 28 7	23 31 58
31	4 27	0'76	0 36 31	9'10	3 56 14	58'2	0 32 4	23 28 2

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, MARCH, 1913.

Day	TEMPERATURE.			BAROM.	WIND.		RAIN-FALL.	SHINE.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mo. 1841-1905		Directn.	Pressure		
				Mean.	(Pressure lbs. to foot.)	lbs. 1'7	inch.	hours.
1	42'7	34'8	40'4	29'904	S	...	...	...
2	52'4	37'8	4	29'904	W	4'4	0'3	5'5
3	53'0	43'6	5	29'798	WSW	14'8	0'4	...
4	54'6	38'2	7	29'780	WSW	12'9	...	0'1
5	58'3	44'7	9	29'958	WSW	9'7	...	7'7
6	59'0	46'0	41'0	29'822	WSW	10'7	1'4	6'6
7	50'1	40'8	0	29'818	W	6'1	...	3'1
8	45'7	33'4	1	30'140	NW	9'2	0'3	4'2
9	49'3	33'3	0	30'290	WSW	5'7	...	...
10	51'9	46'4	40'9	30'191	W	5'2	1'5	...
11	56'2	39'1	41'0	30'105	W	5'4	...	1'6
12	55'0	29'0	1	30'014	S	1'3	...	9'1
13	55'7	36'1	3	29'836	V'ble	2'5	...	3'3
14	54'3	43'1	5	29'636	SW	10'8	1'3	0'2
15	49'1	37'6	7	29'894	WSW	13'0	...	8'8
16	47'6	39'0	9	29'575	WSW	25'3	4'1	0'5
17	46'4	35'0	42'0	29'203	WNW	14'5	2'3	2'5
18	44'3	28'2	0	29'519	SW	2'0	...	5'3
19	52'2	37'0	41'9	28'852	W	22'5	2'2	4'8
20	56'0	41'3	9	29'263	WSW	12'5	1'3	6'9
21	53'6	39'3	9	29'361	SW	9'4	3'1	2'8
22	56'8	41'4	42'0	29'253	SSW	23'2	1'2	3'5
23	51'8	39'9	2	29'344	SW	13'0	0'9	3'8
24	46'7	36'0	4	29'897	NE	1'1	0'2	0'3
25	46'7	29'0	7	30'113	E	1'7	...	0'6
26	50'3	35'3	43'0	29'719	E	3'6	1'2	1'8
27	55'1	39'7	3	29'486	WSW	0'5	0'7	3'5
28	52'9	39'1	7	29'231	SSE	4'0	1'7	1'8
29	56'7	38'1	44'1	29'331	ENE	5'8	0'2	1'5
30	57'0	44'3	5	29'579	SW	6'0	...	2'5
31	49'8	40'2	9	29'618	SW	0'1	...	...
Mo	52'0	38'3	41'9	29'697	Sum	2 43	92'3	...

MEMORANDA.

x. S. Lamps to be lighted (6.37)	
1	(6.38)
2	(6.40)
3	(6.42)
4	(6.43)
5	(6.45)
6	(6.46)
7	(6.48)
8	(6.50)
9	(6.52)
10	(6.54)
11	(6.56)
12	(6.58)
13	(7.0)
14	(7.1)
15	(7.2)
16	(7.3)
17	(7.5)
18	(7.6)
19	(7.8)
20	(7.10)
21	(7.11)
22	(7.13)
23	(7.15)
24	(7.17)
25	(7.18)
26	(7.20)
27	(7.22)
28	(7.23)
29	(7.25)
30	(7.27)
31	(7.28)

THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises Morning.			Sets Afternoon.			Souths Afternoon.			Right Ascension at Noon.	Declination at Noon.	Horizontal Parallax at Noon.	Semi-diameter at Noon.	Age at Noon.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 5.30 A.M.
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.						
1	7 53	10 54	3 14	1 42	14 14	33 7N	54	5 14	46	4 12	43	21			
2	8 5	11 5	3 57	2 27	45 19	14 35	54	18 14	49	5 12	43	2			
3	8 23	0 8	4 44	3 16	9 23	13 30	54	40 14	55	6 12	43	2			
4	8 48	1 22	5 34	4 7	57 26	16 7	55	12 15	4	7 12	42	31			
5	9 22	2 34	6 28	5 3	7 28	7 33	55	53 15	25	8 12	1	23			
6	10 12	3 40	7 25	6 1	3 28	33 44	56	42 15	19	9 12	0	21			
7	11 20	4 32	8 22	7 0	27 27	24 29	57	38 15	44	10 12	21	34			
8	aft.	5 9	9 20	7 59	50 24	36 43	58	36 16	0 11	12	3	14			
9	2 12	5 36	10 15	8 57	56 20	16 12	59	32 16	15 12	12	31	24			
10	3 45	5 54	11 9	9 54	11 14	37 3	60	21 16	28 13	12	32	14			
11	5 14	0 11	11 5	10 48	44 8	0 5	60	56 16	38 14	12	2	14			
12	6 48	6 25	0 0	11 42	19 0	50 37N	61	15 16	43 15	12	1	23			
13	8 20	6 36	0 52	12 35	56 6	23 25S	61	13 16	43 16	12	0	12			
14	9 53	6 51	1 44	13 30	40 13	13 23	60	53 16	37 17	12	21	4			
15	11 27	7 9	2 38	14 27	21 19	11 53	60	18 16	27 18	12	43	1			
16	11 58	7 30	3 34	15 26	20 23	54 50	59	32 16	15 19	12	43	1			
17	0 58	8 1	4 33	16 27	11 27	4 2	58	41 16	1 20	12	43	2			
18	2 17	8 45	5 32	17 28	37 28	29 48	57	49 15	47 21	12	42	0			
19	3 20	9 46	6 32	18 28	55 28	12 42	57	0 15	33 22	12	41	23			
20	4 4	10 58	7 28	19 26	28 26	22 32	56	15 15	21 23	12	4	12			
21	4 34	aft.	8 20	20 20	21 23	14 54	55	37 15	11 24	12	42	1			
22	4 56	1 33	9 21	10 26	19 7	20 55	55	6 15	2 25	12	23	1			
23	5 9	2 49	9 53	21 57	11 14	16 27	54	41 14	56 26	12	31	24			
24	5 23	4 10	10 35	22 41	21 8	56 52	54	22 14	50 27	12	3	14			
25	5 34	5 10	11 14	23 23	52 3	21 15S	54	8 14	47 28	12	23	1			
26	5 41	6 22	11 53	0 5	39 2	19 6N	54	0 14	44 29	12	1	23			
27	5 51	7 30	aft.	0 47	37 7	53 35	53	56 14	43 0	18	0	12			
28	6 1	8 41	1 12	1 30	39 13	11 35	53	58 14	44 1	18	21	34			
29	6 15	9 54	1 55	2 15	35 18	1 55	54	6 14	46 2	18	2	14			
30	6 30	11 9	2 40	3 3	6 22	12 22	54	20 14	50 3	18	31	42			
31	6 51	mrn.	3 29	3 53	39 25	29 42N	54	41 14	56 4	18	34	21			

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS AT MEAN NOON.

D.	☿ MERCURY.			♀ VENUS.			♂ MARS.			♃ JUPITER.			♄ SATURN.		
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
2	23 35	39	23 9	20	6 33	8	20 46	57	4 40	51					
7	23 25	17	23 32	22	6 37	50	20 51	20	4 41	50					
12	23 8	29	23 55	11	6 43	25	20 55	37	4 42	40					
17	22 54	20	0 17	54	6 49	48	20 59	46	4 43	51					
22	22 48	34	0 40	35	6 56	52	21 3	46	4 45	12					
27	22 51	55	1 3	19	7 4	33	21 7	38	4 46	43					

APPARENT DECLINATION OF THE ABOVE PLANETS.

D.	☿			♀			♂			♃			♄		
	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"
2	0	45	41N	6	59	24S	26	24	42N	18	24	35S	20	44	59N
7	0	13	46N	4	30	48	26	13	21	18	7	53	20	47	44
12	1	51	08	1	59	11S	26	0	45	17	51	17	20	50	48
17	4	21	40	3	3	57N	25	46	45	17	34	51	20	54	8
22	6	17	42	3	7	5	25	31	7	17	18	40	20	57	42
27	7	14	54S	5	38	42N	25	13	39N	17	2	50S	21	1	29N

HORIZONTAL EQUATORIAL PARALLAX OF SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	☉			☿			♀			♂			♃			♄		
	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"
5	8	9		13	0		5	2		9	0		1	5		1	0	
15	8	8		14	3		5	2		8	2		1	5		1	0	
25	8	8		12	6		5	2		7	5		1	6		0	9	

SEMI-DIAMETER OF SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	☉			☿			♀			♂			♃			♄		
	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"
16	9			4	9		4	9		4	8		15	5		8	5	
16	6			5	4		4	9		4	4		15	7		8	4	
16	4			4	8		5	0		4	0		16	0		8	2	

ECLIPSES, OCCULTATIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

March 1. Day breaks at 4h. 55m. morn., and Twilight ends at 7h. 31m. aft., the length of the Day being 10h. 48m.

Mar. 2. Occultation of μ Arietis; magnitude 5.7. See p. 80.

Mar. 3-4. Occultations of 16 and 19 Tauri; magnitudes 5.4 and 4.3 respectively. See p. 80.

Mar. 4. Occultations of 20, 21, and 22 Tauri; magnitudes 4.1, 5.8, 6.5 respectively. See p. 80.

Mar. 4. Jupiter and Uranus in conjunction, 9h. 36m. morn. γ 0' 9" N.

Mar. 5. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon, 2h. 39m. morn. δ 6' 47" S.

Mar. 5. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1m. 5.08.

Mar. 5. Occultation of B.A.C. 1648; magnitude 6.4. See p. 80.

Mar. 7. Mars in conjunction with the Moon, 2h. 44m. morn. δ 1' 49" S.

Mar. 8. Occultation of κ Geminorum; magnitude 3.6. See p. 80.

Mar. 8. Neptune in conjunction with the Moon, 8h. 6m. morn. γ 4' 35" S.

Mar. 11. Occultations of 45 Leonis, magnitude 5.8; ρ Leonis, magnitude 3.8; 49 Leonis, magnitude 5.7. See p. 80.

Mar. 12. A Partial Eclipse of the Moon, partly visible at Greenwich. See p. 78.

Mar. 20. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1m. 4.38.

Mar. 21. Sun enters the sign Aries, 11h. 11m. morn.

Mar. 22. Uranus in conjunction with the Moon, 2h. 58m. morn. δ 2' 32" N.

Mar. 22. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon, 8h. 39m. morn. γ 2' 26" N.

Mar. 24. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon, 4h. 16m. aft. γ 1' 8" N.

Mar. 27. Venus in conjunction with the Moon, 9h. 55m. aft. γ 4' 16" S.

In this month the Mornings increase 1h. 8m., and the Afternoons 51m.

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of		LONDON BRIDGE		LIVERPOOL.		BRISTOL.		HULL.		GREENOCK.		LEITH.		DUBLIN (BAPT).	
Month.	Week.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	S	4 26	4 40	1 38	1 51	9 44	9 57	8 40	8 53	2 33	2 47	5 6	5 21	1 18	1 33
2	M	4 53	5 6	2 5	2 20	10 10	10 23	9 7	9 21	3 1	3 15	5 36	5 51	1 48	2 4
3	Tu	5 20	5 35	2 35	2 51	10 36	10 49	9 36	9 53	3 30	3 46	6 7	6 25	2 20	2 37
4	W	5 52	6 10	3 9	3 27	11 3	11 19	10 11	10 31	4 3	4 22	6 44	7 6	2 55	3 16
5	Th	6 30	6 52	3 51	4 19	11 38	...	10 53	11 17	4 43	5 8	7 29	7 56	3 39	4 9
6	F	7 19	7 52	4 50	5 29	0 3	0 39	11 47	...	5 40	6 20	8 31	9 12	4 45	5 27
7	S	8 33	9 23	6 13	7 2	1 25	2 18	0 27	1 20	7 5	7 53	9 56	10 43	6 11	6 56
8	S	10 15	11 4	7 50	8 34	3 14	4 7	2 18	3 13	8 42	9 27	11 29	...	7 41	8 22
9	M	11 47	...	9 13	9 43	4 50	5 24	3 59	4 31	10 2	10 29	0 11	0 45	8 56	9 25
10	Tu	0 22	0 51	10 7	10 28	5 52	6 17	4 56	5 17	10 54	11 17	1 11	1 33	9 50	10 12
11	W	1 15	1 36	10 48	11 7	6 39	7 1	5 37	5 58	11 40	...	1 54	2 14	10 32	10 52
12	Th	1 57	* 2 17	11 27	11 47	7 23	7 43	6 19	6 39	0 3	0 25	2 34	2 54	11 11	11 30
13	F	* 2 36	* 2 55	...	0 7	8 3	8 23	6 59	7 20	0 46	1 7	3 15	3 36	11 50	...
14	S	* 3 15	* 3 35	0 27	0 47	8 42	9 1	7 40	7 59	1 28	1 49	3 58	4 20	0 10	0 31
15	S	* 3 55	* 4 16	1 7	1 27	9 21	9 40	8 18	8 37	2 9	2 29	4 41	5 2	0 52	1 14
16	M	* 4 36	* 4 56	1 47	2 8	10 0	10 19	8 56	9 16	2 50	3 11	5 23	5 45	1 36	1 58
17	Tu	5 16	5 37	2 30	2 52	10 37	10 54	9 37	9 59	3 31	3 52	6 8	6 31	2 20	2 43
18	W	6 0	6 24	3 15	3 40	11 13	11 35	10 22	10 48	4 14	4 39	6 56	7 24	3 7	3 34
19	Th	6 50	7 21	4 12	4 51	...	0 4	11 17	11 51	5 8	5 44	7 57	8 34	4 9	4 49
20	F	7 58	8 44	5 34	6 21	0 43	1 34	...	0 34	6 28	7 16	9 19	10 6	5 34	6 21
21	S	9 34	10 27	7 12	8 1	2 30	3 27	1 30	2 31	8 6	8 51	10 54	11 38	7 7	7 49
22	S	11 12	11 52	8 42	9 17	4 16	4 54	3 23	4 3	9 30	10 3	...	0 15	8 26	8 59
23	M	...	0 24	9 45	10 8	5 26	5 53	4 33	4 57	10 30	10 52	0 47	1 12	9 26	9 48
24	Tu	0 49	1 10	10 27	10 43	6 14	6 34	5 16	5 33	11 12	11 30	1 31	1 49	10 7	10 24
25	W	1 30	1 48	10 58	11 13	6 51	7 7	5 48	6 3	11 47	...	2 5	2 20	10 38	10 52
26	Th	2 4	2 18	11 28	11 43	7 23	7 39	6 18	6 34	0 3	0 19	2 34	2 49	11 6	11 20
27	F	2 31	2 44	11 57	...	7 53	8 7	6 49	7 3	0 35	0 50	3 3	3 17	11 34	11 48
28	S	2 58	3 12	0 11	0 25	8 20	8 34	7 18	7 32	1 5	1 20	3 32	3 48	...	0 2
29	S	3 26	3 40	0 39	0 53	8 48	9 1	7 46	7 59	1 35	1 49	4 4	4 19	0 17	0 31
30	M	3 54	4 8	1 7	1 21	9 14	9 28	8 11	8 24	2 3	2 17	4 34	4 49	0 46	1 1
31	Tu	4 22	4 36	1 35	1 49	9 41	9 55	8 38	8 52	2 31	2 46	5 4	5 20	1 16	1 32

RISING, SOUTHING, and SETTING of the PRINCIPAL PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days.

D.	MERCURY ☿			VENUS ♀			MARS ♂			JUPITER ♃			SATURN ♄		
	Rises	Souths.	Sets	Rises	Souths.	Sets	Rises	Souths.	Sets	Rises	Souths.	Sets	Rises	Souths.	Sets
5	6 34M	0 41A	6 48A	6 59M	0 34A	6 9A	11 6M	7 45A	4 27M	5 33M	10 0M	2 27A	9 52M	5 51A	1 54M
12	5 56M	11 51M	5 46A	6 44M	0 38A	6 32A	10 49M	7 25A	4 4M	5 10M	9 39M	2 8A	9 26M	5 25A	1 27M
19	5 29M	11 6M	4 43A	6 30M	0 42A	6 54A	10 33M	7 7A	4 44M	4 46M	9 17M	1 48A	9 0M	4 59A	1 20M
26	5 11M	10 38M	4 5A	6 16M	0 46A	7 16A	10 20M	6 50A	3 22M	4 22M	8 55M	1 28A	8 33M	4 33A	0 37M

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE POLE STAR.

R.A.			DECL. N.		
D.	H. M.	S.	°	'	"
1	1 27	40.2	88	51	9
10	1 27	34.5	88	51	7
19	1 27	30.5	88	51	5
28	1 27	27.0	88	51	2

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ MERCURY is a morning star, rising nearly due E. at first, afterwards E. by S.

♀ VENUS is an evening star, setting at first W. by S., afterwards W. by N.

♂ MARS souths in the evening; altitude about 64°. Near to ε Geminaurum on the 5th.

♃ JUPITER is a morning star, rising S.E. by E., in Capricornus.

♄ SATURN souths in the early evening; altitude about 59°. Nearly in same position as last month.

At midnight, in the beginning of March, the constellations Ursa Major, Leo, Crater, and Hydra are on the meridian. In Ursa Major is a large planetary Nebula, appearing as a mass of attenuated light, from 3½' to 4' in diameter; it lies 1½° S.E. of β Ursa Majoris.

Virgo comes to the meridian about midnight towards the end of this month. Between Virgo and Coma Berenices is a large Nebula, one of the

class known as "Spiral Nebulae," situated in R.A. 12h. 14m. and Decl. 15° 0' N. With a large telescope of 8 inches aperture it appears to be resolvable in the centre into two bright star-like points. This constellation is thickly strewn with nebulae, which may be best observed on the evenings immediately before and after the 26th of the month.

DAY OF			Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events. SUN'S LONGITUDE 30° 8 207. 11h. A.	THE SUN		DAYS	
M.	Light and Dark.	W.		Rises.	Sets.	of the Year.	to end of Year.
H. M.	H. M.						
1	☐	W	All Fools Day. Prince Bismarck b. 1815.	5 39	6 30	91	274
2	☐	Th	Copenhagen, 1801. Gambetta b. 1838.	5 36	6 31	92	273
3	☐	F	<i>St. Richard.</i> Bishop Heber d. 1826.	5 34	6 33	93	272
4	☐	S	<i>St. Ambrose.</i> Oliver Goldsmith died, 1774.	5 32	6 35	94	271
5	☐	S	Palm Sunday. Lord Lister, o.m., born, 1827.	5 30	6 36	95	270
6	☐	M	Badajos, 1812. J. Francis (<i>Athenæum</i>) d. 1882.	5 28	6 38	96	269
7	☐	Tu	Old Lady Day. Arch. of Canterbury b. 1848.	5 25	6 39	97	268
8	☐	W	HILARY LAW SITTINGS END. Atbara, 1898.	5 23	6 41	98	267
9	☐	Th	Appomattox, 1865. Nat. Gallery opened, 1838.	5 21	6 43	99	266
10	☐	F	Good Friday. Toulouse, 1814.	5 19	6 44	100	265
11	☐	S	American Civil War began, 1861.	5 16	6 46	101	264
12	☐	S	Easter Day. Bishop Selwyn died, 1878.	5 14	6 48	102	263
13	☐	M	Easter Monday. Magdala, 1868.	5 12	6 50	103	262
14	☐	Tu	Easter Tuesday. Pres. Lincoln assass. 1865.	5 9	6 51	104	261
15	☐	W	<i>Titanic</i> disaster, 1912; 1513 lives lost.	5 7	6 53	105	260
16	☐	Th	Culloden, 1746. Madame Tussaud died, 1850.	5 5	6 54	106	259
17	☐	F	Benjamin Franklin d. 1790; b. 17 Jan. 1706.	5 3	6 56	107	258
18	☐	S	Chitral, 1895. San Francisco earthquake, 1906.	5 1	6 57	108	257
19	☐	S	1st S. aft. Easter. Low Sunday. <i>St. Alphege.</i>	4 59	6 59	109	256
20	☐	M	Rudolph Ackermann, bookseller, born, 1764.	4 57	7 1	110	255
21	☐	Tu	EASTER LAW SITTINGS BEGIN.	4 55	7 3	111	254
22	☐	W	Order of the Garter founded, 1344.	4 53	7 5	112	253
23	☐	Th	ST. GEORGE'S DAY. Shakespeare born, 1564.	4 51	7 6	113	252
24	☐	F	Justin McCarthy, writer and histor'n, d. 1912.	4 49	7 7	114	251
25	☐	S	<i>St. Mark.</i> H.R.H. Princess Mary born, 1897.	4 47	7 9	115	250
26	☐	S	2nd Sunday after Easter.	4 45	7 11	116	249
27	☐	M	Gen. U. S. Grant b. 1822. R. W. Emerson d.	4 43	7 13	117	248
28	☐	Tu	Mutiny of the <i>Bounty</i> , 1789. [1882.	4 41	7 15	118	247
29	☐	W	Shirley Brooks, editor <i>Punch</i> , b. 1816; d. 1874.	4 38	7 16	119	246
30	☐	Th	Fontenoy, 1745. Lord Avebury born, 1834.	4 36	7 18	120	245

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☾ First Quarter	3d.	7h.	42m.	Afternoon.
○ Full Moon	10	1	28	Afternoon.
☾ Last Quarter	17	7	52	Morning.
● New Moon	25	11	22	Morning.

Perigee 10d. 10h. M. 221,900.

Apogee 23d. 6h. A. 252,600.

RAIN FELL IN APRIL, 1913,

on 20 days; total fall. 2.21 inches; above the average, 1841-90, by 0.55 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

April 1. Refreshment House Licences to be renewed. Clerks of the Peace and Town Clerks send registration precepts to Overseers before 15th inst.

5. Dividends on Consols, &c., due. Financial year, 1913-1914 for Imperial purposes ends to-day.

- Quarter Sessions to be held this week unless otherwise fixed.

9. Fire Insurances must be paid.

15. Parish Councils to hold their annual meeting on or within seven days of this date.

THE SUN.

Day.	After Clock.	Hely Var. of Equa. of Time.	Apparent Right Ascension at Noon.	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination (Nth.) at Noon.	Hely Var. of Declination	Sidereal Time at Noon.	Mean Time at Sidereal Noon
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ' "	"	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	4 9	0.75	0 40 9	9.10	4 19 29	58.0	0 36 0	23 20 10
2	3 51	0.75	0 43 48	9.10	4 42 38	57.8	0 39 57	23 16 14
3	3 33	0.75	0 47 26	9.11	5 5 42	57.5	0 43 53	23 12 18
4	3 15	0.74	0 51 5	9.11	5 28 41	57.3	0 47 50	23 8 22
5	2 57	0.74	0 54 44	9.12	5 51 33	57.1	0 51 46	23 4 26
6	2 40	0.73	0 58 23	9.13	6 14 20	56.8	0 55 43	23 0 30
7	2 22	0.72	1 2 2	9.13	6 37 0	56.5	0 59 40	22 56 34
8	2 5	0.71	1 5 41	9.14	6 59 33	56.2	1 3 36	22 52 38
9	1 48	0.70	1 9 21	9.15	7 21 59	55.9	1 7 33	22 48 43
10	1 31	0.69	1 13 1	9.16	7 44 17	55.6	1 11 29	22 44 47
11	1 15	0.68	1 16 41	9.17	8 6 27	55.3	1 15 26	22 40 51
12	0 59	0.67	1 20 21	9.19	8 28 30	54.9	1 19 22	22 36 55
13	0 43	0.66	1 24 2	9.20	8 50 24	54.6	1 23 19	22 32 59
14	0 27	0.61	1 27 43	9.21	9 12 9	54.2	1 27 15	22 29 3
15	0 12	0.63	1 31 24	9.23	9 33 46	53.8	1 31 12	22 25 7
16	Bef.	0.61	1 35 6	9.24	9 55 13	53.4	1 35 9	22 21 11
17	0 17	0.60	1 38 48	9.26	10 16 30	53.0	1 39 5	22 17 15
18	0 31	0.58	1 42 30	9.28	10 37 37	52.6	1 43 2	22 13 19
19	0 45	0.56	1 46 13	9.29	10 58 34	52.1	1 46 58	22 9 23
20	0 58	0.54	1 49 56	9.31	11 19 20	51.7	1 50 55	22 5 28
21	1 11	0.53	1 53 40	9.33	11 39 56	51.2	1 54 51	22 1 32
22	1 23	0.51	1 57 24	9.35	12 0 19	50.7	1 58 48	21 57 36
23	1 35	0.49	2 1 9	9.37	12 20 31	50.2	2 2 44	21 53 40
24	1 47	0.47	2 4 54	9.39	12 40 31	49.7	2 6 41	21 49 44
25	1 58	0.45	2 8 40	9.41	13 0 18	49.2	2 10 38	21 45 48
26	2 8	0.43	2 12 26	9.43	13 19 52	48.7	2 14 34	21 41 52
27	2 19	0.41	2 16 12	9.45	13 39 13	48.1	2 18 31	21 37 56
28	2 28	0.39	2 19 59	9.47	13 58 21	47.5	2 22 27	21 34 0
29	2 37	0.37	2 23 47	9.49	14 17 15	46.9	2 26 24	21 30 4
30	2 46	0.35	2 27 35	9.51	14 35 55	46.3	2 30 20	21 26 8

MEMORANDA.

r. Lamps to be lighted (7.30)	
2.	(7.31)
3.	(7.33)
4.	(7.35)
5.	(7.36)
6.	(7.38)
7.	(7.39)
8.	(7.41)
9.	(7.43)
10.	(7.44)
11.	(7.46)
12.	(7.48)
13.	(7.50)
14.	(7.51)
15.	(7.53)
16.	(7.54)
17.	(7.56)
18.	(7.57)
19.	(7.59)
20.	(8.1)
21.	(8.3)
22.	(8.5)
23.	(8.6)
24.	(8.7)
25.	(8.9)
26.	(8.11)
27.	(8.13)
28.	(8.15)
29.	(8.16)
30.	(8.18)

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, APRIL, 1913.

Day.	TEMPERATURE.			BAROM. Mean inches.	WIND.		RAIN. FALL, inch.	SUN- SHINE, hours.
	Maximum	Minimum	Mo 1841-1905		Direct.	Pressure.		
1	53.0	37.2	45.3	29.651	WSW	2.5	.16	2.7
2	55.2	33.0	7	29.860	SSW	2.2	...	4.1
3	55.0	36.3	4.0	29.928	E	6.5	.04	8.3
4	51.2	40.4	2	29.813	NE	7.7	.11	...
5	52.6	42.1	3	29.629	NE	9.6	.02	3.3
6	55.0	41.0	3	29.602	NE	8.7	...	7.0
7	51.1	39.5	3	29.694	NNE	9.8	...	4.1
8	51.3	34.9	1	29.908	NNE	5.8	...	4.3
9	47.0	38.2	0	29.968	NNE	2.8	...	...
10	49.4	38.1	45.9	29.793	NW	2.2	.12	...
11	44.0	34.1	8	29.666	Vble	6.9	.37	...
12	44.1	33.2	9	29.801	NNE	9.2	.04	4.3
13	45.8	29.0	46.1	29.955	NNE	0.7	...	6.7
14	48.6	33.4	4	29.891	SSW	4.7	.06	...
15	52.6	42.8	8	29.750	SW	5.1	...	1.0
16	57.9	37.8	47.2	29.292	SW	9.0	.25	3.7
17	55.9	31.2	6	29.383	WSW	9.5	.05	8.8
18	54.1	35.3	48.0	29.416	SW	5.5	.09	0.2
19	57.0	40.8	3	29.397	WSW	15.8	.05	5.9
20	58.2	38.0	5	29.792	W	2.2	...	10.0
21	61.2	43.0	7	29.697	SE	1.8	.05	0.5
22	64.2	47.7	7	29.906	E	1.2	.01	3.6
23	63.8	41.1	6	29.847	E	2.2	...	11.8
24	67.2	33.1	6	29.479	ESE	1.4	...	8.1
25	59.0	40.1	6	29.319	SSW	6.0	.17	4.0
26	57.2	39.1	6	29.344	SW	10.6	.9	2.5
27	62.6	50.5	7	29.311	SSW	9.2	.05	2.8
28	62.8	47.0	8	29.632	SSW	11.3	.09	1.0
29	64.9	42.0	49.0	29.780	ESE	5.7	.26	8.1
30	58.7	47.3	1	29.689	SW	2.8	.13	3.2
Min	55.4	38.9	47.3	29.673	Sum	2.21	120.0	

THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises Morning.	Sets Morning.	Souths Afternoon.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Declination at Noon.	Horizontal Parallax at Noon.	Semi-diameter at Noon.	Age at Noon.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 4h. A.M.
H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	D. H.	
1	7 22	0 22	4 21	4 47 14	27 40 12	55 10	15 4	5 18	42310
2	8 4	1 28	5 15	5 43 20	28 31 16	55 47	15 14	6 18	40130
3	9 4	2 24	6 11	6 40 54	27 53 36	56 32	15 26	7 18	40230
4	10 18	3 6	7 7	7 38 37	25 43 34	57 23	15 40	8 18	42103
5	11 42	3 36	8 1	8 35 23	22 4 11	58 19	15 55	9 18	42031
6	aft.	3 57	8 54	9 30 39	17 4 53	59 16	16 10	10 18	43102
7	2 39	4 14	9 45	10 24 29	11 0 32	60 8	16 25	11 18	34021
8	4 9	4 29	10 36	11 17 30	4 10 38	60 51	16 36	12 18	32140
9	5 40	4 42	11 27	12 10 43	3 1 78	61 18	16 44	13 18	03140
10	7 15	4 55	mrr.	13 5 13	10 7 19	61 26	16 46	14 18	10234
11	8 51	5 11	0 21	14 2	0 16 38	61 14	16 43	15 18	12034
12	10 27	5 30	1 17	15 1 40	22 3 38	60 44	16 35	16 18	20134
13	11 55	5 58	2 17	16 3 57	25 58 20	59 58	16 22	17 18	31024
14	mrr.	6 38	3 19	17 7 32	28 5 31	59 4	16 7	18 18	30124
15	1 9	7 33	4 21	18 10 23	28 21 23	58 6	15 52	19 18	32104
16	2 1	8 43	5 20	19 10 27	26 54 54	57 10	15 36	20 18	20410
17	2 37	10 1	6 15	20 6 27	24 3 29	56 19	15 22	21 18	41023
18	3 11	11 22	7 6	20 58 6	20 7 16	55 35	15 10	22 18	14013
19	3 18	aft.	7 52	21 45 52	15 24 54	54 59	15 0	23 18	42013
20	3 31	1 51	8 34	22 30 37	10 11 58	54 32	14 53	24 18	43102
21	3 42	3 1	9 14	23 13 22	4 41 138	54 13	14 48	25 18	43012
22	3 51	4 11	9 53	23 55 9	0 56 30h	54 1	14 45	26 18	43210
23	4 0	5 20	10 32	0 36 57	6 31 12	53 57	14 43	27 18	42010
24	4 12	6 30	11 12	1 19 41	11 52 44	53 58	14 44	28 18	41023
25	4 21	7 43	11 53	2 4 13	16 50 4	54 5	14 46	0 1	02130
26	4 37	8 57	aft.	2 51 16	21 10 52	54 17	14 49	1 1	20340
27	4 57	10 1	1 26	3 41 17	24 41 29	54 34	14 54	2 1	31024
28	5 25	11 20	2 17	4 34 16	27 7 54	54 56	15 0	3 1	30124
29	5 3	mrr.	3 10	5 29 42	28 17 25	55 23	15 7	4 1	32104
30	6 58	0 19	4 5	6 26 30	28 1 41	55 56	15 16	5 1	23014

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS AT MEAN NOON.

	♂ MERCURY.	♀ VENUS.	♂ MARS.	♂ JUPITER.	♂ SATURN.
D.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	23 2 47	1 26 13	7 12 46	21 11 20	4 48 23
6	23 19 12	1 49 20	7 21 27	21 14 52	4 50 12
11	23 39 41	2 12 45	7 30 31	21 18 12	4 52 8
16	0 3 19	2 36 32	7 39 56	21 21 21	4 54 12
21	0 29 35	3 0 45	7 49 38	21 24 17	4 56 23
26	0 58 24	3 25 24	7 59 36	21 27 0	4 58 41

APPARENT DECLINATION OF THE ABOVE PLANETS.

D.	♂ MERCURY.	♀ VENUS.	♂ MARS.	♂ JUPITER.	♂ SATURN.
H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	7 13 158	8 7 14h	0 24 54	6h 06 47	268
6	6 20 10	10 31 9	24 32 19	16 32 35	21 9 31
11	4 43 20	12 48 52	24 8 8	16 18 21	21 13 42
16	2 29 68	14 58 53	23 41 28	16 4 50	21 17 56
21	0 17 17h	16 59 38	23 12 9	15 52 8	21 22 13
26	3 31 9h	18 49 35h	22 40 6h	15 40 218	21 26 29h

HORIZONTAL EQUATORIAL PARALLAX OF SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀
H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	8 8	10 4	5 3	6 9	1 6	0 9
5	8 8	8 8	5 4	6 4	1 6	0 9
25	8 7	7 7	5 5	6 0	1 7	0 9

SEMI- DIAMETER OF SUN AND PLANETS.

♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀
H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
16 1	3 9	5 1	3 7	16 5	8 1	16 1	3 9
15 58	3 4	5 1	3 4	16 9	8 0	15 58	3 4
15 55	2 9	5 2	3 2	17 4	7 9	15 55	2 9

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, April 1, 343° 36' 8".

ECLIPSES, OCCULTATIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

April 1. Day breaks at 3h. 37m. morn., and Twilight ends at 8h. 31m. aft., the length of the Day being 12h. 51m.

Apr. 1. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon, oh. 30m. aft. 12 6' 37" S.

Apr. 4. Mars in conjunction with the Moon, 3h. 6m. morn. ♂ 2° 0' S.

Apr. 4. Neptune in conjunction with the Moon, 4h. 28m. aft. 11° 4' 30" S.

Apr. 5. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1m. 4' 48".

Apr. 7. Occultation of Regulus; magnitude 1.3. See p. 80.

Apr. 7. Mercury at greatest elongation (27° 46') West, 7h. morn.

Apr. 8. Occultation of 56 Leonis; magnitude 6.1. See p. 80.

Apr. 11. Occultation of 85 Virginis; magnitude 6.1. See p. 80.

Apr. 11. Occultation of B.A.C. 4814; magnitude 6.5. See p. 80.

Apr. 14. Occultation of B.A.C. 5603; magnitude 6.0. See p. 80.

Apr. 18. Uranus in conjunction with the Moon, 10h. 50m. morn. 11 2' 20" N.

Apr. 19. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon, oh. 13m. morn. ♀ 1° 50' N.

Apr. 20. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1m. 5' 08".

Apr. 21. Mars and Neptune in conjunction, 10h. 24m. morn. ♂ 2° 34' N.

Apr. 23. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon, 2h. 33m. aft. ♀ 5° 30' S.

Apr. 27. Venus in conjunction with the Moon, 6h. 20m. morn. ♀ 4° 52' S.

Apr. 28. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon, 11h. 11m. aft. 12 6' 22" S.

Apr. 29. Occultation of B.A.C. 1848; magnitude 5.6. See p. 80.

Apr. 29. Occultation of 136 Tauri; magnitude 4.6. See p. 80.

Apr. 29. Occultation of B.A.C. 1918; magnitude 6.1. See p. 80.

In this month the Mornings increase 1h. 2m., and the Afternoons 48m.

Day of		Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—															
Month.	Week.	LONDON BRIDGE		LIVERPOOL		BRISTOL		HULL		GREENOCK		LEITH		DUBLIN (Bar.)			
		Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	W	4 51	5 7	2 5	2 21	10 9	10 24	9 7	9 24	3 2	3 18	5 37	5 55	1 50	2 9		
2	Th	5 24	5 42	2 39	3 0	10 40	10 57	9 43	10 5	3 36	3 57	6 16	6 39	2 28	2 50		
3	F	6 4	6 28	3 23	3 50	11 16	11 40	10 29	10 56	4 19	4 46	7 4	7 33	3 14	3 44		
4	S	6 57	7 31	4 24	5 6	...	0 16	11 28	...	5 19	6 0	8 9	8 51	4 22	5 6		
5	S	8 12	9 1	5 52	6 41	1 1	1 56	0 6	0 54	6 46	7 32	9 37	10 22	5 51	6 35		
6	M	9 52	10 37	7 29	8 10	2 50	3 40	1 52	2 45	8 17	8 56	11 4	11 41	7 16	7 52		
7	Tu	11 16	11 49	8 45	9 14	4 20	4 53	3 28	4 1	9 29	9 58	...	0 14	8 25	8 54		
8	W	...	0 18	9 38	9 59	5 21	5 45	4 27	4 48	10 23	10 46	0 41	1 3	9 19	9 42		
9	Th	0 41	1 4	10 19	10 38	6 8	6 31	5 8	5 27	11 8	11 30	1 24	1 44	10 3	10 22		
10	F	*1 25	*1 45	10 57	11 17	6 52	7 13	5 47	6 8	11 53	...	2 4	2 24	10 41	11 1		
11	S	*2 5	*2 25	11 38	...	7 34	7 55	6 30	6 52	0 16	0 39	2 44	3 6	11 22	11 44		
12	S	*2 46	*3 7	0 0	0 21	8 16	8 37	7 14	7 35	1 1	1 23	3 29	3 52	...	0 5		
13	M	*3 29	*3 51	0 42	1 3	8 57	9 17	7 55	8 14	1 45	2 6	4 15	4 37	0 27	0 50		
14	Tu	*4 13	4 35	1 24	1 46	9 38	9 59	8 34	8 55	2 28	2 50	5 0	5 24	1 13	1 37		
15	W	4 57	5 19	2 9	2 33	10 20	10 40	9 18	9 42	3 12	3 35	5 49	6 15	2 1	2 26		
16	Th	5 43	6 9	2 58	3 25	11 0	11 22	10 8	10 36	3 59	4 26	6 42	7 11	2 52	3 21		
17	F	6 37	7 9	3 53	4 38	11 52	...	11 6	11 40	4 57	5 33	7 45	8 23	3 57	4 27		
18	S	7 46	8 26	5 21	6 6	0 31	1 18	...	0 20	6 13	6 56	9 4	9 47	5 19	6 1		
19	S	9 13	9 58	6 52	7 34	2 9	2 57	1 7	2 0	7 38	8 17	10 27	11 4	6 40	7 16		
20	M	10 38	11 12	8 10	8 42	3 41	4 17	2 46	3 25	8 53	9 24	11 38	...	7 49	8 19		
21	Tu	11 42	...	9 9	9 31	4 47	5 12	3 56	4 19	9 49	10 12	0 8	0 33	8 45	9 8		
22	W	0 8	0 31	9 51	10 8	5 35	5 54	4 39	4 57	10 32	10 51	0 54	1 12	9 28	9 47		
23	Th	0 51	1 8	10 24	10 39	6 12	6 29	5 13	5 28	11 9	11 25	1 28	1 44	10 3	10 18		
24	F	1 25	1 40	10 53	11 7	6 46	7 2	5 42	5 57	11 41	11 58	1 59	2 14	10 32	10 46		
25	S	1 55	2 10	11 22	11 37	7 18	7 33	6 13	6 29	...	0 15	2 29	2 44	11 1	11 15		
26	S	2 25	2 40	11 53	...	7 48	8 3	6 45	7 0	0 31	0 47	2 59	3 15	11 30	11 45		
27	M	2 55	3 10	0 8	0 23	8 18	8 33	7 16	7 31	1 3	1 19	3 31	3 48	...	0 1		
28	Tu	3 25	3 41	0 38	0 53	8 48	9 4	7 46	8 1	1 35	1 52	4 6	4 24	0 18	0 35		
29	W	3 57	4 14	1 10	1 28	9 20	9 37	8 17	8 33	2 9	2 27	4 41	4 59	0 53	1 12		
30	Th	4 31	4 49	1 45	2 3	9 53	10 9	8 50	9 8	2 44	3 2	5 18	5 38	1 31	1 51		

RIISING, SOUTHING, and SETTING of the PRINCIPAL PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days.

D.	MERCURY ☿			VENUS ♀			MARS ♂			JUPITER ♃			SATURN ♄		
	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets
2	4 59M	10 26M	3 53A	6 4M	0 51A	7 38A	9 56M	6 19A	3 3M	3 57M	8 33M	1 9A	8 7M	4 8A	0 13M
9	4 48M	10 24M	4 0A	5 51M	0 56A	8 1A	9 56M	6 19A	2 44M	3 32M	8 10M	0 48A	7 42M	3 43A	11 44A
16	4 37M	10 28M	4 19A	5 38M	1 1A	8 24A	9 44M	6 4A	2 26M	3 8M	7 47M	0 26A	7 17M	3 19A	11 21A
23	4 26M	10 38M	4 50A	5 29M	1 8A	8 47A	9 36M	5 50A	2 6M	2 42M	7 23M	0 4A	6 51M	2 54A	10 57A
30	4 17M	10 53M	5 29A	5 21M	1 15A	9 9A	9 28M	5 37A	1 48M	2 17M	6 59M	11 41M	6 26M	2 30A	10 34A

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE POLE STAR.

	R.A.			DECL. N.		
D.	H. M.	S.		°	'	"
1	1	27 26.7		88	51	1
10	1	27 25.7		88	50	58
19	1	27 27.3		88	50	55
28	1	27 30.6		88	50	52

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ MERCURY is a morning star, rising E. by S. at first, and later E. by N.

♀ VENUS is an evening star, setting at first W.N.W., and at end of month N.W. by W.

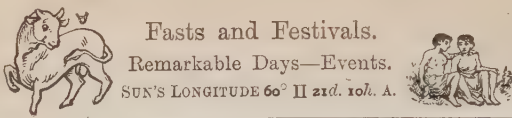
♂ MARS souths in the early evening; altitude about 62°. Near ♋ Gemini on the 11th.

♃ JUPITER is a morning star, rising E.S.E., a little W. of 8 Capricorni.

♄ SATURN is an evening star towards the end of the month, setting N.W. by W., not far from Aldebaran.

At the latter part of April the constellations Draco, Bootes, and Libra will be on the meridian about midnight. An irresolvable double Nebula in Canes Venatici, about 4° S.W. of η Ursæ Majoris, can be observed in this month. The Southern Nebula is surrounded by a faint ring of nebulous light, and was called by Herschel, in his Catalogue, "the Halo Nebula." That this is not a true incandescent Nebula is shown by the absence of bright lines in its spectrum. In R.A.

15h. 14m., Decl. 2° 28' N., is a very fine cluster of stars, condensed into great brilliancy towards the centre. Sir W. Herschel was able to distinguish over 200 stars in this group in the field of his 40-ft. reflector, but found the middle portion so condensed that the individual stars could not be separated. The stars range from the 12th to 15th mag. The evenings about the 24th are the best for observing these objects.

DAY OF			Fasts and Festivals.		THE SUN		DAYS	
M.	Light and Dark.	W.	Remarkable Days—Events.		Rises.	Sets.	of the Year.	to end of Year.
			SUN'S LONGITUDE 60° II 21d. 10h. A.					
								
1	☐	F	St. Ph. & St. Jas. Union with Scotland, 1707.		4 35	7 19	121	244
2	☐	S	Heinrich Magnus, chem. and physicist b. 1802.		4 33	7 21	122	243
3	☐	S	3rd Sunday after Easter. Jamaica dis. 1494.		4 31	7 23	123	242
4	☐	M	Joseph Whitaker, F.S.A., b. 1820; d. 15 May,		4 29	7 25	124	241
5	☐	Tu	Napoleon I. died at St. Helena, 1821. [1895.		4 27	7 27	125	240
6	☐	W	KING'S ACCESSION (1910). St. John a. P. L.		4 25	7 28	126	239
7	☐	Th	Lord Rosebery b. 1847. R. Browning b. 1812.		4 23	7 29	127	238
8	☐	F	Le Sage, author of "Gil Blas," born 1668.		4 22	7 30	128	237
9	☐	S	Half Quarter Day. Gustave Flaubert, d. 1880.		4 20	7 32	129	236
10	☐	S	4th S. aft. Easter. James Bryce, O.M., b. 1838.		4 18	7 34	130	235
11	☐	M	Spencer Perceval assassinated, 1812.		4 17	7 35	131	234
12	☐	Tu	Passage of the Douro, 1809.		4 15	7 37	132	233
13	☐	W	Hudson's Bay Company founded, 1670.		4 14	7 38	133	232
14	☐	Th	Old May Day. "Monk" Lewis died, 1818.		4 12	7 40	134	231
15	☐	F	F. J. Fergus (Hugh Conway) died, 1885.		4 11	7 41	135	230
16	☐	S	Albuera, 1811. Fishmongers' Co. found'd, 1284.		4 9	7 43	136	229
17	☐	S	Rogation Sunday. King of Spain born, 1886.		4 8	7 44	137	228
18	☐	M	Rogation Day. Nathaniel Hawthorne d. 1864.		4 7	7 45	138	227
19	☐	Tu	St. Dunstan. Rogation Day.		4 5	7 47	139	226
20	☐	W	Rogation Day. John Stuart Mill born, 1806.		4 4	7 48	140	225
21	☐	Th	Ascension Day. Holy Thursday.		4 2	7 50	141	224
22	☐	F	Order of the Baronetage instituted, 1611.		4 1	7 51	142	223
23	☐	S	Ramillies, 1706. Tom Hood, poet, b. 1799.		3 59	7 53	143	222
24	☐	S	Sunday after Ascension. EMPIRE DAY.		3 59	7 55	144	221
25	☐	M	W. Paley, "Evidences of Christianity" d. 1805.		3 58	7 56	145	220
26	☐	Tu	St. Augustin. Samuel Pepys, diarist, d. 1703.		3 57	7 57	146	219
27	☐	W	Ven. Bede. Habeas Corpus Act passed, 1679.		3 56	7 58	147	218
28	☐	Th	Ionian Islands annexed to Greece, 1864.		3 54	8 0	148	217
29	☐	F	EASTER LAW SITTINGS END.		3 53	8 1	149	216
30	☐	S	Alex. Pope d. 1744. Decoration Day, U.S.A.		3 52	8 2	150	215
31	☐	S	Whit Sunday. Pentecost.		3 51	8 3	151	214

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☾ First Quarter	3d. 6h. 29m.	Morning.
○ Full Moon	9 9 31	Afternoon.
☾ Last Quarter	16 10 12	Afternoon.
● New Moon	25 2 35	Morning.
Perigee 8d. 8h. A. 223,100.		
Apogee 21d. 4h. M. 252,100.		

RAIN FELL IN MAY, 1913.

on 15 days; total fall, 11.6 inches; below the average, 1841-90, by 0.84 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

May 1. Holiday at London Stock Exchange.
6. 4 George V. ends.
7. 5 George V. begins.

ENGLISH QUARTER DAYS.—These are—Lady Day, March 25; Midsummer, June 24; Michaelmas, Sept. 29; and Christmas, Dec. 25.

HALF QUARTER DAYS are—Feb. 8, May 9, Aug. 11, and Nov. 11.

THE SUN.

Day.	Before Clock.	Hrly Var. of Equa. of Time.	Apparent Right Ascension at Noon.	Hourly Var. of R.A.	Apparent Declination (Nth.) at Noon.	Hrly Var. of Declination	Sidereal Time at Noon.	Mean Time at Sidereal Noon.
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ' "	"	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	2 54	0'32	2 31 23	9'53	14 54 20	45'7	2 34 17	21 22 13
2	3 1	0'30	2 35 12	9'55	15 12 30	45'1	2 38 13	21 18 17
3	3 8	0'28	2 39 2	9'58	15 30 25	44'5	2 42 10	21 14 21
4	3 15	0'26	2 42 52	9'60	15 48 5	43'8	2 46 7	21 10 25
5	3 21	0'24	2 46 42	9'62	16 5 28	43'2	2 50 3	21 6 29
6	3 26	0'21	2 50 34	9'64	16 22 36	42'5	2 54 0	21 2 33
7	3 31	0'19	2 54 25	9'67	16 39 28	41'8	2 57 56	20 58 37
8	3 35	0'17	2 58 18	9'69	16 56 2	41'1	3 1 53	20 54 41
9	3 39	0'14	3 2 10	9'71	17 12 20	40'4	3 5 49	20 50 45
10	3 42	0'12	3 6 4	9'74	17 28 21	39'7	3 9 46	20 46 49
11	3 45	0'10	3 9 58	9'76	17 44 4	38'9	3 13 42	20 42 53
12	3 47	0'07	3 13 52	9'79	17 59 30	38'2	3 17 39	20 38 58
13	3 48	0'05	3 17 47	9'81	18 14 37	37'4	3 21 36	20 35 2
14	3 49	0'02	3 21 43	9'83	18 29 27	36'7	3 25 32	20 31 6
15	3 49	0'00	3 25 39	9'86	18 43 57	35'9	3 29 29	20 27 10
16	3 49	0'03	3 29 36	9'88	18 58 9	35'1	3 33 25	20 23 14
17	3 48	0'05	3 33 34	9'91	19 12 2	34'3	3 37 22	20 19 18
18	3 46	0'08	3 37 32	9'93	19 25 35	33'5	3 41 18	20 15 22
19	3 44	0'10	3 41 31	9'96	19 38 49	32'7	3 45 15	20 11 26
20	3 42	0'12	3 45 30	9'98	19 51 43	31'8	3 49 11	20 7 30
21	3 38	0'15	3 49 30	10'00	20 4 16	31'0	3 53 8	20 3 34
22	3 35	0'17	3 53 30	10'03	20 16 29	30'1	3 57 5	19 59 38
23	3 30	0'19	3 57 31	10'05	20 28 21	29'2	4 1 1	19 55 42
24	3 26	0'21	4 1 32	10'07	20 39 52	28'4	4 4 58	19 51 47
25	3 20	0'23	4 5 34	10'09	20 51 1	27'5	4 8 54	19 47 51
26	3 14	0'26	4 9 36	10'11	21 1 50	26'6	4 12 51	19 43 55
27	3 8	0'28	4 13 39	10'13	21 12 16	25'7	4 16 47	19 39 59
28	3 1	0'29	4 17 43	10'15	21 22 20	24'7	4 20 44	19 36 3
29	2 54	0'31	4 21 47	10'17	21 32 3	23'8	4 24 40	19 32 7
30	2 46	0'33	4 25 51	10'19	21 41 22	22'9	4 28 37	19 28 11
31	2 38	0'35	4 29 56	10'21	21 50 20	21'9	4 32 34	19 24 15

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, MAY, 1913.

Day.	TEMPERATURE.			BAROM.	WIND.		RAIN.	SUN.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mn. 1841-1905		(Pressure lbs. to foot.)	Pressure.		
				inches.	Directn.	lbs.	inch.	hours.
1	62'2	44'0	49'3	29'733	WSW	2'3	...	4'3
2	61'1	39'6	5	29'703	SW	0'6	0'1	3'9
3	60'0	40'1	8	29'470	SSW	1'8	0'6	5'9
4	53'3	42'2	50'0	29'232	Vble	1'7	2'7	1'0
5	62'6	45'2	3	29'470	NE	0'9	1'9	3'0
6	61'4	40'1	5	29'386	SSW	3'3	0'3	1'5
7	59'0	36'3	7	29'509	SW	3'2	0'1	7'4
8	54'0	44'7	51'0	29'449	SSE	5'8	0'6	...
9	57'5	47'6	2	29'452	S	2'0	0'2	0'5
10	63'2	43'9	5	29'600	SSW	2'0	0'4	7'1
11	65'0	41'0	8	29'752	SW	2'8	0'3	8'9
12	61'0	42'8	52'1	29'773	SE	3'0	0'2	0'5
13	68'0	49'8	4	29'927	ENE	4'3	...	8'1
14	64'6	45'4	6	29'925	NE	5'4	...	3'6
15	60'1	43'1	8	29'921	NE	8'3	...	7'3
16	65'2	43'3	53'0	29'779	NE	3'8	...	8'9
17	70'6	39'4	1	29'516	N	3'8	...	11'3
18	60'0	43'7	3	29'659	NW	6'5	0'1	12'2
19	60'5	38'3	5	29'820	WNW	4'5	0'1	10'2
20	65'3	37'1	8	29'806	WSW	3'7	...	1'7
21	66'1	47'1	54'2	29'847	WSW	7'1	...	5'5
22	63'0	45'6	6	29'935	W	4'0	...	8'1
23	71'8	52'5	9	29'973	W	2'5	...	6'2
24	74'9	53'3	55'3	30'104	WNW	1'7	...	9'8
25	81'2	50'3	5	30'085	WSW	0'8	...	14'3
26	83'5	52'2	8	29'985	S	1'0	...	12'4
27	84'1	53'2	56'0	29'834	Vble	1'6	0'3	7'6
28	80'8	51'6	2	29'866	SW	5'0	...	10'8
29	81'4	57'1	4	29'688	SW	1'4	...	1'3
30	79'5	50'1	7	29'524	SW	6'0	37	13'1
31	62'3	45'2	57'1	29'743	SW	2'5	...	5'7
Mn	66'6	45'3	53'1	29'728			Sum 1'16	202'1

MEMORANDA.

1.	Lamps to be lighted	(8.19)
2.		(8.21)
3.		(8.23)
4.		(8.25)
5.		(8.27)
6.		(8.28)
7.		(8.29)
8.		(8.30)
9.		(8.32)
10.		(8.34)
11.		(8.35)
12.		(8.37)
13.		(8.38)
14.		(8.40)
15.		(8.41)
16.		(8.43)
17.		(8.44)
18.		(8.45)
19.		(8.47)
20.		(8.48)
21.		(8.50)
22.		(8.51)
23.		(8.53)
24.		(8.55)
25.		(8.56)
26.		(8.57)
27.		(8.58)
28.		(9.0)
29.		(9.1)
30.		9.2
31.		9.3

THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises Morning.	Sets Morning.	Souths Afternoon.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Declination at Noon.	Horizontal Parallax at Noon.	Semidiameter at Noon.	Age at Noon.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 3h. A.M.
H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	" "	" "	" "	" "	D. H.	
1	8 6	1 4	5 0	7 23	20 15	41 11	56 34	15 26	6 1 0234
2	9 24	1 38	5 53	8 19	5 23	4 31	57 17	15 38	7 1 02143
3	10 48	2 1	6 45	9 13	10 18	36 21	58 4	15 51	8 1 21043
4	aft.	2 20	7 35	10 5 38	13 3	57	58 53	16 4	9 1 2140
5	1 40	2 34	8 24	10 57	4 6	42 58	59 40	16 17	10 1 43012
6	3 8	2 47	9 13	11 48	29 0	8 88	60 21	16 28	11 1 43120
7	4 38	2 59	10 4	12 41	3 7	22	60 50	16 36	12 1 42301
8	6 11	3 13	10 58	13 35	58 13	48 51	61 5	16 40	13 1 41223
9	7 47	3 31	11 57	14 34	10 19	43 19	61 1	16 39	14 1 40213
10	9 23	3 56	mn.	15 35	53 24	20 59	60 40	16 33	15 1 42103
11	10 44	4 28	0 59	16 40	16 27	16 59	60 2	16 23	16 1 40312
12	11 49	5 18	2 2	17 45	16 28	18 3	59 13	16 10	17 1 34202
13	mn.	6 24	3 5	18 48	21 27	26 32	58 18	15 55	18 1 32104
14	0 33	7 42	4 4	19 47	31 24	58 7	57 21	15 39	19 1 23014
15	1 2	9 4	4 58	20 41	56 21	15 4	56 28	15 25	20 1 10324
16	1 22	10 24	5 47	21 31	49 16	39 31	55 41	15 12	21 1 01234
17	1 36	11 39	6 31	22 18	0 11	30 7	55 3	15 1	22 1 21034
18	1 50	aft.	7 13	23 1	36 6	1 20	54 34	14 54	23 1 20314
19	1 59	2 1	7 52	23 43	45 0	24 35	54 14	14 48	24 1 32404
20	2 8	3 10	8 31	0 25	32 5	10 27	54 4	14 46	25 1 21404
21	2 18	4 19	9 10	1 7	59 10	34 28	54 3	14 45	26 1 43201
22	3 20	5 31	9 51	1 52	3	15 37	54 9	14 47	27 1 41032
23	2 44	6 45	10 35	2 38	34 20	7 20	54 21	14 50	28 1 41223
24	3 1	8 0	11 22	3 28	6 23	50 57	54 38	14 55	29 1 41203
25	3 26	9 11	aft.	4 20	48 26	33 31	55 0	15 1	0 9 42013
26	4 3	10 14	1 6	5 16	11 28	1 55	55 15	15 8	1 9 43102
27	4 53	11 3	2 1	6 13	12 28	3 12	55 53	15 15	2 9 3402
28	5 59	11 39	2 56	7 10	21 26	35 48	56 23	15 23	3 9 32010
29	7 15	mn.	3 50	8 6	19 23	42 8	56 55	15 32	4 9 10240
30	8 36	0 6	4 41	9 0	19 19	31 49	57 29	15 42	5 9 01234
31	10 0	0 25	5 31	9 52	16 14	18 22	58 5	15 51	6 9 12034

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS AT MEAN NOON.

	♂ MERCURY.	♀ VENUS.	♂ MARS.	♂ JUPITER.	♂ SATURN.
D.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	1 29 55	3 50 30	8 9 46	21 29 30	5 1 4
6	2 4 35	4 16 3	8 20 7	21 31 44	5 3 32
11	2 42 51	4 42 0	8 30 37	21 33 43	5 6 5
16	3 24 50	5 8 17	8 41 13	21 35 26	5 8 41
21	4 9 35	5 34 47	8 51 56	21 36 53	5 11 22
26	4 54 51	6 1 26	9 2 44	21 38 2	5 14 4
31	5 37 59	6 28 4	9 13 35	21 38 53	5 16 49

APPARENT DECLINATION OF THE ABOVE PLANETS.

D.	♂	♀	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂
	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
1	7 7 35	20 27 11	22 5 15	15 29 35	21 30 43			
6	11 0 7	21 51 1	21 27 35	15 19 56	21 34 53			
11	14 58 27	22 59 47	20 47 6	15 11 27	21 38 57			
16	18 45 38	23 52 24	20 3 49	15 4 15	21 42 54			
21	21 58 7	24 27 58	19 17 44	14 58 24	21 46 43			
26	24 13 48	24 45 53	18 28 53	14 53 59	21 50 21			
31	25 23 16	24 45 50	17 37 19	14 51 38	21 53 49			

HORIZONTAL EQUATORIAL PARALLAX OF SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	♂	♀	♂	♂	♂
	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
5	8 7	7 0	5 6	5 7	1 7
15	8 7	6 7	5 8	5 3	1 8
25	8 7	7 0	5 9	5 1	1 8

SEMI-DIAMETER OF SUN AND PLANETS.

♂	♀	♂	♂	♂
" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
15 53	2 7	5 4	3 0	17 9
15 51	2 5	5 5	2 8	18 5
15 49	2 7	5 7	2 7	19 1

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, May 1, 342° 0' 7".

ECLIPSES, OCCULTATIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

May 1. Day breaks at 2h. 3m. morn., and Twilight ends at 9h. 51m. aft., the length of the Day being 14h. 44m.

May 1. Neptune in conjunction with the Moon, 11h. 24m. aft. 4° 17' S.

May 2. Mars in conjunction with the Moon, 8h. 43m. morn. ♂ 1° 37' S.

May 4. Occultation of 45 Leonis; magnitude 5.8. See p. 80.

May 5. Occultation of 49 Leonis; magnitude 5.7. See p. 80.

May 5. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1m. 6' 18.

May 14. Occultation of B.A.C. 6666; magnitude 5.7. See p. 80.

May 15. Uranus in conjunction with the Moon, 7h. 4m. aft. ♀ 2° 3' N.

May 16. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon, 1h. 50m. aft. ♀ 1° 13' N.

May 16. Venus and Saturn in conjunction, 2h. 7m. aft. ♀ 2° 10' N.

May 17. Occultation of Aquarii; magnitude 4.4. See p. 80.

May 20. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1m. 7' 38.

May 26. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon, 1h. 7m. morn. ♀ 3° 28' S.

May 26. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon, 11h. 5m. morn. ♀ 6° 9' S.

May 27. Venus in conjunction with the Moon, 9h. 2m. morn. ♀ 3° 21' N.

May 27. Venus at least distance from the Sun, 4h. aft.

May 28. Occultation of B.A.C. 2506; magnitude 6.3. See p. 80.

May 28. Occultation of B.A.C. 2514; magnitude 6.0. See p. 80.

May 30. Occultation of Mars. See p. 80.

May 30. Mars in conjunction with the Moon, 5h. 16m. aft. ♂ 0° 42' S.

May 31. Occultation of Regulus; magnitude 1.3. See p. 80.

In this month the Mornings increase 44m., and the Afternoons 44m.

Day of		Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—															
Month.	Week.	LONDON BRIDGE		LIVERPOOL.		BRISTOL.		HULL.		GREENOCK.		LEITH.		DUBLIN (Bar).			
		Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.		
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		
1	F	5 8	5 30	2 22	2 45	10 27	10 46	9 28	9 51	3 22	3 44	6 0	6 25	2 13	2 36		
2	S	5 53	6 20	3 9	3 38	11 7	11 32	10 18	10 47	4 9	4 38	6 53	7 24	3 3	3 34		
3	M	6 50	7 22	4 14	4 54	...	0 6	11 19	11 54	5 10	5 46	7 59	8 37	4 12	4 53		
4	Tu	7 59	8 40	5 37	6 20	0 47	1 31	...	0 32	6 25	7 4	9 16	9 55	5 32	6 9		
5	W	9 22	10 2	7 1	7 38	2 19	3 4	1 18	2 8	7 42	8 17	10 32	11 4	6 44	7 16		
6	Th	10 37	11 9	8 9	8 38	3 42	4 13	2 48	3 22	8 49	9 17	11 34	...	7 45	8 12		
7	F	11 38	...	9 1	9 23	4 40	5 6	3 48	4 12	9 43	10 8	0 1	0 26	8 38	9 4		
8	S	0 5	0 29	9 44	10 6	5 30	5 55	4 34	4 55	10 33	10 58	0 49	1 11	9 29	9 53		
9		*0 52	*1 14	10 28	10 50	6 20	6 44	5 17	5 40	11 23	11 48	1 34	1 57	10 15	10 36		
10	S	*1 36	*1 59	11 12	11 36	7 8	7 31	6 4	6 28	...	0 14	2 19	2 42	10 58	11 21		
11	M	*2 22	*2 46	...	0 0	7 55	8 18	6 52	7 16	0 39	1 3	3 6	3 31	11 45	...		
12	Tu	*3 10	*3 33	0 23	0 46	8 41	9 2	7 39	8 0	1 27	1 50	3 57	4 22	0 10	0 34		
13	W	3 57	4 21	1 9	1 32	9 25	9 46	8 21	8 42	2 14	2 37	4 46	5 10	0 58	1 23		
14	Th	4 45	5 9	1 55	2 19	10 8	10 28	9 5	9 30	3 0	3 24	5 35	6 1	1 48	2 13		
15	F	5 33	5 58	2 45	3 13	10 50	11 12	9 56	10 24	3 49	4 15	6 29	6 59	2 40	3 9		
16	S	6 26	6 55	3 44	4 19	11 37	...	10 52	11 21	4 43	5 12	7 29	8 1	3 39	4 14		
17	S	7 25	7 57	4 56	5 34	0 8	0 43	11 51	...	5 43	6 18	8 34	9 9	4 49	5 24		
18	M	8 32	9 8	6 12	6 48	1 24	2 3	0 25	1 2	6 52	7 24	9 43	10 14	5 57	6 27		
19	Tu	9 43	10 15	7 21	7 48	2 42	3 16	1 43	2 21	7 54	8 23	10 42	11 9	6 54	7 21		
20	W	10 45	11 13	8 14	8 39	3 47	4 15	2 54	3 23	8 51	9 17	11 36	...	7 47	8 12		
21	Th	11 40	...	9 2	9 23	4 41	5 4	3 49	4 12	9 41	10 4	0 2	0 25	8 36	8 59		
22	F	0 4	0 25	9 43	10 0	5 27	5 46	4 32	4 50	10 24	10 44	0 46	1 4	9 20	9 40		
23	S	0 45	1 3	10 17	10 34	6 6	6 25	5 7	5 23	11 4	11 23	1 22	1 40	9 59	10 16		
24	S	1 21	1 39	10 50	11 8	6 44	7 3	5 40	5 58	11 42	...	1 57	2 14	10 33	10 49		
25	M	1 57	2 14	11 25	11 43	7 21	7 38	6 16	6 35	0 1	0 21	2 31	2 49	11 23	...		
26	Tu	2 31	2 48	...	0 1	7 56	8 14	6 53	7 12	0 40	0 59	3 8	3 27	11 41	...		
27	W	3 5	3 23	0 19	0 37	8 32	8 49	7 30	7 47	1 18	1 36	3 47	4 7	0 0	0 19		
28	Th	3 42	4 1	0 55	1 12	9 6	9 24	8 3	8 20	1 54	2 13	4 26	4 46	0 38	0 58		
29	F	4 20	4 40	1 31	1 51	9 43	10 2	8 39	9 0	2 33	2 54	5 7	5 30	1 19	1 42		
30	S	5 1	5 23	2 14	2 37	10 22	10 43	9 22	9 47	3 16	3 40	5 54	6 20	2 6	2 31		
31	S	5 46	6 14	3 3	3 30	11 4	11 27	10 13	10 41	4 5	4 31	6 47	7 16	2 58	3 26		

RISE, SOUTHING, and SETTING of the PRINCIPAL PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days.

MERCURY ☿			VENUS ♀			MARS ♂			JUPITER ♃			SATURN ♄		
Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets
D. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
7 4 9M	11 14M	6 19A	5 15M	1 23A	9 31A	9 22M	5 24A	1 28M	1 52M	6 35M	11 18M	6 2M	2 6A	10 10A
14 4 5M	11 42M	7 19A	5 14M	1 32A	9 50A	9 14M	5 11A	1 10M	1 26M	6 10M	10 54M	5 37M	1 42A	9 47A
21 4 10M	0 17A	8 24A	5 17M	1 42A	10 7A	9 9M	4 58A	0 49M	1 0M	5 45M	10 30M	5 12M	1 18A	9 24A
28 4 25M	0 52A	9 19A	5 25M	1 52A	10 19A	9 4M	4 46A	0 30M	0 33M	5 19M	10 5M	4 48M	0 54A	9 0A

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION and DECLINATION of the POLE STAR.

	R.A.		DECL. N.	
D.	H.	M.	°	'
1	1	27 31'8	88	50 52
10	1	27 36'8	88	50 49
19	1	27 42'4	88	50 47
28	1	27 50'3	88	50 46

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ MERCURY is a morning star early in the month, rising E.N.E. ; an evening star at end of the month, setting N.W.

♀ VENUS is an evening star, setting N.W.

♂ MARS is an evening star near the end of the month, setting N.W. by W.

♃ JUPITER is a morning star, rising E.S.E.

♄ SATURN is an evening star, setting N.W. by W., 5° or 6° N.E. of Aldebaran.

Towards the end of May we shall find the constellations Draco, Hercules, Ophiuchus, and Scorpio on the meridian about midnight.

Hercules contains a very splendid cluster of stars situated in R.A. 16h. 38m. and Decl. 36° 41' N. This, like most of the star-clusters, is condensed in the centre, and may be easily resolved with moderate telescopic aid; and a few days about the 24th, when the Moon is absent, it

may, if the opportunity is taken of a very clear night, be seen with the naked eye plainly between the stars ζ and η Herculis, rather nearer to η. This cluster, discovered by Halley in 1714, is one of the most beautiful examples of these bodies to be seen in the heavens. With the great Refractor of the Lick Observatory the nebulous glow at the centre has been resolved into separate points.

DAY OF			Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events. SUN'S LONGITUDE 90° ≈ 22d. 7h. M. SUMMER COMMENCES.	THE SUN		DAYS	
M.	Light and Dark.	W.		Rises.	Sets.	of the Year.	to end of Year.
				H. M.	H. M.		
1	☐	M	Whit Monday. <i>St. Nicomede.</i> Bk. Holiday.	3 51	8 5	152	213
2	☐	Tu	Whit Tuesday. Garibaldi died, 1882.	3 50	8 6	153	211
3	☐	W	THE KING'S BIRTHDAY (1865). Ember Day.	3 49	8 7	154	211
4	☐	Th	Magenta, 1859. George III. born, 1738.	3 48	8 8	155	210
5	☐	F	<i>St. Boniface.</i> Ember Day.	3 47	8 9	156	209
6	☐	S	Ember Day. Capt. Scott (Antarctic), b. 1868.	3 47	8 9	157	208
7	☐	S	Trinity Sunday. First Reform Bill, 1832.	3 46	8 10	158	207
8	☐	M	Sir J. E. Millais born, 1829; died 13 Aug., 1896.	3 46	8 11	159	206
9	☐	Tu	TRINITY LAW SITTINGS BEGIN.	3 46	8 12	160	205
10	☐	W	Crystal Pal. opened by Queen Victoria, 1854.	3 45	8 13	161	204
11	☐	Th	<i>St. Barnabas, Apostle and Martyr.</i>	3 45	8 14	162	203
12	☐	F	Sir Harry Johnston, G.C.M.G., born, 1858.	3 45	8 14	163	202
13	☐	S	Dr. Arnold (Rugby) b. 1795; d. 12 June, 1842.	3 45	8 15	164	201
14	☐	S	1st S. aft. Trin. Naseby, 1645; Marengo, 1800.	3 45	8 15	165	200
15	☐	M	Magna Charta sealed by King John, 1215.	3 44	8 16	166	199
16	☐	Tu	Dettingen, 1743. Quatre Bras, 1815.	3 44	8 16	167	198
17	☐	W	<i>St. Alban.</i> Bunker's Hill, 1775.	3 44	8 17	168	197
18	☐	Th	War with U.S.A., 1812. Waterloo, 1815.	3 44	8 18	169	196
19	☐	F	<i>Alabama</i> sunk by <i>Kearsage</i> , 1864.	3 44	8 18	170	195
20	☐	S	<i>Trans. of K. Edwd.</i> Black Hole, Calcutta, 1756.	3 44	8 18	171	194
21	☐	S	2nd Sunday after Trinity. Vittoria, 1813.	3 44	8 19	172	193
22	☐	M	Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee, 1897.	3 44	8 19	173	192
23	☐	Tu	H.R.H. Prince of Wales born, 1894.	3 45	8 19	174	191
24	☐	W	<i>St. John Baptist.</i> Qr. Day. Bannockburn, 1314.	3 45	8 19	175	190
25	☐	Th	Georges Cadoudal (Chouan) died, 1804.	3 45	8 19	176	189
26	☐	F	Lord Kelvin b. 1824. Navigation Acts repealed,	3 45	8 19	177	188
27	☐	S	Dr. Dodd hanged for forgery, 1777. [1849.	3 46	8 19	178	187
28	☐	S	3rd Sun. aft. Trin. Cawnpore Massacre, 1857.	3 47	8 19	179	186
29	☐	M	<i>St. Peter, Apostle and Martyr.</i>	3 47	8 19	180	185
30	☐	Tu	Tower Bridge opened, 1894.	3 48	8 18	181	184

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☾ First Quarter	1d.	2h.	3m.	Afternoon.
○ Full Moon	8	5	18	Morning.
☾ Last Quarter	15	2	20	Afternoon.
● New Moon	23	3	33	Afternoon.
☾ First Quarter	30	7	25	Afternoon.
Perigee 5d. 11h. A. 225.700.				
Apogee 17d. 9h. A. 251.500.				

RAIN FELL IN JUNE, 1913.

on 7 days; total fall, 0.73 inches; below the average, 1841-90, by 1.29 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

June 1. Overseers to give notice between this day and the 20th to Voters who have not paid all Poor Rates due on January 5th.

4. Eton celebration day.

15. Close season for fresh-water fish ends.

20. On or before this day Overseers to fix on church doors the register of persons qualified to vote for Counties.

24. Midsummer Day. Quarter Day. Sheriffs of London to be elected by the liverymen.

THE SUN.

MEMORANDA.

Day.	Before Clock.	Hourly Var. of Equ.		Apparent Right Ascension at Noon.		Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination (Nth.) at Noon.		Hourly Var. of Declination	Sidereal Time at Noon.	Mean Time at Sidereal Noon.	
		S.	H. M. S.	S.	H. M. S.		" "	" "		H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	2 29	0'37	4 34 1	10'22	21 58 54	21'0	4 36 30	19 20 19				
2	2 20	0'38	4 38 6	10'24	22 7 5	20'0	4 40 27	19 16 23				
3	2 11	0'40	4 42 12	10'25	22 14 53	19'0	4 44 23	19 12 27				
4	2 2	0'41	4 46 18	10'27	22 22 18	18'1	4 48 20	19 8 32				
5	1 51	0'42	4 50 25	10'28	22 29 20	17'1	4 52 16	19 4 36				
6	1 41	0'44	4 54 32	10'30	22 35 58	16'1	4 56 13	19 0 40				
7	1 31	0'45	4 58 39	10'31	22 42 12	15'1	5 0 9	18 56 44				
8	1 20	0'46	5 2 46	10'32	22 48 2	14'1	5 4 6	18 52 48				
9	1 8	0'47	5 6 54	10'33	22 53 29	13'1	5 8 3	18 48 52				
10	0 57	0'49	5 11 2	10'34	22 58 31	12'1	5 11 59	18 44 56				
11	0 45	0'50	5 15 11	10'35	23 3 9	11'1	5 15 56	18 41 0				
12	0 33	0'50	5 19 19	10'36	23 7 23	10'1	5 19 52	18 37 4				
13	0 21	0'51	5 23 28	10'37	23 11 13	9'1	5 23 49	18 33 8				
14	0 8	0'52	5 27 37	10'38	23 14 38	8'0	5 27 45	18 29 12				
15	aft.	0'53	5 31 46	10'39	23 17 38	7'0	5 31 42	18 25 17				
16	0 17	0'53	5 35 55	10'39	23 20 14	6'0	5 35 38	18 21 21				
17	0 30	0'54	5 40 5	10'40	23 22 26	5'0	5 39 35	18 17 25				
18	0 43	0'54	5 44 14	10'40	23 24 12	3'9	5 43 32	18 13 29				
19	0 56	0'54	5 48 24	10'40	23 25 34	2'9	5 47 28	18 9 33				
20	1 9	0'55	5 52 34	10'40	23 26 31	1'9	5 51 25	18 5 37				
21	1 22	0'55	5 56 43	10'41	23 27 3	0'8	5 55 21	18 1 41				
22	1 35	0'55	6 0 53	10'40	23 27 10	0'2	5 59 18	17 57 45				
23	1 48	0'54	6 5 3	10'40	23 26 52	1'3	6 3 14	17 53 49				
24	2 1	0'54	6 9 12	10'40	23 26 9	2'3	6 7 11	17 49 53				
25	2 14	0'54	6 13 22	10'40	23 25 2	3'3	6 11 8	17 45 57				
26	2 27	0'53	6 17 31	10'39	23 23 30	4'4	6 15 4	17 42 1				
27	2 40	0'53	6 21 40	10'38	23 21 33	5'4	6 19 1	17 38 6				
28	2 52	0'52	6 25 49	10'38	23 19 12	6'4	6 22 57	17 34 10				
29	3 4	0'51	6 29 58	10'37	23 16 26	7'4	6 26 54	17 30 14				
30	3 17	0'50	6 34 7	10'36	23 13 15	8'5	6 30 50	17 26 18				

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, JUNE, 1913.

Day.	TEMPERATURE.			BAROM. Mean.	WIND.		RAIN. FALL.	SUN- SHINE.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mo 1841-1905		(Pressure lbs to foot)			
				inches.	Directn.	Pressure.	inch.	hours.
1	66°0	42°2	57°4	29°885	E	1°3	...	4°8
2	73°0	46°0	8	29°906	SW	1°6	...	13°6
3	79°1	45°2	58°1	29°892	SW	1°0	...	12°9
4	71°0	50°9	3	29°810	SSW	0°6	...	4°7
5	70°2	51°0	4	29°620	SW	4°6	...	7°8
6	66°1	48°8	3	29°709	WSW	4°8	0°8	1°9
7	70°0	48°1	2	29°751	W	8°2	0°4	8°0
8	68°5	46°4	1	29°743	SW	8°2	1°4	3°6
9	68°0	43°1	0	29°928	WSW	8°2	...	7°1
10	68°9	51°2	1	29°626	WSW	10°3	...	6°8
11	67°4	48°2	2	29°857	W	4°9	...	9°0
12	67°3	50°2	4	29°928	W	2°0	...	3°0
13	64°0	49°1	5	30°023	V'ble	1°0	...	0°1
14	70°7	51°6	7	30°160	SE	2°6	...	5°9
15	74°0	49°1	8	30°024	E	2°9	...	14°7
16	82°0	47°1	9	29°872	ESE	1°2	...	13°0
17	87°1	54°2	59°0	29°806	WNW	2°1	...	8°5
18	78°1	52°2	2	29°803	W	1°9	...	11°1
19	73°0	51°9	5	29°856	NW	3°3	...	11°1
20	69°0	49°5	9	29°854	WNW	0°7	4°1	3°3
21	67°3	43°8	60°3	29°905	V'ble	0°1	...	5°6
22	78°3	47°1	6	29°962	SW	1°4	...	8°3
23	66°0	52°4	9	29°859	WSW	2°0	0°3	1°1
24	64°1	51°1	61°2	29°838	WNW	3°3	...	0°5
25	67°3	49°3	4	29°873	N	5°1	0°2	3°9
26	69°0	53°1	5	30°010	N	2°9	...	6°3
27	68°2	53°2	6	30°065	NNE	3°3	0°1	6°6
28	77°9	47°9	6	30°139	N	5°0	...	6°4
29	79°5	51°6	6	30°134	N	3°0	...	12°3
30	71°2	49°1	5	30°166	E	0°8	...	2°3
Sum	71°4	49°2	59°4	29°900			0°73	204°2

THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises Morning.	Sets Morning.	Souths Afternoon.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Declination at Noon.	Horizontal Parallax at Noon.	Semidiameter at Noon.	Age at Noon.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 2h. A.M.
H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	" "	" "	P. H.	
1	11 23	0 40	6 18	10 42 42	8 17 21	58 41	16 11	7 9	2 134
2	aft.	0 53	7 6	11 32 32	1 45 31	59 16	16 10	8 9	31 24
3	2 13	1 6	7 54	12 22 59	4 58 45	59 46	16 19	9 9	3 124
4	3 41	1 18	8 45	13 15 19	11 34 25	60 9	16 25	10 9	32 4
5	5 14	1 33	9 40	14 10 42	17 37 5	60 21	16 28	11 9	1 4
6	6 48	1 53	10 39	15 9 52	22 39 26	60 21	16 28	12 9	1 133
7	8 16	2 21	11 42	16 12 38	26 14 27	60 6	16 24	13 9	4 12 3
8	9 31	3 4	12 17	17 34 28	1 28	59 37	16 14	14 9	42 13
9	10 25	4 1	1 46	18 22 13	27 53 7	58 57	15 15	9	4 13 2
10	11 0	5 16	1 48	19 24 25	57 46	58 10	15 13	9	43 12
11	11 26	6 40	2 46	20 21 25	22 35 23	57 19	15 39	17 9	43 1
12	11 41	8 2	3 38	21 13 59	18 10 1	56 30	15 25	18 9	4 3
13	11 54	9 22	4 25	22 18 13	3 43	55 45	15 13	19 9	4 132
14	12 11	10 35	5 8	22 47 23	7 34 14	55 7	15 3	20 9	124 3
15	0 7	11 46	5 49	23 30 25	1 55 48	54 38	14 55	21 9	2 143
16	0 25	aft.	6 28	0 12 32	3 43 10	54 20	14 50	22 9	4 1 24
17	0 25	2 6	7 7	0 54 51	9 11 18	54 11	14 47	23 9	3 124
18	0 36	3 18	7 48	1 38 26	14 20 6	54 12	14 48	24 9	3 1 4
19	0 51	4 30	8 31	2 24 11	18 59 6	54 23	14 50	25 9	3 1 4
20	1 5	5 45	9 16	3 12 53	22 55 50	54 40	14 55	26 9	3 24
21	1 28	6 58	10 6	4 4 53	25 55 57	55 4	15 2	27 9	4 1 43
22	2 0	8 5	10 59	4 59 59	27 44 30	55 32	15 10	28 9	2 143
23	2 47	8 59	11 54	5 57 17	28 8 48	56 3	15 18	29 9	14 32
24	3 47	9 41	aft.	6 55 17	27 1 51	56 35	15 27	0 20	43 12
25	5 2	10 10	1 45	7 52 25	24 24 48	57 6	15 35	1 20	43 21
26	6 25	10 30	2 38	8 47 35	20 26 41	57 35	15 43	2 20	43 1
27	7 48	10 47	3 28	9 40 23	15 22 7	58 3	15 51	3 20	4 3
28	9 12	11 0	4 16	10 31 10	9 28 21	58 28	15 57	4 20	4 1 23
29	10 35	11 12	5 3	11 20 46	3 33 0	58 50	16 3	5 20	42 13
30	aft.	11 25	5 51	12 10 17	3 34 18	59 8	16 8	6 20	4 1 23

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS AT MEAN NOON.

	♂ MERCURY.	♀ VENUS.	♂ MARS.	♂ JUPITER.	♂ SATURN.
D.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
5	6 16 59	6 54 33	9 24 30	21 39 26	5 19 36
10	6 50 44	7 20 47	9 35 27	21 39 40	5 22 24
15	7 18 38	7 46 37	9 46 25	21 39 36	5 25 12
20	7 40 15	8 11 59	9 57 26	21 39 13	5 28 0
25	7 55 2	8 36 49	10 8 28	21 38 31	5 30 48
30	8 2 20	9 1 4	10 19 32	21 37 32	5 33 34

APPARENT DECLINATION OF THE ABOVE PLANETS.

D.	♂	♀	♂	♂	♂
	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
5	25 31 36	24 27 53	16 43 8	14 49 39	21 57 5
10	24 51 31	23 52 24	15 46 26	14 49 48	22 0 8
15	23 37 21	23 0 4	14 47 18	14 51 31	22 2 58
20	22 2 52	21 51 49	13 45 50	14 54 47	22 5 34
25	20 21 8	20 28 45	12 42 7	14 59 36	22 7 55
30	18 45 10	18 52 12	11 36 17	15 5 52	22 10 21

HORIZONTAL EQUATORIAL PARALLAX OF SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	☉	♀	♂	♂	♂
	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
5	8 7	8 2	6 2	4 8	1 9
15	8 7	9 9	6 4	4 6	2 0
25	8 7	12 1	6 8	4 5	2 0

SEMI- DIAMETER OF SUN AND PLANETS.

☉	♀	♂	♂	♂	♂
" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
15	47 3	5 9	2 6	19 8	7 7
15	46 3	6 2	2 5	20 4	7 7
15	46 4	6 5	2 4	21 0	7 7

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, June 1, 340° 23' 8".

ECLIPSES, OCCULTATIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

June 1. There is no real night in this month, but either daylight or twilight, the length of the Day being 16h. 14m.

June 4-5. Occultations of 83 and 85 Virginis; magnitudes 5.6 and 6.1 respectively. See p. 80.

June 5. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1m. 8.4s.

June 5. Occultation of B.A.C. 4814; magnitude 6.5. See p. 80.

June 7. Occultation of B.A.C. 5603; magnitude 6.0. See p. 80.

June 10. Occultation of γ Sagittarii; magnitude 3.5. See p. 80.

June 13. Occultation of δ Capricorni; magnitude 3.0. See p. 80.

June 13. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon, oh. 32m. morn. 11° 0' 44" N.

June 17. Venus and Neptune in conjunction, 2h. 1m. morn. ♀ 2° 14' N.

June 19. Mercury at greatest elongation (24° 55') East, 8h. morn.

June 20. Occultation of 47 Arietis; magnitude 5.8. See p. 80.

June 20. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1m. 8.7s.

June 21. Occultations of 27 Tauri, magnitude 3.7; and 28 Tauri, magnitude 5.2. See p. 80.

June 22. Sun enters the sign Cancer, 6h. 55m. morn.

June 23. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon, oh. 24m. morn. 12° 6' 1" S.

June 25. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon, 1h. 10m. aft. ♀ 3° 55' S.

June 25. Neptune in conjunction with the Moon, 1h. 29m. aft. ♀ 3° 49' S.

June 25. Mercury and Neptune in conjunction, 1oh. 47m. aft. ♀ 0° 11' S.

June 26. Occultation of Venus. See p. 80.

June 26. Venus in conjunction with the Moon, 9h. 9m. morn. ♀ 0° 46' S.

June 28. Mars in conjunction with the Moon, 3h. 58m. morn. ♂ 0° 36' N.

In this month the Mornings increase 3m., and the Afternoons 13 m.

Day of		Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—															
Month.	Week.	LONDON BRIDGE		LIVERPOOL.		BRISTOL.		HULL.		GREENOCK.		LEITH.		DUBLIN (Bar).			
		Morn. After.		Morn. After.		Morn. After.		Morn. After.		Morn. After.		Morn. After.		Morn. After.			
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	M	6 43	7 13	4 2	4 39	11 54	...	11 10	11 39	5 0	5 30	7 47	8 19	3 58	4 32		
2	Tu	7 43	8 14	5 16	5 53	0 27	1 2	...	0 9	6 1	6 33	8 52	9 25	5 7	5 40		
3	W	8 48	9 24	6 29	7 3	1 41	2 20	0 42	1 20	7 5	7 36	9 57	10 27	6 11	6 39		
4	Th	9 56	10 27	7 33	8 0	2 57	3 32	2 0	2 38	8 8	8 39	10 56	11 24	7 7	7 34		
5	F	10 58	11 29	8 27	8 52	4 3	4 30	3 11	3 39	9 8	9 36	11 52	...	8 2	8 31		
6	S	11 58	...	9 16	9 41	4 58	5 27	4 5	4 30	10 5	10 33	0 19	0 45	9 1	9 30		
7	S	0 25	0 52	10 6	10 31	5 56	6 24	4 55	5 21	11 2	11 31	1 11	1 38	9 57	10 22		
8	M	1 19	1 46	10 57	11 23	6 52	7 19	5 47	6 14	11 59	...	2 4	2 29	10 47	11 11		
9	Tu	2 12	2 37	11 48	...	7 44	8 19	6 40	7 6	0 26	0 53	2 55	3 21	11 35	...		
10	W	3 2	3 26	0 13	0 37	8 32	8 55	7 30	7 52	1 18	1 42	3 47	4 12	0 0	0 25		
11	Th	3 49	4 12	1 1	1 23	9 17	9 38	8 13	8 34	2 5	2 27	4 37	5 1	0 49	1 12		
12	F	4 34	4 57	1 45	2 8	9 59	10 18	8 55	9 17	2 49	3 11	5 24	5 48	1 36	2 0		
13	S	5 19	5 41	2 31	2 55	10 38	10 57	9 40	10 3	3 33	3 55	6 12	6 36	2 24	2 48		
14	S	6 4	6 28	3 19	3 45	11 17	11 37	10 27	10 51	4 18	4 41	7 1	7 26	3 12	3 37		
15	M	6 52	7 17	4 15	4 45	...	0 0	11 15	11 39	5 5	5 30	7 52	8 19	4 4	4 32		
16	Tu	7 42	8 8	5 15	5 47	0 26	0 56	...	0 3	5 56	6 22	8 47	9 14	5 1	5 29		
17	W	8 36	9 5	6 16	6 45	1 27	1 59	0 29	0 58	6 49	7 17	9 40	10 7	5 56	6 22		
18	Th	9 36	10 7	7 14	7 41	2 33	3 6	1 33	2 10	7 46	8 15	10 35	11 3	6 48	7 15		
19	F	10 37	11 6	8 8	8 34	3 39	4 8	2 45	3 16	8 44	9 12	11 30	11 57	7 42	8 8		
20	S	11 34	...	8 59	9 22	4 36	5 2	3 45	4 10	9 39	10 5	...	0 23	8 34	9 0		
21	S	0 1	0 26	9 45	10 6	5 28	5 52	4 34	4 55	10 30	10 53	0 48	1 10	9 25	9 49		
22	M	0 49	1 10	10 25	10 45	6 15	6 37	5 14	5 34	11 15	11 38	1 31	1 51	10 10	10 30		
23	Tu	1 31	1 52	11 4	11 25	6 59	7 21	5 55	6 16	...	0 1	2 11	2 32	10 49	11 9		
24	W	2 12	2 31	11 46	...	7 42	8 1	6 37	6 58	0 23	0 44	2 52	3 12	11 28	11 48		
25	Th	2 50	3 10	0 5	0 25	8 20	8 40	7 18	7 37	1 5	1 26	3 34	3 56	...	0 8		
26	F	3 31	3 52	0 45	1 4	8 59	9 18	7 56	8 14	1 46	2 6	4 17	4 38	0 29	0 50		
27	S	4 13	4 34	1 24	1 45	9 38	9 57	8 33	8 53	2 27	2 48	4 59	5 21	1 12	1 34		
28	S	4 55	5 16	2 6	2 28	10 16	10 36	9 14	9 36	3 9	3 30	5 44	6 7	1 57	2 20		
29	M	5 38	6 2	2 51	3 15	10 56	11 16	9 59	10 24	3 52	4 16	6 31	6 58	2 44	3 9		
30	Tu	6 27	6 53	3 41	4 12	11 38	...	10 49	11 15	4 41	5 6	7 25	7 52	3 35	4 3		

RISING, SOUTHING, and SETTING of the PRINCIPAL PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days.

D.	MERCURY ♿			VENUS ♀			MARS ♂			JUPITER ♃			SATURN ♄		
	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets
4	4 49M	1 22A	9 55A	5 36M	2 1A	10 26A	8 59M	4 34A	0 10M	0 6M	4 52M	9 38M	4 25M	0 31A	8 37A
11	5 16M	1 41A	10 6A	5 51M	2 10A	10 29A	8 54M	4 21A	11 48A	11 35A	4 25M	9 11M	4 0M	0 7A	8 14A
18	5 37M	1 49A	10 1A	6 10M	2 19A	10 28A	8 51M	4 9A	11 27A	11 7A	3 57M	8 43M	3 35M	11 43M	7 51A
25	5 49M	1 44A	9 39A	6 30M	2 26A	10 22A	8 48M	3 57A	11 6A	10 40A	3 29M	8 14M	3 12M	11 20M	7 28A

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE POLE STAR.

R.A.				DECL. N.			
D.	H.	M.	S.	°	'	"	
1	1	27	53.3	88	50	45	
10	1	28	2.6	88	50	44	
19	1	28	11.5	88	50	43	
28	1	28	21.0	88	50	43	

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

♿ MERCURY is an evening star, setting N.W. at first, afterwards N.W. by W.

♀ VENUS is an evening star, setting N.W. at first, in latter part of month N.W. by W., near to Mercury.

♂ MARS is an evening star, setting W.N.W.

♃ JUPITER is an evening star, setting W.S.W.

♄ SATURN is an evening star early in the month, setting N.W. by W., near ♄ Tauri.

In the last week of June the constellations Draco, Lyra, a portion of Hercules, Scutum Sobieski, and a part of Sagittarius will south about midnight.

In Sagittarius there is a notable and very extensive Nebula, somewhat like a horseshoe in shape. It will be found in R.A. 18h. 15m., and Decl. 16° 15' S. The spectroscope shows this Nebula to consist of a mass of incandescent gas. Professor Holden says that one arm of the Nebula has

changed its position since Herschel's time. In good weather it can be well seen with a small telescope.

In Sagittarius, a little West and North of λ, is a globular cluster of very minute stars, densely crowded, to be seen only with difficulty in small telescopes. Owing to its great southern declination there is but little chance of seeing it except when southing. Pallas may be observed in this month. See p. 82.

Fastes and Festivals.				THE SUN		DAYS	
Remarkable Days—Events.				Rises	Sets.	of the Year.	to end of Year.
M.	Lat. and Dark	W.	SUN'S LONGITUDE 120° N. 23d. 6h. A.	H. M.	H. M.		
1	☾	W	DOMINION DAY. Battle of the Boyne, 1690.	3 48	8 18	182	183
2	☾	Th	Visitation B.V.M. Hahnemann, homœopath,	3 49	8 18	183	182
3	☾	F	Gettysburg, 1863. Sadowa, 1866. [d. 1843.	3 50	8 18	184	181
4	☾	S	INDEPENDENCE DAY, U.S.A. Ulundi, 1879.	3 51	8 17	185	180
5	☾	S	4th Sunday after Trinity. C. J. Rhodes b. 1853.	3 51	8 17	186	179
6	☾	M	Sedgmoor, 1685. Paul Jones born, 1747.	3 52	8 17	187	178
7	☾	Tu	Treaty of Tilsit, 1807. John Huss burnt, 1415.	3 53	8 17	188	177
8	☾	W	Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain born, 1836.	3 54	8 16	189	176
9	☾	Th	Sempach, 1386. Edmund Burke died, 1797.	3 55	8 15	190	175
10	☾	F	Capt. Marryat, novelist, b., 1792; d. 9 Aug. '48.	3 56	8 14	191	174
11	☾	S	Oudenarde, 1708. Alexandria bombarded, '82.	3 57	8 13	192	173
12	☾	S	5th Sunday after Trinity.	3 58	8 13	193	172
13	☾	M	Berlin Treaty, "Peace with Honour," 1878.	3 59	8 12	194	171
14	☾	Tu	Bastille stormed, 1789. French Holiday.	4 0	8 11	195	170
15	☾	W	St. Swithun.	4 1	8 10	196	169
16	☾	Th	Pierre de Béranger d. 1857; b. 19 Aug. 1780.	4 2	8 9	197	168
17	☾	F	Dr. Isaac Watts b. 1674; d. 25 Nov. 1748.	4 4	8 8	198	167
18	☾	S	Dr. W. G. Grace, famous cricketer, born 1848.	4 5	8 7	199	166
19	☾	S	6th Sunday after Trinity.	4 6	8 6	200	165
20	☾	M	St. Margaret. Andrew Lang died, 1912.	4 7	8 5	201	164
21	☾	Tu	Robert Burns died, 1796; born 25 Jan. 1759.	4 9	8 3	202	163
22	☾	W	St. Mary Magdalene. Salamanca, 1812.	4 10	8 2	203	162
23	☾	Th	Ghuznee, 1839. Titus Oates died, 1705.	4 12	8 0	204	161
24	☾	F	Gibraltar captured, 1704. Window tax abol. '51.	4 13	7 59	205	160
25	☾	S	St. James, A. and M. Bleriot flew Chan. 1910.	4 14	7 58	206	159
26	☾	S	7th Sun. aft. Trin. Irish Church disestab. 1869.	4 15	7 57	207	158
27	☾	M	Killiecrankie, 1689. Talavera, 1809.	4 17	7 55	208	157
28	☾	Tu	Alabama sailed from the Mersey, 1862.	4 18	7 54	209	156
29	☾	W	King Humbert of Italy assassinated, 1900.	4 20	7 52	210	155
30	☾	Th	Wm. Penn d. 1718. Lord Haldane b. 1856.	4 21	7 51	211	154
31	☾	F	TRINITY LAW SITTINGS END.	4 23	7 49	212	153

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☉ Full Moon	7d.	2h.	0m.	Afternoon.
☾ Last Quarter	15	7	32	Morning.
☾ New Moon	23	2	38	Morning.
☾ First Quarter	29	11	51	Afternoon.

Perigee 3d. 8h. M. 228,800.

Apogee 15d. 3h. A. 251,200.

Perigee 28d. oh. A. 229,500.

MONTHLY NOTES.

July 1. Special Sessions for Licences to deal in Game to be held this month.

5. Dividends due.

8. Old Quarter Day.

9. Fire Insurances to be paid.

20. Rates and Taxes due January 5th must be paid on or before this day by Voters to prevent disqualification. Ownership voters to send in their claims to vote.

RAIN FELL IN JULY, 1913.
on 13 days; total fall, 2.11 inches; below the average, 1841-90, by 0.36 inches.

THE SUN.

Day.	After Glow.	Hrly Var. of Equa. of Time.	Apparent Right Ascension at Noon.	Hourly Var. of R.A.	Apparent Declination (Nth.) at Noon.	Hrly Var. of Declination.	Sidereal Time at Noon.	Mean Time at Sidereal Noon.
	H. M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ' "	"	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	3 28	0'49	6 38 15	10'35	23 9 40	9'5	6 34 47	17 22 22
2	3 40	0'48	6 42 24	10'34	23 5 41	10'5	6 38 43	17 18 26
3	3 51	0'47	6 46 31	10'32	23 1 18	11'5	6 42 40	17 14 30
4	4 2	0'45	6 50 39	10'31	22 56 30	12'5	6 46 37	17 10 34
5	4 13	0'44	6 54 46	10'30	22 51 19	13'5	6 50 33	17 6 38
6	4 24	0'43	6 58 53	10'28	22 45 44	14'5	6 54 30	17 2 42
7	4 34	0'41	7 3 0	10'27	22 39 45	15'4	6 58 26	16 58 46
8	4 43	0'39	7 7 6	10'25	22 33 23	16'4	7 2 23	16 54 51
9	4 53	0'38	7 11 12	10'24	22 26 37	17'4	7 6 19	16 50 55
10	5 1	0'36	7 15 17	10'22	22 19 28	18'4	7 10 16	16 46 59
11	5 10	0'35	7 19 22	10'20	22 11 56	19'3	7 14 12	16 43 3
12	5 18	0'33	7 23 27	10'19	22 4 1	20'3	7 18 9	16 39 7
13	5 26	0'31	7 27 31	10'17	21 55 44	21'2	7 22 6	16 35 11
14	5 33	0'29	7 31 35	10'15	21 47 3	22'2	7 26 2	16 31 15
15	5 40	0'27	7 35 38	10'13	21 38 1	23'1	7 29 59	16 27 19
16	5 46	0'25	7 39 41	10'11	21 28 36	24'0	7 33 55	16 23 23
17	5 52	0'23	7 43 43	10'09	21 18 49	24'9	7 37 52	16 19 27
18	5 57	0'21	7 47 45	10'07	21 8 40	25'8	7 41 48	16 15 31
19	6 2	0'19	7 51 47	10'05	20 58 10	26'7	7 45 45	16 11 35
20	6 6	0'17	7 55 47	10'02	20 47 18	27'6	7 49 41	16 7 40
21	6 10	0'14	7 59 48	10'00	20 36 6	28'5	7 53 38	16 3 44
22	6 13	0'12	8 3 47	9'98	20 24 32	29'3	7 57 35	15 59 48
23	6 15	0'10	8 7 47	9'95	20 12 38	30'2	8 1 31	15 55 52
24	6 17	0'07	8 11 45	9'93	20 0 23	31'0	8 5 28	15 51 56
25	6 19	0'05	8 15 43	9'90	19 47 49	31'8	8 9 24	15 48 0
26	6 20	0'02	8 19 40	9'88	19 34 55	32'7	8 13 21	15 44 4
27	6 20	0'00	8 23 37	9'85	19 21 41	33'5	8 17 17	15 40 8
28	6 19	0'03	8 27 33	9'83	19 8 8	34'3	8 21 14	15 36 12
29	6 18	0'06	8 31 29	9'80	18 54 16	35'1	8 25 10	15 32 16
30	6 17	0'08	8 35 24	9'78	18 40 6	35'8	8 29 7	15 28 20
31	6 15	0'11	8 39 18	9'75	18 25 37	36'6	8 33 4	15 24 25

MEMORANDA.

1.	Lamps to be lighted	(9.18)
2.		(9.18)
3.		(9.18)
4.		(9.17)
5.		(9.17)
6.		(9.17)
7.		(9.17)
8.		(9.16)
9.		(9.15)
10.		(9.14)
11.		(9.13)
12.		(9.13)
13.		(9.12)
14.		(9.11)
15.		(9.10)
16.		(9.9)
17.		(9.8)
18.		(9.7)
19.		(9.6)
20.		(9.5)
21.		(9.3)
22.		(9.2)
23.		(9.0)
24.		(8.59)
25.		(8.58)
26.		(8.57)
27.		(8.55)
28.		(8.54)
29.		(8.52)
30.		(8.51)
31.		(8.49)

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, JULY, 1913.

Day	TEMPERATURE.			BAROM. Mean. inches.	WIND.		RAIN. FALL inch.	SUN. SHINE hours.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mn. 1841-1905		(Pressure lbs. to foot)	Pressure.		
					Directn.	lbs. 14		
1	70°0	49°1	61°5	30°173	ENE	3'0	0'5	4'5
2	72°1	51°1	6	30°061	NE	3'0	0'5	2'9
3	68°9	54°3	8	29°861	NNE	3'3	0'1	2'9
4	68°9	53°2	62°1	29°790	NNE	1'2	0'0	0'6
5	66°9	51°3	3	29°750	Vble	0'9	0'5	0'1
6	60°1	50°9	4	29°550	Vble	1'2	3'5	...
7	66°0	49°1	4	29°725	NE	2'5	3'6	6'5
8	64°8	46°2	4	29°863	N	2'0	...	4'9
9	69°2	47°6	4	29°811	SW	1'6	...	3'3
10	66°2	53°5	5	29°644	Vble	0'7	8'2	...
11	68°2	53°1	7	29°802	N	0'1	...	3'5
12	75°8	50°2	9	29°826	WSW	1'0	...	2'5
13	73°0	53°0	63°1	29°841	SW	0'6	...	1'8
14	69°2	51°2	3	29°701	SW	0'4	0'4	1'4
15	61°6	53°1	4	29°721	N	1'8	2'1	...
16	67°0	55°3	4	29°821	Vble	0'5	0'2	1'5
17	73°8	52°1	4	29°865	W	2'1	...	1'2
18	69°0	56°8	3	29°852	W	2'1	0'8	0'3
19	64°0	52°9	2	29°888	NW	1'0	1'7	...
20	69°0	52°6	2	29°945	N	2'1	...	9'7
21	65°9	48°7	2	29°926	NW	2'1	...	0'3
22	67°0	52°6	1	29°902	N	2'8	0'5	1'7
23	59°2	51°1	0	29°843	N	8'0	...	0'3
24	71°3	51°7	62°9	29°971	NE	1'7	...	8'3
25	70°3	51°1	7	29°988	NE	1'9	...	5'8
26	66°0	53°1	5	30°022	NE	1'2	...	1'0
27	62°5	52°1	4	30°085	NE	0'6	...	0'2
28	74°2	52°4	3	30°015	E	0'2	...	9'4
29	73°0	50°1	3	29°918	ESE	1'5	...	11'3
30	64°6	52°5	3	29°840	E	2'0	...	...
31	75°0	52°4	2	29°860	ENE	3'3	...	8'6
Mn	68°2	51°8	62°7	29°866	Sum	2 11	94'5	

THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises Afternoon.	Sets Afternoon.	Souths Afternoon.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Declination at Noon.	Horizontal Parallax at Noon.	Semidiameter at Noon.	Age at Noon.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at oh. 30m. A.M.
H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	D. H.	
1	11 23	11 39	6 40	13 05	59 10	4 56	59 23	16 12	7 20 30 412
2	2 52	11 57	7 13	13 54	4 16	8 14	59 32	16 15	8 20 312 04
3	4 23	mfn.	8 27	14 50	30 21	20 44	59 34	16 16	9 20 320 14
4	5 53	0 21	9 27	15 50	35 25	18 9	59 29	16 14	10 20 10 324
5	7 12	0 55	10 29	16 53	35 27	38 52	59 14	16 10	11 20 0 1234
6	8 14	1 45	11 32	17 57	37 28	9 54	58 50	16 13	12 20 0 134
7	8 57	2 53	mfn.	19 0	14 26	51 39	58 18	15 55	13 20 1 34
8	9 26	4 12	0 31	19 59	22 23	57 53	57 40	15 44	14 20 3 124
9	9 46	5 36	1 26	20 54	4 19	50 16	56 58	15 33	15 20 312 04
10	10 3	6 58	2 16	21 44	25 14	52 0	56 16	15 22	16 20 324 01
11	10 12	8 15	3 1	22 31	9 9	23 28	55 37	15 11	17 20 4 12
12	10 22	9 30	3 44	23 15	20 3	4 58	55 45	15 218	20 4 0 123
13	10 32	10 41	4 24	23 58	6 2	24 9	54 38	14 55	19 20 42 03
14	10 43	11 50	5 3	0 40	32 7	37 40	54 21	14 50	20 20 42 103
15	10 54	aft.	5 43	1 23	44 12	54 18	54 15	14 48	21 20 43 12
16	11 9	2 14	6 25	2 8	41 17	43 8	54 19	14 49	22 20 34 120
17	11 29	3 27	7 9	2 56	12 21	53 8	54 13	14 53	23 20 324 01
18	11 56	4 41	7 57	3 45	57 25	11 19	54 55	14 59	24 20 13 024
19	mfn.	5 51	8 48	4 40	58 27	23 14	55 26	15 8	25 20 0 1234
20	0 37	6 51	9 43	5 37	44 28	14 55	56 25	15 18	26 20 21 034
21	1 31	7 38	10 39	6 36	1 27	36 12	56 40	15 28	27 20 2 034
22	2 43	8 12	11 36	7 34	12 25	24 2	57 19	15 39	28 20 3 124
23	4 6	8 35	aft.	8 30	55 21	44 5	57 56	15 49	0 9 3 104
24	5 31	8 54	1 23	9 25	26 16	49 33	58 27	15 57	1 9 32 14
25	6 57	9 8	2 13	10 17	44 10	58 30	58 52	16 4	2 9 13 024
26	8 22	9 20	3 11	11 8	26 4	31 11	59 10	16 9	3 9 12 0123
27	9 42	9 32	3 49	11 58	32 2	11 35	59 20	16 12	4 9 42 103
28	11 12	9 46	4 37	12 49	11 8	48 55	59 23	16 12	5 9 42 013
29	aft.	10 3	5 28	13 41	34 14	59 43	59 20	16 12	6 9 43 12
30	2 0	10 24	6 22	14 36	38 20	22 18	59 12	16 9	7 9 43 102
31	3 38	10 52	7 19	15 34	54 24	34 55	58 59	16 8	9 43 01

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS AT MEAN NOON.

	♂ MERCURY.			♀ VENUS.			♂ MARS.			♂ JUPITER.			♂ SATURN.		
D.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.
5	8	1	42	9	24	41	10	30	37	21	36	14	5	36	8
10	7	53	39	9	47	43	10	41	44	21	34	41	5	39	0
15	7	40	43	10	10	9	10	52	52	21	32	53	5	41	39
20	7	27	41	10	32	3	11	4	2	21	30	51	5	44	15
25	7	20	2	10	53	28	11	15	16	21	28	37	5	46	46
30	7	20	45	11	14	26	11	26	32	21	26	14	5	49	13

APPARENT DECLINATION OF THE ABOVE PLANETS.

	♂	♀	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂
D.	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"
5	17	28	on	17	3	37n	10	28	29n	15	13	31s	22	11	55n
10	16	41	24	15	4	29	9	18	53	15	22	24	22	13	34
15	16	32	22	12	56	16	8	7	35	15	32	24	22	14	59
20	16	59	30	10	40	23	6	54	43	15	43	21	22	16	10
25	17	52	23	8	18	18	5	40	25	15	55	4	22	17	7
30	18	54	37n	5	51	30n	4	24	53n	16	7	18s	22	17	53n

HORIZONTAL EQUATORIAL PARALLAX OF SUN AND PLANETS.

	♂	♀	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂
D.	°	'	"	°	'	"	°
5	8	7	14	4	7	1	2
15	8	7	15	3	7	6	2
25	8	7	13	4	8	0	4

SEMI-DIAMETER OF SUN AND PLANETS.

	♂	♀	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂
D.	°	'	"	°	'	"	°
5	15	45	5	5	6	8	2
15	15	46	5	8	7	2	2
25	15	46	5	1	7	7	2

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, July 1, 338° 47' 7".

ECLIPSES, OCCULTATIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

July 1. In this month there is no real night till after the 20th, the length of the Day being 16h. 30m.

July 2. Mercury stationary, 2h. aft.

July 2. Earth at greatest distance from the Sun, 11h. aft.

July 5. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1m. 8' 4s.

July 9. Uranus in conjunction with the Moon, 11h. 27m. morn. H 1° 42' N.

July 10. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon, 7h. 14m. morn. L 0° 32' N.

July 12. Occultation of 8z Aquarii; magnitude 6.4. See p. 80.

July 16. Mercury in inferior conjunction with the Sun, 6h. aft.

July 17. Occultation of μ Arietis; magnitude 5.7. See p. 80.

July 20. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1m. 7' 5s.

July 20. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon, 2h. 43m. aft. L 5° 59' S.

July 21. Neptune in conjunction with the Sun, 2h. aft.

July 22. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon, 7h. 46m. morn. Q 8° 37' S.

July 22. Neptune in conjunction with the Moon, 10h. 50m. aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ 3° 43' S.

July 26. Venus in conjunction with the Moon, 6h. 24m. morn. ♀ 1° 52' N.

July 26. Mars in conjunction with the Moon, 4h. 33m. aft. ♂ 2° 7' N.

July 27. Mercury stationary, 5h. morn.

In this month the Mornings decrease 35m., and the Afternoons 29m.

Day of Week.		Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—															
Day of Week.		LONDON BRIDGE.		LIVERPOOL.		BRISTOL.		HULL.		GREENOCK.		LEITH.		DUBLIN (Bar).			
		Morn. After.		Morn. After.		Morn. After.		Morn. After.		Morn. After.		Morn. After.		Morn. After.			
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	W	7 19	7 46	4 42	5 15	0 0	0 27	11 41	...	5 32	6 0	8 20	8 50	4 33	5 4	...	...
2	Th	8 15	8 45	5 50	6 23	1 0	1 34	0 8	0 37	6 30	7 1	9 21	9 52	5 36	6 6	...	...
3	F	9 17	9 50	6 57	7 29	2 12	2 51	1 11	1 53	7 33	8 6	10 23	10 54	6 36	7 6	...	...
4	S	10 25	11 1	8 0	8 30	3 29	4 5	2 34	3 13	8 41	9 16	11 26	...	7 37	8 10	...	...
5	S	11 36	...	9 0	9 30	4 39	5 12	3 48	4 19	9 51	10 24	0 0	0 33	8 45	9 20	...	...
6	M	0 10	0 43	10 0	10 28	5 46	6 18	4 49	5 17	10 56	11 26	1 4	1 33	9 52	10 19	...	...
7	Tu	1 12	1 40	10 53	11 19	6 47	7 15	5 44	6 10	11 55	...	2 0	2 26	10 44	11 8	...	...
8	W	2 6	2 30	11 44	...	7 40	8 4	6 36	7 1	0 22	0 48	2 51	3 15	11 31	11 53	...	...
9	Th	2 53	3 16	0 9	0 31	8 26	8 46	7 24	7 44	1 11	1 33	3 39	4 2	...	0 14	...	...
10	F	3 38	4 0	0 51	1 11	9 5	9 24	8 2	8 20	1 53	2 13	4 24	4 45	0 35	0 56	...	...
11	S	4 21	4 40	1 31	1 51	9 43	10 1	8 39	8 57	2 33	2 52	5 5	5 25	1 17	1 37	...	...
12	S	4 59	5 17	2 10	2 28	10 17	10 33	9 15	9 33	3 10	3 27	5 44	6 4	1 57	2 16	...	...
13	M	5 35	5 53	2 48	3 7	10 49	11 5	9 52	10 11	3 45	4 3	6 24	6 44	2 35	2 55	...	...
14	Tu	6 12	6 31	3 27	3 48	11 20	11 35	10 30	10 49	4 21	4 39	7 4	7 24	3 15	3 35	...	...
15	W	6 51	7 11	4 11	4 35	11 53	...	11 8	11 28	4 59	5 20	7 45	8 8	3 56	4 20	...	...
16	Th	7 33	7 56	5 3	5 31	0 16	0 41	11 50	...	5 43	6 8	8 33	8 59	4 46	5 14	...	...
17	F	8 22	8 50	6 0	6 31	1 10	1 44	0 14	0 42	6 36	7 8	9 28	10 0	5 43	6 13	...	...
18	S	9 25	10 3	7 5	7 38	2 22	3 2	1 21	2 5	7 42	8 18	10 33	11 6	6 44	7 17	...	...
19	S	10 40	11 15	8 11	8 43	3 41	4 18	2 47	3 26	8 54	9 28	11 39	...	7 51	8 24	...	...
20	M	11 49	...	9 14	9 41	4 52	5 23	4 1	4 30	10 0	10 28	0 12	0 43	8 55	9 24	...	...
21	Tu	0 21	0 48	10 6	10 28	5 51	6 17	4 55	5 17	10 54	11 19	1 10	1 33	9 51	10 14	...	...
22	W	1 12	1 35	10 49	11 9	6 40	7 4	5 38	5 59	11 43	...	1 55	2 16	10 35	10 55	...	...
23	Th	1 58	2 19	11 30	11 53	7 26	7 48	6 21	6 43	0 7	0 30	2 37	2 58	11 15	11 35	...	...
24	F	2 39	2 58	...	...	8 8	8 27	7 4	7 24	0 52	1 12	3 19	3 41	11 54	...	...	...
25	S	3 18	3 38	0 32	0 51	8 46	9 4	7 43	8 1	1 32	1 52	4 2	4 23	0 14	0 34	...	...
26	S	3 59	4 20	1 10	1 30	9 23	9 41	8 19	8 38	2 12	2 32	4 44	5 4	0 55	1 16	...	...
27	M	4 40	5 0	1 49	2 10	10 1	10 20	8 57	9 17	2 52	3 12	5 25	5 47	1 38	2 0	...	...
28	Tu	5 20	5 41	2 31	2 53	10 39	10 58	9 38	10 0	3 32	3 53	6 9	6 32	2 22	2 45	...	...
29	W	6 2	6 24	3 16	3 40	11 17	11 36	10 23	10 47	4 15	4 38	6 56	7 21	3 8	3 32	...	...
30	Th	6 47	7 12	4 6	4 36	11 56	...	11 11	11 36	5 2	5 27	7 47	8 16	3 58	4 28	...	...
31	F	7 40	8 10	5 9	5 45	0 22	0 55	...	0 3	5 56	6 29	8 47	9 20	5 1	5 35	...	...

RISEING, SOUTHING, and SETTING of the PRINCIPAL PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days.

MERCURY ☿			VENUS ♀			MARS ♂			JUPITER ♃			SATURN ♄		
Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
5 42M	1 24A	9 6A	6 50M	2 32A	10 14A	8 44N	3 45A	10 12A	9 12A	3 0M	7 44M	2 48M	10 56M	7 4A
2 5 15M	0 49A	8 23A	7 11M	2 37A	10 3A	8 40M	3 33A	10 26A	9 43A	2 30M	7 13M	2 24M	10 32M	6 40A
16 4 31M	0 4A	7 37A	7 32M	2 41A	9 50A	8 38M	3 21A	10 4A	9 15A	2 0M	6 41M	2 0M	10 9M	6 18A
23 3 43M	11 21M	6 59A	7 52M	2 44A	9 36A	8 34M	3 9A	9 44A	8 45A	1 30M	6 11M	1 36M	9 45M	5 54A
30 3 7M	10 53M	6 39A	8 12M	2 45A	9 18A	8 31M	2 57A	9 23A	8 16A	0 59M	5 38M	1 12M	9 21M	5 30A

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION of the POLE STAR.

R.A.			DECL. N.		
D.	H.	M.	S.	°	'
1	1	28	24.3	88	50 43
10	1	28	34.6	88	50 43
19	1	28	44.9	88	50 44
28	1	28	54.3	88	50 45

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ MERCURY is an evening star early in the month, a morning star after the 15th, rising E.N.E.

♀ VENUS is an evening star, setting at first W.N.W., and at end of month W. by N.

♂ MARS is an evening star, setting W. by N.; in the southern portion of Leo.

♃ JUPITER rises late in the evening E.S.E., near to δ Capricorni.

♄ SATURN is a morning star; rises N.E. by E. in Taurus.

In the middle of July the constellations Cygnus, Vulpecula, Aquila, and Sagittarius will be on the meridian about midnight.

The Annular Nebula in Lyra, situated between β and γ, is the best example of the Annular Nebula; the heavens containing, as far as is at present known, comparatively few examples of this class. It requires a rather good telescope to see it well: it is in R.A. 18h. 50m. and Decl. 32° 54' N. It

exhibits a spectrum as if composed of an incandescent gas. There is also a globular cluster in Lyra, as nearly as possible midway between γ Lyrae and β Cygni. It is in R.A. 19h. 13m., Decl. 30° 1' N. The best nights for the observation of these objects are those just before and after the 22nd.

Uranus, Ceres, and Pallas may be well observed in this month. See p. 82.

DAY OF			Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events.	THE SUN	DAYS		
M.	Light and Dark.	W.	SUN'S LONGITUDE 150° W 24d. 0h. M.	Rises.	Sets.	of the Year.	to end of Year.
				H. M.	H. M.		
1	☐	S	Lammas Day. Battle of the Nile, 1798.	4 24	7 48	213	152
2	☐	S	8th Sunday after Trinity. Blenheim, 1704.	4 26	7 46	214	151
3	☐	M	Bank Holiday. Eugène Sue died, 1857.	4 27	7 45	215	150
4	☐	Tu	Admiral Lord Duncan died, 1804.	4 29	7 43	216	149
5	☐	W	Alfred, Lord Tennyson, Laureate, born, 1809.	4 30	7 42	217	148
6	☐	Th	Transfiguration. Reformed Parliament met, '32.	4 32	7 40	218	147
7	☐	F	Old St. James's Day. Grotto Day.	4 33	7 39	219	146
8	☐	S	Señor Canovas del Castillo assassinated, 1897.	4 35	7 37	220	145
9	☐	S	9th Sunday after Trinity. Heligoland ceded, '90.	4 36	7 35	221	144
10	☐	M	St. Lawrence. Chevy Chase, 1388.	4 37	7 33	222	143
11	☐	Tu	Half Quarter Day. Card. Newman d. 1890.	4 39	7 31	223	142
12	☐	W	Grouse shooting begins. G. Stephenson d. '48.	4 41	7 29	224	141
13	☐	Th	Stamp duty on newspapers reduced, 1836.	4 43	7 27	225	140
14	☐	F	Old Lammas Day. Relief of Peking, 1900.	4 44	7 25	226	139
15	☐	S	Sir Walter Scott born, 1771; d. 21 Sept. 1832.	4 46	7 23	227	138
16	☐	S	10th Sunday after Trinity. "Peterloo" 1819.	4 48	7 21	228	137
17	☐	M	Registration; Births, Deaths, &c. Act passed, '36	4 49	7 19	229	136
18	☐	Tu	Gravelotte, 1870. Emperor of Austria b. 1830.	4 51	7 17	230	135
19	☐	W	Queen Caroline's trial commenced, 1820.	4 53	7 15	231	134
20	☐	Th	"General" William Booth died, 1912.	4 54	7 13	232	133
21	☐	F	Vimiera, 1808. Taku Forts captured, 1860.	4 55	7 11	233	132
22	☐	S	Bosworth, 1485. H. G. Bohn, publisher, d. '84.	4 57	7 9	234	131
23	☐	S	11th Sunday after Trinity.	4 59	7 7	235	130
24	☐	M	St. Bartholomew, Ap. & M. Massacre, 1572.	5 0	7 4	236	129
25	☐	Tu	Dublin Horse Show. Bret Harte born, 1839.	5 2	7 2	237	128
26	☐	W	Creçy, 1346. First treaty with Japan, 1858.	5 4	7 0	238	127
27	☐	Th	First hydrogen balloon ascent, 1783.	5 5	6 59	239	126
28	☐	F	St. Augustin. Kassassin, 1882.	5 7	6 56	240	125
29	☐	S	Beheading of John the Baptist.	5 8	6 54	241	124
30	☐	S	12th Sunday after Trinity. Plevna, 1877.	5 10	6 52	242	123
31	☐	M	Kandahar, 1880. Q. of Netherlands b. 1880.	5 11	6 49	243	122

PHASES OF THE MOON.

○ Full Moon	6d. 0h. 41m.	Morning.
☾ Last Quarter	14 0 56	Morning.
● New Moon	21 0 27	Afternoon.
☾ First Quarter	28 4 53	Morning.
Apogee 12d. 10h. M. 251,400.		
Perigee 24d. 7h. M. 226,800.		

RAIN FELL IN AUGUST, 1913,

on 12 days; total fall, 1'67 inches; below the average, 1841-90, by 0'68 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

August 1. Borough and County Lists of Voters to be affixed to church doors and at Post Offices for two Sundays.—Claims of Lodgers to be sent in between this day and 20th. Lammas—Scottish Quarter Day.

5. Oyster Season opens.

20. Last day for service on Overseers of voting claims and objections in counties and boroughs.

25. Last day for publishing claims and objections to vote in elections, and for Overseers to deliver lists of Electors.

THE SUN.

	After Clock.	HrlyVar. of Equi. of Time.	Apparent Right Ascen- tion at Noon.	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination (Nth. at Noon)	HrlyVar. of Declination	Sidereal Time at Noon.	Mean Time at Sidereal Noon.
	M. S.	"	H. M. S.	"	"	"	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	6 12	0'13	8 43 12	9'72	18 10 50	37'3	8 37 0	15 20 29
2	6 8	0'16	8 47 5	9'70	17 55 46	38'1	8 40 57	15 16 33
3	6 4	0'19	8 50 57	9'67	17 40 24	38'8	8 44 53	15 12 37
4	5 59	0'21	8 54 49	9'65	17 24 45	39'5	8 48 50	15 8 41
5	5 54	0'24	8 58 40	9'62	17 8 49	40'2	8 52 46	15 4 45
6	5 48	0'26	9 2 31	9'60	16 52 36	40'9	8 56 43	15 0 49
7	5 41	0'29	9 6 21	9'57	16 36 7	41'5	9 0 39	14 56 53
8	5 34	0'31	9 10 10	9'55	16 19 22	42'2	9 4 36	14 52 57
9	5 27	0'33	9 13 59	9'52	16 2 21	42'9	9 8 33	14 49 1
10	5 18	0'36	9 17 47	9'50	15 45 5	43'5	9 12 29	14 45 5
11	5 9	0'38	9 21 35	9'48	15 27 33	44'1	9 16 26	14 41 10
12	5 0	0'40	9 25 22	9'45	15 9 47	44'7	9 20 22	14 37 14
13	4 50	0'43	9 29 9	9'43	14 51 45	45'4	9 24 19	14 33 18
14	4 40	0'45	9 32 55	9'41	14 33 30	45'9	9 28 15	14 29 22
15	4 29	0'47	9 36 41	9'39	14 15 0	46'5	9 32 12	14 25 26
16	4 17	0'49	9 40 26	9'36	13 56 17	47'1	9 36 9	14 21 30
17	4 5	0'51	9 44 10	9'34	13 37 20	47'6	9 40 5	14 17 34
18	3 52	0'53	9 47 54	9'32	13 18 10	48'2	9 44 2	14 13 38
19	3 39	0'55	9 51 38	9'30	12 58 48	48'7	9 47 58	14 9 42
20	3 26	0'57	9 55 21	9'28	12 39 13	49'2	9 51 55	14 5 46
21	3 12	0'59	9 59 3	9'26	12 19 25	49'7	9 55 51	14 1 50
22	2 57	0'61	10 2 45	9'24	11 59 27	50'2	9 59 48	13 57 55
23	2 42	0'63	10 6 27	9'22	11 39 16	50'7	10 3 44	13 53 59
24	2 27	0'65	10 10 8	9'20	11 18 55	51'1	10 7 41	13 50 3
25	2 11	0'67	10 13 49	9'19	10 58 23	51'5	10 11 37	13 46 7
26	1 55	0'69	10 17 29	9'17	10 37 41	52'0	10 15 34	13 42 11
27	1 38	0'70	10 21 9	9'15	10 16 48	52'4	10 19 31	13 38 15
28	1 21	0'72	10 24 48	9'13	9 55 46	52'8	10 23 27	13 34 19
29	1 4	0'74	10 28 27	9'12	9 34 35	53'1	10 27 24	13 30 23
30	0 46	0'75	10 32 6	9'10	9 13 15	53'5	10 31 20	13 26 27
31	0 28	0'77	10 35 44	9'09	8 51 46	53'9	10 35 17	13 22 31

MEMORANDA.

1.	Lamps to be lighted	(8.48)
2.	S.	(8.46)
3.		(8.45)
4.		(8.43)
5.		(8.42)
6.		(8.40)
7.		(8.39)
8.		(8.37)
9.	S.	(8.35)
10.		(8.33)
11.		(8.31)
12.		(8.29)
13.		(8.27)
14.		(8.25)
15.		(8.23)
16.	S.	(8.21)
17.		(8.19)
18.		(8.17)
19.		(8.16)
20.		(8.13)
21.		(8.11)
22.		(8.9)
23.	S.	(8.7)
24.		(8.4)
25.		(8.2)
26.		(8.0)
27.		(7.59)
28.		(7.56)
29.		(7.54)
30.	S.	(7.52)
31.		(7.49)

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, AUGUST, 1913.

Day.	TEMPERATURE.			BAROM.		WIND.		RAIN- FALL.	STN. SHINE.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mo 1841-1905	Mean.		(Pressure lbs to sq. in.)			
				inches.	Directn.	Pressure	inches.		
1	71'5	53'4	62'2	30'034	ENE	1'6	...	5'7	
2	69'0	51'9	...	30'078	E	0'7	...	5'2	
3	75'2	50'2	...	29'972	E	0'9	...	11'4	
4	70'0	49'0	...	29'906	ENE	2'0	...	2'0	
5	67'3	50'0	...	29'831	NE	1'6	...	7'4	
6	66'2	48'7	...	29'807	NNE	1'6	...	7'9	
7	69'7	46'1	...	29'863	WSW	1'0	0'9	1'2	
8	65'6	48'0	...	29'721	ESE	1'5	...	3'7	
9	68'0	45'4	...	29'618	W	1'3	...	3'4	
10	72'1	49'3	...	29'718	W	1'0	...	7'7	
11	74'6	54'2	...	29'765	WSW	1'5	0'4	0'9	
12	68'0	51'1	...	29'959	V'ble	0'5	...	0'4	
13	69'0	53'5	...	29'913	W	3'1	0'5	0'1	
14	72'7	57'1	...	29'881	NNW	1'9	0'3	2'5	
15	66'8	57'2	...	29'928	SE	0'1	0'2	...	
16	75'0	53'9	...	29'928	V'ble	0'1	...	3'9	
17	72'9	51'7	...	29'956	E	1'3	...	11'3	
18	65'1	55'0	61'9	29'989	NE	2'3	...	0'7	
19	62'1	53'0	...	29'945	NE	1'0	...	0'1	
20	70'0	53'6	...	29'957	NNE	1'1	...	5'2	
21	80'0	49'2	...	29'947	W	1'7	...	11'1	
22	73'0	57'6	...	29'797	SW	8'0	...	1'7	
23	70'4	52'8	60'9	29'704	WSW	2'1	3'6	4'9	
24	73'2	49'5	...	29'853	W	2'6	0'1	6'5	
25	76'5	45'0	...	30'064	WSW	0'5	...	12'2	
26	76'4	47'7	...	30'079	E	1'4	...	9'5	
27	75'3	57'1	...	29'990	ENE	2'3	2'6	4'1	
28	79'2	56'2	...	29'803	E	1'4	...	9'8	
29	71'4	53'3	...	29'604	E	0'4	2'1	1'6	
30	74'0	55'1	...	29'569	NNE	0'2	0'3	0'8	
31	64'7	57'1	59'9	29'737	NNE	1'0	5'7	...	
Mn	71'1	52'0	61'6	29'870	Sum	1'67	142'9	...	

THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises Afternoon.	Sets Afternoon.	Souths Afternoon.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Declina- tion at Noon.	Horiz- ontal Paral- lax at Noon.	Semi- diameter at Noon.	Age at Noon.	Configu- rations of Jupiter's Satellites at 11h. P.M.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	D. H.	
1	4 58	11 37	8 19	16 35 59	27 17 53	58 43	16 1	9 9	40132
2	6 5	mm.	9 20	17 38 33	28 17 40	58 22	15 56	10 9	21403
3	6 55	0 36	10 20	18 40 32	27 31 9	57 56	15 49	11 9	20143
4	7 28	1 50	11 16	19 39 55	25 7 0	57 27	15 41	12 9	10324
5	7 50	3 13	mm.	20 35 29	21 22 43	56 56	15 32	13 9	31024
6	8 6	4 36	0 7	21 26 58	16 39 31	56 22	15 23	14 9	32014
7	8 19	5 55	0 54	22 14 50	11 18 3	55 49	15 14	15 9	31043
8	8 31	7 11	1 38	22 59 57	5 36 78	55 18	15 6	16 9	01324
9	8 39	8 23	2 19	23 43 20	0 11 45	54 50	14 58	17 9	12043
10	8 50	9 35	3 59	0 26 2	5 53 35	54 30	14 52	18 9	20143
11	9 1	10 46	3 39	1 9 31	11 19 7	54 16	14 49	19 9	41032
12	9 14	12 57	4 20	1 53 21	16 18 35	54 12	14 48	20 9	4302
13	9 32	aft.	5 3	2 39 46	20 41 45	54 19	14 49	21 9	43201
14	9 55	2 24	5 49	3 29 12	24 16 59	54 35	14 54	22 9	43120
15	10 30	3 35	6 38	4 21 23	26 51 24	55 1	15 1	23 9	40312
16	11 17	4 38	7 31	5 16 40	28 11 38	55 36	15 11	24 9	41203
17	mm.	5 31	8 26	6 14 128	6 13	56 19	15 22	25 9	42013
18	0 20	6 10	9 22	7 12 626	28 35	57 6	15 35	26 9	41032
19	1 38	6 38	10 18	8 9 31	23 19 30	57 54	15 48	27 9	3012
20	3 3	6 59	11 12	9 5 20	18 47 42	58 39	16 1	28 9	32043
21	4 31	7 15	aft.	9 59 13	13 8 29	59 18	16 11	29 9	32104
22	5 59	7 28	0 54	10 51 31	6 41 47	59 46	16 19	1 0	01243
23	7 26	7 41	1 43	11 43 0	9 54 60	2 16	23 2	0	1034
24	8 54	7 53	2 32	12 34 45	7 2 45	60 6	16 24	3	20134
25	10 23	8 8	3 23	13 27 50	13 32 37	59 57	16 22	4	10234
26	11 54	8 28	4 17	14 23 12	15 15 35	59 39	16 17	5	30124
27	aft.	8 55	5 14	15 21 20	23 49 6	59 15	16 10	6	32104
28	2 49	9 34	6 14	16 22 026	53 49	58 46	16 2	7	34210
29	4 1	10 27	7 14	17 24 128	16 52	58 15	15 54	8	40312
30	4 54	11 38	8 14	18 25 33	27 54 59	57 43	15 45	9	41023
31	5 32	mm.	9 10	19 24 47	25 55 24	57 11	15 37	10	42013

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS AT MEAN NOON.

	♂ MERCURY.	♀ VENUS.	♂ MARS.	♂ JUPITER.	♂ SATURN.
D.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
4	7 34 28	11 35 1	11 37 51	21 23 45	5 51 34
9	7 57 58	11 55 16	11 49 14	21 21 11	5 53 50
14	8 30 25	12 15 15	12 0 42	21 18 36	5 55 59
19	9 8 27	12 35 1	12 12 15	21 16 3	5 58 1
24	9 48 4	12 54 37	12 23 54	21 13 34	5 59 55
29	10 26 22	13 14 5	12 35 40	21 11 12	6 1 41

APPARENT DECLINATION OF THE ABOVE PLANETS.

	♂ MERCURY.	♀ VENUS.	♂ MARS.	♂ JUPITER.	♂ SATURN.
D.	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "
4	19 46 15 ⁿ	3 21 22 ⁿ	3 8 18 ⁿ	16 19 50 ^s	22 18 27 ⁿ
9	20 5 2	0 49 18 ⁿ	1 50 49	16 32 27	22 18 50
14	19 29 30	1 43 26 ^s	0 32 37 ⁿ	16 44 55	22 19 3
19	17 47 41	4 15 34	0 46 9 ^s	16 57 1	22 19 8
24	15 5 3	6 45 52	2 5 17	17 8 32	22 19 5
29	11 40 10 ⁿ	9 12 59 ^s	3 24 33 ^s	17 19 15 ^s	22 18 56 ⁿ

HORIZONTAL EQUATORIAL PARALLAX OF SUN AND PLANETS.

	♂	♀	♂	♂	♂
D.	"	"	"	"	"
5	8 7	9 9	8 7	4 0	2 2
15	8 7	7 7	9 4	3 9	2 2
25	8 7	6 7	10 2	3 8	2 2

SEMI- DIAMETER OF SUN AND PLANETS.

	♂	♀	♂	♂	♂
D.	"	"	"	"	"
15	48	3 8	8 3	2 1	22 5
15	49	2 8	8 9	2 0	22 5
15	51	2 5	9 8	2 0	22 4

ECLIPSES, OCCULTATIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

August 1. Day breaks at 1h. 31m. morn., and Twilight ends at 10h. 41m. aft., the length of the Day being 15h. 24m.

Aug. 2. Occultation of B.A.C. 6160; magnitude 6.4. See p. 80.

Aug. 3. Occultation of γ Sagittarii; magnitude 3.5. See p. 80.

Aug. 5. Mercury at greatest elongation (19° 14') West, 1h. aft.

Aug. 5. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1m. 6.18.

Aug. 5. Uranus in conjunction with the Moon, 5h. 57m. aft.

Aug. 5. Occultation of η Capricorni; magnitude 4.8. See p. 80.

Aug. 6. Venus and Mars in conjunction, 1h. 47m. morn. ♀ 0° 10' S.

Aug. 6. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon, 9h. 59m. morn.

Aug. 10. Mercury and Neptune in conjunction, 8h. 5m. morn. ♀ 0° 1' S.

Aug. 10. Occultation of δ Piscium; magnitude 4.6. See p. 80.

Aug. 16. Occultation of B.D. + 27° 723; magnitude 6.5. See p. 80.

Aug. 16-17. Occultation of 136 Tauri; magnitude 4.6. See p. 80.

Aug. 17. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon, 4h. 59m. morn.

Aug. 17. Occultation of B.A.C. 1918; magnitude 6.1. See p. 80.

Aug. 19. Neptune in conjunction with the Moon, 9h. 45m. morn.

Aug. 20. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1m. 4.98.

Aug. 20. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon, 5h. 40m. aft.

Aug. 21. A Total Eclipse of the Sun, visible as a Partial Eclipse at Greenwich. See p. 78.

Aug. 24. Mars in conjunction with the Moon, 6h. 46m. morn.

Aug. 24. Venus in conjunction with the Moon, 9h. 48m. aft.

Aug. 28. Occultation of B.A.C. 5603; magnitude 6.0. See p. 80.

In this month the Mornings decrease 47m., and the Afternoons 59m.

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, August 1, 337° 8' 8".

of

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Week.	LONDON BRIDGE		LIVERPOOL.		BRISTOL.		HULL.		GREENOCK.		LEITH.		DUBLIN (Bar).	
	Morn.		Morn.		Morn.		Morn.		Morn.		Morn.		Morn.	
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
S	8 42	9 21	6 22	7 2	1 34	2 18	0 35	1 17	7 6	7 46	9 57	10 36	6 11	6 49
1	10 6	10 50	7 42	8 21	3 6	3 53	2 10	2 59	8 29	9 11	11 16	11 56	7 29	8 8
2	11 34	...	8 58	9 31	4 35	5 12	3 44	4 20	9 49	10 24	...	0 33	8 45	9 20
3	0 12	0 45	10 2	10 28	5 47	6 18	4 51	5 17	10 55	11 24	1 6	1 33	9 52	10 18
4	1 13	1 40	10 53	11 5	6 46	7 10	5 42	6 6	11 49	...	1 58	2 22	10 40	11 1
5	2 3	2 23	11 37	11 58	7 33	7 53	6 29	6 50	0 13	0 36	2 44	3 4	11 20	11 38
6	2 43	3 2	...	0 16	8 11	8 29	7 9	7 27	0 56	1 15	3 23	3 43	11 56	...
7	3 20	3 38	0 34	0 52	8 47	9 3	7 44	8 0	1 33	1 50	4 2	4 20	0 15	0 33
8	3 56	4 13	1 8	1 23	9 17	9 32	8 14	8 28	2 6	2 21	4 37	4 53	0 50	1 6
9	4 30	4 46	1 39	1 55	9 47	10 2	8 43	8 58	2 37	2 52	5 9	5 26	1 22	1 39
10	5 1	5 15	2 11	2 26	10 15	10 29	9 13	9 28	3 7	3 22	5 42	5 59	1 55	2 11
11	5 30	5 46	2 43	3 0	10 42	10 55	9 44	10 1	3 37	3 53	6 16	6 33	2 28	2 45
12	6 3	6 20	3 17	3 35	11 9	11 24	10 18	10 36	4 10	4 28	6 52	7 12	3 3	3 22
13	6 39	7 0	3 58	4 24	11 42	...	10 56	11 19	4 48	5 10	7 34	7 59	3 44	4 11
14	7 23	7 51	4 53	5 27	0 6	0 36	11 45	...	5 38	6 11	8 28	9 2	4 42	5 17
15	8 23	9 1	6 3	6 44	1 15	2 0	0 17	0 58	6 49	7 30	9 40	10 20	5 54	6 34
16	9 48	10 35	7 27	8 7	2 48	3 36	1 48	2 41	8 13	8 55	11 1	11 41	7 14	7 52
17	11 16	11 55	8 45	9 18	4 20	4 57	3 28	4 6	9 33	10 7	...	0 18	8 29	9 2
18	...	0 28	9 48	10 12	5 30	5 58	4 37	5 1	10 36	11 0	0 51	1 16	9 32	9 56
19	0 55	1 17	10 32	10 51	6 22	6 44	5 21	5 41	11 23	11 45	1 37	1 58	10 17	10 36
20	1 38	1 59	11 11	11 32	7 6	7 28	6 2	6 23	...	0 7	2 18	2 38	10 56	11 15
21	2 19	2 39	11 52	...	7 48	8 6	6 44	7 4	0 29	0 50	2 58	3 18	11 34	11 53
22	*2 58	*3 17	0 11	0 30	8 25	8 44	7 23	7 42	1 10	1 30	3 39	4 0	...	0 13
23	*3 36	*3 56	0 49	1 8	9 2	9 20	8 0	8 17	1 49	2 8	4 20	4 40	0 32	0 52
24	*4 15	*4 35	1 26	1 46	9 39	9 57	8 35	8 54	2 28	2 48	5 0	5 21	1 13	1 34
25	*4 55	*5 15	2 6	2 27	10 16	10 34	9 13	9 33	3 8	3 27	5 43	6 4	1 55	2 16
26	5 35	5 56	2 48	3 10	10 51	11 9	9 54	10 16	3 47	4 8	6 26	6 50	2 38	3 1
27	6 19	6 44	3 33	4 3	11 29	11 54	10 41	11 9	4 32	5 0	7 17	7 47	3 27	3 58
28	7 13	7 44	4 38	5 18	...	0 29	11 40	...	5 32	6 11	8 22	9 2	4 35	5 16
29	8 22	9 7	6 3	6 50	1 13	2 6	0 17	1 4	6 54	7 42	9 45	10 31	5 59	6 44
30	10 2	10 49	7 38	8 20	3 2	3 53	2 4	2 59	8 29	9 12	11 15	11 57	7 27	8 8

RISING, SOUTHING, and SETTING of the PRINCIPAL PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days.

D.	MERCURY ♀			VENUS ♀			MARS ♂			JUPITER ♃			SATURN ♄		
	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
6	2 53M	10 46M	6 39A	8 31M	2 47A	9 3A	8 29M	2 46A	9 3A	7 46A	0 28M	5 6M	0 47M	8 56M	5 5A
13	3 8M	10 59M	6 50A	8 49M	2 47A	8 45A	8 26M	2 34A	8 42A	7 17A	11 53A	4 33M	0 23M	8 32M	4 41A
20	3 47M	11 24M	7 1A	9 8M	2 47A	8 26A	8 24M	2 23A	8 22A	6 48A	11 22A	4 0M	11 55A	8 7M	4 16A
27	4 40M	11 52M	7 4A	9 25M	2 47A	8 9A	8 21M	2 11A	8 1A	6 18A	10 51A	3 28M	11 30A	7 42M	3 51A

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE POLE STAR.

D.	R.A.			DECL. N.		
	H. M.	S.		°	'	"
1	1 28	59	1	88	50	46
10	1 29	7	8	88	50	47
19	1 29	17	0	88	50	50
28	1 29	25	1	88	50	52

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

♂ MERCURY is a morning star, rising N.E. by E. at first, afterwards E.N.E.

♀ VENUS is an evening star, setting at first nearly due W., afterwards W. by S.

♂ MARS is an evening star, setting a little N. of W., and towards end of month S. of W.

♃ JUPITER in Capricornus, rising in the early evening.

♄ SATURN in Taurus; sets in the early afternoon.

At the beginning of August, Cepheus, Cygnus, Vulpecula, Delphinus, and Capricornus south at midnight.

In Vulpecula, $3\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ due north of γ Sagittæ, is the "Dumb-bell" Nebula, generally considered irresolvable, although under the higher powers of Lord Rosse's telescope there seemed some trace of resolvability shown. It is situated in R.A. $10^h. 55^m$ and Decl. $22^{\circ} 26' N.$, and gives a spectrum of bright lines.

There is a little bright globular cluster, 4° due south of ϵ Delphini, consisting of a mass of very small stars; ϵ Delphini is situated in R.A. $20^h. 29^m. 6s$ and Decl. $11^{\circ} 1' N.$ —a tiny star, 9th mag. precedes it. This though a small is yet a bright cluster, and may be observed easily on the evenings immediately before and after the 21st of this month. Uranus, Ceres, and Pallas may be observed in this month. See p. 82.

Fasts and Festivals.

DAY OF



Remarkable Days—Events.



THE SUN

DAYS

SUN'S LONGITUDE 180° Δ 23d. 10h. A.

AUTUMN COMMENCES.

M.	Light and Dark.	W.		Rises.	Sets.	of the Year.	to end of Year.
				H. M.	H. M.		
1	☐	Tu	<i>St. Giles.</i> Partridge Shooting begins.	5 13	6 47	244	121
2	☐	W	Omdurman, 1898. Sedan capitulated, 1870.	5 15	6 45	245	120
3	☐	Th	Treaty of Peace bet. Britain and U.S.A., 1783.	5 17	6 43	246	119
4	☐	F	Proclamation of French Republic, 1870.	5 18	6 40	247	118
5	☐	S	Malta capitulated to the British, 1805.	5 20	6 38	248	117
6	☐	S	13th S. after Trinity. <i>Mayflower</i> sailed, 1620.	5 22	6 36	249	116
7	☐	M	<i>St. Evvrtius.</i> Copenhagen surrendered, 1807.	5 23	6 34	250	115
8	☐	Tu	<i>Nativity B.V.M.</i> Sebastopol, 1855.	5 25	6 31	251	114
9	☐	W	Admiral Sir P. Broke (<i>Shannon</i>) born, 1776.	5 26	6 29	252	113
10	☐	Th	Pinkie, 1547. Austrian Empress assass. 1898.	5 27	6 27	253	112
11	☐	F	Malplaquet, 1709. F.-M. Sir P. Grant b. 1804.	5 29	6 25	254	111
12	☐	S	Rt. Hon. Herbert Henry Asquith born, 1852.	5 30	6 22	255	110
13	☐	S	14th Sunday after Trinity. Quebec, 1759.	5 32	6 20	256	109
14	☐	M	<i>Holy Cross.</i> Duke of Wellington died, 1852.	5 34	6 18	257	108
15	☐	Tu	Jas. Fenimore Cooper, novelist, born, 1789.	5 35	6 15	258	107
16	☐	W	Ember Day. Wm. Blackwood, publ'r, d. 1834.	5 37	6 13	259	106
17	☐	Th	<i>St. Lambert.</i> W. S. Landor, poet, died, 1864.	5 38	6 11	260	105
18	☐	F	Ember Day. Dr. S. Johnson born, 1709.	5 39	6 9	261	104
19	☐	S	Ember Day. Poitiers, 1356.	5 41	6 6	262	103
20	☐	S	15th S. a. Trin. Alma, 1854. DELHI DY. (1857).	5 43	6 4	263	102
21	☐	M	<i>St. Matthew,</i> Apostle, Evangelist, and Martyr.	5 45	6 1	264	101
22	☐	Tu	Zutphen, 1586. Michael Faraday b. 1791.	5 46	5 59	265	100
23	☐	W	Assaye, 1803. Marshal Bazaine died, 1888.	5 48	5 57	266	99
24	☐	Th	Paracelsus, Swiss physician, d. 1541. [1680.	5 49	5 55	267	98
25	☐	F	LUCKNOW DAY (1857). Butler (<i>Hudibras</i>) d.	5 51	5 53	268	97
26	☐	S	<i>St. Cyprian.</i> Charles Bradlaugh born, 1833.	5 53	5 51	269	96
27	☐	S	16th Sunday after Trinity. Busaco, 1810.	5 54	5 48	270	95
28	☐	M	Adm. of the Fleet Sir F. W. Richards d. 1912.	5 56	5 46	271	94
29	☐	Tu	<i>St. Michael and All Angels.</i> Quarter Day.	5 58	5 44	272	93
30	☐	W	<i>St. Jerome.</i> F.-M. Earl Roberts, VC, b. 1832.	5 59	5 41	273	92

PHASES OF THE MOON.

○ Full Moon	4d.	2h.	1m.	Afternoon.
☾ Last Quarter	12	5	48	Afternoon.
● New Moon	19	9	33	Afternoon.
☽ First Quarter	26	0	3	Afternoon.

Apogee 9d. 4h. M. 251,900.

Perigee 21d. 7h. M. 223,800.

RAIN FELL IN SEPTEMBER, 1913.

on 12 days; total fall, 1'65 inches; below the average, 2841-90, by 0'60 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

September 1. Declarations as to misdescription or other error in County or Burgess Lists to be delivered to the Town Clerks and Clerks of the Peace. Lists of Jurors to be affixed to church doors for the first three Sundays. School close-time begins. Partridge shooting begins.

8. First day on which Revising Barristers may hold Revision Courts.

24. Sheriffs of London to be sworn in.

29. Michaelmas Quarter Day.

30. Accounts of Overseers to be made up.

THE SUN.

After Clock.	Hrly Var. of Equa. of Time.		Apparent Right Ascension at Noon.		Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination (Nth.) at Noon.		Hrly Var. of Declination	Sidereal Time at Noon.		Mean Time at Sidereal Noon.	
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.		° ' "	"		H. M. S.	H. M. S.		
1	0 9	0'78	10 39 22	9'08	8 30 8	54'2		10 39 13	13 18 35			
2	Bef.	0'79	10 43 0	9'07	8 8 23	54'6		10 43 10	13 14 40			
3	0 29	0'80	10 46 37	9'05	7 46 30	54'9		10 47 6	13 10 44			
4	0 48	0'82	10 50 15	9'04	7 24 29	55'2		10 51 3	13 6 48			
5	1 8	0'83	10 53 51	9'03	7 2 21	55'5		10 55 0	13 2 52			
6	1 28	0'84	10 57 28	9'02	6 40 6	55'8		10 58 56	12 58 56			
7	1 48	0'84	11 1 4	9'01	6 17 44	56'0		11 2 53	12 55 0			
8	2 9	0'85	11 4 41	9'00	5 55 16	56'3		11 6 49	12 51 4			
9	2 29	0'86	11 8 17	9'00	5 32 42	56'5		11 10 46	12 47 8			
10	2 50	0'86	11 11 53	8'99	5 10 2	56'8		11 14 42	12 43 12			
11	3 11	0'87	11 15 28	8'99	4 47 17	57'0		11 18 39	12 39 16			
12	3 32	0'87	11 19 4	8'98	4 24 27	57'2		11 22 35	12 35 20			
13	3 53	0'88	11 22 40	8'98	4 1 32	57'4		11 26 32	12 31 25			
14	4 14	0'88	11 26 15	8'98	3 38 33	57'5		11 30 29	12 27 29			
15	4 35	0'88	11 29 50	8'97	3 15 30	57'7		11 34 25	12 23 33			
16	4 56	0'88	11 33 26	8'97	2 52 23	57'9		11 38 22	12 19 37			
17	5 17	0'88	11 37 1	8'97	2 29 12	58'0		11 42 18	12 15 41			
18	5 38	0'88	11 40 37	8'97	2 5 59	58'1		11 46 15	12 11 45			
19	5 59	0'88	11 44 12	8'97	1 42 43	58'2		11 50 11	12 7 49			
20	6 21	0'88	11 47 47	8'98	1 19 24	58'3		11 54 8	12 3 53			
21	6 42	0'88	11 51 23	8'98	0 56 4	58'4		11 58 4	11 59 57			
22	7 3	0'87	11 54 58	8'98	0 32 42	58'4		12 2 1	11 56 1			
23	7 24	0'87	11 58 34	8'98	0 9 19	58'5		12 5 58	11 52 5			
24	7 44	0'87	12 2 10	8'99	South.	58'5		12 9 54	11 48 10			
25	8 5	0'86	12 5 46	8'99	0 37 29	58'5		12 13 51	11 44 14			
26	8 26	0'85	12 9 22	9'00	1 0 53	58'5		12 17 47	11 40 18			
27	8 46	0'85	12 12 58	9'01	1 24 18	58'5		12 21 44	11 36 22			
28	9 6	0'84	12 16 34	9'02	1 47 41	58'5		12 25 40	11 32 26			
29	9 26	0'83	12 20 10	9'02	2 11 4	58'4		12 29 37	11 28 30			
30	9 46	0'82	12 23 47	9'03	2 34 25	58'3		12 33 33	11 24 34			

MEMORANDA.

1. Lamps to be lighted		(7.47)
2.		(7.45)
3.		(7.43)
4.		(7.40)
5.		(7.38)
6.		(7.36)
7.		(7.34)
8.		(7.31)
9.		(7.29)
10.		(7.27)
11.		(7.25)
12.		(7.22)
13.		(7.20)
14.		(7.18)
15.		(7.15)
16.		(7.13)
17.		(7.11)
18.		(7.9)
19.		(7.6)
20.		(7.4)
21.		(7.1)
22.		(6.59)
23.		(6.57)
24.		(6.55)
25.		(6.53)
26.		(6.51)
27.		(6.48)
28.		(6.46)
29.		(6.44)
30.		(6.41)

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, SEPTEMBER, 1913.

Day.	TEMPERATURE.				BAROM.	WIND.		RAIN FALL.	SUN. SHINE.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mn 1841-1905			Mean.	(Pressure lbs. to foot)		
					inches.	Directn.	Pressure.	inch.	hours.
1	58.7	54.4		59.8	29.781	N	lbs. 0.1	.51	...
2	63.0	54.9		7	29.840	NE	1.9	.06	...
3	67.8	53.5		6	29.917	E	1.5	...	2.4
4	68.0	59.4		5	29.884	E	2.5	...	0.9
5	65.1	58.2		4	29.909	E	2.2	.29	0.2
6	65.5	54.5		2	30.073	ENE	2.9	...	0.9
7	69.0	52.7		0	30.112	ENE	2.9	...	7.1
8	69.8	48.2		58.8	30.110	ENE	2.1	...	10.9
9	67.8	46.2		6	29.973	N	1.6	.06	0.7
10	64.3	45.3		4	30.094	NNE	1.6	...	7.2
11	71.1	47.9		1	29.920	W	0.5	...	5.4
12	71.0	52.8		0	29.608	SW	2.1	...	6.2
13	71.6	49.1		57.8	29.264	SSW	1.3	...	8.5
14	66.3	46.7		7	29.244	SSW	4.0	.01	10.4
15	64.2	44.9		6	29.390	SSW	2.9	.10	7.8
16	65.8	43.0		5	29.380	ESE	4.5	.38	3.7
17	66.0	47.3		2	29.451	SW.	0.4	.02	2.2
18	65.8	45.3		56.9	29.689	SE	0.1	...	1.5
19	70.9	42.1		5	29.762	SW	0.9	.04	7.3
20	61.2	51.5		2	29.731	NW	2.1	.05	0.7
21	67.0	49.5		55.9	29.986	NNE	0.6	...	3.8
22	66.3	46.0		6	29.928	W	0.3	.04	3.0
23	64.1	52.4		4	29.803	S	1.8	.09	0.1
24	71.6	51.0		3	29.777	S	2.0	...	10.2
25	72.5	49.6		2	29.767	SSE	0.9	...	8.2
26	77.4	55.3		2	29.827	S	0.4	...	4.0
27	75.0	52.5		1	29.789	SSE	0.6	...	10.5
28	70.9	50.3		54.9	29.799	SE	0.9	...	10.1
29	69.0	49.4		7	29.830	E	1.0	...	7.9
30	67.8	53.1		4	29.741	E	2.3	...	6.7
Mn	67.8	50.2		57.2	29.779		Sum	1.65	14.85

THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises Afternoon.	Sets Morning.	Souths Afternoon.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Declination at Noon.	Horizontal Parallax at Noon.	Semidiameter at Noon.	Age at Noon.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 9h. 30m. P.M.
H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	" " " "	" " " "	" " " "	" " " "	" " " "	" " " "
1	5 57	0 57	10 20	20 28 22	33 30S	56 40	15 28	11 0	41°03
2	6 13	2 19	10 50	21 12 16	18 8 27	56 10	15 20	12 0	43°12
3	6 27	3 39	11 34	22 0 33	12 59	55 42	15 12	13 0	34210
4	6 40	4 54	mm.	22 46 4	7 24 20	55 15	15 5	14 0	32401
5	6 48	6 8	0 16	23 29 45	1 37 40S	54 51	14 58	15 0	30420
6	6 58	7 21	0 56	0 12 34	4 7 34N	54 31	14 53	16 0	10234
7	7 8	8 31	1 36	0 55 27	9 40 3	54 16	14 49	17 0	20134
8	7 21	9 42	2 16	1 39 19	14 49 13	54 7	14 46	18 0	10340
9	7 37	10 53	2 58	2 24 57	19 24 31	54 6	14 46	19 0	30124
10	7 57	aft.	3 43	3 13 03	14 51 54	53 13	14 48	20 0	32104
11	8 26	1 19	4 30	4 3 50	26 8 25	54 30	14 53	21 0	32014
12	9 7	2 25	5 21	4 57 23	27 53 12	54 58	15 02	22 0	30240
13	10 2	3 22	6 14	5 53 42	18 24 25	55 35	15 10	23 0	41°23
14	11 13	4 6	7 9	6 49 52	27 16 35	56 20	15 23	24 0	42°13
15	mm.	4 37	8 4	7 46 36	24 45 37	57 12	15 37	25 0	41203
16	0 34	5 1	8 58	8 42 19	20 49 43	58 7	15 52	26 0	40112
17	1 59	5 19	9 50	9 36 34	15 39 12	59 1	16 7	27 0	43102
18	3 26	5 33	10 41	10 29 33	9 29 43	59 50	16 20	28 0	43201
19	4 55	5 46	11 31	11 21 52	2 41 20N	60 27	16 30	29 0	43102
20	6 25	5 58	aft.	12 14 30	4 22 15S	60 49	16 36	0 14	40332
21	7 56	6 14	1 13	13 8 29	11 14 30	60 54	16 37	1 14	24113
22	9 29	6 33	2 8	14 4 46	27 32 60	60 41	16 34	2 14	12043
23	11 3	6 57	3 5	15 3 52	24 34 9	60 15	16 27	3 14	30124
24	aft.	7 32	4 6	16 5 39	26 11 4	59 38	16 17	4 14	3104
25	1 52	8 23	5 8	17 8 48	28 58	58 55	16 5	5 14	32014
26	2 50	9 29	6 8	18 11 24	28 5 46	58 10	15 53	6 14	31024
27	3 34	10 45	7 6	19 11 32	26 27 13	57 26	15 41	7 14	30124
28	4 1	mm.	7 59	20 7 55	23 26 56	45 15	15 29	8 14	20340
29	4 20	0 7	8 47	21 0 11	19 14 1	56 8	15 19	9 14	21043
30	4 35	1 26	9 32	21 48 44	14 18 68	55 36	15 11	10 14	40312

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS AT MEAN NOON.

	♂ MERCURY.	♀ VENUS.	♂ MARS.	♂ JUPITER.	♂ SATURN.
D.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	11 2 9	13 33 26	12 47 33	21 9 0	6 3 19
8	11 35 21	13 52 39	12 59 34	21 7 0	6 4 47
13	12 6 19	14 11 43	13 11 45	21 5 15	6 6 5
18	12 35 32	14 30 36	13 24 5	21 3 45	6 7 13
23	13 3 22	14 49 13	13 36 36	21 2 33	6 8 10
28	13 30 3	15 7 24	13 49 19	21 1 39	6 8 56

APPARENT DECLINATION OF THE ABOVE PLANETS.

D.	♂	♀	♂	♂	♂	♂
	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
3	7 52 47N	11 35 39S	4 43 45S	17 29 2S	22 18 42N	
8	3 57 30	13 52 38	6 2 38	17 37 44	22 18 24	
13	0 3 39N	16 2 45	7 21 1	17 45 14	22 18 3	
18	3 42 55S	18 4 55	8 38 40	17 51 27	22 17 41	
23	7 18 8	19 58 0	9 55 19	17 56 18	22 17 19	
28	10 38 46S	21 40 53S	11 10 41S	17 59 44S	22 16 57N	

HORIZONTAL EQUATORIAL PARALLAX OF SUN AND PLANETS.

SEMIDIAMETER OF SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	♂	♀	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂
	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
5	8 7	6 4	11 4	3 8	2 1	1 0	15 54	2 4	10 8
15	8 8	6 5	12 6	3 7	2 1	1 0	15 56	2 5	12 1
25	8 8	6 9	14 2	3 7	2 1	1 0	15 59	2 6	13 6

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, September 1, 335° 31' 48".

ECLIPSES, OCCULTATIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

September 1. Day breaks at 3h. 7m. morn., and Twilight ends at 8h. 53m. aft., the length of the Day being 13h. 34m.

Sept. 1. Occultation of 17 Capricorn; magnitude 5.8. See p. 80.

Sept. 2. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon, 10h. 39m. morn. 1° 58' N.

Sept. 4. A Partial Eclipse of the Moon, invisible at Greenwich. See p. 78.

Sept. 5. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1m. 40s.

Sept. 9. Occultation of B.D. +16° 247; magnitude 6.4. See p. 80.

Sept. 10. Occultation of 16 Tauri; magnitude 5.4. See p. 80.

Sept. 10-11. Occultations of 19 Tauri, magnitude 4.3; 21 Tauri, magnitude 5.8; 20 Tauri, magnitude 4.1; 22 Tauri, magnitude 6.5. See p. 80.

Sept. 13. Occultation of B.A.C. 1745; magnitude 6.5. See p. 80.

Sept. 13. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon, 5h. 33m. aft. 5° 54' S.

Sept. 14. Occultation of A Gemina; magnitude 5.1. See p. 80.

Sept. 15. Neptune in conjunction with the Moon, 8h. 59m. aft. 3° 37' S.

Sept. 17. Occultation of B.A.C. 3209; magnitude 6.3. See p. 80.

Sept. 18. Venus at greatest elongation (46° 27') East, 10h. morn.

Sept. 20. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1m. 38s.

Sept. 21. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon, 4h. 8m. morn. 3° 23' N.

Sept. 21. Mars in conjunction with the Moon, 10h. 27m. aft. 4° 32' N.

Sept. 23. Venus in conjunction with the Moon, 5h. 46m. morn. 1° 30' N.

Sept. 23. Sun enters the sign Libra, 9h. 35m. aft.

Sept. 29. Uranus in conjunction with the Moon, 3h. 19m. morn. 1° 53' N.

Sept. 29. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon, 4h. 38m. aft. 1° 6' N.

In this month the Mornings decrease 46m., and the Afternoons 1h. 6m.

Day of		Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—															
Month.	Week.	LONDON BRIDGE		LIVERPOOL		BRISTOL		HULL		GREENOCK		LEITH		DUBLIN (Bar).			
		Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.		
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		
1	Tu	11 34	...	8 59	9 32	4 36	5 13	3 45	4 20	9 50	10 22	...	0 34	8 46	9 19		
2	W	0 11	0 40	10 0	10 23	5 45	6 12	4 49	5 12	10 49	11 11	1 4	1 28	9 46	10 7		
3	Th	1 4	1 27	10 42	11 0	6 33	6 54	5 32	5 51	11 39	11 54	1 48	2 7	10 26	11 43		
4	F	1 48	2 6	11 19	11 36	7 15	7 32	6 10	6 28	...	0 14	2 25	2 43	11 0	11 16		
5	S	2 23	2 39	11 54	...	7 49	8 5	6 46	7 3	0 32	0 49	3 0	3 17	11 32	11 47		
6	S	2 54	3 10	0 11	0 25	8 20	8 35	7 19	7 34	1 5	1 21	3 34	3 50	...	0 3		
7	M	3 26	3 41	0 40	0 54	8 49	9 2	7 47	7 59	1 36	1 50	4 6	4 21	0 18	0 33		
8	Tu	3 56	4 10	1 8	1 22	9 15	9 28	8 11	8 24	2 4	2 17	4 36	4 50	0 47	1 2		
9	W	4 24	4 38	1 35	1 49	9 41	9 54	8 37	8 50	2 31	2 45	5 4	5 19	1 17	1 32		
10	Th	4 52	5 6	2 3	2 18	10 6	10 20	9 4	9 20	2 59	3 14	5 34	5 51	1 48	2 4		
11	F	5 21	5 38	2 35	2 53	10 33	10 48	9 37	9 55	3 30	3 47	6 9	6 29	2 21	2 40		
12	S	5 56	6 17	3 12	3 36	11 4	11 23	10 16	10 38	4 6	4 28	6 51	7 15	3 1	3 25		
13	S	6 40	7 8	4 4	4 37	11 50	...	11 3	11 35	4 54	5 28	7 43	8 18	3 55	4 33		
14	M	7 40	8 22	5 17	6 2	0 27	1 14	...	0 15	6 8	6 53	8 59	9 44	5 14	5 58		
15	Tu	9 12	10 2	6 50	7 35	2 6	3 0	1 5	2 4	7 39	8 25	10 29	11 12	6 42	7 24		
16	W	10 48	11 28	8 17	8 54	3 50	4 30	2 56	3 39	9 6	9 41	11 51	...	8 2	8 36		
17	Th	...	0 2	9 23	9 49	5 4	5 33	4 12	4 38	10 10	10 35	0 25	0 52	9 6	9 31		
18	F	0 28	0 51	10 10	10 28	5 57	6 19	5 59	5 18	10 58	11 19	1 14	1 34	9 53	10 12		
19	S	1 12	1 32	10 46	11 5	6 40	7 0	6 36	5 55	11 40	...	1 53	2 12	10 30	10 48		
20	S	*1 51	*2 10	11 23	11 43	7 19	7 39	6 15	6 35	0 1	0 22	2 30	2 49	11 6	11 24		
21	M	*2 30	*2 49	...	0 2	7 57	8 15	6 55	7 14	0 42	1 2	3 9	3 30	11 43	...		
22	Tu	*3 8	*3 28	0 20	0 40	8 35	8 54	7 33	7 51	1 22	1 42	3 52	4 13	0 3	0 24		
23	W	*3 48	*4 8	1 0	1 21	9 14	9 34	8 10	8 30	2 3	2 24	4 35	4 56	0 46	1 9		
24	Th	*4 29	*4 50	1 42	2 3	9 53	10 12	8 50	9 10	2 45	3 5	5 18	5 40	1 31	1 53		
25	F	5 11	5 33	2 25	2 47	10 29	10 48	9 31	9 55	3 25	3 47	6 3	6 28	2 15	2 39		
26	S	5 58	6 26	3 11	3 44	11 10	11 39	10 23	10 53	4 14	4 44	6 58	7 31	3 8	3 43		
27	S	6 58	7 33	4 23	5 7	...	0 17	11 28	...	5 20	6 2	8 10	8 53	4 23	5 8		
28	M	8 15	9 6	5 55	6 44	1 6	2 1	0 10	1 1	6 48	7 36	9 39	10 25	5 53	6 37		
29	Tu	9 57	10 45	7 31	8 13	2 56	3 46	2 0	2 52	8 22	9 3	11 9	11 48	7 20	7 59		
30	W	11 23	11 56	8 50	9 18	4 27	4 59	3 36	4 6	9 36	10 4	...	0 20	8 31	8 59		

RISING, SOUTHING, and SETTING of the PRINCIPAL PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days.

	MERCURY ♀			VENUS ♀			MARS ♂			JUPITER ♃			SATURN ♄		
D.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.
3	5 32M	0 15A	6 58A	9 42M	2 46A	7 50A	8 20M	2 0A	7 40A	5 49A	10 20A	2 55M	11 4A	7 17M	3 26A
10	6 17M	0 33A	6 49A	10 0M	2 46A	7 32A	8 20M	1 50A	7 20A	5 20A	9 50A	2 24M	10 39A	6 51M	3 0A
17	6 59M	0 48A	6 37A	10 15M	2 45A	7 15A	8 18M	1 39A	7 0A	4 51A	9 20A	1 53M	10 13A	6 26M	2 35A
24	7 36M	0 59A	6 22A	10 30M	2 43A	6 56A	8 17M	1 29A	6 41A	4 23A	8 51A	1 23M	9 47A	5 59M	2 8A

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE POLE STAR.

R.A.			DECL. N.		
D.	H.	M.	S.	°	'
1	1	29	28.3	88	50 53
10	1	29	34.8	88	50 56
19	1	29	40.1	88	50 59
28	1	29	45.2	88	51 2

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ MERCURY is an evening star, setting W. by N., then due W., and at end of month W.S.W.

♀ VENUS is an evening star, setting W.N.W., and at end of month N.W. by W.

♂ MARS is an evening star, setting at first W. by S., and towards end of the month W.S.W. Near Spica Virginis on the 15th.

♃ JUPITER nearly in the same place as in July and August.

♄ Saturn sets in the early afternoon; in Gemini, near to μ and η .

On the 1st of September, Cepheus, Pegasus, Aquarius, and Piscis Australis will be on the meridian at midnight.

In Pegasus is a fine globular cluster of very small stars, $3\frac{1}{2}'$ in diameter, $4\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ north-west of ϵ Pegasi, much condensed towards the centre, where the stars cannot be resolved; there are many telescopic and several rather bright stars in the field. Aquarius contains a fine cluster of stars, condensed in the centre, and presenting

a true globular form, consisting of very small stars very much compressed. It is situated in R.A. 21^h . 28^m . and Decl. 1° $20'$ S.

In the early evening at the beginning of the month, the bright cluster in Capricornus, situated in R.A. 21^h . 35^m . and Decl. 23° $40'$ S., can be observed. The best evenings for observation are those immediately before and after the 15th.

Ceres may be observed in this month. See p. 82.

DAY OF

Fasts and Festivals.
Remarkable Days—Events.SUN'S LONGITUDE $210^{\circ} 11' 24''$ 6h. M.

THE SUN

DAYS

M.	Light and Dark	W.		Rises.	H. M.	Sets.	H. M.	of the Year.	to end of Year.
1	■	Th	<i>St. Remigius.</i> Pheasant Shooting begins.	6	1	5	39	274	91
2	■	F	Stoppage of City of Glasgow Bank, 1878.	6	3	5	37	275	90
3	■	S	Elias Howe (sewing machine), died, 1867.	6	4	5	35	276	89
4	■	S	17th Sunday after Trinity.	6	6	5	32	277	88
5	■	M	Sir Frederick Macmillan, publisher, b. 1851.	6	8	5	30	278	87
6	■	Tu	<i>St. Faith.</i> Madame Goldschmidt born, 1820.	6	9	5	27	279	86
7	■	W	Lepanto, 1571. Prof. Skeat died, 1912.	6	11	5	24	280	85
8	■	Th	Montenegrin Army invaded Albania, 1912.	6	13	5	22	281	84
9	■	F	<i>St. Denis.</i> Pres. Krüger's Ultimatum, 1899.	6	14	5	20	282	83
10	■	S	Panama Canal completed, 1913.	6	16	5	18	283	82
11	■	S	18th Sunday after Trinity. Camperdown, 1797.	6	18	5	16	284	81
12	■	M	MICH. LAW S. BEGIN. Old Michaelmas Day.	6	20	5	14	285	80
13	■	Tu	First Aeroplane flight in U.S.A., 1893.	6	21	5	12	286	79
14	■	W	Hastings, 1066. Sir Wm. Harcourt b. 1827.	6	22	5	10	287	78
15	■	Th	The Gregorian Calendar introduced, 1582.	6	24	5	7	288	77
16	■	F	Oscar Wilde b., 1854; d., 30 Nov. 1900.	6	26	5	6	289	76
17	■	S	Burgoyne's surrender at Saratoga, 1777.	6	28	5	4	290	75
18	■	S	19th Sun. aft. Trinity. St. Luke, Evangelist.	6	29	5	1	291	74
19	■	M	Leipzig, 1813. Yorktown capitulated, 1781.	6	31	4	59	292	73
20	■	Tu	Navarino, 1827. Lord Palmerston b. 1784.	6	33	4	57	293	72
21	■	W	TRAFALGAR DAY. Death of Ld. Nelson, 1805.	6	35	4	55	294	71
22	■	Th	Madame Sarah Bernhardt born, 1845.	6	37	4	53	295	70
23	■	F	Edgehill, 1642. Lord St. Aldwyn born, 1837.	6	38	4	50	296	69
24	■	S	Daniel Webster d. 1852. J.S. Sherman b. 1855.	6	40	4	48	297	68
25	■	S	20th Sun. a. Trin. <i>St. Crispin.</i> Balaclava, 1854.	6	41	4	47	298	67
26	■	M	William Hogarth died, 1764; b. 10 Nov. 1697.	6	43	4	45	299	66
27	■	Tu	Metz, 1870. Theodore Roosevelt born, 1858.	6	45	4	43	300	65
28	■	W	<i>St. Simon and St. Jude.</i> Cuba discov'd, 1492.	6	47	4	41	301	64
29	■	Th	George Morland, painter, died, 1804.	6	49	4	39	302	63
30	■	F	Admiral Lord Dundonald died, 1860.	6	51	4	37	303	62
31	■	S	Hallowmas Eve. John Evelyn, diarist, b. 1620.	6	52	4	36	304	61

PHASES OF THE MOON.

○ Full Moon	4d.	5h. 59m.	Morning.
● Last Quarter	12	9 33	Morning.
☾ New Moon	19	6 34	Morning.
☾ First Quarter	25	10 44	Afternoon.
Apogee 6d. 5h. A. 252,500.			
Perigee 19d. 4h. A. 222,000.			

RAIN FELL IN OCTOBER, 1913.

on 13 days; total fall, 3' 42 inches; above the average, 1841-90, by 0' 61 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

October 1. Revising Barristers must complete revision of all lists of voters by 12th.—Pheasant shooting begins.—Common Lodging-houses to be whitewashed in the first week.

5. Dividends due.
9. Various Licences expire.
14. Fire Insurances must be paid.
17. Quarter Sessions begin.
24. Borough Councillors to be nominated.

THE SUN.

Day.	Before Clock.	Hourly Var. of Equ. of Time.	Apparent Right Ascension at Noon.	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination (Sth.) at Noon.	Hourly Var. of Declination.	Sidereal Time at Noon.	Mean Time at Sidereal Noon.
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ' "	"	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	10 6	0'81	12 27 24	9'04	2 57 45	58'3	12 37 30	11 20 38
2	10 25	0'80	12 31 1	9'06	3 21 3	58'2	12 41 27	11 16 42
3	10 44	0'79	12 34 39	9'07	3 44 18	58'1	12 45 23	11 12 46
4	11 3	0'77	12 38 17	9'08	4 7 31	58'0	12 49 20	11 8 50
5	11 21	0'76	12 41 55	9'10	4 30 41	57'8	12 53 16	11 4 55
6	11 39	0'74	12 45 34	9'11	4 53 48	57'7	12 57 13	11 0 59
7	11 57	0'73	12 49 12	9'13	5 16 51	57'6	13 1 9	10 57 3
8	12 14	0'71	12 52 52	9'15	5 39 51	57'4	13 5 6	10 53 7
9	12 31	0'69	12 56 32	9'16	6 2 46	57'2	13 9 2	10 49 11
10	12 47	0'67	13 0 12	9'18	6 25 37	57'0	13 12 59	10 45 15
11	13 3	0'65	13 3 52	9'20	6 48 22	56'8	13 16 56	10 41 19
12	13 18	0'63	13 7 34	9'23	7 11 2	56'6	13 20 52	10 37 23
13	13 33	0'61	13 11 15	9'25	7 33 37	56'3	13 24 49	10 33 27
14	13 48	0'59	13 14 58	9'27	7 56 5	56'0	13 28 45	10 29 31
15	14 1	0'56	13 18 40	9'29	8 18 27	55'8	13 32 42	10 25 35
16	14 15	0'54	13 22 24	9'32	8 40 42	55'5	13 36 38	10 21 40
17	14 27	0'52	13 26 8	9'34	9 2 49	55'2	13 40 35	10 17 44
18	14 39	0'49	13 29 52	9'37	9 24 49	54'8	13 44 31	10 13 48
19	14 51	0'46	13 33 37	9'39	9 46 41	54'5	13 48 28	10 9 52
20	15 2	0'44	13 37 23	9'42	10 8 24	54'1	13 52 25	10 5 56
21	15 12	0'41	13 41 9	9'44	10 29 58	53'7	13 56 21	10 2 0
22	15 21	0'39	13 44 56	9'47	10 51 23	53'3	14 0 18	9 58 4
23	15 30	0'36	13 48 44	9'50	11 12 37	52'9	14 4 14	9 54 8
24	15 38	0'33	13 52 32	9'53	11 33 42	52'5	14 8 11	9 50 12
25	15 46	0'30	13 56 21	9'56	11 54 36	52'0	14 12 7	9 46 16
26	15 53	0'27	14 0 11	9'58	12 15 19	51'6	14 16 4	9 42 20
27	15 59	0'24	14 4 1	9'61	12 35 50	51'1	14 20 0	9 38 25
28	16 4	0'21	14 7 52	9'64	12 56 10	50'6	14 23 57	9 34 29
29	16 9	0'18	14 11 44	9'68	13 16 18	50'1	14 27 54	9 30 33
30	16 13	0'15	14 15 37	9'71	13 36 13	49'5	14 31 50	9 26 37
31	16 16	0'12	14 19 30	9'74	13 55 55	49'0	14 35 47	9 22 41

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, OCTOBER, 1913.

Day.	TEMPERATURE.			BAROM.	WIND.		RAIN.	SUN.
	Maximum	Minimum	Mo 1841-1905	Mean.	(Pressure lbs. to foot.)	(Pressure lbs. to foot.)	FALL.	SHINE.
				inches.	Directn.	Pressure.	inch.	hours.
1	66'6	54'1	54'1	29'656	E	lbs. 4'6	...	5'5
2	66'1	54'4	53'7	29'669	SE	0'9	...	3'5
3	67'0	48'1	53	29'747	WSW	0'1	...	3'9
4	67'3	48'1	50	29'552	S	0'9	2'2	2'5
5	61'2	46'4	52'8	29'407	W	0'7	0'3	...
6	63'2	42'7	5	29'495	Vble	0'8	...	6'8
7	63'0	50'3	3	29'397	SW	2'6	3'3	2'7
8	61'4	50'7	0	29'223	SW	4'0	2'9	2'1
9	61'0	44'8	51'6	29'755	N	0'7	...	4'4
10	59'8	42'1	3	29'848	ESE	2'3	...	5'3
11	54'0	45'0	50'9	29'750	V'ble	1'9	6'3	...
12	63'9	46'2	6	30'130	W	0'3	...	5'7
13	64'2	44'1	3	30'274	S	0'1	...	4'2
14	61'8	46'0	1	30'097	SW	1'9	...	0'9
15	58'0	52'6	49'9	30'012	N	1'5	1'2	4'1
16	62'4	43'0	8	30'133	Calm	0'0	...	3'4
17	61'2	38'9	6	30'003	SSW	1'0	...	7'6
18	63'2	41'2	3	29'896	WSW	0'7	...	6'1
19	61'0	43'1	1	29'672	SSW	2'0	...	4'3
20	61'9	53'5	48'8	29'554	SW	2'0	1'2	0'2
21	57'7	44'1	6	29'378	SW	1'3	5'7	...
22	59'2	40'2	3	29'659	SW	0'5	...	6'7
23	53'4	36'1	1	29'947	NE	0'9	...	0'5
24	55'2	37'4	47'9	30'067	NE	0'3	...	4'5
25	60'2	37'1	7	29'797	E	1'0	...	4'8
26	56'2	47'3	6	29'446	W	2'0	7'8	...
27	63'0	48'3	5	29'385	S	2'8	...	1'9
28	64'0	51'1	4	29'104	S	2'4	2'1	2'6
29	64'2	50'6	3	29'106	S	8'5	0'1	7'7
30	59'2	50'2	2	29'404	SSW	5'2	0'6	2'5
31	58'0	45'1	1	29'692	SW	6'2	0'5	6'2
Mn	61'2	45'9	50'0	29'686			Sum 3'42	110'6

MEMORANDA.

1. Lamps to be lighted (6.39)	
2.	(6.37)
3.	(6.35)
4.	(6.32)
5.	(6.30)
6.	(6.27)
7.	(6.24)
8.	(6.22)
9.	(6.20)
10.	(6.18)
11.	(6.16)
12.	(6.14)
13.	(6.12)
14.	(6.10)
15.	(6.7)
16.	(6.6)
17.	(6.4)
18.	(6.1)
19.	(5.59)
20.	(5.57)
21.	(5.55)
22.	(5.53)
23.	(5.50)
24.	(5.48)
25.	(5.47)
26.	(5.45)
27.	(5.43)
28.	(5.41)
29.	(5.39)
30.	(5.37)
31.	(5.36)

THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises Afternoon.	Sets Morning.	Souths Afternoon.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Declination at Noon.	Horizontal Parallax at Noon.	Semi-dia. at Noon.	Age at Noon.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 8h. P.M.
II. M.	II. M.	II. M.	II. M. S.	II. M. S.	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	D. H.	
1	4 47	2 42	10 14	22 34 23	8 52 31S	55 8 15	3 11 14	431○	
2	4 57	3 56	10 54	23 18 4	3 11 40S	54 45 14	57 12 14	432○	
3	5 6	5 7	11 34	0 0 47	3 11 56II	54 26 14	52 13 14	431○●	
4	5 17	6 18	mn.	0 43 27	8 6 57	54 12 14	48 14 14	4○11●	
5	5 29	7 28	0 14	1 26 58	13 22 27	54 2 14	45 15 14	421○3	
6	5 44	8 41	0 56	2 12 5	18 7 23	53 58 14	44 16 14	42○3	
7	6 3	9 52	1 39	2 59 24	22 10 20	54 0 14	44 17 14	4○132	
8	6 28	11 5	2 36	3 49 17	25 19 29	54 9 14	47 18 14	31○42	
9	7 3	aft.	3 15	4 41 38	27 23 20	54 27 14	52 19 14	32○14	
10	7 53	1 12	4 6	5 35 59	28 11 53	54 53 14	59 20 14	31○42	
11	8 56	1 59	4 59	6 31 23	27 38 19	55 27 15	8 21 14	3○124	
12	10 11	2 36	5 53	7 26 48	25 40 18	56 11 15	20 22 14	21○34	
13	11 31	3 2	6 46	8 21 21	22 20 35	57 2 15	34 23 14	2○134	
14	mn.	3 21	7 37	9 14 38	17 46 30	57 59 15	50 24 14	○234●	
15	0 56	3 37	8 27	10 6 46	12 9 18	58 57 10	5 25 14	31○24	
16	2 21	3 51	9 15	10 58 22	5 43 59II	59 52 16	20 26 14	32○41	
17	3 48	4 4	10 6	11 50 20	1 15 25S	60 38 16	33 27 14	3412○	
18	5 18	4 18	10 57	12 43 47	8 10 23	61 10 16	42 28 14	43○12	
19	6 52	4 35	11 51	13 39 50	14 47 54	61 24 16	45 0 5	412○3	
20	8 28	4 57	aft.	14 39 14	20 32 8	61 17 16	43 1	42○13	
21	10 4	5 28	1 50	15 42 1	24 53 9	60 51 16	36 2	4○23●	
22	11 31	6 13	2 54	16 47 4	27 27 51	60 10 16	25 3	5 413○2	
23	aft.	7 16	3 58	17 52 11	28 6 10	59 19 16	11 4	5 432○1	
24	1 31	8 32	4 59	18 54 58	26 53 30	58 24 15	56 5	5 3142○	
25	2 3	9 54	5 54	19 53 38	24 7 11	57 30 15	42 6	5 3○142	
26	2 25	11 16	6 45	20 47 38	20 9 39	56 40 15	28 7	5 21○34	
27	2 43	mn.	7 31	21 37 18	15 22 29	55 56 15	16 8	5 2○134	
28	2 55	0 32	8 14	22 23 34	10 3 53	55 19 15	6 9	5 1○234	
29	3 6	1 47	8 54	23 7 29	4 28 29S	54 49 14	58 10	5 2 11○24	
30	3 16	2 57	9 34	23 50 8	1 11 43II	54 27 14	52 11	5 32○14	
31	3 26	4 8	10 13	0 32 34	6 46 4II	54 11 14	47 12	5 321○4	

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS AT MEAN NOON.

	♂ MERCURY.			♀ VENUS.			♂ MARS.			♂ JUPITER.			♂ SATURN.		
D.	II.	M.	S.	II.	M.	S.	II.	M.	S.	II.	M.	S.	II.	M.	S.
3	13	55	40	15	24	59	14	2	14	21	1	5	6	9	31
8	14	19	59	15	41	41	14	15	21	21	0	51	6	9	54
13	14	42	25	15	57	12	14	28	42	21	0	56	6	10	5
18	15	1	38	16	11	9	14	42	18	21	1	22	6	10	3
23	15	15	9	16	23	1	14	56	9	21	2	8	6	9	50
28	15	18	59	16	32	13	15	10	15	21	3	13	6	9	25

APPARENT DECLINATION OF THE ABOVE PLANETS.

D.	♂	♀	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂
3	13	41	40S	23	12	33S	12	24	28S	18	1	44S	22	16	37II
8	13	23	15	24	32	11	13	36	23	18	2	18	22	16	20
13	18	38	38	25	39	2	14	46	10	18	1	26	22	16	6
18	20	20	38	26	32	24	15	53	29	17	59	8	22	15	56
23	21	17	31	27	11	32	16	58	1	17	55	24	22	15	49
28	21	9	34S	27	35	21S	17	59	24S	17	50	17S	22	15	48II

HORIZONTAL EQUATORIAL PARALLAX OF SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	♂	♀	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂
5	8	8	7	6	16	2	3	6	2	0	1	0	16	1	2
15	8	8	8	7	18	8	3	6	1	9	1	0	16	4	3
25	8	9	10	7	22	1	3	6	1	9	1	0	16	7	4

SEMI-DIAMETER OF SUN AND PLANETS.

♂	♀	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂
16	1	2	9	15	5	1	9	20	5	8	7	16	4	3	18
16	1	2	9	15	5	1	9	20	5	8	7	16	4	3	18
16	1	2	9	15	5	1	9	20	5	8	7	16	4	3	18

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, October 1. 333° 54' 4".

ECLIPSES, OCCULTATIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

October 1. Day breaks at 4h. 8m. morn., and Twilight ends at 7h. 32m. aft., the length of the Day being 11h. 38m.

Oct. 1. Occultation of λ Aquarii; magnitude 3.9. See p. 80.

Oct. 1. Occultation of 78 Aquarii; magnitude 6.3. See p. 80.

Oct. 5. Mean time of Sun's semi-diameter passing the meridian, 1m. 4' 38".

Oct. 6. Mercury and Mars in conjunction, 8h. 15m. morn. ♀ 2° 11 S.

Oct. 7. Occultation of μ Arietis; magnitude 5.7. See p. 80.

Oct. 10. Occultation of B.A.C. 1648; magnitude 6.4. See p. 80.

Oct. 10. Occultation of B.A.C. 1918; magnitude 6.1. See p. 80.

Oct. 11. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon, 2h. 46m. morn. ♀ 5° 45' S.

Oct. 11. Occultation of 39 Geminorum; magnitude 6.2. See p. 80.

Oct. 11. Occultation of 40 Geminorum; magnitude 6.3. See p. 81.

Oct. 15. Mercury at greatest elongation (24° 52') East, 4h. aft.

Oct. 20. Mean time of Sun's semi-diameter passing the meridian, 1m. 5' 48".

Oct. 20. Mars in conjunction with the Moon, 3h. 30m. aft. ♂ 4° 55' N.

Oct. 20. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon, 11h. 37m. aft. ♀ 1° 55' N.

Oct. 22. Venus in conjunction with the Moon, 2h. 2m. morn. ♀ 0° 24' S.

Oct. 23. Venus at greatest brilliancy, 5h. aft.

Oct. 23. Occultation of B.A.C. 6160; magnitude 6.4. See p. 81.

Oct. 26. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon, 7h. 8m. aft. ♀ 0° 56' N.

Oct. 26. Occultation of η Capricorni; magnitude 4.8. See p. 81.

Oct. 28. Occultation of B.A.C. 7919; magnitude 6.5. See p. 81.

Oct. 30. Occultation of 14 Piscium; magnitude 5.9. See p. 81.

Oct. 30. Mercury and Mars in conjunction, 4h. 0m. aft. ♂ 2° 14' S.

Oct. 31. Occultation of 8 Piscium; magnitude 4.6. See p. 81.

In this month the Mornings decrease 51m., and the Afternoons 1h. 3m.

Day of		Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—															
Month.	Week.	LONDON BRIDGE		LIVERPOOL.		BRISTOL.		HULL.		GREENOCK.		LEITH.		DUBLIN (Bar.)			
		Morn. After.		Morn. After.		Morn. After.		Morn. After.		Morn. After.		Morn. After.		Morn. After.			
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Th	...	0 23	9 43	10 3	5 26	5 50	4 32	4 53	10 28	10 48	0 46	1 7	9 24	9 44		
2	F	0 45	1 5	10 20	10 35	6 10	6 28	5 10	5 26	11 6	11 24	1 25	1 42	10 1	10 16		
3	S	1 23	1 40	10 50	11 6	6 45	7 2	5 41	5 57	11 42	11 59	1 57	2 13	10 31	10 45		
4	S	1 56	2 10	11 22	11 37	7 17	7 32	6 13	6 28	...	0 15	2 28	2 43	11 0	11 14		
5	M	2 24	2 38	11 51	...	7 46	8 1	6 43	6 59	0 30	0 45	2 58	3 14	11 28	11 43		
6	Tu	2 53	3 6	0 6	0 20	8 14	8 29	7 14	7 28	1 0	1 16	3 30	3 46	11 58	...		
7	W	3 22	3 36	0 35	0 50	8 44	8 58	7 42	7 55	1 31	1 46	4 2	4 17	0 14	0 29		
8	Th	3 51	4 5	1 4	1 18	9 11	9 25	8 8	8 21	2 0	2 15	4 32	4 48	0 44	1 0		
9	F	4 20	4 35	1 33	1 47	9 39	9 53	8 35	8 50	2 30	2 45	5 4	5 21	1 16	1 33		
10	S	4 51	5 8	2 4	2 23	10 7	10 23	9 8	9 27	3 1	3 20	5 39	5 59	1 51	2 11		
11	S	5 26	5 48	2 43	3 6	10 41	10 59	9 49	10 13	3 41	4 4	6 22	6 48	2 34	2 59		
12	M	6 12	6 41	3 35	4 9	11 25	11 58	10 39	11 9	4 30	5 1	7 17	7 52	3 29	4 4		
13	Tu	7 14	7 56	4 47	5 32	...	0 41	11 46	...	5 40	6 23	8 32	9 15	4 44	5 18		
14	W	8 40	9 31	6 19	7 7	1 33	2 27	0 32	1 27	7 10	7 54	10 0	10 42	6 13	6 54		
15	Th	10 14	10 53	7 48	8 23	3 16	3 57	2 20	3 5	8 33	9 6	11 19	11 51	7 30	8 2		
16	F	11 25	11 54	8 52	9 15	4 30	4 57	3 39	4 4	9 34	9 57	...	0 17	8 29	8 53		
17	S	...	0 17	9 35	9 54	5 20	5 42	4 24	4 43	10 19	10 41	0 39	0 59	9 16	9 37		
18	S	0 39	* 1 0	10 13	10 30	6 4	6 24	5 2	5 21	11 3	11 25	1 18	1 37	9 56	10 15		
19	M	* 1 20	* 1 40	10 49	11 10	6 45	7 6	5 41	6 2	11 47	...	1 57	2 17	10 35	10 55		
20	Tu	* 2 0	* 2 20	11 32	11 54	7 28	7 49	6 24	6 47	0 10	0 33	2 38	3 1	11 16	11 38		
21	W	* 2 41	* 3 3	...	0 15	8 10	8 32	7 9	7 30	0 56	1 19	3 25	3 49	...	0 1		
22	Th	* 3 25	* 3 47	0 37	0 59	8 53	9 14	7 50	8 11	1 41	2 3	4 12	4 35	0 24	0 47		
23	F	* 4 9	* 4 31	1 21	1 44	9 36	9 57	8 32	8 55	2 26	2 49	4 59	5 24	1 12	1 37		
24	S	4 54	5 20	2 9	2 35	10 18	10 40	9 19	9 46	3 13	3 38	5 51	6 19	2 3	2 30		
25	S	5 48	6 17	3 2	3 36	11 2	11 30	10 15	10 45	4 6	4 36	6 50	7 23	3 0	3 34		
26	M	6 48	7 24	4 15	4 57	...	0 8	11 18	11 55	5 10	5 49	8 0	8 40	4 14	4 55		
27	Tu	8 3	8 47	5 42	6 26	0 52	1 41	...	0 39	6 30	7 12	9 21	10 2	5 36	6 15		
28	W	9 33	10 15	7 9	7 46	2 31	3 16	1 33	2 21	7 52	8 27	10 40	11 13	6 52	7 25		
29	Th	10 48	11 20	8 17	8 46	3 52	4 23	2 59	3 32	8 59	9 28	11 44	...	7 55	8 23		
30	F	11 49	...	9 10	9 31	4 51	5 14	3 58	4 20	9 52	10 12	0 12	0 34	8 47	9 8		
31	S	0 12	0 32	9 48	10 4	5 34	5 53	4 37	4 53	10 30	10 48	0 52	1 9	9 27	9 44		

RISING, SOUTHING, and SETTING of the PRINCIPAL PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days

D.	MERCURY ♿			VENUS ♀			MARS ♂			JUPITER ♃			SATURN ♄		
	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	8 9M	1 8A	6 7A	10 42M	2 41A	6 40A	8 17M	1 20A	6 23A	3 54A	8 22A	0 54M	9 20A	5 33M	1 42A
8	8 37M	1 15A	5 53A	10 51M	2 37A	6 23A	8 17M	1 10A	6 3A	3 27A	7 55A	0 26M	8 53A	5 6M	1 15A
15	8 58M	1 18A	5 38A	10 56M	2 30A	6 4A	8 17M	1 1A	5 45A	2 59A	7 27A	11 55A	8 26A	4 39M	0 48A
22	9 5M	1 13A	5 21A	10 55M	2 20A	5 45A	8 18M	0 53A	5 28A	2 33A	7 1A	11 29A	7 59A	4 11M	0 19A
29	8 41M	0 50A	4 59A	10 45M	2 6A	5 27A	8 18M	0 45A	5 12A	2 6A	6 35A	11 4A	7 31A	3 43M	11 51M

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE POLE STAR

D.	R.A.			DECL. N.		
	H.	M.	S.	°	'	"
1	1	29	46.0	88	51	4
10	1	29	49.4	88	51	7
19	1	29	50.5	88	51	10
28	1	29	50.8	88	51	14

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

♿ MERCURY is an evening star, setting W.S.W., and later S.W. by W.

♀ VENUS is an evening star, setting S.W.

♂ MARS is an evening star, setting W.S.W.

♃ JUPITER souths between 7 and 8 in the afternoon. Altitude about 20°.

♄ SATURN souths in the early afternoon. Altitude about 60°.

On the 1st of October, Cassiopeia, Andromeda, Pisces, and Cetus are on the meridian at midnight; while Cancer and Orion are rising, and Hercules and Capricornus setting.

In Andromeda, near to the 4th mag. star ν , is a large and irresolvable Nebula in the form of an elongated ellipse. It is situated in R.A. $oh. 37m.$ and Decl. $40^{\circ} 43' N.$ In Sept., 1885, a decided stellar nucleus was observed in R.A. $oh. 36m. 31s.$, Decl. $40^{\circ} 38' N.$, probably unconnected with the Nebula. Very many minute stars can be seen within the Nebula.

A fine double cluster of stars, situated midway on a line joining α Persei and γ Cassiopeia, may be observed in this month. The northern cluster is a magnificent collection of stars, 30' in diameter, ranging in magnitude from the 6th to 14th. The smaller southern cluster, 15' in diameter, is less rich in stars, and much condensed toward the centre. On fine nights about the 18th these objects afford one of the most beautiful subjects for observation.

DAY OF			Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days--Events.	THE SUN	DAYS		
M.	Light and Dark.	W.			Rises.	Sets.	of the Year.
1		S	21st Sunday after Trinity. All Saints.	6 54	4 34	305	60
2		M	All Souls' Day. Melton Prior died, 1910.	6 56	4 32	306	59
3		Tu	Acre, 1840. Adm. Sir H. Rawson, d. 1910.	6 58	4 30	307	58
4		W	The Gunpowder Plot discovered, 1605.	7 0	4 28	308	57
5		Th	Inkermann, 1854. William III. landed, 1688.	7 2	4 26	309	56
6		F	St. Leonard. Caliph Omar I. assassinated, 644.	7 3	4 25	310	55
7		S	Sir Martin Frobisher, navigator, d. 1594.	7 5	4 23	311	54
8		S	22nd Sunday aft. Trinity. J. Milton, d. 1674.	7 6	4 22	312	53
9		M	Lord Mayor's Day. King Edward VII. b. 1841.	7 8	4 20	313	52
10		Tu	Martin Luther born, 1483; d. 18 Feb., 1546.	7 10	4 18	314	51
11		W	St. Martin. Martinmas. Half Quarter Day.	7 12	4 16	315	50
12		Th	Charles Kemble, actor, died, 1854.	7 14	4 14	316	49
13		F	St. Brice. Uhland, German poet, died, 1862.	7 15	4 13	317	48
14		S	John Abercrombie, metaphysician, died, 1844.	7 17	4 11	318	47
15		S	23rd Sunday after Trinity. St. Machutus.	7 19	4 10	319	46
16		M	Inauguration of the Suez Canal, 1869.	7 21	4 9	320	45
17		Tu	St. Hugh. Sir John Mandeville died, 1372.	7 22	4 8	321	44
18		W	Last convict landed at Sydney, N.S.W., 1840.	7 24	4 6	322	43
19		Th	Ferdinand de Lesseps b. 1805; d. 7 Dec. 1894.	7 26	4 5	323	42
20		F	St. Edmund. Sir Wilfrid Laurier b. 1841.	7 28	4 4	324	41
21		S	Sir Thomas Gresham died, 1579.	7 30	4 2	325	40
22		S	24th Sunday after Trinity. St. Cecilia.	7 31	4 1	326	39
23		M	St. Clement. Franklin Pierce born, 1804.	7 33	4 0	327	38
24		Tu	Old Martinmas. Tasmania discovered, 1642.	7 35	3 59	328	37
25		W	St. Catherine. Sir Francis Chantrey d. 1841.	7 36	3 58	329	36
26		Th	Queen Maud of Norway born, 1869.	7 37	3 57	330	35
27		F	Alexander Dumas fils died, 1895.	7 39	3 57	331	34
28		S	The Times first printed by steam, 1814.	7 40	3 56	332	33
29		S	1st Sunday in Advent.	7 42	3 55	333	32
30		M	St. Andrew, Apostle & Martyr.	7 43	3 55	334	31

PHASES OF THE MOON.

○ Full Moon	2d. 11h. 49m.	Afternoon.
◐ East Quarter	10 11 37	Afternoon.
● New Moon	17 4 2	Afternoon.
◑ First Quarter	24 1 39	Afternoon.
Apogee	2d. 8h. A.	252,600.
Perigee	17d. 4h. M.	222,000.
Apogee	29d. 11h. A.	252,400.

RAIN FELL IN NOVEMBER, 1912,

on 14 days; total fall, 172 inches; below the average, 1841-90, by 0.55 inches.

MONTHLY NOTES.

- November 1. Latest day for receiving corrections for Whitaker's Almanack.
 - Salmon-fishing with rod and line ends.
 - Ordinary day of election of Borough Councillors.
 - Holiday at London Stock Exchange.
 2 Fox-hunting begins.
 9. Mayors and Aldermen of Boroughs to be elected and Sheriffs appointed.
 12. County Sheriffs for next year nominated.
 15. Solicitors', notaries', proctors', and sworn clerks' certificates expire. See Note, Dec. 15.
 26. Thanksgiving Day, U.S.A.

THE SUN.

Day.	Before Clock.	Hrly Var. of Equ. of Time.	Apparent Right Ascension at Noon.	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination (Sth.) at Noon.	Hrly Var. of Declination.	Sidereal Time at Noon.	Mean Time at Sidereal Noon.
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ' "	"	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	16 19	0'09	14 23 24	9'77	14 15 23	48'4	14 39 43	9 18 45
2	16 20	0'05	14 27 19	9'81	14 34 38	47'8	14 43 40	9 14 49
3	16 21	0'02	14 31 15	9'84	14 53 39	47'2	14 47 36	9 10 53
4	16 21	0'02	14 35 12	9'87	15 12 26	46'6	14 51 33	9 6 57
5	16 20	0'05	14 39 9	9'91	15 30 57	46'0	14 55 29	9 3 1
6	16 19	0'09	14 43 7	9'94	15 49 13	45'4	14 59 26	8 59 5
7	16 16	0'12	14 47 6	9'98	16 7 14	44'7	15 3 23	8 55 10
8	16 13	0'16	14 51 6	10'01	16 24 58	44'0	15 7 19	8 51 14
9	16 9	0'19	14 55 7	10'05	16 42 26	43'3	15 11 16	8 47 18
10	16 4	0'23	14 59 8	10'09	16 59 37	42'6	15 15 12	8 43 22
11	15 58	0'26	15 3 11	10'12	17 16 31	41'9	15 19 9	8 39 26
12	15 51	0'30	15 7 14	10'16	17 33 7	41'1	15 23 5	8 35 30
13	15 43	0'34	15 11 18	10'19	17 49 25	40'4	15 27 2	8 31 34
14	15 35	0'37	15 15 23	10'23	18 5 25	39'6	15 30 58	8 27 38
15	15 26	0'41	15 19 29	10'27	18 21 5	38'8	15 34 55	8 23 42
16	15 15	0'44	15 23 36	10'30	18 36 26	38'0	15 38 52	8 19 46
17	15 4	0'48	15 27 44	10'34	18 51 28	37'2	15 42 48	8 15 50
18	14 52	0'51	15 31 52	10'37	19 6 9	36'3	15 46 45	8 11 55
19	14 40	0'55	15 36 2	10'41	19 20 29	35'4	15 50 41	8 7 59
20	14 26	0'58	15 40 12	10'44	19 34 29	34'6	15 54 38	8 4 3
21	14 12	0'62	15 44 23	10'47	19 48 7	33'7	15 58 34	8 0 7
22	13 56	0'65	15 48 34	10'51	20 1 24	32'8	16 2 31	7 56 11
23	13 40	0'68	15 52 47	10'54	20 14 19	31'8	16 6 27	7 52 15
24	13 24	0'71	15 57 0	10'57	20 26 51	30'9	16 10 24	7 48 19
25	13 6	0'74	16 1 14	10'60	20 39 0	29'9	16 14 21	7 44 23
26	12 48	0'77	16 5 29	10'63	20 50 46	29'0	16 18 17	7 40 27
27	12 29	0'80	16 9 45	10'66	21 2 9	28'0	16 22 14	7 36 31
28	12 9	0'83	16 14 1	10'69	21 13 8	27'0	16 26 10	7 32 35
29	11 49	0'86	16 18 18	10'72	21 23 43	26'0	16 30 7	7 28 40
30	11 28	0'89	16 22 35	10'75	21 33 54	25'0	16 34 3	7 24 44

MEMORANDA.

Lamps to be lighted	
1.	(5.34)
2.	(5.32)
3.	(5.30)
4.	(5.28)
5.	(5.26)
6.	(5.25)
7.	(5.23)
8.	(5.22)
9.	(5.20)
10.	(5.18)
11.	(5.16)
12.	(5.14)
13.	(5.13)
14.	(5.11)
15.	(5.10)
16.	(5.9)
17.	(5.8)
18.	(5.6)
19.	(5.5)
20.	(5.4)
21.	(5.2)
22.	(5.1)
23.	(5.0)
24.	(4.59)
25.	(4.58)
26.	(4.57)
27.	(4.57)
28.	(4.56)
29.	(4.55)
30.	(4.55)

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, NOVEMBER, 1912.

Day.	TEMPERATURE.			BAROM.	WIND.		RAIN.	SUN.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mo 1841-1905		Mean.	(Pressure lbs. to foot.)		
				inches.	Directn.	Pressure.	inches.	hours
1	44'0	34'6	47'0	30'184	N	lbs. 1'9	...	5.6
2	47'0	32'1	46'8	30'152	N	0'5	...	4.4
3	42'4	29'1	46	30'158	Calm	0'0	...	0.8
4	51'8	28'7	4	30'079	WSW	1'2	...	...
5	51'0	44'9	1	29'699	V'ble	2'0	18	...
6	49'5	47'1	45'8	30'056	V'ble	0'2	...	...
7	56'5	47'5	4	30'191	SW	1'5	...	2.1
8	56'2	50'6	0	30'181	W	2'0	...	0.3
9	56'0	46'7	44'6	29'951	SW	1'6	...	0.4
10	50'9	44'0	3	29'627	W	10'0	05	0.3
11	47'3	38'7	0	29'171	NW	14'2	...	1.5
12	42'1	36'4	43'7	29'281	N	8'2	01	...
13	43'1	37'1	5	29'432	N	6'8	01	...
14	43'6	41'1	3	29'771	N	3'7	07	...
15	47'6	39'1	1	29'958	NNW	0'3	03	...
16	49'6	45'0	42'8	29'997	N	0'3	...	...
17	49'2	41'4	6	29'965	W	0'2	06	...
18	47'9	34'2	4	29'912	W	0'5	01	0.2
19	47'0	35'0	3	29'921	W	2'1	...	0.6
20	48'1	41'9	2	29'928	W	3'3	...	...
21	50'7	44'1	1	30'049	NNW	0'8	05	...
22	55'8	43'2	1	30'188	W	0'3	...	2.9
23	52'0	47'0	0	30'107	WSW	1'9	19	...
24	50'1	42'4	0	30'024	W	5'0	18	5.7
25	52'9	41'1	41'9	29'736	WSW	14'5	16	...
26	52'0	41'3	8	29'243	SW	22'5	37	...
27	44'6	32'0	7	29'233	W	2'4	...	1.6
28	40'2	29'3	5	29'575	WSW	0'5	...	0.1
29	43'7	32'2	2	29'018	N	5'3	35	...
30	36'2	30'0	0	29'394	NNE	4'1	...	0.2
Mo	48'3	39'3	43'5	29'806	Sum	1'72	26'7	...

THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises Afternoon.	Sets Morning.	Souths Afternoon.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Declination at Noon.	Horizontal Parallax at Noon.	Semidiameter at Noon.	Age at Noon.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 6h. 30m. P.M.
H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	" "	" "	D. H.	
1	3 38	5 17	10 54	1 15 42	12 4 17	54	1 14 45	13	5 3 124
2	3 50	6 28	11 37	2 0 21	16 55	53	57 14 43	14	5 1 1023
3	4 9	7 42	12 11	2 47 11	21 8	53	58 14 44	15	5 42 13
4	4 32	8 54	0 23	3 39 32	24 30	54	4 14 45	16	5 41 3
5	5 10	10 3	1 11	4 28 24	26 49	54	15 14 48	17	5 40 132
6	5 49	11 6	2 2	5 22 13	27 56	54	34 14 53	18	5 432
7	6 48	11 56	2 54	6 17 32	27 42	54	57 15 0	19	5 43210
8	7 58	aft.	3 47	7 11 47	26 6 47	55	28 15 8	20	5 43 12
9	9 15	1 3	4 39	8 5 29	23 18	56	6 15 19	21	5 41 2
10	10 34	1 25	5 30	8 57 40	19 6 40	56	51 15 31	22	5 40 134
11	11 57	1 41	6 18	9 48 27	13 59 47	57	41 15 45	23	5 12 43
12	12 11	1 55	7 10	10 38 22	8 4 58	58	35 15 59	24	5 1324
13	1 19	2 7	7 53	11 28 23	1 34 20	59	29 16 14	25	5 32 14
14	2 46	2 20	8 42	12 19 39	5 12 24	60	18 16 27	26	5 132 4
15	4 13	2 37	9 33	13 13 24	11 52 45	60	56 16 38	27	5 3 124
16	5 47	2 55	10 28	14 10 48	17 59 13	61	18 16 44	28	5 1 24
17	7 23	3 22	11 28	15 12 23	23 0 17	61	21 16 45	29	5 2 134
18	8 58	4 0	aft.	16 17 41	26 35 51	61	4 16 40	30	5 12 43
19	10 18	4 58	1 38	17 24 44	27 54 6	62	29 16 31	31	5 40 132
20	11 21	6 9	2 43	18 30 43	27 21 40	59	41 16 17	32	5 43 1
21	aft.	7 33	3 43	19 33 25	1 39 58	58	45 16 2	33	5 432 1
22	0 30	8 55	4 38	20 21 21	18 57 46	55	46 15 46	34	5 43 2
23	0 48	10 19	5 27	21 22 37	16 36 57	56	50 15 31	35	5 41 3
24	1 11	11 34	6 11	22 10 41	11 19 39	56	0 15 17	36	5 40 13
25	1 24	12 11	6 53	22 55 42	5 44 19	55	18 15 6	37	5 412 3
26	1 4	0 46	7 33	23 38 53	0 34 25	54	45 14 57	38	5 40 132
27	1 34	1 57	8 12	0 21 31	5 31 43	54	21 14 50	39	5 314 2
28	1 45	3 7	8 53	1 4 15	10 52 25	54	7 14 46	40	5 32 14
29	1 59	4 19	9 35	1 48 26	15 48 43	54	0 14 44	41	5 30 4
30	2 15	5 29	10 20	2 34 41	20 9 50	54	0 14 44	42	5 31 24

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS AT MEAN NOON.

	♂ MERCURY.	♀ VENUS.	♂ MARS.	♂ JUPITER.	♂ SATURN.
P.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	15 8	54 16	38 7	15 24	36 21
2	15 8	54 16	38 7	15 24	36 21
3	14 46	48 16	40 6	15 39	13 21
4	14 46	48 16	40 6	15 39	13 21
5	14 26	40 16	37 51	15 54	5 21
6	14 21	51 16	31 25	16 9	13 21
7	14 32	31 16	21 34	16 24	36 21
8	14 43	3 16	9 52	16 40	12 21

APPARENT DECLINATION OF THE ABOVE PLANETS.

	♂ MERCURY.	♀ VENUS.	♂ MARS.	♂ JUPITER.	♂ SATURN.
P.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	0	0	0	0	0
2	19 29	39 27	42 24	18 57	18 43
3	16 16	51 27	30 33	19 51	17 35
4	13 3	15 26	57 6	20 41	15 26
5	11 43	46 25	59 35	21 26	38 17
6	12 22	6 24	37 43	22 7	8 17
7	14 18	13 22	56 10	22 42	26 16

HORIZONTAL EQUATORIAL PARALLAX OF SUN AND PLANETS.

	♂	♀	♂	♂	♂
P.	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
1	8 9	13 0	26 5	3 6	1 8
2	8 9	11 2	30 6	3 6	1 8
3	8 9	8 5	33 0	3 6	1 7

SEMI- DIAMETER OF SUN AND PLANETS.

	♂	♀	♂	♂	♂
P.	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
1	16 10	4 9	25 3	1 9	18 6
2	16 12	4 2	29 2	1 9	18 0
3	16 14	3 2	31 5	1 9	17 5

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, November 1, 332° 17' 1/2.

ECLIPSES, OCCULTATIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

November 1. Day breaks at 5h. 11m. morn., and Twilight ends at 6h. 27m. aft., the length of the Day being 9h. 40m.

Nov. 5. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1m. 7 1/2.

Nov. 6. Occultation of 136 Tauri; magnitude 4.6. See p. 81.

Nov. 7. Occultation of B.A.C. 1918; magnitude 6.1. See p. 81.

Nov. 7. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon, 8h. 3m. morn. 5 34' 8.

Nov. 7. Venus stationary, 9h. morn.

Nov. 7. Transit of Mercury across Sun's disc. See p. 78.

Nov. 8. Occultation of 39 Geminorum; magnitude 6.2. See p. 81.

Nov. 8. Occultation of B.A.C. 2506, magnitude 6.3; and B.A.C. 2514, magnitude 6.0. See p. 81.

Nov. 9. Neptune in conjunction with the Moon, 2h. 10m. aft. 3 3 11' 8.

Nov. 9. Occultation of 7 Cancri; magnitude 5.5. See p. 81.

Nov. 13. Occultation of 79 Leonis; magnitude 5.5. See p. 81.

Nov. 16. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon, 4h. 17m. aft. 5 7 11' N.

Nov. 18. Mars in conjunction with the Moon, 9h. 57m. morn. 6 4 38' N.

Nov. 18. Venus in conjunction with the Moon, 4h. 12m. aft. 1 0 7' N.

Nov. 20. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1m. 8 9/10.

Nov. 21. Venus and Mars in conjunction, 10h. 13m. aft. 2 45' S.

Nov. 23. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon, 7h. 40m. morn. 1 0 28' N.

Nov. 24. Mercury at greatest elongation (19° 51') West, 2h. morn.

Nov. 29. Occultation of B.D. 160 247; magnitude 6.4. See p. 81.

Nov. 30. Occultation of 6 Arietis; magnitude 4.6. See p. 81.

In this month the Mornings decrease 49m., and the Afternoons 39m.

Day of		Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—															
Month.	Week	LONDON BRIDGE		LIVERPOOL.		BRISTOL.		HULL.		GREENOCK.		LEITH.		DUBLIN (Bar)			
		Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	M	0 50	1 8	10 19	10 33	6 10	6 27	5 8	5 23	11 5	11 23	1 25	1 40	9 59	10 14		
2	M	1 25	1 41	10 49	11 5	6 44	7 1	5 39	5 56	11 41	11 59	1 56	2 12	10 29	10 45		
3	Tu	1 55	2 10	11 21	11 38	7 17	7 33	6 13	6 29	...	0 16	2 28	2 44	11 0	11 15		
4	W	2 25	2 40	11 52	...	7 47	8 3	6 45	7 1	0 32	0 48	3 0	3 17	11 30	11 46		
5	Th	2 55	3 10	0 8	0 24	8 19	8 34	7 17	7 32	1 4	1 21	3 44	3 51	...	0 3		
6	F	3 26	3 42	0 39	0 55	8 49	9 4	7 46	8 0	1 37	1 53	4 8	4 25	0 20	0 37		
7	S	3 58	4 15	1 11	1 27	9 20	9 35	8 15	8 31	2 9	2 26	4 42	5 0	0 54	1 12		
8	S	4 32	4 50	1 44	2 4	9 51	10 9	8 49	9 10	2 44	3 4	5 20	5 42	1 32	1 54		
9	M	5 10	5 32	2 26	2 49	10 28	10 48	9 33	9 58	3 25	3 49	6 6	6 32	2 17	2 43		
10	Tu	5 57	6 26	3 18	3 50	11 10	11 39	10 25	10 54	4 15	4 44	7 1	7 32	3 12	3 45		
11	W	6 57	7 32	4 26	5 7	...	0 16	11 25	...	5 18	5 54	8 7	8 45	4 22	5 0		
12	Th	8 9	8 49	5 47	6 28	0 58	1 43	0 0	0 41	6 32	7 9	9 23	9 59	5 37	6 13		
13	F	9 29	10 5	7 6	7 39	2 27	3 8	1 29	2 13	7 45	8 17	10 33	11 4	6 45	7 15		
14	S	10 38	11 9	8 9	8 34	3 43	4 11	2 50	3 20	8 47	9 15	11 32	11 58	7 43	8 10		
15	S	11 37	...	8 57	9 20	4 38	5 3	3 45	4 9	9 41	10 6	...	0 23	8 36	9 2		
16	M	0 2	0 26	9 42	10 2	5 29	5 53	4 31	4 52	10 31	10 56	0 46	1 8	9 27	9 50		
17	Tu	0 49	* 1 12	10 23	10 46	6 17	6 42	5 14	5 37	11 21	11 47	1 30	1 53	10 12	10 35		
18	W	* 1 36	* 1 59	11 11	11 36	7 7	7 32	6 2	6 27	...	0 14	2 17	2 42	10 58	11 22		
19	Th	* 2 22	* 2 45	...	0 0	7 55	8 19	6 52	7 16	0 40	1 5	3 8	3 35	11 47	...		
20	F	* 3 9	* 3 33	0 24	0 48	8 42	9 5	7 39	8 1	1 30	1 54	4 1	4 26	0 12	0 37		
21	S	3 58	4 23	1 12	1 36	9 28	9 51	8 24	8 48	2 18	2 42	4 51	5 17	1 3	1 29		
22	S	4 48	5 13	2 1	2 27	10 12	10 33	9 12	9 37	3 5	3 29	5 43	6 10	1 55	2 21		
23	M	5 38	6 4	2 53	3 21	10 54	11 17	10 3	10 30	3 54	4 21	6 38	7 7	2 48	3 17		
24	Tu	6 33	7 2	3 55	4 30	11 44	...	10 58	11 28	4 49	5 20	7 37	8 9	3 49	4 23		
25	W	7 34	8 6	5 8	5 44	0 17	0 54	11 59	...	5 52	6 26	8 43	9 17	4 58	5 31		
26	Th	8 40	9 15	6 21	6 54	1 34	2 12	0 33	1 12	6 58	7 29	9 49	10 19	6 2	6 31		
27	F	9 50	10 23	7 25	7 54	2 50	3 25	1 54	2 30	8 0	8 30	10 48	11 16	7 0	7 28		
28	S	10 52	11 19	8 21	8 46	3 55	4 23	3 3	3 32	8 59	9 25	11 43	...	7 55	8 20		
29	S	11 45	...	9 8	9 28	4 48	5 11	3 56	4 17	9 48	10 10	0 8	0 31	8 44	9 6		
30	M	0 9	0 31	9 47	10 5	5 32	5 53	4 36	4 54	10 31	10 51	0 51	1 10	9 27	9 47		

RIISING, SOUTHING, and SETTING of the PRINCIPAL PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days.

	MERCURY ♀						VENUS ♀						MARS ♂						JUPITER ♃						SATURN ♄					
D.	Rises		Souths		Sets		Rises		Souths		Sets		Rises		Souths		Sets		Rises		Souths		Sets		Rises		Souths		Sets	
	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.
5	7	31M	0	14	4	31A	10	23M	1	44A	5	5A	8	19M	0	38A	4	57A	1	39A	6	9A	10	39A	7	2A	3	14M	11	22M
12	6	8M	11	4M	4	0A	9	49M	1	15A	4	41A	8	20M	0	31A	4	42A	1	12A	5	44A	10	16A	6	32A	2	46M	10	55M
19	5	31M	10	34M	3	37A	9	0M	0	37A	4	14A	8	20M	0	25A	4	30A	0	47A	5	20A	9	53A	6	3A	2	16M	10	25M
26	5	38M	10	30M	3	22A	8	0M	11	54M	3	48A	8	20M	0	19A	4	18A	0	21A	4	56A	9	31A	5	34A	1	47M	9	56M

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE POLE STAR.

R.A.			DECL. N.		
D.	H.	M.	S.	°	'
1	1	29	50.3	88	51 15
10	1	29	48.7	88	51 19
19	1	29	45.8	88	51 22
28	1	29	40.6	88	51 25

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

- ☿ MERCURY rises and sets nearly with the Sun at the beginning of the month, after which becomes a morning star, rising E.S.E.
 ♀ VENUS is an evening star early in the month, setting S.W.
 ♀ MARS too near the Sun for observation.
 ♃ JUPITER is an evening star, setting W.S.W.
 ♄ SATURN nearly stationary in Gemini, near the star η.

On the 1st of November, Perseus, Aries, and Cetus are on the meridian at midnight.

An irresolvable Nebula $2\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ to the East of γ Andromedæ may be observed in this month. It was discovered by Miss Herschel, with a small reflecting telescope of twenty-seven inches in focal length. It is a very elongated Nebula, $15'$

long by $3'$ broad, with a cleft, dark in the middle and suggests the idea of a vast flat ring seen very obliquely. It is in R.A. $2^h. 16^m.$ and Decl. $41^{\circ} 09' N.$ The best evenings for observing it are those about the 17th.

Vesta may be observed in this month. See p. 82.

DAY OF			Fasts and Festivals.		THE SUN		DAYS	
			Remarkable Days—Events.					
			SUN'S LONGITUDE 270° 15' 22d. 4h. A.					
			WINTER COMMENCES.					
M.	Light and Dark.	W.			Rises.	Sets.	of the Year.	to end of Year.
					H. M.	H. M.		
1		Tu	Queen Alexandra born, 1844.		7 44	3 54	335	30
2		W	Austerlitz, 1805. Fernando Cortez d. 1554.		7 45	3 53	336	29
3		Th	Robert Louis Stevenson died, 1894.		7 47	3 53	337	28
4		F	Thomas Carlyle born, 1795; d. 4 Feb., 1881.		7 48	3 52	338	27
5		S	Sir Henry Tate (Tate Gallery) died, 1899.		7 49	3 51	339	26
6		S	2nd Sunday in Advent. <i>St. Nicholas.</i>		7 51	3 51	340	25
7		M	Gen. Sir R. Buller, F.C., b. 1839; d. 2 June, '08.		7 52	3 50	341	24
8		Tu	Conception B.V.M. Sir G. Birdwood b. 1832.		7 54	3 50	342	23
9		W	Joseph Bramah, machinist, died, 1814.		7 55	3 49	343	22
10		Th	Stormberg, 1899. Sir Hugh Myddelton d. 1631.		7 56	3 49	344	21
11		F	Magersfontein, 1899. Richard Doyle d. 1883.		7 57	3 49	345	20
12		S	Plevna, 1877. Wm. Galignani died, 1882.		7 58	3 49	346	19
13		S	3rd Sunday in Advent. <i>St. Lucy.</i>		7 59	3 49	347	18
14		M	H.R.H. Prince Albert born, 1895.		8 0	3 49	348	17
15		Tu	Colenso, 1899. [Pole, 1911.		8 1	3 49	349	16
16		W	Ember Day. Amundsen reached the South		8 1	3 49	350	15
17		Th	Thomas Guy, founder of Guy's Hospital, died,		8 2	3 50	351	14
18		F	Ember Day. [1724.		8 3	3 50	352	13
19		S	Ember Day. Lord Rosmead born, 1824.		8 4	3 50	353	12
20		S	4th Sunday in Advent. Suakin, 1888.		8 4	3 50	354	11
21		M	St. Thomas. MICHAELMAS LAW SITTINGS END.		8 5	3 51	355	10
22		T	Dwight L. Moody, American Evang. d. 1899.		8 6	3 51	356	9
23		W	W. H. Channing, American Unitarian d. 1884.		8 6	3 52	357	8
24		Th	Viset. Morley, O.M., b. 1838. Thackeray d. 1863.		8 6	3 52	358	7
25		F	Christmas Day. Quarter Day.		8 7	3 53	359	6
26		S	St. Stephen. Boxing Day. Bank Holiday.		8 7	3 53	360	5
27		S	1st S. after Christmas. St. John, Ap. and Evang.		8 7	3 54	361	4
28		M	Innocents' Day. Childermas.		8 7	3 55	362	3
29		Tu	W. E. Gladstone b. 1809; d. 19 May, 1898.		8 8	3 55	363	2
30		W	Macaulay d. 1859. Rudyard Kipling b. 1865.		8 8	3 57	364	1
31		Th	St. Silvester. Charter granted to E. Ind. Co. 1600.		8 8	3 58	365	0

PHASES OF THE MOON.

○ Full Moon	2d.	6h. 21m.	Afternoon.
☾ Last Quarter	10	11 32	Morning.
● New Moon	17	2 35	Morning.
☽ First Quarter	24	8 25	Morning.
Perigee	15d.	2h. A.	224,100.
Apogee	27d.	1h. A.	251,900.

RAIN FELL IN DECEMBER, 1912,

on 20 days; total fall, 2'80 inches; above the average, 1841-90, by 1'03 inches.

MONTHLY NOTES.

- Dec. 10. Grouse and Black Game Shooting ends.
 15. Last day for renewing solicitors' certificates.
 - Notices to owners and occupiers affected by private Bills in Parliament must be delivered.
 21. Election of Common Councilmen in the City of London.
 25. Quarter Day. Bills of Exchange falling due this day must be provided for on the 23rd.
 26. Bank and General Holiday. Bills of exchange falling due on 26th are not payable till the 28th.
 31. Various Licences expire.

THE SUN.

Day.	Before Clock.	Hrly Var. of Equat. Time.	Apparent Right Ascension at Noon.	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination (8th.) at Noon.	Hrly Var. of Declination.	Sidereal Time at Noon.	Mean Time at Sidereal Noon.
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ' "	" "	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	11 6	0'92	16 26 54	10'78	21 43 41	23'9	16 38 0	7 20 48
2	10 44	0'95	16 31 13	10'80	21 53 2	22'9	16 41 56	7 16 52
3	10 21	0'97	16 35 32	10'83	22 1 58	21'8	16 45 53	7 12 56
4	9 57	1'00	16 39 52	10'86	22 10 29	20'8	16 49 50	7 9 0
5	9 33	1'02	16 44 13	10'88	22 18 34	19'7	16 53 46	7 5 4
6	9 8	1'04	16 48 34	10'90	22 26 13	18'6	16 57 43	7 1 8
7	8 43	1'07	16 52 56	10'93	22 33 26	17'5	17 1 39	6 57 12
8	8 17	1'09	16 57 19	10'95	22 40 13	16'4	17 5 36	6 53 16
9	7 51	1'11	17 1 42	10'97	22 46 32	15'3	17 9 32	6 49 20
10	7 24	1'13	17 6 5	10'99	22 52 26	14'2	17 13 29	6 45 24
11	6 57	1'15	17 10 29	11'01	22 57 52	13'0	17 17 25	6 41 29
12	6 29	1'16	17 14 53	11'02	23 2 50	11'9	17 21 22	6 37 33
13	6 1	1'18	17 19 18	11'04	23 7 22	10'7	17 25 19	6 33 37
14	5 34	1'19	17 23 43	11'05	23 11 25	9'6	17 29 15	6 29 41
15	5 4	1'21	17 28 8	11'07	23 15 1	8'4	17 33 12	6 25 45
16	4 34	1'22	17 32 34	11'08	23 18 10	7'3	17 37 8	6 21 49
17	4 5	1'23	17 37 0	11'09	23 20 50	6'1	17 41 5	6 17 53
18	3 36	1'23	17 41 26	11'09	23 23 2	4'9	17 45 1	6 13 57
19	3 6	1'24	17 45 52	11'10	23 24 46	3'8	17 48 58	6 10 1
20	2 36	1'25	17 50 18	11'11	23 26 1	2'6	17 52 55	6 6 5
21	2 6	1'25	17 54 45	11'11	23 26 49	1'4	17 56 51	6 2 9
22	1 36	1'25	17 59 11	11'11	23 27 8	0'2	18 0 48	5 58 14
23	1 6	1'25	18 3 38	11'11	23 26 59	1'0	18 4 44	5 54 18
24	0 36	1'25	18 8 4	11'11	23 26 22	2'2	18 8 41	5 50 22
25	0 6	1'25	18 12 31	11'11	23 25 16	3'3	18 12 37	5 46 26
26	Aft.	1'24	18 16 57	11'10	23 23 42	4'5	18 16 34	5 42 30
27	0 53	1'24	18 21 24	11'10	23 21 40	5'7	18 20 30	5 38 34
28	1 23	1'23	18 25 50	11'09	23 19 10	6'9	18 24 27	5 34 38
29	1 52	1'22	18 30 16	11'08	23 16 12	8'0	18 28 24	5 30 42
30	2 21	1'21	18 34 41	11'07	23 12 46	9'2	18 32 20	5 26 46
31	2 50	1'20	18 39 7	11'06	23 8 52	10'3	18 36 17	5 22 50

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, DECEMBER, 1912.

Day.	TEMPERATURE.			BAROM. Mean.	WIND.		RAIN. FALL.	SUN SHINE.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mn. 1841-1905		(Pressure lbs. to foot.)	Pressure.		
				inches.	Direction.	lbs. 77	inch.	hours.
1	45'1	26'2	40'9	29'587	WSW	7'7	'18	0'1
2	45'8	38'3	'9	29'752	W	3'9	...	4'8
3	47'7	32'9	41'1	30'215	WSW	2'8	'03	...
4	52'1	39'9	'3	30'089	SW	2'0	'02	...
5	45'2	34'2	'5	29'705	S	1'0	...	...
6	51'2	39'8	'5	29'702	SW	3'5	'08	...
7	50'8	37'2	'3	29'846	SW	1'8	...	...
8	53'0	47'2	'0	29'996	SW	1'8	...	...
9	51'4	44'9	40'6	29'921	SW	3'3	'02	...
10	50'3	44'2	'4	29'840	Vble	1'9	'41	...
11	51'2	45'7	'2	29'581	SW	7'0	'03	...
12	51'0	40'2	'3	29'621	W	7'0	'12	1'1
13	53'0	41'9	'5	29'810	WSW	14'5	...	...
14	56'5	52'0	'7	29'769	WSW	12'5	'04	...
15	55'0	47'7	'8	29'918	W	11'3	'22	0'8
16	49'6	35'8	'7	29'763	W	3'3	'26	2'6
17	44'9	34'4	'4	29'685	WSW	4'0	...	5'0
18	46'3	36'1	'0	29'419	W	6'8	'10	...
19	50'0	38'5	39'5	29'671	SW	6'0	'01	0'3
20	53'2	41'2	'0	29'811	SW	3'0	...	1'6
21	49'1	40'3	38'7	29'843	SW	1'4	...	...
22	50'7	41'1	'4	29'727	SW	1'8	...	1'4
23	52'0	47'0	'2	29'713	SW	2'9	'19	2'9
24	51'8	43'3	'2	29'694	SW	12'0	'12	...
25	53'0	41'1	'4	29'644	SW	6'4	'31	...
26	48'9	39'1	'6	29'122	SW	14'5	'44	0'2
27	56'1	38'2	'8	29'521	SW	9'7	'12	...
28	56'3	50'6	'9	29'479	WSW	9'5	'04	...
29	51'2	42'1	39'0	29'692	W	7'4	'06	3'6
30	46'9	40'3	38'9	30'123	WSW	4'0	...	5'3
31	50'2	41'0	'7	29'967	SW	4'7	...	0'3
Mn	50'6	40'7	39'9	29'749		Sum 2'80	30'0	

MEMORANDA.

1.	Lampsto belighted	(4.54)
2.		(4.53)
3.		(4.53)
4.		(4.52)
5.		(4.51)
6.	<i>Sp.</i>	(4.51)
7.		(4.50)
8.		(4.50)
9.		(4.49)
10.		(4.49)
11.		(4.49)
12.		(4.49)
13.	<i>Sp.</i>	(4.49)
14.		(4.49)
15.		(4.49)
16.		(4.49)
17.		(4.50)
18.		(4.50)
19.		(4.50)
20.	<i>Sp.</i>	(4.50)
21.		(4.51)
22.		(4.51)
23.		(4.52)
24.		(4.52)
25.		(4.53)
26.		(4.53)
27.	<i>Sp.</i>	(4.54)
28.		(4.55)
29.		(4.56)
30.		(4.57)
31.		(4.58)

THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises Afternoon.	Sets Morning.	Souths Afternoon.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Declination at Noon.	Horizontal Parallax at Noon.	Semi-diameter at Noon.	Age at Noon.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 5h. 30m. P.M.
H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	" " "	" " "	" " "	D. H.	
1	2 36	6 43	11 7	3 23 32	23 43 49	54	7 14 46	13 20	2 134
2	3 6	7 53	11 58	4 15 3	26 18 2	54	18 14 49	14 20	21 34
3	3 47	8 59	mm.	5 8 49	27 40 56	54	34 14 54	15 20	1 1234
4	4 42	9 53	0 50	6 3 52	27 44 13	54	54 14 59	16 20	1 10 24
5	5 49	10 35	1 43	6 58 57	26 24 55	55	18 15 6	17 20	32 14
6	7 5	11 7	2 36	7 52 55	23 46 13	55	46 15 13	18 20	34 10 3
7	8 23	11 30	3 27	8 45 6	19 56 18	56	18 15 22	19 20	43 0 2
8	9 43	11 48	4 15	9 35 26	15 6 30	56	54 15 32	20 20	42 30 3
9	11 3	aft.	5 7	10 24 23	9 29 43	57	34 15 42	21 20	42 1 3
10	mm.	0 14	5 48	11 12 47	3 19 41	58	16 15 54	22 20	4 123
11	0 24	0 26	5 34	12 1 47	3 8 32	59	0 16 6	23 20	41 32
12	1 47	0 40	7 22	12 52 38	9 37 14	59	41 16 24	24 20	43 0 1
13	3 14	0 57	8 13	13 46 38	15 44 47	60	15 16 27	25 20	34 12 0
14	4 48	1 17	9 14	14 44 49	21 4 43	60	39 16 33	26 20	3 12 0
15	6 22	1 50	10 10	15 47 27	5 7 36	60	49 16 36	27 20	2 34 1
16	7 49	2 36	11 14	16 53 32	27 26 26	60	42 16 34	28 20	21 34
17	9 1	3 41	aft.	18 0 38	27 45 30	60	18 16 27	0 9	1 1234
18	9 53	5 1	1 24	19 5 45	26 6 54	59	39 16 17	1 9	1 324
19	10 27	6 30	2 23	20 6 36	22 49 12	58	50 16 3	2 9	32 14
20	10 49	7 55	3 16	21 2 19	18 19 12	57	55 15 49	3 9	312 4
21	11 7	9 15	4 4	21 53 13	3 24 57	57	15 34 4	4 9	3 124
22	11 19	10 32	4 48	22 40 27	7 23 39	56	10 15 20	5 9	1 134
23	11 30	11 44	5 29	23 24 56	1 36 24	55	26 15 8	6 9	2 24 3
24	11 41	mm.	6 10	0 8 11	4 6 30	54	51 14 58	7 9	4 213
25	11 52	0 56	6 50	0 51 14	9 33 48	54	25 14 51	8 9	41 32
26	aft.	2 6	7 31	1 35 8	17 38 48	54	11 14 47	9 9	43 0 1
27	0 19	3 16	8 15	2 20 47	19 8 27	54	6 14 46	10 9	43 12 0
28	0 39	4 28	9 2	3 8 52	22 54 59	54	10 14 47	11 9	43 12
29	1 4	5 41	9 21	3 59 43	25 45 24	54	21 14 50	12 9	41 32
30	1 43	6 48	10 44	4 53 7	27 33 54	54	39 14 55	13 9	24 13
31	2 34	7 47	11 37	5 48 19	27 51 20	55	2 15 14	9	43 12 3

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS AT MEAN NOON.

	♂ MERCURY.	♀ VENUS.	♂ MARS.	♂ JUPITER.	♂ SATURN.
D	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
2	15 18 59	15 58 21	16 56 2	21 18 49	6 1 34
7	15 47 55	15 49 1	17 12 4	21 22 1	5 59 56
12	16 18 44	15 43 11	17 28 16	21 25 24	5 58 13
17	16 50 55	15 41 23	17 44 38	21 28 57	5 56 27
22	17 24 11	15 43 29	18 1 8	21 32 40	5 54 39
27	17 58 22	15 49 10	18 17 42	21 36 32	5 52 53

APPARENT DECLINATION OF THE ABOVE PLANETS.

D.	♂	♀	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂
D.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
2	16 35 48S	21 5 43S	23 12 13S	16 38 4S	22 17 7N			
7	18 53 10	19 20 40	23 36 14	16 22 59	22 17 25			
12	20 56 34	17 53 26	23 54 11	16 6 49	22 17 43			
17	22 38 11	16 50 58	24 5 53	15 49 36	22 18 1			
22	23 53 8	16 14 34	24 11 7	15 31 23	22 18 18			
27	24 37 50S	16 1 48S	24 9 46S	15 12 14S	22 18 35N			

HORIZONTAL EQUATORIAL PARALLAX OF SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	♂	♀	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂
D.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
5	8 9	7 1	32 2	3 6	1 6	1 1	
15	8 9	6 4	28 6	3 6	1 6	1 1	
25	9 0	6 2	24 4	3 6	1 6	1 1	

SEMI- DIAMETER OF SUN AND PLANETS.

♂	♀	♀	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂
H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
16 16	2 7	30 7	1 9	17 0	9 5		
16 17	2 5	27 3	1 9	16 6	9 6		
16 17	2 3	23 3	1 9	16 2	9 6		

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, December 1, 330° 41' 30".

WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, 1914.

ECLIPSES, OCCULTATIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

December 1. Day breaks at 5h. 41m. morn., and Twilight ends at 5h. 57m. aft., the length of the Day being 8h. 16m.

Dec. 1. Occultations of 17 Tauri, magnitude 3.8; 16 Tauri, magnitude 5.4; 19 Tauri, magnitude 4.3; 20 Tauri, magnitude 4.1; 22 Tauri, magnitude 6.5; 21 Tauri, magnitude 5.8. See p. 81.

Dec. 4. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon, 10h. 44m. morn. 1/2 5° 26' S.

Dec. 5. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1m. 10.38.

Dec. 5. Occultation of A Geminorum; magnitude 5.1. See p. 81.

Dec. 6. Occultations of B.A.C. 2506, magnitude 6.3; B.A.C. 2514, magnitude 6.0. See p. 81.

Dec. 6. Neptune in conjunction with the Moon, 7h. 19m. aft. 2° 58' S.

Dec. 7. Occultation of η Cancri; magnitude 5.5. See p. 81.

Dec. 7. Mercury and Venus in conjunction, 3h. 32m. aft. 0° 21' N.

Dec. 15. Venus in conjunction with the Moon, 9h. 50m. morn. 7° 36' N.

Dec. 16. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon, 8h. 22m. morn. 0° 56' N.

Dec. 17. Mars in conjunction with the Moon, 5h. 58m. morn. 3° 47' N.

Dec. 20. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1m. 11.08.

Dec. 20. Occultation of 31 Capricorn; magnitude 6.3. See p. 81.

Dec. 21. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon, 1h. 33m. morn. 1° 12' S.

Dec. 21. Occultation of ε2 Aquarii; magnitude 5.4. See p. 81.

Dec. 22. Sun enters the sign Capricornus, 4h. 24m. aft.

Dec. 25. Occultation of 51 Piscium; magnitude 5.6. See p. 81.

Dec. 11. Occultations of 16 Tauri, magnitude 5.4; 19 Tauri, magnitude 4.3; 21 Tauri, magnitude 5.8; 20 Tauri, magnitude 4.1; 22 Tauri, magnitude 6.5. See p. 81.

Dec. 31. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon, 1h. 21m. aft. 1/2 5° 31' S.

In this month the Mornings decrease 24m., and the Afternoons increase 4m.

Day of		Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—															
Month.	Week.	LONDON BRIDGE		LIVERPOOL.		BRISTOL.		HULL.		GREENOCK.		LEITH.		DUBLIN (Bar).			
		Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Tu	0 51	1 9	10 23	10 40	6 13	6 33	5 12	5 30	11 11	11 31	1 28	1 46	10 5	10 22		
2	W	1 27	1 45	10 57	11 14	6 52	7 10	5 47	6 5	11 50	...	2 4	2 21	10 39	10 56		
3	Th	2 3	2 20	11 32	11 51	7 28	7 46	6 24	6 43	0 10	0 29	2 39	2 57	11 13	11 30		
4	F	2 37	2 54	...	0 8	8 3	8 20	7 1	7 18	0 47	1 5	3 16	3 35	11 48	...		
5	S	3 11	3 29	0 25	0 42	8 37	8 53	7 34	7 50	1 23	1 41	3 54	4 13	0 6	0 24		
6	S	3 47	4 6	0 59	1 18	9 11	9 29	8 7	8 25	2 0	2 19	4 32	4 52	0 44	1 4		
7	M	4 25	4 44	1 37	1 57	9 47	10 5	8 44	9 4	2 38	2 58	5 13	5 35	1 25	1 47		
8	Tu	5 4	5 25	2 19	2 40	10 23	10 42	9 25	9 48	3 18	3 40	5 57	6 21	2 9	2 32		
9	W	5 48	6 13	3 4	3 30	11 2	11 23	10 12	10 37	4 3	4 27	6 46	7 12	2 56	3 23		
10	Th	6 39	7 7	4 0	4 34	11 49	...	11 3	11 30	4 54	5 22	7 41	8 11	3 53	4 25		
11	F	7 37	8 8	5 8	5 42	0 19	0 51	11 58	...	5 52	6 23	8 42	9 14	4 57	5 29		
12	S	8 40	9 14	6 17	6 53	1 30	2 9	0 30	1 8	6 56	7 29	9 47	10 19	6 0	6 31		
13	S	9 48	10 21	7 25	7 54	2 49	3 24	1 51	2 30	8 2	8 34	10 50	11 20	7 1	7 31		
14	M	10 54	11 25	8 23	8 51	3 58	4 29	3 6	3 38	9 5	9 36	11 50	...	8 2	8 32		
15	Tu	11 55	...	9 17	9 42	4 59	5 28	4 6	4 31	10 6	10 35	0 19	0 46	9 1	9 30		
16	W	0 24	0 52	10 7	10 32	5 57	6 25	4 56	5 22	11 3	11 32	1 12	1 38	9 57	10 23		
17	Th	1 20	1 48	10 58	11 23	6 53	7 19	5 48	6 15	...	0 0	2 4	2 30	10 48	11 13		
18	F	2 14	2 39	11 50	...	7 46	8 11	6 42	7 9	0 29	0 56	2 57	3 25	11 39	...		
19	S	3 4	3 29	0 16	0 42	8 36	9 0	7 34	7 57	1 22	1 47	3 52	4 18	0 5	0 30		
20	S	3 53	4 17	1 6	1 29	9 22	9 43	8 18	8 39	2 11	2 33	4 43	5 6	0 54	1 18		
21	M	4 40	5 2	1 51	2 13	10 2	10 22	9 0	9 21	2 54	3 15	5 29	5 52	1 41	2 4		
22	Tu	5 24	5 47	2 36	2 59	10 40	10 59	9 43	10 6	3 36	3 58	6 15	6 39	2 27	2 50		
23	W	6 9	6 32	3 22	3 47	11 17	11 35	10 28	10 50	4 19	4 40	7 3	7 26	3 13	3 37		
24	Th	6 55	7 18	4 14	4 43	11 57	...	11 12	11 35	5 2	5 26	7 50	8 15	4 2	4 29		
25	F	7 42	8 7	5 12	5 42	0 23	0 51	11 59	...	5 51	6 19	8 42	9 10	4 57	5 25		
26	S	8 34	9 4	6 12	6 45	1 24	2 0	0 26	0 58	6 49	7 20	9 39	10 9	5 54	6 23		
27	S	9 38	10 13	7 16	7 46	2 36	3 12	1 37	2 17	7 51	8 23	10 40	11 11	6 52	7 22		
28	M	10 45	11 16	8 15	8 45	3 47	4 20	2 54	3 28	8 55	9 26	11 42	...	7 52	8 22		
29	Tu	11 46	...	9 13	9 38	4 51	5 19	4 0	4 26	9 56	10 22	0 12	0 40	8 51	9 18		
30	W	0 14	0 40	10 0	10 20	5 45	6 7	4 49	5 9	10 45	11 8	1 4	1 25	9 42	10 4		
31	Th	1 3	1 25	10 39	10 58	6 30	6 52	5 28	5 48	11 30	11 52	1 45	2 5	10 24	10 43		

RISING, SOUTHING, and SETTING of the PRINCIPAL PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days.

MERCURY ☿					VENUS ♀					MARS ♂					JUPITER ♃					SATURN ♄				
Rises		Souths		Sets	Rises		Souths		Sets	Rises		Souths		Sets	Rises		Souths		Sets	Rises		Souths		Sets
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
3 6	6M	10 39M	3 12A		7 0M	11 11M	3 22A	8 19M	0 13A	4 7A	11 57M	4 33A	9 9A		5 4A	1 17M	9 26M							
10 6	39M	10 53M	3 7A		6 6M	10 32M	2 58A	8 18M	0 8A	3 58A	11 31M	4 10A	8 49A		4 34A	0 47M	8 56M							
17 7	11M	11 10M	3 9A		5 26M	10 12M	2 36A	8 16M	0 4A	3 52A	11 6M	3 47A	8 28A		4 4A	0 18M	8 27M							
24 7	41M	11 29M	3 17A		4 58M	9 37M	2 16A	8 11M	11 59M	3 47A	10 42M	3 25A	8 8A		3 34A	11 43A	7 56M							
31 8	8M	11 50M	3 32A		4 41M	9 20M	1 59A	8 7M	11 55M	3 43A	10 17M	3 3A	7 49A		3 4A	11 13A	7 27M							

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE POLE STAR.

R. A.			DECL. N.		
D.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.
1	1	29	39 1/2	88	51 26
10	1	29	32 5	88	51 28
19	1	29	25 7	88	51 30
28	1	29	17 2	88	51 32

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

- ☿ MERCURY is a morning star, rising S.E. by E.; near to the Sun at end of month.
- ♀ VENUS is a morning star, rising S.E. by E.
- ♂ MARS too near the Sun for observation.
- ♃ JUPITER is an evening star, setting W.S.W.
- ♄ SATURN rises in the early afternoon N.E. by E.

On the 1st of December, at midnight, the constellations Camelopardus, Taurus, and Eridanus will be on the meridian.

In Taurus is a fine Nebula of a pearly white colour $1\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ North-west of ζ Tauri. Lord Rosse compared its appearance to that of a crab, and it is generally known as the "Crab Nebula."

About the middle of December Orion souths at midnight, and can be best observed in this month.

This magnificent constellation contains the grandest of all the Nebulae, situated in the Sword-Scabbard. A line drawn from α Orionis through ζ , the third star of the belt, will pass over θ Orionis and the Nebula. It can be seen with the naked eye on any clear night. Evenings about the 16th are the best. Vesta may be observed in this month. See p. 82.

DAY OF			FESTIVALS, PHENOMENA, etc.		THE SUN			THE MOON			HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE.	
M.	Light and Dark.	W.			Rises.	Sets.	After Clock	Rises.	Sets.	Morn.	Aft.	
	H. M.	H. M.	M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.			
1		F	○ Full Moon, <i>oh. 21m. aft.</i>	8 8	3 59	3 19	3 39	8 34	1 47	2 7		
2		S		8 8	4 0	3 47	4 53	9 9	2 25	2 43		
3		S	2nd Sunday after Christmas.	8 8	4 1	4 15	6 13	9 35	3 1	3 19		
4		M	♀ Rises <i>8h. 19m. morn.</i>	8 8	4 2	4 43	7 32	9 53	3 38	3 57		
5		Tu		8 7	4 3	5 10	8 52	10 8	4 17	4 36		
6		W	Epiphany.	8 7	4 5	5 37	10 12	10 21	4 55	5 14		
7		Th		8 7	4 6	6 4	11 33	10 34	5 33	5 54		
8		F	☾ Last Quarter, <i>9h. 13m. aft.</i>	8 5	4 7	6 30	Morn.	10 46	6 17	6 40		
9		S		8 5	4 9	6 55	0 58	11 1	7 4	7 29		
10		S	1st Sunday after Epiphany.	8 5	4 10	7 20	2 25	11 20	7 57	8 27		
11		M		8 4	4 12	7 45	3 55	11 45	9 0	9 40		
12		Tu	♀ Rises <i>4h. 29m. morn.</i>	8 4	4 13	8 9	5 24	Aft.	10 20	11 0		
13		W		8 4	4 14	8 32	6 41	1 19	11 39	...		
14		Th		8 3	4 15	8 55	7 41	2 31	0 17	0 50		
15		F	● New Moon, <i>2h. 42m. aft.</i>	8 2	4 16	9 17	8 22	3 57	1 20	1 47		
16		S		8 1	4 18	9 38	8 51	5 24	2 12	2 36		
17		S	2nd Sunday after Epiphany.	8 0	4 19	9 59	9 10	6 50	2 59	3 22		
18		M		7 59	4 21	10 19	9 23	8 9	3 43	4 3		
19		Tu		7 59	4 22	10 39	9 36	9 23	4 23	4 42		
20		W	♂ Rises <i>7h. 43m. morn.</i>	7 58	4 24	10 57	9 47	10 38	5 0	5 17		
21		Th		7 57	4 26	11 15	9 59	11 49	5 34	5 51		
22		F		7 56	4 28	11 32	10 10	Morn.	6 10	6 28		
23		S	☽ First Quarter, <i>5h. 32m. morn.</i>	7 54	4 30	11 48	10 23	1 0	6 45	7 6		
24		S	3rd Sunday after Epiphany.	7 52	4 32	12 4	10 42	2 13	7 28	7 52		
25		M		7 51	4 33	12 19	11 5	3 25	8 19	8 52		
26		Tu	♂ Sets <i>6h. 39m. aft.</i>	7 50	4 35	12 33	11 37	4 35	9 31	10 15		
27		W		7 49	4 37	12 46	Aft.	5 38	10 56	11 36		
28		Th	♂ Rises <i>1h. 6m. aft.</i>	7 47	4 39	12 58	1 21	6 29	...	0 12		
29		F		7 46	4 40	13 9	2 33	7 9	0 42	1 8		
30		S		7 44	4 42	13 20	3 53	7 38	1 31	1 52		
31		S	Septuagesima Sunday.	7 43	4 44	13 30	5 14	7 59	2 11	2 20		

MOON'S PHASES IN 1915.

January.		April.		July.		October.	
Full Moon 11.0h. 21m. Aft.		Lst. Quart 61.8h. 12m. Aft.		Lst. Quart 41.5h. 54m. Morn.		Lst. Quart 21.9h. 44m. Morn.	
Lst. Quart 8 9 13 Aft.		New Moon 14 11 36 Morn.		New Moon 12 9 31 Morn.		New Moon 8 9 42 Aft.	
New Moon 15 2 42 Aft.		Fst. Quart 22 3 39 Aft.		Fst. Quart 19 9 9 Aft.		Fst. Quart 15 1 52 Aft.	
Fst. Quart 23 5 32 Morn.		Full Moon 29 2 19 Aft.		Full Moon 26 0 11 Aft.		Full Moon 23 0 16 Morn.	
Full Moon 31 4 41 Morn.						Lst. Quart 31 4 40 Morn.	
February.		May.		August.		November.	
Lst. Quart 71.5h. 11m. Morn.		Lst. Quart 61.5h. 23m. Morn.		Lst. Quart 21.9h. 27m. Aft.		New Moon 17.7h. 52m. Morn.	
New Moon 14 4 31 Morn.		New Moon 14 3 31 Morn.		New Moon 10 10 52 Aft.		Fst. Quart 13 11 3 Aft.	
Fst. Quart 22 2 58 Morn.		Fst. Quart 22 4 50 Morn.		Fst. Quart 18 2 17 Morn.		Full Moon 21 5 36 Aft.	
		Full Moon 28 9 33 Aft.		Full Moon 24 9 41 Aft.		Lst. Quart 29 10 11 Aft.	
March.		June.		September.		December.	
Full Moon 11.6h. 33m. Aft.		Lst. Quart 41.4h. 32m. Aft.		Lst. Quart 21.2h. 57m. Aft.		New Moon 61.6h. 4m. Aft.	
Lst. Quart 8 0 28 Aft.		New Moon 12 6 57 Aft.		New Moon 9 10 53 Morn.		Fst. Quart 13 11 38 Morn.	
New Moon 15 7 48 Aft.		Fst. Quart 20 2 24 Aft.		Fst. Quart 16 7 21 Morn.		Full Moon 21 0 52 Aft.	
Fst. Quart 23 10 48 Aft.		Full Moon 27 4 27 Morn.		Full Moon 23 9 35 Morn.		Lst. Quart 29 0 59 Aft.	
Full Moon 31 5 31 Morn.							

Ready Reference Calendar for 200 Years.

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For ascertaining Any Day of the Week for any given time within Two Hundred Years from the introduction of the New Style, 1752,† to 1952 inclusive.

COMMON YEARS, 1753 TO 1951.

											Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1761	1767	1778	1789	1795							4	7	7	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	7	2
1801	1807	1818	1829	1835	1846	1857	1863	1874	1885	1891												
						1903	1914	1925	1931	1942												
1762	1773	1779	1790								5	1	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3
1802	1813	1819	1830	1841	1847	1858	1869	1875	1886	1897												
						1909	1915	1926	1937	1943												
1757	1763	1774	1785	1791							6	2	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4
1803	1814	1825	1831	1842	1853	1859	1870	1881	1887	1898												
						1910	1921	1927	1935	1949												
1754	1765	1771	1782	1793	1799						2	5	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7
1805	1811	1822	1833	1839	1850	1861	1867	1878	1889	1895												
						1901	1907	1918	1929	1935	1946											
1755	1766	1777	1788	1794	1800						3	6	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1
1806	1817	1823	1834	1845	1851	1862	1873	1879	1890	..												
						1902	1913	1919	1920	1941	1947											
1758	1769	1775	1786	1797							7	3	3	6	1	4*	6	2	5	7	3	5
1809	1815	1826	1837	1843	1854	1865*	1871	1882	1893	1899												
						1905	1911	1922	1933	1939	1950											
1753	1769	1770	1781	1787	1798						1	4	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6
1810	1821	1827	1838	1849	1855	1866	1877	1883	1894	1900												
						1906	1917	1923	1934	1945	1951											

LEAP YEARS, 1756 TO 1952.

											..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1764	1792	1804	1832	1860	1888	..	1928				7	3	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6
1768	1796	1808	1836	1864	1892	1904	1932				5	1	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4
1772	..	1812	1840	1868	1896	1908	1936				3	6	7	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	7	2
1776	..	1816	1844	1872	..	1912	1940				1	4	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7
1780	..	1820	1848	1876	..	1916	1944				6	2	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5
1756	1784	1824	1852	1880	..	1920	1948				4	7	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3
1760	1788	1828	1856	1884	..	1924	1952				2	5	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1

NOTE.—To ascertain any day of the week, first look in the table for the year required, and under the months are figures which refer to the corresponding figures at the head of the columns of days below. For Example:—To know on what day of the week H.M. the King was born (June 3, 1865), in the table of years look for 1865, and in a parallel line, under June, is fig. 4, which directs to col. 4, in which it will be seen that June 3 fell on Saturday.

	1	2	3	4*	5	6	7
Monday	1	Tuesday	1	Wednesday	1	Thursday	1
Tuesday	2	Wednesday	2	Thursday	2	Friday	2
Wednesday	3	Thursday	3	Friday	3	Saturday	3
Thursday	4	Friday	4	Saturday	4	Sunday	4
Friday	5	Saturday	5	Sunday	5	Monday	5
Saturday	6	Sunday	6	Monday	6	Tuesday	6
Sunday	7	Monday	7	Tuesday	7	Wednesday	7
Monday	8	Tuesday	8	Wednesday	8	Thursday	8
Tuesday	9	Wednesday	9	Thursday	9	Friday	9
Wednesday	10	Thursday	10	Friday	10	Saturday	10
Thursday	11	Friday	11	Saturday	11	Sunday	11
Friday	12	Saturday	12	Sunday	12	Monday	12
Saturday	13	Sunday	13	Monday	13	Tuesday	13
Sunday	14	Monday	14	Tuesday	14	Wednesday	14
Monday	15	Tuesday	15	Wednesday	15	Thursday	15
Tuesday	16	Wednesday	16	Thursday	16	Friday	16
Wednesday	17	Thursday	17	Friday	17	Saturday	17
Thursday	18	Friday	18	Saturday	18	Sunday	18
Friday	19	Saturday	19	Sunday	19	Monday	19
Saturday	20	Sunday	20	Monday	20	Tuesday	20
Sunday	21	Monday	21	Tuesday	21	Wednesday	21
Monday	22	Tuesday	22	Wednesday	22	Thursday	22
Tuesday	23	Wednesday	23	Thursday	23	Friday	23
Wednesday	24	Thursday	24	Friday	24	Saturday	24
Thursday	25	Friday	25	Saturday	25	Sunday	25
Friday	26	Saturday	26	Sunday	26	Monday	26
Saturday	27	Sunday	27	Monday	27	Tuesday	27
Sunday	28	Monday	28	Tuesday	28	Wednesday	28
Monday	29	Tuesday	29	Wednesday	29	Thursday	29
Tuesday	30	Wednesday	30	Thursday	30	Friday	30
Wednesday	31	Thursday	31	Friday	31	Saturday	31

† 1752 same as 1772 from Jan. 1 to Sept. 2. From Sept. 14 to Dec. 31 same as 1780. Sept. 3-13 were omitted.

Tidal Constants.

WITH THE RISE OF TIDE AT SPRINGS AND NEAPS.

THE TIME OF HIGH WATER at the undermentioned Ports and Places may be approximately found by taking the Time of High Water at London Bridge, and adding to or subtracting therefrom the quantities annexed.

NOTE.—The time thus found will be Greenwich Time for British French and Belgian Ports, Dublin Time for Irish Ports, and Amsterdam time for Dutch Ports.

PORT OR PLACE.	CONSTANTS.	SPNGS.	NEAPS.	PORT OR PLACE.	CONSTANTS.	SPNGS.	NEAPS.
	h. m.	ft.	ft.		h. m.	ft.	ft.
Aberdeen	sub. 0 50	12	10	Cromer	add 4 57	14 $\frac{3}{4}$	11
Aberdovey	sub. 5 45	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	10	Dartmouth	add 4 32	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Aberystwyth	add 5 55	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	10	Deal	sub. 2 49	16	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Air Point (R. Dee)	sub. 2 51	25	19	Devonport Dockyard	add 4 2	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	12
Aldeburgh	sub. 3 19	8	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dieppe	sub. 2 59	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	21
Alderney	add 4 57	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	Dingle Bay	add 2 9	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
Alloa	add 1 35	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	Donegal Harbour	add 3 28	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Amlwch	sub. 3 26	20	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	Douglas	sub. 2 28	20 $\frac{3}{4}$	16
Antwerp	add 1 29	16 $\frac{3}{4}$		Dover	sub. 2 51	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	15
Appledore	add 4 17	23	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dumbarton	sub. 1 20	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Arasaig	add 4 15	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	Dumfries	sub. 1 44	6	
Arbroath	sub. 0 13	14	11	Dunbar	add 0 20	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	11
Ardsraig (L. Fyne)	sub. 1 43	9	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dundalk Bar	sub. 3 1	15	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ardrassan	sub. 1 50	10	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dundee	add 0 46	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Arundel	sub. 1 31	10	7	Dungeness	sub. 3 17	21 $\frac{3}{4}$	19
Ayr	sub. 1 49	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	Dunkerque	sub. 1 43	16 $\frac{3}{4}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ayre Pt. (I. of Man)	sub. 2 34	20	16	Exmouth	add 4 43	11	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Avonmouth	add 5 22	40	31	Eyemouth	add 0 25	15	11
Ballycotton	add 3 3	12	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Falmouth	add 3 19	16	12
Banff	sub. 1 20	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	Fareham	sub. 2 5	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bantry Harbour	add 2 2	10	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fifeness	add 0 22	15	12
Bardey Island	sub. 5 59	15		Filey Bay	add 2 19	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{3}{4}$
Barmouth	sub. 5 56	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fishguard	add 5 20	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
Barnstaple Bridge	add 4 46	10 $\frac{1}{2}$		Flamborough Head	add 2 32	16	12
Barrow Pier (Piel)	sub. 2 37	28	21	Fleetwood	sub. 2 34	27	20 $\frac{1}{2}$
Barry Island	add 4 53	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	Flushing	sub. 0 52	15	11
Beachy Head	sub. 2 39	20	15	Folkestone	sub. 2 56	20	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Beaumaris	sub. 3 12	23 $\frac{1}{4}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	Formby Point	sub. 3 11	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	19
Belfast	sub. 3 16	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	Fowey	add 3 35	15	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
Berwick	add 0 28	15	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fraserburgh	sub. 1 10	11	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bideford	add 4 26	16		Galway Bay	add 2 48	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	11
Blakeney	add 4 48	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Glasgow	sub. 0 33	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
Blyth	add 1 23	15	11	Glasson Dock	sub. 2 31	20	14
Bolt Head	add 4 2	15	11	Goole	add 5 31	13	
Boscastle	sub. 3 36	22	17	Granton Pier	add 0 35	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{3}{4}$
Boulogne	sub. 2 42	25 $\frac{1}{4}$	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	Granville	add 4 17	37	27 $\frac{1}{4}$
Brest	add 2 6	19 $\frac{3}{4}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	Gravesend	sub. 0 55	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	15
Bridgewater Bar	add 5 4	35	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	Greenock	sub. 1 31	10	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
Bridlington	add 2 33	16	12	Greenwich	sub. 0 15	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{4}$
Bridport	add 4 18	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	Grimsby	add 3 46	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	15 $\frac{1}{4}$
Brielle	add 1 5	5		Hartlepool	add 1 35	15	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
Brighton	sub. 2 42	19 $\frac{3}{4}$	16	Harwich	sub. 2 7	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bristol (King Road)	add 5 24	42	31 $\frac{3}{4}$	Hastings	sub. 3 7	24	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
Broughty Ferry	add 0 35	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	Haverfordwest	add 5 4	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Budehaven	add 4 5	23	17	Havre	sub. 4 49	22	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
Burntisland	add 0 39	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	Helbre Island	sub. 2 45	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	22
Burryport	add 4 22	26 $\frac{1}{4}$	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	Holyhead	sub. 3 29	16	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Caen	sub. 3 0			Honfleur Harbour	sub. 4 30	23	18
Calais	sub. 2 21	21	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	Hook of Holland	add 0 15	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Campbelton	sub. 1 51	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	6	Hull	add 4 32	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	16 $\frac{1}{4}$
Cape Cornwall	add 3 0	18	13	Hurst Camber	sub. 3 52	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	6
Cardiff	add 5 15	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	Hythe (Hampshire)	sub. 2 42	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
Cardigan	add 5 22	12	9	Ilfracombe	add 4 0	27 $\frac{1}{4}$	21 $\frac{1}{4}$
Carmarthen	add 4 29	8 $\frac{1}{2}$		Immingham	add 3 56	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Carmarthen Bar	add 4 4	26	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	Inverary	sub. 1 38	10	
Carnarvon	sub. 4 11	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	12	Ipswich	sub. 1 28	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Chatham (N. Lock)	sub. 1 20	18	14	Kingsbridge	add 4 3	10	
Chepstow	add 5 43	38	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	Kingstown Harbour	sub. 2 46	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
Cherbourg	sub. 5 56	17 $\frac{3}{4}$	13	Kinsale Harbour	add 2 54	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	9
Chester	sub. 1 30	10		Kirkcudbright	sub. 2 32	23	17
Chesilton, West Bay	add 4 25	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	7	Kirkwall	sub. 3 26	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chichester Harbour	sub. 2 24	14	11	Lamlash	sub. 1 49	10	7
Christchurch Harbour	sub. 4 51	5		Lancaster	sub. 2 31	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	2
Cowes (West)	sub. 3 38	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Langston Harbour	sub. 2 14	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cromarty	sub. 1 46	14	11	Leith	add 0 37	17 $\frac{3}{4}$	14 $\frac{1}{4}$

Tidal Constants.

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PORT OR PLACE.	CONSTANTS.	SPNGS.	NEAPS.	PORT OR PLACE.	CONSTANTS.	SPNGS.	NEAPS.
	h. m.	ft.	ft.		h. m.	ft.	ft.
Lerwick Harbour	sub. 2 48	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Renfrew	sub. 0 50	11	
Limerick	add 4 22	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ribble Lighthouse	sub. 2 55	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	19
Littlehampton Bar	sub. 2 36	16	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Rosslare Point	add 4 32	5	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Liverpool	sub. 2 23	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	Ryde	sub. 2 33	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	10
Lizard	add 3 23	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	St. Agnes	add 2 57	16	12
Llanelly Bar	add 4 35	25	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	St. Helier	add 4 35	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	24
Loch Long (Arrochar)	sub. 1 46	12	9	St. Ives	add 3 8	21	15
Loe	add 3 46	16 $\frac{3}{4}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	St. Malo	add 4 19	36 $\frac{1}{4}$	25 $\frac{3}{4}$
Lossiemouth	sub. 1 35	12	9	St. Mary	add 2 54	16	12
Lowestoft	sub. 4 8	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	St. Peter Port	add 4 49	26	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lundy Island	add 3 36	27	20	Salcombe	add 3 58	15	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lyme Regis	add 4 35	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Saltash	add 4 4	15	11
Lynton	sub. 3 27	8	6	Scarborough	add 2 15	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lynmouth	add 4 19	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{3}{4}$	Seaham	add 1 31	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lynn Deep	add 4 1	23 $\frac{1}{4}$	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	Sclesea Bill	sub. 2 10	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Margate Pier	sub. 2 19	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	Sharpness	sub. 5 50	28	15
Maryport	sub. 2 18	25	19	Sheerness Dockyard	sub. 1 24	16	13 $\frac{1}{4}$
Mevagissey	add 3 26	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	Shoreham Harbour	sub. 2 23	18	13 $\frac{1}{4}$
Middlesbrough	add 1 54	17	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	Silloth	sub. 2 4	26	20
Milford Haven Entrance	add 4 29	21 $\frac{3}{4}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	Southampton	sub. 3 22	13	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Minehead Pier	add 4 40	32 $\frac{1}{4}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	Southend	sub. 1 31	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	13
Montrose	add 0 29	14	11	Southwold	sub. 3 45	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Morecambe	sub. 2 21	27	21	Spurn Head	add 3 28	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	15
Nash Point	add 4 41	33	25	Start Point	add 3 58	15	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Naze	sub. 2 13	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	Stirling	add 2 10	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	4
Neath	add 4 33	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	Stockton	add 2 4	11	
Needles Point	sub. 4 6	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Stonehaven	sub. 0 39	14	11
Newcastle-on-Tyne	add 1 22	14 $\frac{3}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Stornoway	add 5 14	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Newhaven	sub. 2 44	19	14	Stranraer	sub. 1 55	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Newport (Bristol Channel)	add 5 24	38	29	Stromness	sub. 4 47	10	7
Newport (Cardigan)	add 5 22	12	9	Sunderland	add 1 29	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	11
Newquay (Towan)	add 3 4	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	Sutton Bridge	add 4 31	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	15
Newquay (Cardigan)	add 5 49	13		Swanage	sub. 5 30	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
Nore Light	sub. 1 31	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	Swansea Bay	add 4 18	27 $\frac{1}{4}$	20 $\frac{1}{4}$
North Shields	add 1 6	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	Tees River Bar	add 1 52	15	12 $\frac{1}{4}$
North Sunderland	add 0 39	15	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Tay River Bar	add 0 19	16	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oban	add 3 52	13	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Teignmouth	add 4 16	13	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
Orfordness	sub. 2 49	8	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Tenby	add 3 59	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ostende	sub. 1 45	15	12	Thurso	sub. 5 16	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Padstow	add 3 35	23	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	Tobermory	add 3 57	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	10
Pembroke Dockyard	add 4 34	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	Torbay	add 4 16	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	10
Penzance	add 2 54	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Troon	sub. 1 49	10	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Peterhead	sub. 1 17	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	Truro	add 3 27	10	6
Plymouth Breakwater	add 3 56	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	Tynemouth Bar	add 1 11	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Poole	sub. 5 0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	Ushant	add 2 8	20	14 $\frac{1}{4}$
Port Carlisle	sub. 1 35	20	14	Valentia Harbour	add 1 52	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	8
Port Harroton	sub. 2 29	25	19	Waterford Harbour	add 4 11	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
Port Madoc	add 5 54	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	Weston-super-Mare	add 5 8	37	28 $\frac{1}{2}$
Port Patrick	sub. 2 28	15	12	Wexford	add 5 24	5	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Port Talbot	add 4 20	29	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	Whitby	add 1 49	15	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Portishead	add 5 24	42	31 $\frac{3}{4}$	Whitehaven	sub. 2 30	26	19
Portland Bill	add 4 47	9	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Wick	sub. 2 24	10	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Portland Breakwater	add 5 13	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Wisbech	add 5 31	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{3}{4}$
Portsmouth Dockyard	sub. 2 13	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	Woolwich	sub. 0 18	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{4}$
Preston	sub. 2 27	17	10	Workington	sub. 2 40	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	20
Pwllheli Bar	sub. 5 49	14 $\frac{3}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Worm's Head	add 4 20	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
Queensferry	add 0 53	18	14	Yarmouth Road	sub. 4 50	6	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Queentown	add 3 8	12	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Yarmouth (Isle of Wight)	sub. 3 52	7	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ramsey (Isle of Man)	sub. 2 29	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	16	Ymuiden	add 1 4	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Ramsgate Harbour	sub. 2 20	15	12	Youghal	add 3 12	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$

EXAMPLE 1.—Required the time of high water at Aberdeen on January 6th:—

Time of high water at London Bridge 8h. 17m. Morn.
Subtract tide interval. 0 50

Time of high water at Aberdeen 7 27 Morn.

EXAMPLE 2.—Required the time of high water at Scarborough on January 9th:—

Time of high water at London Bridge 11h. 39m. Morn.
Add tide interval 2 15

Time of high water at Scarborough 1 54 After.

It may happen that the "tide interval" to be subtracted is greater than the quantity from which it has to be

taken, in which case 12 hours must be added to the London Bridge time: the resulting difference will be the preceding day's afternoon tide where the London morning tide was used. Sometimes the sum "high water at London Bridge" + "tide interval" will exceed 12 hours: in this case, the excess will be the time of high water after the noon or midnight following, according as the London high water was either morning or afternoon.

EXAMPLE 3.—Required the time of high water at Aberdeen, January 9th aft.:—

Time of high water at London Bridge
on January 10th + 12 hours 12h 10m. Morn.
Subtract tide interval. 0 50

Time of high water at Aberdeen, Jan. 9th 11 20 After.

The Athanasian Creed
on the days marked*.

MORNING PRAYER.

EVENING PRAYER.

	First Lesson.	Second Lesson.
Jan. 1 Circumcision....	Genesis 17, v. 10	Romans 2, v. 17
" 4 II. S. aft. Xmas....	Isaiah 49, v. 1	Matt. 2, v. 15
" 6 Epiphany.....	Isaiah 60, v. 1	Luke 3, v. 15 to v. 23
" 11 I. S. after Epiph.	Isaiah 51, v. 1	Rev. 3, v. 10 to v. 19
" 12 II. S. after Epiph.	Isaiah 52, v. 1	Matt. 10, v. 24
" 23 III. S. aft. Epiph.	Isaiah 61, v. 1	Galatians 1, v. 11
" 25 Conv. of St. Paul	Isaiah 49, v. 1	Galatians 1, v. 11
Feb. 1 IV. S. aft. Epiph.	Job 1, v. 1	Matt. 18, v. 21
" 2 Purification.....	Exodus 13, v. 1	Matt. 18, v. 21 to v. 33
" 8 Septuagesima.....	Gen. 1, & 2, v. 4	Rev. 21, v. 3
" 15 Sexagesima.....	Genesis 3, v. 1	Matt. 25, v. 31
" 22 Quinquagesima.....	Genesis 9, v. 1	Matt. 25, v. 31
" 24 St. Matthias.....	1 Sam. 2, v. 17 to v. 36	Mark 1, v. 1 to v. 21
" 25 Ash Wednesday	Isaiah 58, v. 1	Mark 2, v. 13 to v. 23
" Proper Psalms	Psalms 6, 32, 38	
Mar. 1 I. Sun. in Lent.....	Gen. 19, v. 12 to v. 30	Mark 4, v. 35 to v. 42
" 8 II. Sun. in Lent.....	Genesis 27, v. 1	Mark 8, v. 10 to v. 19
" 15 III. Sun. in Lent.....	Genesis 37, v. 1	Mark 12, v. 13 to v. 35
" 22 IV. Sun. in Lent.....	Genesis 42, v. 1	Mark 15, v. 42, & 16
" 29 Annunciation.....	Genesis 3, v. 1	Luke 1, v. 46
" V. Sun. in Lent.....	Exodus 3, v. 1	Luke 4, v. 1 to v. 16
April 5 Palm Sunday.....	Exodus 15, v. 1	Matthew 21, v. 1 to v. 19
" 6 Mon. before East.....	Lam. 1, v. 1 to v. 15	John 14, v. 1 to v. 15
" 7 Tues. before East.....	Lam. 2, v. 1 to v. 34	John 15, v. 1 to v. 14
" 8 Wed. before East.....	Lam. 3, v. 1 to v. 21	John 16, v. 1 to v. 16
" 9 Thurs. before East.....	Hosea 13, v. 1 to v. 15	John 17, v. 1 to v. 17
" 10 Good Friday.....	Genesis 22, v. 1 to v. 30	John 18, v. 1 to v. 18
" Proper Psalms	Psalms 22, 40, 54	
" 11 Easter Eve.....	Zephaniah 3, v. 1	Luke 23, v. 39
" 12 Easter Day.....	Exodus 12, v. 1 to v. 29	Rev. 1, v. 1 to v. 19
" Proper Psalms	Psalms 2, 57, 111	
" 13 Mon. in East, Wk.....	Exodus 15, v. 1 to v. 22	Luke 24, v. 1 to v. 13
" 14 Tues. in East, Wk.....	Exodus 16, v. 1 to v. 36	John 21, v. 1 to v. 15
" 15 Low Sunday.....	Num. 16, v. 1 to v. 35	John 21, v. 15 to v. 23
" 22 St. Mark.....	Isaiah 62, v. 1	Lk. 18, v. 1 to v. 11
" 29 II. S. aft. Easter.....	Num. 20, v. 1 to v. 14	Luke 19, v. 1 to v. 28
May 1 SS. Philip & Jas.	Isaiah 61, v. 1	John 1, v. 43
" 8 II. S. aft. Easter.....	Numbers 11, v. 1 to v. 34	Lk. 22, v. 31 to v. 34
" 6 King's Accession.....	The following may be used in morning and evening:	
" 10 IV. S. aft. Easter.....	Deut. 4, v. 1 to v. 23	John 3, v. 1 to v. 29
" 17 Rogation Sunday.....	Deuteronomy 1, v. 1 to v. 24	John 5, v. 1 to v. 24
" 21 Ascension Day.....	Dan. 7, v. 9 to v. 15	Luke 24, v. 44
" Proper Psalms	Psalms 8, 15, 21	
" 24 St. Ascension.....	Deuteronomy 32, v. 1	John 8, v. 1 to v. 18
" 31 Whit Sunday.....	Deut. 16, v. 1 to v. 18	Romans 8, v. 1 to v. 18
" Proper Psalms	Psalms 48, 68	
June 1 Mon. in Whit Wk.....	Genesis 11, v. 1 to v. 10	1 Cor. 12, v. 1 to v. 14
" 2 Tues. in Whit Wk.....	Joel 2, v. 1 to v. 21	1 Thess. 5, v. 2 to v. 24
" 7 Trinity Sunday.....	Isaiah 6, v. 1 to v. 11	Rev. 1, v. 1 to v. 9
" 11 St. Barnabas.....	Deut. 33, v. 1 to v. 12	Acts 4, v. 1 to v. 31
" 14 I. S. after Trinity.....	Josh. 3, v. 7 to v. 15	John 20, v. 1 to v. 19
" 17 II. S. after Trin.....	Judges 1, v. 1 to v. 19	Acts 4, v. 32 to v. 35
" 24 St. John Baptist.....	Malachi 3, v. 1 to v. 7	Matthew 23, v. 1 to v. 39
" 28 III. S. after Trin.....	1 Sam. 3, v. 1 to v. 27	Acts 8, v. 1 to v. 26
" 29 St. Peter.....	Ezek. 3, v. 1 to v. 15	John 21, v. 15 to v. 23
July 1 IV. S. after Trin.....	1 Samuel 1, v. 1 to v. 12	Acts 12, v. 1 to v. 19
" 12 V. S. after Trin.....	1 Sam. 15, v. 1 to v. 24	Acts 17, v. 1 to v. 16
" 19 VI. S. after Trin.....	2 Samuel 1, v. 1 to v. 18	Acts 17, v. 16 to v. 34
" 25 St. James.....	2 Kings 1, v. 1 to v. 16	Luke 9, v. 51 to v. 57
" 26 VII. S. after Trin.....	1 Chronicles 1, v. 1 to v. 25	Acts 13, v. 1 to v. 14
Aug. 2 VIII. S. after Trin.....	1 Chr. 29, v. 1 to v. 29	Romans 12, v. 1 to v. 17
" 9 IX. S. after Trin.....	1 Kings 10, v. 1 to v. 25	Romans 18, v. 1 to v. 18
" 16 X. S. after Trin.....	1 Kings 11, v. 1 to v. 33	Romans 22, v. 1 to v. 13
" 23 XI. S. after Trin.....	1 Kings 12, v. 1 to v. 18	1 Cor. 4, v. 1 to v. 18
" 30 XII. S. after Trin.....	Gen. 28, v. 10 to v. 18	1 Cor. 4, v. 18, & 5
Sept. 6 XIII. S. after Trin.....	1 Kings 22, v. 1 to v. 41	1 Cor. 10, v. 13, & 11
" 13 XIV. S. after Trin.....	2 Kings 5, v. 1 to v. 14	2 Cor. 15, v. 1 to v. 15
" 20 XV. S. after Trin.....	2 Kings 6, v. 1 to v. 25	2 Cor. 17, v. 1 to v. 17
" 27 St. Matthew.....	1 Kings 19, v. 1 to v. 15	2 Cor. 12, v. 14, & 13
" 28 XVI. S. after Trin.....	1 Chronicles 1, v. 1 to v. 25	Gal. 5, v. 1 to v. 13
" 29 St. Michael.....	Gen. 28, v. 10 to v. 18	1 Cor. 12, v. 1 to v. 13
Oct. 4 XVII. S. after Trin.....	Jeremiah 1, v. 1 to v. 10	Eph. 4, v. 25 to v. 32
" 11 XVIII. S. after Trin.....	Jeremiah 35, v. 1 to v. 19	Coloss. 1, v. 1 to v. 21
" 18 XIX. S. after Trin.....	Ezekiel 1, v. 1 to v. 14	1 Thessalonians 3, v. 1 to v. 10
" 18 St. Luke.....	Isaiah 55, v. 1 to v. 12	1 Tim. 1, v. 18, & 2
" 25 XX. S. after Trin.....	Ezekiel 24, v. 1 to v. 24	1 Tim. 1, v. 18, & 2
" 28 St. Simon & Jude.....	Isa. 28, v. 1 to v. 17	1 Timothy 2, v. 1 to v. 15

First Lesson.	Second Lesson.
Deuter. 10, v. 12	Coloss. 2, v. 8 to v. 18
Isaiah 43, v. 1 to v. 13	Acts 2, v. 22
Isa. 40, v. 13 to v. 24	John 2, v. 12
Isaiah 52, v. 13, & 53	Acts 7, v. 35
Isaiah 57, v. 1 to v. 21	Acts 10, v. 24
Isaiah 65, v. 1 to v. 11	Acts 26, v. 21
Jerem. 1, v. 1 to v. 11	Acts 19, v. 21
Haggai 2, v. 1 to v. 10	Acts 20, v. 17
Genesis 2, v. 4	Rev. 21, v. 9 to v. 16
Genesis 6, v. 1 to v. 12	Acts 28, v. 17
Isaiah 12, v. 1 to v. 2	Romans 6, v. 18
Isaiah 22, v. 15	Romans 8, v. 18
Jonah 3, v. 1 to v. 10	Heb. 12, v. 3 to v. 18
Ps. 102, 130, 143	
Genesis 22, v. 1 to v. 19	Romans 11, v. 25
Genesis 28, v. 1 to v. 22	1 Cor. 1, v. 26
Genesis 39, v. 1 to v. 21	1 Cor. 7, v. 25
Genesis 43, v. 1 to v. 14	1 Cor. 12, v. 28, & 13
Isaiah 52, v. 7 to v. 13	1 Cor. 15, v. 1 to v. 35
Or Exod. 6, v. 1 to v. 14	2 Cor. 1, v. 23, to v. 14
Exodus 10, v. 1 to v. 11	Luke 19, v. 28, & 10
Lam. 1, v. 1 to v. 13	Luke 20, v. 9 to v. 21
Lam. 2, v. 1 to v. 34	John 14, v. 1 to v. 15
Daniel 9, v. 1 to v. 19	John 15, v. 1 to v. 14
Hosea 14, v. 1 to v. 10	John 16, v. 1 to v. 16
Isa. 52, v. 13, & 53	John 17, v. 1 to v. 36
Psalms 69, 88	1 Peter 2, v. 1 to v. 2
Hos. 5, v. 8 to v. 14	Romans 6, v. 1 to v. 14
Exodus 12, v. 1 to v. 29	John 20, v. 11 to v. 29
Ps. 113, 114, 118	19, or Rev. 5
Canticles 2, v. 1 to v. 10	Matt. 28, v. 1 to v. 10
Ezek. 37, v. 1 to v. 15	John 21, v. 1 to v. 15
Numbers 16, v. 1 to v. 35	John 20, v. 24 to v. 30
Ezekiel 1, v. 1 to v. 15	Philippians 1, v. 1 to v. 2
Num. 20, v. 14 to v. 21	Philippians 3, v. 1 to v. 10
21 v. 10	
Zephaniah 3, v. 1 to v. 13	Coloss. 3, v. 1 to v. 18
Numbers 23, v. 1 to v. 24	Colossians 4, v. 1 to v. 7
Joshua 1, v. 1 to v. 10	Rom. 13, v. 1 to v. 11
Proper Psalms Ps. 20, 101, 121	Rev. 21, v. 22 to v. 24
Deut. 4, v. 23 to v. 41	2 Thessalonians 2, v. 1 to v. 12
Deuteronomy 9, v. 1 to v. 10	1 Timothy 6, v. 1 to v. 16
2 Kings 2, v. 1 to v. 16	Hebrews 4, v. 1 to v. 13
Ps. 24, 47, 108	
Deuteronomy 34, v. 1 to v. 12	Titus 2, v. 1 to v. 13
Isaiah 41, v. 1 to v. 16	Or Ezek. 35, v. 25 to v. 28
Psalms 104, 145	Gal. 5, v. 16, or Acts 18, v. 24, to v. 29
Num. 11, v. 1 to v. 16	1 Cor. 12, v. 27, & 13
Micah 4, v. 1 to v. 8	1 John 4, v. 1 to v. 14
Genesis 18, v. 1 to v. 18	Or Gen. 1, & 2 to v. 4
Nahum 1, v. 1 to v. 15	Acts 14, v. 1 to v. 8
Josh. 5, v. 13 to v. 21	James 5, v. 1 to v. 19
Judges 1, v. 1 to v. 19	Or Judges 6, v. 11 to v. 19
Malachi 3, v. 1 to v. 7	Matt. 14, v. 1 to v. 13
1 Samuel 3, v. 1 to v. 27	Or 1 Sam. 4, v. 1 to v. 19
Zephaniah 3, v. 1 to v. 13	Acts 4, v. 8 to v. 23
1 Samuel 13, v. 1 to v. 14	Jude, v. 1 to v. 25
1 Samuel 17, v. 1 to v. 57	Matthew 5, v. 33 to v. 38
2 Sam. 12, v. 1 to v. 24	Or 2 Samuel 18, v. 1 to v. 18
Jer. 26, v. 8 to v. 16	Matt. 13, v. 1 to v. 24
1 Chronicles 22, v. 1 to v. 21	Matt. 13, v. 24 to v. 53
2 Chronicles 1, v. 1 to v. 3	Matthew 17, v. 14 to v. 23
1 Kings 11, v. 1 to v. 33	Matthew 21, v. 23 to v. 27
1 Kings 13, v. 1 to v. 17	Matt. 25, v. 1 to v. 31
1 Kings 19, v. 1 to v. 21	Matt. 27, v. 1 to v. 57
Deuteronomy 18, v. 1 to v. 15	Matthew 28, v. 1 to v. 19
2 Kings 2, v. 1 to v. 16	Or 2 Kings 4, v. 38 to v. 43
2 Kings 6, v. 1 to v. 24	Or 2 Kings 7, v. 1 to v. 20
2 Kings 10, v. 1 to v. 33	Or 2 Kings 13, v. 1 to v. 25
2 Kings 19, v. 1 to v. 37	Or 2 Kings 23, v. 1 to v. 37
1 Chron. 29, v. 1 to v. 20	Mark 15, v. 42, & 16
Neh. 1, & 2, v. 1 to v. 9	Luke 3, v. 1 to v. 23
Daniel 1, v. 1 to v. 4	Revelation 14, v. 1 to v. 14
Jeremiah 22, v. 1 to v. 30	Luke 9, v. 51, to v. 62
Ezekiel 1, v. 1 to v. 14	Luke 9, v. 51, to v. 62
Ezekiel 38, v. 1 to v. 15	Luke 10, v. 1 to v. 18
Ezekiel 37, v. 1 to v. 14	Luke 18, v. 1 to v. 31
Jer. 3, v. 12 to v. 19	Luke 19, v. 1 to v. 28

The Athanasian Creed to be read on the days marked*.		MORNING PRAYER.		EVENING PRAYER.	
		First Lesson.	Second Lesson.	First Lesson.	Second Lesson.
Nov.	21 XXI. S. aft. Trin.	Daniel3	1 Th. 11, 33 & 12 to 17	Daniel4	Or Daniel5
"	22 <i>All Saints.</i>	Wisdom 3, to c. 10	Hebrews1	Wisdom 5, to v. 17	Rev. 19, to v. 17
"	23 XXII. S. aft. Trin.	Daniel6	Hebrews1	Daniel7, v. 9	Or Daniel12
"	24 XXIII. S. aft. Trin.	Hosea14	Hebrews9	Joel2, v. 21	Or Joel3, v. 9
"	25 XXIV. S. aft. Trin.	Amos3	James1	Amos5	Or Amos9
"	26 Advent Sunday.	Isaiah2	1 Pet. 2, v. 11, to 3 v. 8	Isaiah2	Or Isaiah4, v. 2
"	30 *St. Andrew	Isaiah54	John 1, v. 35 to v. 43	Isaiah 65, to v. 17	John 11, v. 17 to 47
Dec.	6 II. Sun. in Advt.	Isaiah5	2 Peter3	Isaiah 11, to v. 11	Or Isaiah24
"	13 III. Sun. in Advt.	Isaiah25	1 John5	Isaiah26	Or Isa. 28, v. 5 to 19
"	20 IV. Sun. in Advt.	Isaiah 30, to v. 7	Revelation6	Isaiah32	Or Isa. 33, v. 2 to 23
"	21 St. Thomas.	Job42, to v. 7	John 20, v. 19 to 24	Isaiah35	Revelation7
"	25 *CHRISTMAS DAY	Isaiah9, to v. 8	Luke2, to v. 15	Isaiah 7, v. 1 to 17	John14, to v. 8
"	Proper Psalms	Psalms 19, 45, 85		Ps. 89, 110, 132	Titus 3, v. 4 to v. 9
"	26 St. Stephen	Genesis 4, to c. 11	Acts6	2 Chr. 24, v. 15 to 23	
"	27 I. Sun. aft. Xmas	Isaiah35		Isaiah38	Or Isaiah40
"	27 St. John	Exodus33, v. 9	John 13, v. 23 to 36	Isaiah6	Revelation1
"	28 Holy Innocents.	Jer.31, to v. 18	Revelation16	Baruch 4, v. 2 to 31	Revelation1

A Table of Easter Days and Sunday Letters FOR THE YEARS 1500 TO 2000.

	1500—1599	1600—1699	1700—1799	1800—1899	1900 2000.	
d Mar. 22	1573	1668	1761	1818		d Mar. 22
e " 23	1505-16	1600	1788	1845-56	1913	e " 23
f " 24		1611-95	1706-99		1940	f " 24
g " 25	1543-54	1627-38-49	1722-33-44	1833-94	1951	g " 25
A " 26	1559-70-81-92	1654-65-76	1749-58-69-80	1815-20-37	1967-78-89	A " 26
b Mar. 27	1502-13-24-97	1608-87-92	1785-96	1842-53-64	1910-21-32	b Mar. 27
c " 28	1529-35-40	1619-24-30	1703-14-25	1869-75-80	1957-68	c " 28
d " 29	1551-62	1635-46-57	1719-30-41-52	1807-12-91	1939-64-70	d " 29
e " 30	1567-78-89	1651-62-73-84	1746-55-66-77	1823-34	1902-75-86-97	e " 30
f " 31	1510-21-32-83-94	1605-16-78-89	1700-71-82-93	1839-50-61-72	1907-18-29-91	f " 31
g April 1	1526-37-48	1621-32	1711-16	1804-66-77-88	1923-34-45-56	g April 1
A " 2	1553-64	1643-48	1727-38-52	1809-20-33-99	1961-72	A " 2
b " 3	1575-80-86	1659-70-81	1743-61-68-74	1825-31-36	1904-83 88-94	b " 3
c " 4	1507-18-91	1602-13-75-86-97	1708-79-90	1847-58	1915-20-26-99	c " 4
d " 5	1523-34-45-56	1607-18-29-40	1702-13-24-95	1801-63-74-85-96	1931-42-53	d " 5
e April 6	1539-50-61-72	1634-45-56	1729-35-40-60	1806-17-28-90	1947-58-69-80	e April 6
f " 7	1504-77-88	1667-72	1751-65-76	1822-33-44	1901-12-85-96	f " 7
g " 8	1509-15-20-99	1694-10-83-94	1705-87-92-98	1849-55-60	1917-28	g " 8
A " 9	1531-42	1615-26-37-99	1710-21-32	1-71-82	1939-44-50	A " 9
b " 10	1547-58-69	1631-42-53-64	1726-37-48-57	1803-14-87-98	1935-66-77	b " 10
c April 11	1501-12-63-74-85-96	1658-69-80	1762-73-84	1819-30-41-52	1909-71-82-93	c April 11
d " 12	1506-17-28	1601-12-91-96	1789	1846-57-68	1903-14-25-36-98	d " 12
e " 13	1533-44	1623-28	1707-18	1800-78-79-84	1941-52	e " 13
f " 14	1555-60-66	1639-50-61	1723-34-45-54	1805-11-16-95	1963-68-74	f " 14
g " 15	1571-82-93	1653-66-77-88	1750-59-70-81	1827-38	1900-66-79-90	g " 15
A April 16	1503-14-25-36-87-98	1609-20-82-93	1704-75-86-97	1843-54-65-76	1911-22-33-95	A April 16
b " 17	1530-41-52	1625-36	1715-20	1808-70-81-92	1927-38-49-60	b " 17
c " 18	1557-68	1647-52	1731-42-56	1802-13-24-97	1954-65-76	c " 18
d " 19	1500-79-84-90	1663-74-85	1747-67-72-78	1829-35-40	1908-81-87-92	d " 19
e " 20	1511-22-95	1606-17-79-90	1701-12-83-94	1851-62	1919-24-39	e " 20
f April 21	1527-38-49	1622-33-44	1717-28	1867-78-89	1935-46-57	f April 21
g " 22	1565-76	1660	1739-53-64	1810-21-32	1962-73-84	g " 22
A " 23	1508	1671		1848	1905-16-2000	A " 23
b " 24	1519	1603-14-98	1769-91	1859		b " 24
c " 25	1546	1641	1736	1886	1943	c " 25

Previous to 1752 the above dates are computed from the Old Style. The tables in modern Prayer-Books are calculated for the New Style only. Dates here printed in heavier type are leap-years. 1752 had E D up to September 2, but A from September 14 to December 31, the intermediate days being dropped for the change of style. Its Easter was the last in Old Style. The Table of Movable Feasts in the Prayer-Book gives all the others after finding Easter in this.

* Old Style.

† New Style.

Table for Finding the Times of Sunrise and Sunset.

THIS double entry table provides the means for finding, with sufficient accuracy for all practical purposes, the times of sunrise and sunset for any place situated between latitudes 1° and 66° .

To use the table: With the Sun's declination, in the first column, and under the required latitude on the horizontal line, will be found the apparent time of sunset. Subtracting the time so found from 12h. will give the apparent time of sunrise. To obtain the mean or clock time, the numbers in the column headed *before* or *after* clock (which will be found on the second page of each month), giving the difference in time between the mean and true sun for each

day in the year, must be applied to the apparent times of sunrise and sunset, as the particular case may require; that is to say, if the true sun is *before* the clock the equation of time must be subtracted from the apparent to obtain the mean or clock time, and if *after*, added.

The table is arranged for northern latitudes, but will serve equally well for places south of the Equator by changing the declination from North to South and *vice versa*.

If the time of sunrise or sunset should be required for any declination or latitude falling between the arguments in the table, these times may easily be found by simple proportion.

DECLINATION.	LATITUDE.															
	1°	14°	26°	35°	43°	49°	53°	56°	58°	60°	62°	63°	64°	65°	66°	
24 N	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
23	6 4	6 28	6 53	7 16	7 42	8 7	8 30	8 51	9 8	9 29	9 57	10 15	10 38	11 13	11 12	
22	6 4	6 27	6 50	7 12	7 37	8 1	8 22	8 41	8 57	9 16	9 40	9 55	10 13	10 36	11 10	
21	6 4	6 25	6 48	7 9	7 32	7 55	8 14	8 32	8 47	9 4	9 25	9 38	9 53	10 12	10 35	
20	6 4	6 24	6 46	7 5	7 27	7 49	8 7	8 24	8 37	8 53	9 12	9 23	9 37	9 51	10 10	
19	6 4	6 23	6 43	7 2	7 23	7 43	8 0	8 15	8 28	8 42	8 59	9 10	9 21	9 34	9 49	
18	6 4	6 22	6 41	6 59	7 18	7 37	7 53	8 7	8 19	8 32	8 48	8 57	9 7	9 18	9 32	
17	6 4	6 21	6 39	6 55	7 14	7 31	7 46	8 0	8 10	8 22	8 37	8 45	8 54	9 4	9 16	
16	6 3	6 20	6 37	6 52	7 9	7 26	7 40	7 52	8 2	8 13	8 26	8 34	8 42	8 51	9 1	
15	6 3	6 19	6 35	6 49	7 5	7 21	7 33	7 45	7 54	8 4	8 16	8 23	8 30	8 38	8 48	
14	6 3	6 18	6 32	6 46	7 1	7 15	7 27	7 39	7 46	7 56	8 6	8 13	8 19	8 27	8 35	
13	6 3	6 16	6 30	6 43	6 57	7 10	7 21	7 31	7 39	7 47	7 57	8 3	8 9	8 15	8 23	
12	6 3	6 15	6 28	6 40	6 53	7 5	7 15	7 24	7 31	7 39	7 48	7 53	7 59	8 5	8 11	
11	6 3	6 14	6 26	6 37	6 49	7 0	7 9	7 18	7 24	7 31	7 39	7 44	7 49	7 54	8 0	
10	6 3	6 13	6 24	6 34	6 45	6 55	7 3	7 11	7 17	7 23	7 31	7 35	7 39	7 44	7 49	
9	6 3	6 12	6 22	6 31	6 41	6 50	6 58	7 5	7 10	7 16	7 22	7 26	7 30	7 34	7 39	
8	6 3	6 11	6 20	6 28	6 37	6 45	6 52	6 58	7 3	7 8	7 14	7 17	7 21	7 25	7 29	
7	6 3	6 10	6 18	6 25	6 33	6 41	6 47	6 52	6 56	7 1	7 6	7 9	7 12	7 15	7 19	
6	6 3	6 9	6 16	6 22	6 29	6 36	6 41	6 46	6 49	6 53	6 58	7 1	7 3	7 6	7 10	
5	6 3	6 8	6 14	6 19	6 25	6 31	6 36	6 40	6 43	6 46	6 50	6 54	6 57	6 59	7 0	
4	6 2	6 7	6 12	6 17	6 22	6 26	6 30	6 34	6 36	6 39	6 42	6 44	6 46	6 48	6 51	
3	6 2	6 6	6 10	6 14	6 18	6 22	6 25	6 28	6 30	6 32	6 35	6 36	6 38	6 40	6 41	
2	6 2	6 5	6 8	6 11	6 14	6 17	6 19	6 22	6 23	6 25	6 27	6 28	6 30	6 31	6 32	
1 N	6 2	6 4	6 6	6 8	6 10	6 12	6 14	6 16	6 17	6 18	6 20	6 20	6 21	6 22	6 23	
0	6 2	6 3	6 4	6 5	6 7	6 8	6 9	6 10	6 10	6 11	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 14	6 15	
1 S	6 2	6 2	6 2	6 3	6 3	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 5	6 5	6 5	6 5	6 5	
2	6 2	6 1	6 0	6 0	5 59	5 59	5 58	5 58	5 58	5 57	5 57	5 57	5 57	5 56	5 56	
3	6 2	6 0	5 58	5 57	5 55	5 54	5 53	5 52	5 51	5 50	5 49	5 49	5 48	5 48	5 47	
4	6 2	5 59	5 56	5 54	5 52	5 49	5 48	5 46	5 45	5 43	5 42	5 41	5 40	5 39	5 38	
5	6 2	5 58	5 55	5 51	5 48	5 45	5 42	5 40	5 38	5 36	5 34	5 32	5 30	5 31	5 29	
6	6 2	5 57	5 53	5 49	5 44	5 40	5 37	5 34	5 32	5 29	5 27	5 25	5 24	5 22	5 20	
7	6 2	5 56	5 51	5 46	5 40	5 35	5 31	5 28	5 25	5 22	5 19	5 17	5 15	5 13	5 11	
8	6 2	5 55	5 49	5 43	5 37	5 31	5 26	5 22	5 19	5 15	5 11	5 9	5 7	5 4	5 1	
9	6 1	5 54	5 47	5 40	5 33	5 26	5 21	5 16	5 12	5 8	5 3	5 1	4 58	4 55	4 52	
10	6 1	5 53	5 45	5 37	5 29	5 21	5 16	5 10	5 5	5 1	4 55	4 53	4 49	4 46	4 42	
11	6 1	5 52	5 43	5 34	5 25	5 17	5 10	5 3	4 59	4 53	4 47	4 44	4 40	4 37	4 32	
12	6 1	5 51	5 41	5 31	5 21	5 12	5 4	4 57	4 52	4 46	4 39	4 35	4 31	4 27	4 22	
13	6 1	5 50	5 39	5 28	5 17	5 7	4 58	4 51	4 45	4 38	4 31	4 27	4 22	4 17	4 12	
14	6 1	5 49	5 37	5 25	5 13	5 2	4 52	4 44	4 38	4 30	4 22	4 18	4 13	4 7	4 1	
15	6 1	5 48	5 34	5 22	5 9	4 57	4 47	4 37	4 30	4 23	4 13	4 8	4 3	3 56	3 50	
16	6 1	5 47	5 32	5 19	5 5	4 52	4 41	4 31	4 23	4 14	4 4	3 59	3 53	3 46	3 39	
17	6 1	5 46	5 30	5 16	5 1	4 46	4 34	4 24	4 15	4 6	3 55	3 49	3 42	3 35	3 27	
18	6 1	5 45	5 28	5 13	4 57	4 41	4 28	4 17	4 8	3 57	3 45	3 39	3 31	3 23	3 14	
19	6 1	5 44	5 26	5 10	4 53	4 36	4 22	4 9	4 0	3 48	3 35	3 28	3 20	3 11	3 0	
20	6 1	5 43	5 24	5 7	4 48	4 30	4 15	4 2	3 51	3 39	3 25	3 17	3 8	2 58	2 46	
21	6 1	5 41	5 22	5 4	4 44	4 25	4 9	3 54	3 43	3 29	3 14	3 5	2 55	2 43	2 30	
22	6 1	5 40	5 19	5 1	4 39	4 19	4 2	3 46	3 34	3 19	3 2	2 52	2 41	2 28	2 12	
23	6 1	5 39	5 17	4 57	4 35	4 13	3 55	3 38	3 24	3 9	2 50	2 38	2 25	2 10	1 52	
24	6 1	5 38	5 15	4 54	4 30	4 7	3 47	3 29	3 15	2 57	2 36	2 23	2 8	1 50	1 27	
25	6 1	5 37	5 12	4 50	4 25	4 1	3 40	3 20	3 5	2 45	2 21	2 7	1 49	1 26	...	

Tables for Determining the Latitude

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FROM OBSERVATIONS OF THE ALTITUDE OF THE POLE STAR OUT OF THE MERIDIAN.

TABLE I.

Local Sidereal Time.	Correction.	Local Sidereal Time.	Local Sidereal Time.	Correction.	Local Sidereal Time.	Local Sidereal Time.	Correction.	Local Sidereal Time.
H. M.	° ' "	H. M.	H. M.	° ' "	H. M.	H. M.	° ' "	H. M.
0 0	-1 3 59+	12 0	4 0	-0 54 22+	16 0	8 0	+0 9 36-	20 0
0 10	-1 5 3+	12 10	4 10	-0 52 28+	16 10	8 10	+0 12 34-	20 10
0 20	-1 5 59+	12 20	4 20	-0 50 28+	16 20	8 20	+0 15 31-	20 20
0 30	-1 6 48+	12 30	4 30	-0 48 22+	16 30	8 30	+0 18 26-	20 30
0 40	-1 7 30+	12 40	4 40	-0 46 10+	16 40	8 40	+0 21 19-	20 40
0 50	-1 8 3+	12 50	4 50	-0 43 53+	16 50	8 50	+0 24 10-	20 50
1 0	-1 8 29+	13 0	5 0	-0 41 32+	17 0	9 0	+0 26 58-	21 0
1 10	-1 8 47+	13 10	5 10	-0 39 5+	17 10	9 10	+0 29 42-	21 10
1 20	-1 8 58+	13 20	5 20	-0 36 34+	17 20	9 20	+0 32 24-	21 20
1 30	-1 9 0+	13 30	5 30	-0 33 59+	17 30	9 30	+0 35 1-	21 30
1 40	-1 8 54+	13 40	5 40	-0 31 20+	17 40	9 40	+0 37 35-	21 40
1 50	-1 8 41+	13 50	5 50	-0 28 37+	17 50	9 50	+0 40 4-	21 50
2 0	-1 8 20+	14 0	6 0	-0 25 51+	18 0	10 0	+0 42 29-	22 0
2 10	-1 7 51+	14 10	6 10	-0 23 2+	18 10	10 10	+0 44 49-	22 10
2 20	-1 7 14+	14 20	6 20	-0 20 10+	18 20	10 20	+0 47 3-	22 20
2 30	-1 6 29+	14 30	6 30	-0 17 17+	18 30	10 30	+0 49 13-	22 30
2 40	-1 5 37+	14 40	6 40	-0 14 21+	18 40	10 40	+0 51 17-	22 40
2 50	-1 4 38+	14 50	6 50	-0 11 23+	18 50	10 50	+0 53 15-	22 50
3 0	-1 3 31+	15 0	7 0	-0 8 25+	19 0	11 0	+0 55 6-	23 0
3 10	-1 2 17+	15 10	7 10	-0 5 25+	19 10	11 10	+0 56 52-	23 10
3 20	-1 0 55+	15 20	7 20	-0 2 24+	19 20	11 20	+0 58 31-	23 20
3 30	-0 59 27+	15 30	7 30	+0 0 36-	19 30	11 30	+1 0 3-	23 30
3 40	-0 57 52+	15 40	7 40	+0 3 37-	19 40	11 40	+1 1 29-	23 40
3 50	-0 56 11+	15 50	7 50	+0 6 37-	19 50	11 50	+1 2 47-	23 50
4 0	-0 54 22+	16 0	8 0	+0 9 36-	20 0	12 0	+1 3 59-	24 0

The sign on the left-hand side of the *correction* is to be used when the argument is on the left, and *vice versa*: + means that the correction is to be added to the reduced altitude, and - that it is to be subtracted.

TABLE II.

Local Sidereal Time.		ALTITUDE.														Local Sidereal Time.			
		0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65			70	
H.	M.	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	H.	M.	
0	0	0	1	0	2	0	3	0	4	0	5	0	6	0	7	0	8	0	9
0	30	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	3	0	4	0	5	0	6	0	7
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	3
1	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	2	1
2	30	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	3	0	4	0	5	0	6	0	8
3	0	0	1	0	2	0	3	0	4	0	5	0	6	0	7	0	8	0	9
3	30	0	1	0	2	0	3	0	4	0	5	0	6	0	7	0	8	0	9
4	0	0	1	0	3	0	4	0	5	0	6	0	7	0	8	0	9	0	10
4	30	0	2	0	4	0	6	0	8	0	10	0	12	0	15	0	18	0	22
5	0	0	2	0	5	0	7	0	10	0	12	0	15	0	19	0	23	0	27
5	30	0	3	0	6	0	9	0	13	0	17	0	21	0	26	0	31	0	37
6	0	0	3	0	6	0	9	0	13	0	17	0	21	0	26	0	31	0	37
6	30	0	3	0	7	0	10	0	14	0	18	0	22	0	27	0	33	0	39
7	0	0	4	0	7	0	11	0	15	0	19	0	24	0	29	0	34	0	41
7	30	0	4	0	7	0	11	0	15	0	19	0	24	0	29	0	35	0	42
8	0	0	4	0	7	0	11	0	15	0	19	0	24	0	29	0	34	0	41
8	30	0	3	0	7	0	10	0	14	0	18	0	22	0	27	0	32	0	39
9	0	0	3	0	6	0	9	0	13	0	16	0	20	0	25	0	30	0	35
9	30	0	3	0	5	0	8	0	11	0	14	0	18	0	22	0	26	0	31
10	0	0	2	0	5	0	7	0	9	0	12	0	15	0	18	0	22	0	26
10	30	0	2	0	4	0	5	0	7	0	10	0	12	0	14	0	17	0	20
11	0	0	1	0	3	0	4	0	5	0	7	0	9	0	11	0	13	0	15
11	30	0	1	0	2	0	3	0	4	0	5	0	6	0	7	0	8	0	10
12	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	3	0	3	0	4	0	5	0	6	0	7

The corrections from the above table are always additive to the corrected altitude.

TABLE III. (1914.)

Local Sidereal Time.	Jan. 1.	Feb. 1.	Mar. 1.	April 1.	May 1.	June 1.	July 1.	Aug. 1.	Sept. 1.	Oct. 1.	Nov. 1.	Dec. 1.	Dec. 31.
H.	1 16	1 13	1 6	0 57	0 49	0 45	0 47	0 53	1 4	1 15	1 27	1 35	1 38
0	1 16	1 13	1 10	1 2	0 53	0 46	0 42	0 43	0 50	0 59	1 11	1 21	1 29
2	1 3	1 10	1 11	1 7	0 59	0 50	0 42	0 38	0 38	0 43	0 52	1 2	1 12
4	0 54	1 4	1 9	1 10	1 5	0 56	0 47	0 38	0 33	0 32	0 35	0 42	0 51
6	0 47	0 57	1 5	1 10	1 10	1 4	0 55	0 44	0 35	0 28	0 25	0 27	0 33
8	0 43	0 50	0 59	1 8	1 12	1 11	1 5	0 55	0 43	0 33	0 25	0 21	0 22
10	0 44	0 47	0 54	1 3	1 11	1 15	1 13	1 7	0 56	0 45	0 33	0 25	0 22
12	0 49	0 47	0 50	0 58	1 7	1 14	1 18	1 17	1 10	1 1	0 49	0 39	0 31
14	0 57	0 50	0 49	0 53	1 1	1 10	1 18	1 22	1 22	1 17	1 8	0 58	0 48
16	1 6	0 56	0 51	0 50	0 55	1 4	1 13	1 22	1 27	1 28	1 25	1 19	1 9
18	1 13	1 3	0 55	0 50	0 50	0 56	1 5	1 16	1 25	1 32	1 35	1 33	1 27
20	1 17	1 10	1 1	0 52	0 48	0 49	0 55	1 5	1 17	1 27	1 35	1 39	1 38
22	1 16	1 13	1 6	0 57	0 49	0 45	0 47	0 53	1 4	1 15	1 27	1 35	1 38
24													

The corrections in Tables II. and III. are always additive; but since the numbers in Table III. have been increased by 1' to make them additive, that quantity must be subtracted from the final result.

Solar and Sidereal Time.

TO CHANGE INTERVALS OF MEAN SOLAR TIME INTO THE EQUIVALENT INTERVALS OF SIDEREAL TIME.

Hours of Mean Time.	Sidereal Equivalents.			Minutes of Mean Time.	Sidereal Equivalents.		Minutes of Mean Time.	Sidereal Equivalents.		Seconds of Mean Time.	Sidereal Equivalents.		Seconds of Mean Time.	Sidereal Equivalents.	
	H.	M.	S.		M.	S.		M.	S.		S.		S.		S.
1	1	0	9' 86	1	1	0' 16	31	31	5' 09	1	1' 00	31	31' 08		
2	2	0	19' 71	2	2	0' 33	32	32	5' 26	2	2' 01	32	32' 09		
3	3	0	29' 57	3	3	0' 49	33	33	5' 42	3	3' 01	33	33' 09		
4	4	0	39' 43	4	4	0' 66	34	34	5' 59	4	4' 01	34	34' 09		
5	5	0	49' 28	5	5	0' 82	35	35	5' 75	5	5' 01	35	35' 10		
6	6	0	59' 14	6	6	0' 99	36	36	5' 91	6	6' 02	36	36' 10		
7	7	1	9' 00	7	7	1' 15	37	37	6' 08	7	7' 02	37	37' 10		
8	8	1	18' 85	8	8	1' 31	38	38	6' 24	8	8' 02	38	38' 10		
9	9	1	28' 71	9	9	1' 48	39	39	6' 41	9	9' 02	39	39' 11		
10	10	1	38' 56	10	10	1' 64	40	40	6' 57	10	10' 03	40	40' 11		
11	11	1	48' 42	11	11	1' 81	41	41	6' 74	11	11' 03	41	41' 11		
12	12	1	58' 28	12	12	1' 97	42	42	6' 90	12	12' 03	42	42' 12		
13	13	2	8' 13	13	13	2' 14	43	43	7' 06	13	13' 04	43	43' 12		
14	14	2	17' 99	14	14	2' 30	44	44	7' 23	14	14' 04	44	44' 12		
15	15	2	27' 85	15	15	2' 46	45	45	7' 39	15	15' 04	45	45' 12		
16	16	2	37' 70	16	16	2' 63	46	46	7' 56	16	16' 04	46	46' 13		
17	17	2	47' 56	17	17	2' 79	47	47	7' 72	17	17' 05	47	47' 13		
18	18	2	57' 42	18	18	2' 96	48	48	7' 89	18	18' 05	48	48' 13		
19	19	3	7' 27	19	19	3' 12	49	49	8' 05	19	19' 05	49	49' 13		
20	20	3	17' 13	20	20	3' 29	50	50	8' 21	20	20' 05	50	50' 14		
21	21	3	26' 99	21	21	3' 45	51	51	8' 38	21	21' 06	51	51' 14		
22	22	3	36' 84	22	22	3' 61	52	52	8' 54	22	22' 06	52	52' 14		
23	23	3	46' 70	23	23	3' 78	53	53	8' 71	23	23' 06	53	53' 15		
24	24	3	56' 56	24	24	3' 94	54	54	8' 87	24	24' 07	54	54' 15		
				25	25	4' 11	55	55	9' 04	25	25' 07	55	55' 15		
				26	26	4' 27	56	56	9' 20	26	26' 07	56	56' 15		
				27	27	4' 44	57	57	9' 36	27	27' 07	57	57' 16		
				28	28	4' 60	58	58	9' 53	28	28' 08	58	58' 16		
				29	29	4' 76	59	59	9' 69	29	29' 08	59	59' 16		
				30	30	4' 93	60	60	9' 86	30	30' 08	60	60' 16		

To obtain the Sidereal Time corresponding to a given Mean Solar Time, we must take, from the second page of the month, the preceding Sidereal Time at Mean Noon, and add to it the Sidereal Equivalents corresponding to the hours, minutes, and seconds of the given Mean Time. Should the sum come out more than twenty-four hours, that amount must be subtracted from it. As an example, let the Sidereal Time corresponding to the Mean Time of July 3d. 8h. 27m. 12s. be required:—

Sidereal Time at Mean Noon on July 3.....	H.	M.	S.
	6	42	40
Mean Time intervals and Sidereal Equivalents.....	8h. =	8	18' 85
	27m. =	27	4' 44
	12s. =		12' 03
Corresponding Sidereal Time =	15	11	15' 32

This Table may be used to show the acceleration of Sidereal on Mean Solar intervals by subtracting the Mean Time arguments from their sidereal equivalents.

TO CHANGE INTERVALS OF SIDEREAL TIME INTO THE EQUIVALENT INTERVALS OF MEAN SOLAR TIME.

Hours of Sidereal Time.	Mean Time Equivalents.		Minutes of Sidereal Time.	Mean Time Equivalents.		Minutes of Sidereal Time.	Mean Time Equivalents.		Seconds of Sidereal Time.	Mean Time Equivalents.		Seconds of Sidereal Time.	Mean Time Equivalents.	
	H.	M. S.		M.	S.		M.	S.		S.			S.	
1	0	59 50' 17	1	0	59' 84	31	30	54' 92	1	1' 00	31	30' 92		
2	1	59 40' 34	2	1	59' 67	32	31	54' 76	2	1' 99	32	31' 91		
3	2	59 30' 51	3	2	59' 51	33	32	54' 59	3	2' 99	33	32' 91		
4	3	59 20' 68	4	3	59' 34	34	33	54' 43	4	3' 99	34	33' 91		
5	4	59 10' 85	5	4	59' 18	35	34	54' 27	5	4' 99	35	34' 90		
6	5	59 1' 02	6	5	59' 02	36	35	54' 10	6	5' 98	36	35' 90		
7	6	58 51' 19	7	6	58' 85	37	36	53' 94	7	6' 98	37	36' 90		
8	7	58 41' 36	8	7	58' 69	38	37	53' 77	8	7' 98	38	37' 90		
9	8	58 31' 53	9	8	58' 53	39	38	53' 61	9	8' 98	39	38' 89		
10	9	58 21' 70	10	9	58' 36	40	39	53' 45	10	9' 97	40	39' 89		
11	10	58 11' 87	11	10	58' 20	41	40	53' 28	11	10' 97	41	40' 89		
12	11	58 2' 05	12	11	58' 03	42	41	53' 12	12	11' 97	42	41' 89		
13	12	57 52' 22	13	12	57' 87	43	42	52' 96	13	12' 96	43	42' 88		
14	13	57 42' 39	14	13	57' 71	44	43	52' 79	14	13' 96	44	43' 88		
15	14	57 32' 56	15	14	57' 54	45	44	52' 63	15	14' 96	45	44' 88		
16	15	57 22' 73	16	15	57' 38	46	45	52' 46	16	15' 96	46	45' 87		
17	16	57 12' 90	17	16	57' 22	47	46	52' 30	17	16' 95	47	46' 87		
18	17	57 3' 07	18	17	57' 05	48	47	52' 14	18	17' 95	48	47' 87		
19	18	56 53' 24	19	18	56' 89	49	48	51' 97	19	18' 95	49	48' 87		
20	19	56 43' 41	20	19	56' 72	50	49	51' 81	20	19' 95	50	49' 86		
21	20	56 33' 58	21	20	56' 56	51	50	51' 64	21	20' 94	51	50' 86		
22	21	56 23' 75	22	21	56' 40	52	51	51' 48	22	21' 94	52	51' 86		
23	22	56 13' 92	23	22	56' 23	53	52	51' 32	23	22' 94	53	52' 86		
24	23	56 4' 09	24	23	56' 07	54	53	51' 15	24	23' 93	54	53' 85		
			25	24	55' 50	55	54	50' 99	25	24' 93	55	54' 85		
			26	25	55' 74	56	55	50' 83	26	25' 93	56	55' 85		
			27	26	55' 58	57	56	50' 66	27	26' 93	57	56' 84		
			28	27	55' 41	58	57	50' 50	28	27' 92	58	57' 84		
			29	28	55' 25	59	58	50' 33	29	28' 92	59	58' 84		
			30	29	55' 09	60	59	50' 17	30	29' 92	60	59' 84		

To obtain the Mean Time corresponding to a given Sidereal Time, take, from the second page of the month, the preceding Mean Time at Sidereal Noon, and add to it the Mean Time Equivalents corresponding to the hours, minutes, and seconds of the Sidereal Time.

Let it be required to find the Mean Time corresponding to the Sidereal Time 23h. 25m. 59s. on August 8:—

	D.	H.	M.	S.
Preceding Mean Time at Sidereal Noon	7	14	56	53
Sidereal intervals and Mean Time Equivalents	23h. =	22	56	13' 92
	25m. =	24	55' 90	
	59s. =		58' 84	
Corresponding Mean Time, August 9	2	19	1' 66	

A TABLE OF THE NUMBER OF DAYS FROM ANY DAY IN ONE MONTH TO THE SAME IN ANY OTHER MONTH IN ORDINARY YEARS.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
January	365	31	59	90	120	151	181	212	243	273	304	334
February	334	365	28	59	89	120	150	181	212	242	273	303
March	306	337	365	31	61	92	122	153	184	214	245	275
April	275	306	334	365	30	61	91	122	153	183	214	244
May	245	276	304	335	365	31	61	92	123	153	184	214
June	214	245	273	304	334	365	30	61	92	122	153	183
July	184	215	243	274	304	335	365	31	62	92	123	153
August	153	184	212	243	273	304	334	365	31	61	92	122
September	122	153	181	212	242	273	303	334	365	30	61	91
October	92	123	151	182	212	243	273	304	335	365	31	61
November	61	92	120	151	181	212	242	273	304	334	365	30
December	31	62	90	121	151	182	212	243	274	304	335	365

78 Celestial Objects and Phenomena for Observation, 1914.

THE following is a summary of the more prominent and interesting astronomical objects and occurrences visible during the year. The information is intended as a guide to that ever-increasing band of amateur observers who "consider the heavens." We have only attempted to describe such events as are capable of being definitely predicted.

ECLIPSES IN 1914.

In the year 1914 there will be two Eclipses of the Sun and two of the Moon, also a Transit of Mercury across the Sun's disc.

I. An Annular Eclipse of the Sun, February 24-25, invisible at Greenwich. Begins on the Earth generally at 9h. 46m. aft. on February 24, in longitude 108° East of Greenwich, and latitude 63° South. Central Eclipse begins generally at 11h. 35m. aft. on February 24, in longitude 31° West of Greenwich, and latitude 78° South. Central Eclipse ends generally at 5h. 52m. morn. on February 25, in longitude 91° West of Greenwich, and latitude 43° South. Ends on the Earth generally at 2h. 41m. morn. on February 25, in longitude 125° West of Greenwich, and latitude 10° South. The hours and minutes are expressed in Mean Time at Greenwich.

II. A Partial Eclipse of the Moon, March 12, partly visible at Greenwich.

First contact with the shadow 2h. 42m. morn.
Middle of the Eclipse 4h. 13m. morn.

Last contact with the shadow 5h. 44m. morn.

Mean Time at Greenwich.

The first contact with the shadow takes place at 88° from the North point of the Moon's limb, and the last contact at 330° from the same point, in both cases counting towards the East. Magnitude of the Eclipse = 0.92. The Moon sets at Greenwich at 6h. 25m. morn.

III. A Total Eclipse of the Sun, August 21, visible as a Partial Eclipse at Greenwich. Begins on the Earth generally at 10h. 12m. morn., in longitude 80° West of Greenwich, and latitude 54° North. Central Eclipse begins generally at 11h. 26m. morn., in longitude 121° West of Greenwich, and latitude 71° North. Central Eclipse ends generally at 1h. 43m. aft., in longitude 71° East of Greenwich, and latitude 24° North. Ends on the Earth generally at 2h. 57m. aft., in longitude 47° East of Greenwich, and latitude 4° North. These times are expressed in Mean Time at Greenwich.

The line of Central Eclipse strikes the coast of Norway somewhat North of Trondhjem; crossing Norway to the Aland islands, Riga, Kief, Nicolaief, the Crimea, Trebizond, Lake Van, Baghdad, across the Gulf of Oman to the mouths of the Indus, where it ends.

At Greenwich a Partial Eclipse is visible; magnitude = 0.65.

Begins	10h. 59m. morn.	Greenwich
Greatest Phase	0h. 11m. aft.	Mean
Ends	1h. 21m. aft.	Time.

The first contact takes place at 341° from the vertex, and the last contact at 87° from the same point, counting in each case towards the East.

At Cambridge a Partial Eclipse is visible; magnitude = 0.67.

Begins	10h. 58m. morn.	Greenwich
Greatest Phase	0h. 10m. aft.	Mean
Ends	1h. 21m. aft.	Time.

The first contact occurs at 339°, and the last at 88° from the vertex, counting towards the East.

At Oxford a Partial Eclipse is visible; magnitude = 0.64.

Begins	10h. 58m. morn.	Greenwich
Greatest Phase	0h. 9m. aft.	Mean
Ends	1h. 19m. aft.	Time.

The first contact occurs at 342°, and the last at 87° from the vertex, counting towards the East.

At Durham a Partial Eclipse is visible; magnitude = 0.70.

Begins	10h. 54m. morn.	Greenwich
Greatest Phase	0h. 5m. aft.	Mean
Ends	1h. 16m. aft.	Time.

The first contact occurs at 338°, and the last at 92° from the vertex, counting towards the East.

At Liverpool a Partial Eclipse is visible; magnitude = 0.66.

Begins	10h. 54m. morn.	Greenwich
Greatest Phase	0h. 5m. aft.	Mean
Ends	1h. 15m. aft.	Time.

The first contact occurs at 343°, and the last at 91° from the vertex, counting towards the East.

At Edinburgh a Partial Eclipse is visible; magnitude = 0.71.

Begins	10h. 51m. morn.	Greenwich
Greatest Phase	0h. 2m. aft.	Mean
Ends	1h. 12m. aft.	Time.

The first contact occurs at 337°, and the last at 96° from the vertex, counting towards the East.

At Glasgow a Partial Eclipse is visible; magnitude = 0.70.

Begins	10h. 50m. morn.	Greenwich
Greatest Phase	0h. 1m. aft.	Mean
Ends	1h. 11m. aft.	Time.

The first contact occurs at 339°, and the last at 96° from the vertex, counting towards the East.

At Dublin a Partial Eclipse is visible; magnitude = 0.62.

Begins	10h. 25m. morn.	Dublin
Greatest Phase	11h. 35m. morn.	Mean
Ends	0h. 45m. aft.	Time.

The first contact occurs at 347°, and the last at 93° from the vertex, counting towards the East.

At Armagh a Partial Eclipse is visible; magnitude = 0.64.

Begins	10h. 24m. morn.	Dublin
Greatest Phase	11h. 34m. morn.	Mean
Ends	0h. 44m. aft.	Time.

The first contact occurs at 345°, and the last at 94° from the vertex, counting towards the East.

At Montreal a Partial Eclipse is visible; magnitude = 0.18.

Begins	5h. 18m. morn.	Standard
Greatest Phase	5h. 52m. morn.	Time.
Ends	6h. 27m. morn.	

The first contact occurs at 30°, and the last at 103° from the vertex, counting towards the East.

IV. A Partial Eclipse of the Moon, September 4, invisible at Greenwich. Magnitude of the Eclipse = 0.86 of Moon's diameter.

First contact with the shadow	0h. 17m. aft.
Middle of the Eclipse	1h. 55m. aft.
Last contact with the shadow	3h. 33m. aft.

Mean Time at Greenwich.

The first contact with the shadow occurs at 94°, and the last at 210° from the North point of the Moon's limb, counting towards the East.

V. A Transit of Mercury across the Sun's disc, November 7, visible at Greenwich.

External contact at Ingress	0h. 57m. 15s. morn.
Internal contact at Ingress	0h. 59m. 29s. morn.
Least distance of centres	0h. 3m. 22s. aft.
Internal contact at Egress	2h. 7m. 16s. aft.
External contact at Egress	2h. 9m. 28s. aft.

Mean Time at Greenwich.

The first contact, at Ingress, takes place at 156° from the North point, and at Egress 255° from the same point, counting towards the East.

VI. ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES.

The following table contains *all* the Eclipses of the first Satellite, and only *those that are visible at Greenwich* of the second, third, and fourth Satellites.

The Roman numerals indicate the Satellite eclipsed; the letters D. and R. signifying respectively Disappearance and Reappearance. Those Eclipses which are visible at Greenwich have an asterisk after the D. or R. in the second column.

From February 21 until August 10, the dis-

appearances and reappearances take place on the Western side of the Planet; from August 10 to end of year, on the Eastern side. In the astronomical telescope, which inverts the image, the Western side of the Planet will be on the left hand and the Eastern on the right, in the Northern hemisphere.

The mean time for any other place than Greenwich may be found by applying to the times given in the following table the difference of longitude, adding if the longitude of the place is East of Greenwich, and subtracting if West.

Date.	Satellite and Phase.	Greenwich Mean Time.	Date.	Satellite and Phase.	Greenwich Mean Time.	Date.	Satellite and Phase.	Greenwich Mean Time.
Owing to the Planet's proximity to the Sun, the Satellites will not be visible until Feb. 21.			May	II. D.*	H. M. S.	Aug.	I. D.	H. M. S.
Feb.			11	I. D.	1 58 59 morn.	1	IV. D.*	10 27 23 morn.
21	I. D.	9 11 4 morn.	12	I. D.	0 33 38 morn.	3	I. D.	0 10 57 morn.
23	I. D.	3 39 37 morn.	13	I. D.	7 2 9 aft.	4	I. D.*	4 56 5 morn.
24	I. D.	10 8 10 aft.	15	I. D.	1 30 37 aft.	11	I. D.	11 24 45 aft.
26	I. D.	4 36 40 aft.	17	I. D.	7 59 7 morn.	15	I. D.	5 53 27 aft.
28	I. D.	11 5 13 morn.	19	I. D.*	2 27 36 morn.	10	II. D.*	10 7 1 aft.
Mar.			20	I. D.	8 56 7 aft.	8	I. D.	0 22 8 aft.
2	I. D.	5 33 45 morn.	22	I. D.	3 24 35 aft.	13	I. R.*	10 6 47 aft.
4	I. D.	0 2 15 morn.	24	I. D.	9 53 6 morn.	15	II. R.*	3 35 14 morn.
5	I. D.	6 30 47 aft.	26	I. D.	4 21 37 morn.	15	I. R.	4 35 28 aft.
7	I. D.	0 59 18 aft.	27	I. D.	10 50 8 aft.	15	III. R.*	8 55 19 aft.
9	I. D.	7 27 48 morn.	29	III. R.*	0 53 50 morn.	17	I. R.	11 4 10 morn.
11	I. D.	1 56 18 morn.	31	I. D.	5 18 38 aft.	19	IV. R.*	11 7 27 aft.
12	I. D.	8 24 50 aft.	June		11 47 8 morn.	21	I. R.*	0 1 34 morn.
14	I. D.	2 53 20 aft.	2	I. D.	6 15 41 morn.	22	I. R.	6 30 16 aft.
15	II. D.*	5 25 45 morn.	4	I. D.	0 44 11 morn.	23	III. R.*	0 55 57 morn.
16	I. D.	9 21 51 morn.	5	III. D.*	1 15 3 morn.	24	I. R.	0 58 58 aft.
18	I. D.	3 50 22 morn.	7	I. D.	7 12 41 aft.	25	II. R.*	7 29 23 aft.
19	III. D.*	5 21 18 morn.	9	I. D.	1 41 11 aft.	26	I. R.	7 27 43 morn.
21	I. D.	10 18 51 aft.	11	I. D.*	8 9 44 morn.	28	I. R.*	1 56 26 morn.
23	I. D.	4 47 23 aft.	12	II. D.*	2 38 15 morn.	29	I. R.*	8 25 10 aft.
25	I. D.*	11 15 54 morn.	14	I. D.	1 30 59 morn.	31	I. R.	2 53 53 aft.
27	I. D.	5 44 25 morn.	16	I. D.	9 6 47 aft.	Sept.		
28	I. D.	0 12 55 morn.	18	I. D.	3 35 18 aft.	1	II. R.*	10 5 56 aft.
30	I. D.	6 41 24 aft.	20	I. D.	10 3 49 morn.	2	I. R.	9 22 38 morn.
Apr.			22	I. D.	4 32 22 morn.	4	I. R.*	3 51 24 morn.
1	I. D.	7 38 24 morn.	24	I. D.	11 0 56 aft.	7	I. R.	10 20 9 aft.
3	I. D.	2 6 53 morn.	26	I. D.	5 29 28 aft.	9	II. R.*	4 48 55 aft.
4	I. D.	8 35 23 aft.	28	I. D.	11 58 0 morn.	9	I. R.	0 42 46 morn.
6	I. D.	3 3 51 aft.	30	I. D.	6 26 33 morn.	11	I. R.*	11 17 42 morn.
8	I. D.	9 32 23 morn.	July		11 52 15 aft.	13	I. R.	5 46 27 morn.
10	I. D.*	4 0 52 morn.	2	I. D.	8 20 50 morn.	14	I. R.*	0 15 13 morn.
11	I. D.	10 29 20 aft.	4	I. D.*	2 49 25 morn.	16	I. R.	6 44 1 aft.
13	I. D.	4 57 50 aft.	6	I. D.	9 17 59 aft.	18	I. R.	1 12 47 aft.
15	I. D.	11 26 19 morn.	8	II. D.*	10 30 17 aft.	20	I. R.*	7 41 34 morn.
16	II. D.*	5 0 23 morn.	10	I. D.	3 46 34 aft.	22	I. R.	2 10 22 morn.
17	I. D.	5 54 48 morn.	12	I. D.	10 15 10 morn.	24	I. R.*	8 39 11 aft.
19	I. D.	0 23 19 morn.	14	I. D.	4 43 46 morn.	25	I. R.	3 7 56 aft.
20	I. D.	6 51 47 aft.	16	I. D.*	11 12 22 aft.	26	II. R.*	9 36 46 morn.
22	I. D.	1 20 16 aft.	18	II. D.*	1 4 45 morn.	27	I. R.	7 16 0 aft.
24	I. D.	7 48 46 morn.	20	I. D.	5 40 59 aft.	28	III. R.*	4 5 33 morn.
26	I. D.	2 17 14 morn.	22	III. D.*	0 9 36 aft.	29	I. R.*	9 0 37 aft.
27	I. D.	8 45 44 aft.	24	I. D.	1 14 26 morn.	30	I. R.	10 34 20 aft.
29	I. D.	3 14 13 aft.	26	I. D.*	6 38 14 morn.			5 3 9 aft.
May			28	I. D.*	1 6 50 morn.	Oct.		
1	I. D.	9 42 44 morn.	30	II. D.*	3 39 22 morn.	2	I. R.	11 31 57 morn.
3	I. D.*	4 11 13 morn.	21	I. D.	7 35 29 aft.	3	II. R.*	9 53 42 aft.
4	I. D.	10 39 42 aft.	23	I. D.	2 4 5 aft.	4	I. R.	6 0 45 morn.
6	I. D.	5 8 10 aft.	25	I. D.	8 32 44 morn.	6	III. D.*	9 23 50 aft.
8	I. D.	11 36 40 morn.	27	I. D.*	3 1 23 morn.	7	I. R.*	0 29 34 morn.
10	I. D.	6 5 9 morn.	28	I. D.*	9 30 4 aft.	9	I. R.	6 58 23 aft.
			30	I. D.	3 58 43 aft.	11	I. R.	1 27 12 aft.
						13	I. R.	7 56 1 morn.
						14	I. R.*	2 24 51 morn.
						16	I. R.	8 53 40 aft.
								3 22 29 aft.

Date.	Satellite and Phase.	Greenwich Mean Time.			Date.	Satellite and Phase.	Greenwich Mean Time.			Date.	Satellite and Phase.	Greenwich Mean Time.		
Oct.		H.	M.	S.	Nov.		H.	M.	S.	Dec.		H.	M.	S.
18	I. R.	9	51	18 morn.	10	I. R.	10	6	1 morn.	5	I. R.	4	49	21 morn.
20	I. R.	4	20	9 morn.	11	IV. R.*	6	3	53 aft.	6	I. R.	11	18	11 aft.
21	I. R.*	10	48	57 aft.	12	I. R.	4	34	49 morn.	8	I. R.*	5	46	56 aft.
23	I. R.*	5	17	47 aft.	13	I. R.	11	3	39 aft.	10	I. R.	0	15	44 aft.
25	I. R.	11	46	38 morn.	15	I. R.*	5	32	27 aft.	12	I. R.	6	44	29 morn.
25	IV. D.*	7	4	42 aft.	16	III. D.*	9	32	41 aft.	14	I. R.	1	13	16 morn.
27	I. R.	6	15	26 morn.	17	I. R.	0	1	17 aft.	15	III. R.*	5	15	44 aft.
28	II. R.*	7	6	40 aft.	19	I. R.	6	30	5 morn.	15	I. R.*	7	42	5 aft.
29	I. R.	0	44	16 morn.	21	I. R.	0	58	56 morn.	17	I. R.	2	10	50 aft.
30	I. R.*	7	13	6 aft.	22	II. R.*	4	21	52 aft.	19	I. R.	8	39	37 morn.
Nov.					23	I. R.*	7	27	44 aft.	21	I. R.	3	8	23 morn.
1	I. R.	1	41	55 aft.	24	I. R.	1	56	33 aft.	22	III. D.*	5	40	32 aft.
2	III. R.*	5	7	26 aft.	26	I. R.	8	25	30 morn.	23	I. R.	9	37	9 aft.
3	I. R.	8	10	44 morn.	28	I. R.	2	54	8 morn.	24	I. R.*	4	5	54 aft.
4	II. R.*	9	45	3 aft.	29	II. R.*	7	0	31 aft.	24	II. R.*	4	15	22 aft.
5	I. R.	2	39	34 morn.	29	I. R.	9	22	56 aft.	26	I. R.	10	34	39 morn.
6	I. R.*	9	8	23 aft.						28	I. R.	5	3	24 morn.
8	I. R.	3	37	12 aft.	Dec.					29	I. R.	11	32	10 aft.
9	III. D.*	5	31	5 aft.	1	I. R.	3	51	45 aft.	31	I. R.*	6	0	54 aft.
9	III. R.*	9	8	49 aft.	3	I. R.	10	20	33 morn.	31	II. R.*	6	53	52 aft.

OCCULTATIONS OF STARS BY THE MOON.

Day.	Name of Star.	Dis-appear-ance Mean Time.	Angle from Vertex.	Re-appear-ance Mean Time.	Angle from Vertex.	Day.	Name of Star.	Dis-appear-ance Mean Time.	Angle from Vertex.	Re-appear-ance Mean Time.	Angle from Vertex.
Jan.		H. M.	°	H. M.	°	May.		H. M.	°	H. M.	°
9	B.A.C. 1648	10 16a.	59	11 27a.	262	28	B.A.C. 2514	10 57a.	132	11 20a.	193
10	B.A.C. 1746	5 10m.	53	6 0m.	243	30	Mars	5 6a.	139	6 16a.	254
12	« Geminorum	7 45m.	100	8 25m.	224	31	Regulus ...	4 50a.	136	6 38.	294
12	B.D. + 23° - 1913	5 18a.	134	6 12a.	320	June					
15	45 Leonis	5 0m.	147	5 42m.	224	4-5	83 Virginis ..	11 38a.	159	0 4m.	201
15	ρ Leonis	7 22m.	58	8 13m.	284	4-5	85 Virginis ..	11 42a.	30	0 15m.	325
16	B.A.C. 4054	10 31a.	139	11 25a.	359	5	B.A.C. 4814	6 47a.	115	7 45a.	347
16	B.A.C. 4867	2 36m.	132	3 35m.	349	7	B.A.C. 5603	9 20a.	186	9 55a.	240
20	B.A.C. 4879	3 7m.	132	4 11m.	342	10	τ Sagittarii...	2 59m.	73	4 9m.	222
31	62 Piscium ...	9 12a.	54	9 55a.	178	13	δ Capricorni	0 19m.	151	1 2m.	219
31	δ Piscium ...	9 27a.	2	10 21a.	231	20	47 Arietis	...	...	1 31m.	230
Feb.						21	27 Tauri	...	...	1 48m.	238
3	« Arietis	5 2a.	81	6 23a.	237	21	28 Tauri	...	...	1 57m.	261
6	B.A.C. 1848	8 5a.	158	8 51a.	212	26	Venus	7 51m.	212	8 12m.	253
11	Regulus	5 55m.	92	6 45m.	246	July.					
12	56 Leonis	2 28m.	142	3 26m.	254	12	82 Aquarii.....	1 11m.	113	2 15m.	215
18	τ Scorpii	6 16m.	87	7 30m.	292	Aug.					
Mar.						17	μ Arietis	1 13m.	78	2 7m.	312
2	μ Arietis	4 41a.	69	5 59a.	199	2	B.A.C. 6160	10 49a.	35	11 51a.	271
3-4	16 Tauri.....	11 49a.	83	0 42m.	190	3	τ Sagittarii...	7 5a.	110	8 19a.	281
3-4	19 Tauri.....	11 56a.	42	0 49m.	232	5	η Capricorni	10 2a.	65	11 16a.	270
4	20 Tauri.....	0 13m.	71	1 0m.	205	10	δ Piscium ...	...	...	9 16a.	254
4	21 Tauri	0 16m.	28	1 6m.	249	16	B.D. + 27° 723	3 20m.	75	4 8m.	347
4	22 Tauri	0 18m.	36	1 10m.	242	16-17	136 Tauri	11 48a.	107	0 38m.	308
5	B.A.C. 1648	4 8a.	134	5 25a.	269	17	B.A.C. 1918	2 52m.	168	3 41m.	268
8	« Geminorum	4 29m.	128	4 55m.	199	28	B.A.C. 5603	6 29a.	76	7 41a.	282
11	45 Leonis	1 0m.	135	1 54m.	242	Sept.					
11	ρ Leonis	3 30m.	43	4 12m.	302	1	17 Capricorni	8 34a.	68	9 52a.	255
11	49 Leonis	4 46m.	102	5 34m.	238	9	B.D. + 16° 247	0 13m.	91	1 29m.	259
Apr.						10	16 Tauri	11 10a.	158	11 53a.	244
7	Regulus	3 27m.	78	4 16m.	260	10-11	19 Tauri	11 19a.	122	0 23m.	278
8	56 Leonis	0 36m.	88	1 36m.	274	10-11	21 Tauri	11 41a.	117	0 48m.	282
11	85 Virginis	3 36m.	62	4 33m.	286	10-11	20 Tauri	11 42a.	162	0 23m.	238
11	B.A.C. 4814	10 10a.	132	11 13a.	335	10-11	22 Tauri	11 44a.	126	0 50m.	273
14	B.A.C. 5603	0 22m.	150	1 29m.	283	13	B.A.C. 1746	0 49m.	156	1 45m.	274
29	B.A.C. 1848	7 15a.	27	8 12a.	260	14	A Geminorum	...	...	11 17a.	231
29	136 Tauri	8 31a.	93	9 16a.	197	17	B.A.C. 3209	3 19m.	119	4 10m.	359
29-30	B.A.C. 1918	11 29a.	56	0 17m.	256	Oct.					
May.						1	λ Aquarii.....	6 0a.	77	7 8a.	283
4	45 Leonis	7 55a.	135	9 3a.	273	1	78 Aquarii.....	7 31a.	52	8 36a.	282
5	49 Leonis	0 14m.	73	1 9m.	270	7	μ Arietis	0 15m.	153	0 44m.	188
14	B.A.C. 6666	1 15m.	120	2 29m.	256	10	B.A.C. 1648	2 24m.	58	3 9m.	340
17	« Aquarii.....	1 53m.	76	2 58m.	298	10	B.A.C. 1918	...	...	7 59a.	355
28	B.A.C. 2506	10 25a.	107	11 4a.	216	11	39 Geminorum	...	...	9 9a.	286

OCCULTATIONS OF STARS BY THE MOON.

Day.	Name of Star.	Dis- appear- ance. Mean Time.	Angle from Vertex.	Re- appear- ance. Mean Time.	Angle from Vertex.	Day.	Name of Star.	Dis- appear- ance. Mean Time.	Angle from Vertex.	Re- appear- ance. Mean Time.	Angle from Vertex.
<i>Oct.</i>		<i>H. M.</i>	<i>°</i>	<i>H. M.</i>	<i>°</i>	<i>Dec.</i>		<i>H. M.</i>	<i>°</i>	<i>H. M.</i>	<i>°</i>
11	40 Geminorum	...	...	9 13a.	241	1	16 Tauri.....	6 7a.	106	7 12a.	295
23	B.A.C. 6160	5 17a.	73	6 28a.	234	1	19 Tauri.....	6 33a.	73	7 26a.	328
26	7 Capricorni...	4 23a.	111	5 34a.	230	1	20 Tauri.....	6 38a.	109	7 47a.	290
28	B.A.C. 7919	8 3a.	3	8 51a.	277	1	22 Tauri.....	6 58a.	76	7 56a.	322
30	14 Piscium ...	1 39m.	330	2 17m.	255	1	21 Tauri.....	7 0a.	65	7 49a.	333
31	8 Piscium ...	4 45a.	137	5 34a.	236	5	A Geminorum	7 8a.	80	7 43a.	4
<i>Nov.</i>						6	B.A.C. 2506	2 38m.	88	3 51m.	289
6	136 Tauri.....	9 49a.	99	10 48a.	336	6	B.A.C. 2514	3 16m.	89	4 31m.	270
7	B.A.C. 1918	1 53m.	120	3 16m.	259	7	7 Cancri	3 41m.	133	4 53m.	253
8	39 Geminorum	3 46m.	157	4 36m.	214	20	31 Capricorni	5 28a.	11	6 27a.	238
8	B.A.C. 2506	8 2a.	104	8 51a.	333	21	e ² Aquarii ...	7 4a.	352	7 55a.	242
8	B.A.C. 2514	8 23a.	132	9 17a.	309	25	51 Piscium ...	0 19m.	326	0 48m.	268
9	7 Cancri	...	...	9 25a.	244	29	16 Tauri.....	3 35m.	99	4 7m.	171
13	79 Leonis	7 24m.	151	8 31m.	282	29	19 Tauri.....	3 36m.	52	4 31m.	220
29	B.D. + 16° 247	7 29a.	91	8 47a.	247	29	21 Tauri.....	3 56m.	37	4 49m.	238
30	ε Arietis	9 0a.	147	9 40a.	195	29	20 Tauri.....	3 57m.	82	4 40m.	192
<i>Dec.</i>						29	22 Tauri.....	3 59m.	44	4 53m.	231
1	17 Tauri.....	6 6a.	147	6 59a.	254						

The angle from the vertex is measured from the true vertex, or highest upper portion of the Moon's image, counting continuously towards the East from 0° to 360°.

GREENWICH OBSERVATORY.

John Flamsteed (a protégé of Sir Jonas Moore, the mathematician, and of Sir Christopher Wren, the architect) was appointed "Astronomical Observer" by Charles II., the royal warrant being dated 4 March, 1675. A building was hastily run up on the summit of a hill in Greenwich Park from the designs of Wren at the cost of £520, realised in those impecunious times by the sale of some spoil gunpowder.

British Astronomical Observatories.

Armagh	Dr. J. L. E. Dreyer.
Liverpool	W. E. Plummer, M.A.
Cambridge ...	Sir R. S. Ball, F.R.S.
Cork	A. H. Anglin, M.A.
Dunsink	Professor H. C. Plummer, M.A. (Royal Astronomer, Ireland).
Durham	F. C. H. Carpenter, B.Sc.
Edinburgh ...	Professor R. A. Sampson, F.R.S. (Astronomer Royal for Scotland).
Glasgow	Professor Ludwig Becker.
Greenwich ...	F. W. Dyson, F.R.S. (Astronomer Royal.)
Kew	Dr. Charles Chree, F.R.S.
Radcliffe (Oxford)...	Dr. A. A. Rambaut, F.R.S.

Solar Physics, South Kensington, Sir Norman Lockyer, F.R.S.

University (Oxford) Professor H. H. Turner, F.R.S.

Cape of Good Hope, S. S. Hough.
Kodaihanal and Madras, C. Michie Smith, C.I.E.
Adelaide (S.A.), G. F. Dodwell.
Melbourne..... P. Baracchi.
Perth (W.A.), W. Ernest Cooke.
Sydney (N.S.W.), W. E. Raymond.
Transvaal..... R. T. A. Innes.

ASTRONOMERS ROYAL.

Rev. John Flamsteed.....	1675
Edmund Halley	1719
James Bradley	1742
Nathaniel Bliss.....	1762
Nevil Maskelyne	1765
John Pond	1811
Sir George Biddell Airy.....	1835
Sir William Henry Mahoney Christie, K.C.B.	1881
Frank Watson Dyson.....	1910

THE FRENCH REPUBLICAN CALENDAR.

THIS, although reckoned from the 22nd September, 1792, was not introduced until the 22nd November, 1793. It remained in use only till the 31st December, 1805. The Gregorian Calendar was restored January 1st, 1806 (Nivôse 10, Year XIV.). The months varied in different years, thus Nivôse 1 commenced December 21st in 1793, December 22nd in 1795, December 21st in 1796, December 22nd in 1799, December 23rd in 1803, and December 22nd in 1804 and 1805. The following are the dates for the year 1804, the last complete year of the Calendar:—

Vendémiaire (<i>Vintage</i>),	23 Sept. to Oct. 22	Germinal (<i>Budding</i>),	22 Mar. to Apr. 21
Brumaire (<i>Foggy</i>),	23 Oct. to Nov. 22	Floral (<i>Flowers</i>),	21 April to May 20
Frimaire (<i>Sleet</i>),	22 Nov. to Dec. 21	Prairial (<i>Pasture</i>),	21 May to June 20
Nivôse (<i>Snowy</i>),	22 Dec. to Jan. 21	Messidor (<i>Harvest</i>),	20 June to July 19
Pluviôse (<i>Rainy</i>),	21 Jan. to Feb. 20	Thermidor (<i>Hot</i>),	20 July to Aug. 19
Ventôse (<i>Windy</i>),	20 Feb. to Mar. 21	Fructidor (<i>Fruit</i>),	19 Aug. to Sept. 18

The months were divided into three decades of ten days each, but to make up the 365, five were added at the end of September; (*Primidi*), dedicated to Virtue; (*Duodi*) to Genius; (*Tridi*) to Labour; (*Quartidi*) to Opinion; and the 5th (*Quintidi*) to Rewards. To Leap Year, called *Olympic*, a sixth day, the 22nd or 23rd September (*Sextidi*), "Jour de la Révolution," was added. This variation of dates has led to considerable confusion, but those who may wish to trace the fourteen years will find some very elaborate tables in the English edition of Bourrienne's "Life of Napoleon": Bentley.

Fixed Stars.

MEAN RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF ONE HUNDRED FUNDAMENTAL STARS, VISIBLE AT GREENWICH, FOR JANUARY 1, 1914.

NAME OF STAR.	Mag.	Right Ascension.		Annual Precess.	Declination.		Ann. Prec.
		H. M. S.	S.		° ' "	"	
α Andromedæ ...	2.1	0 3 56.4	+ 3.09	+28 36 56	+20.0	c	
γ Pegasi	2.9	0 8 48.3	+ 3.09	+14 42 20	+20.0		
α Cassiopeia	var.	0 35 37.1	+ 3.38	+56 3 57	+19.8		
β Ceti	2.2	0 39 16.4	+ 3.00	-18 27 30	+19.8		
ϵ Piscium	4.5	0 58 28.7	+ 3.12	+ 7 25 38	+19.4		
θ Ceti	3.8	1 19 43.5	+ 3.00	- 8 37 37	+18.8		
η Piscium	3.7	1 26 52.7	+ 3.20	+14 54 10	+18.6		
α Urse Minoris (Pole Star) ...	2.1	1 28 47.1	+28.26	+88 50 48	+18.6		
β Arietis	2.7	1 49 53.1	+ 3.30	+20 23 17	+17.8		
α Arietis	2.2	2 2 19.3	+ 3.36	+23 3 23	+17.3		
γ^2 Ceti	3.7	2 38 50.6	+ 3.12	+ 2 52 26	+15.4		
α Ceti	2.8	2 57 46.9	+ 3.13	+ 3 45 11	+14.3		
α Persei	1.9	3 18 10.5	+ 4.27	+49 33 22	+13.0		
η Tauri	3.0	3 42 22.2	+ 3.56	+23 50 24	+11.3		
γ^1 Eridani	3.3	3 54 1.0	+ 2.79	-13 45 9	+10.5		
α Tauri (Aldebaran) ...	1.1	4 30 59.0	+ 3.44	+16 20 14	+ 7.6		
ϵ Aurigæ	2.9	4 51 23.4	+ 3.90	+33 1 51	+ 5.9		
α Aurigæ (Capella) ...	0.2	5 10 20.0	+ 4.42	+45 54 42	+ 4.3		
β Orionis	0.3	5 10 24.2	+ 2.88	- 8 18 1	+ 4.3		
β Tauri	1.8	5 20 51.3	+ 3.79	+28 32 9	+ 3.4		
δ Orionis	var.	5 27 36.7	+ 3.06	- 0 21 43	+ 2.8		
α Leporis	2.7	5 28 56.2	+ 2.65	-17 52 59	+ 2.7		
ϵ Orionis	1.7	5 31 50.9	+ 3.04	- 1 15 22	+ 2.5		
α Columbae	2.7	5 36 32.1	+ 2.17	-34 7 10	+ 2.0		
α Orionis	var.	5 50 30.9	+ 3.25	+ 7 23 31	+ 0.8		
μ Geminorum	3.2	6 17 45.5	+ 3.63	+22 33 31	+ 1.6		
γ Geminorum	1.9	6 32 44.7	+ 3.46	+16 28 25	+ 2.9		
α Canis Majoris (Sirius) ...	1.4	6 41 21.3	+ 2.68	-16 35 52	+ 3.6		
ϵ Canis Majoris ...	1.6	6 55 14.7	+ 2.36	-28 51 16	+ 4.8		
ϵ^1 Cephei	5.2	7 0 36.4	+29.30	+87 11 11	+ 5.3		
δ Geminorum	3.6	7 14 59.3	+ 3.59	+22 8 30	+ 6.4		
α^2 Geminorum (Castor) ...	2.0	7 29 6.9	+ 3.85	+32 4 42	+ 7.6		
α Canis Minoris (Procyon) ...	0.5	7 34 48.0	+ 3.19	+ 5 26 45	+ 8.1		
β Geminorum (Pollux) ...	1.2	7 40 3.3	+ 3.72	+28 14 5	+ 8.5		
ϵ^1 Argus	2.9	8 3 52.9	+ 2.56	-24 3 20	+10.3		
ϵ Hydræ	3.5	8 42 13.4	+ 3.19	+ 6 44 6	+13.0		
α Urse Majoris ...	3.1	8 53 19.6	+ 4.17	+48 22 48	+13.8		
α Hydræ	2.2	9 23 21.7	+ 2.95	- 8 17 7	+15.5		
θ Urse Majoris ...	3.3	9 27 6.8	+ 4.13	+52 4 12	+15.8		
ϵ Leonis	3.1	9 40 58.4	+ 3.41	+24 10 15	+16.5		
α Leonis (Regulus) ...	1.3	10 3 47.6	+ 3.22	+12 23 17	+17.5		
γ^1 Leonis	2.6	10 15 14.0	+ 3.29	+20 16 37	+18.0		
α Urse Majoris ...	2.0	10 58 25.9	+ 3.75	+62 12 56	+19.3		
δ Leonis	2.6	11 9 32.2	+ 3.18	+20 59 42	+19.6		
δ Crateris	3.8	11 15 2.4	+ 3.01	-14 18 47	+19.7		
β Leonis	2.2	11 44 40.5	+ 3.10	+15 3 10	+20.0		
γ Urse Majoris ...	2.5	11 49 18.8	+ 3.16	+54 10 23	+20.0		
ϵ Corvi	3.2	12 5 42.0	+ 3.09	-22 8 29	+20.0		
γ Virginis	4.0	12 15 30.4	+ 3.07	- 0 11 20	+20.0		
β Corvi	3.0	12 29 52.0	+ 3.15	-22 55 17	+19.9		
γ^1 Virginis	3.7	12 37 18.1	+ 3.08	- 0 58 38	+19.8		
α Canum Venat. ...	2.8	12 52 0.4	+ 2.83	+38 46 57	+19.5		
α Virginis (Spica) ...	1.2	13 20 39.6	+ 3.16	-10 42 46	+18.8		
ζ Virginis	3.4	13 30 18.6	+ 3.07	- 0 9 23	+18.5		
γ Urse Majoris ...	1.9	13 44 9.2	+ 2.38	+49 44 32	+18.0		
η Bootis	2.8	13 50 35.4	+ 2.86	+18 49 42	+17.8		
α Bootis (Arcturus) ...	0.3	14 11 44.3	+ 2.81	+19 37 47	+16.8		
ϵ^2 Bootis	2.6	14 41 13.9	+ 2.62	+27 26 10	+15.3		
α Libræ	2.9	14 46 7.1	+ 3.32	-15 41 6	+15.0		
β Urse Minoris ...	2.2	14 50 56.7	+ 0.20	+74 30 25	+14.7		

α Cassiopeia, magnitude ranges between 2.2 and 2.8.

δ Orionis, magnitude ranges between 2.2 and 2.7.

α Orionis, magnitude ranges between 1.0 and 1.4.

Planets.

Rising, Setting, Right Ascension, and Declination of the Planets Uranus, Neptune, Ceres, Pallas, Juno, and Vesta, 1914, about the times of Opposition, at Mean Noon of the respective dates.

URANUS.					
	Rises.	Sets.	R.A.	Decl.	
July.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ' "	"
11	9 12A	6 4M	20 52 35	18 15	39S
21	8 31A	5 23M	20 51 4	18 21	54S
31	7 49A	4 43M	20 49 29	18 28	22S
Aug.					
9	7 13A	4 7M	20 48 1	18 34	8S
19	6 33A	3 25M	20 46 27	18 40	17S
29	5 52A	2 44M	20 44 58	18 45	54S

In Opposition August 2.

NEPTUNE.					
	Rises.	Sets.	R.A.	Decl.	
Jan.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ' "	"
3	5 11A	9 5M	7 56 51	20 17	3N
13	4 29A	8 25M	7 55 41	20 20N	
23	3 49A	7 45M	7 54 30	20 23	42N
Feb.					
2	3 8A	7 4M	7 53 21	20 26	59N
12	2 27A	6 25M	7 52 16	20 30	4N
22	1 47A	5 45M	7 51 18	20 32	51N

In Opposition January 17.

CERES.					
	Rises.	Sets.	R.A.	Decl.	
July.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ' "	"
23	10 34A	6 14M	21 25 43	23 59	75S
Aug.					
2	9 56A	5 21M	22 19 45	25 10	43S
12	9 17A	4 26M	22 12 8	26 19	10S
22	8 37A	3 30M	22 3 34	27 18	1S
Sept.					
1	7 56A	2 36M	21 55 0	28 1	28S
11	7 13A	1 45M	21 47 22	28 26	25S

In Opposition Aug. 17. Magnitude 7.8.

PALLAS.					
	Rises.	Sets.	R.A.	Decl.	
June.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ' "	"
26	5 35A	9 34M	19 49 44	20 28	53N
July.					
6	4 49A	8 46M	19 42 19	20 22	12N
16	4 6A	7 55M	19 34 17	19 49	4N
26	3 25A	7 1M	19 26 17	18 49	45N
Aug.					
5	2 46A	6 7M	19 19 1	17 27	8N
15	2 11A	5 12M	19 13 4	15 46	11N

In Opposition July 22. Magnitude 9.3.

JUNO.					
	Rises.	Sets.	R.A.	Decl.	
Jan.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ' "	"
2	0 0A	10 48A	0 9 17	7 46	23S
12	11 30M	10 32A	0 25 38	6 14	43S
22	10 58M	10 20A	0 43 1	4 34	38S
Feb.					
1	10 28M	10 8A	1 1 18	2 48	17S

No Opposition in 1914.

Magnitude on Jan. 8, 8.5.

VESTA.					
	Rises.	Sets.	R.A.	Decl.	
Nov.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ' "	"
8	6 41A	9 55M	8 26 0	17 1	2N
18	5 54A	9 9M	5 18 43	17 1	10N
28	5 4A	8 21M	5 9 17	4 17	41N
Dec.					
8	4 14A	7 31M	4 58 16	17 9	56N
18	3 23A	6 42M	4 47 21	17 19	34N
28	2 33A	5 54M	4 37 44	17 33	45N

In Opposition Dec. 8. Magnitude 7.0.

The times of Southing of each of the above planets may be obtained with sufficient accuracy by taking the arithmetical mean between the times of Rising and Setting.

NAME OF STAR.	Mag.	Right Ascension.		Annual Precess.	Declination.		Ann. Prec.
		H.	M.	S.	°	'	
β Libræ	2.8	15	12	22.6	+ 3	23	- 9 3 59
α Coronæ Borealis	2.3	15	31	2.8	+ 2	53	+ 27 0 12
α Serpentis	2.8	15	40	1.8	+ 2	94	+ 6 41 44
β^1 Scorpii	2.9	16	0	26.0	+ 3	48	- 19 34 15
δ Ophiuchi	3.0	16	9	50.2	+ 3	14	- 3 28 25
η Draconis	2.9	16	22	49.5	+ 0	81	+ 61 42 31
α Scorpii (Antares)	1.3	16	24	7.9	+ 3	67	- 26 14 31
ζ Herculis	3.0	16	38	2.6	+ 2	30	+ 31 45 29
κ Ophiuchi	3.4	16	53	35.8	+ 2	86	+ 9 30 29
α^1 Herculis	var.	17	10	43.5	+ 2	74	+ 14 29 15
θ Ophiuchi	3.4	17	16	43.6	+ 3	68	- 24 54 53
δ Draconis	3.0	17	28	29.3	+ 1	36	+ 52 21 53
α Ophiuchi	2.1	17	30	56.5	+ 2	78	+ 12 37 18
η Herculis	3.5	17	43	5.5	+ 2	37	+ 27 40 13
μ Draconis	2.4	17	54	36.5	+ 1	39	+ 51 29 55
δ Ursæ Minoris	4.4	17	59	59.8	- 19	51	+ 86 36 51
μ Sagittarii	4.0	18	8	37.2	+ 3	59	- 21 4 56
α Lyræ (Vega)	0.1	18	34	1.6	+ 2	01	+ 38 42 11
β^1 Lyræ	var.	18	46	54.3	+ 2	21	+ 33 15 44
ζ Aquilæ	3.0	19	1	27.4	+ 2	76	+ 13 44 5
λ Ursæ Minoris	6.6	19	6	14.8	- 71	36	+ 89 0 45
δ Aquilæ	3.4	19	21	9.7	+ 3	01	+ 2 56 33
γ Aquilæ	2.8	19	42	10.3	+ 2	85	+ 10 24 11
α Aquilæ (Altair)	0.9	19	46	35.2	+ 2	89	+ 8 38 25
β Aquilæ	3.9	19	51	5.3	+ 2	94	+ 6 11 28
α^2 Capricorni	3.8	20	13	17.1	+ 3	33	- 12 48 44
α Cygni	1.3	20	38	30.0	+ 2	04	+ 44 58 21
ζ Cygni	3.5	21	9	16.5	+ 2	55	+ 29 52 25
α Cephei	2.6	21	16	31.7	+ 1	41	+ 62 13 15
β Aquarii	3.3	21	27	2.0	+ 3	16	- 5 57 0
β^2 Cephi	3.4	21	27	33.4	+ 0	78	+ 70 10 59
ϵ Pegasi	2.5	21	39	57.7	+ 2	94	+ 9 28 49
α Aquarii	3.2	22	1	22.0	+ 3	08	- 0 44 17
γ Aquarii	3.9	22	17	12.9	+ 3	09	- 1 49 15
ζ Pegasi	3.6	22	37	10.4	+ 2	99	+ 10 22 55
α Piscis Australis (Fomalhaut)	1.3	22	52	54.1	+ 3	30	- 30 4 42
α Pegasi (Maskab)	2.6	23	0	28.5	+ 2	98	+ 14 44 32
γ Piscium	3.8	23	12	42.4	+ 3	06	+ 2 48 44
γ Cephei	3.4	23	35	48.5	+ 2	46	+ 77 9 9
ω Piscium	4.0	23	54	53.7	+ 3	07	+ 6 23 14

α^1 Herculis, magnitude ranges between 3.1 and 3.9.

β^1 Lyræ, magnitude ranges between 3.4 and 4.1.

APPARENT DIMENSIONS OF SATURN'S OUTER RING, 1914.

Date.	Maj. Axis.	Minor Axis.	Date.	Maj. Axis.	Minor Axis.
Jan. 7 47 '06	-20 '89		July 6 38 '68	-17 '47	
Feb. 6 44 '99	-20 '00		Aug. 5 39 '70	-17 '77	
Mar. 8 42 '57	-19 '03		Sep. 4 41 '46	-18 '38	
Apr. 7 40 '49	-18 '23		Oct. 4 43 '75	-19 '28	
May 7 39 '09	-17 '69		Nov. 3 46 '11	-20 '32	
June 6 38 '47	-17 '45		Dec. 3 47 '75	-21 '19	

The figures of the apparent dimensions of Saturn's Ring as seen from the Earth refer to the outer limit of the outer Ring. The sign + signifies that the northern surface will be visible, and - the southern surface. The Ring will be invisible when its plane passes through either the centre of the Sun, centre of the Earth, or when the Sun and Earth are on opposite sides of the plane of the Ring.

ILLUMINATED PORTIONS OF THE DISCS OF MERCURY AND VENUS, 1914.

Date.	Mercury.	Venus.	Date.	Mercury.	Venus.
Jan. 6 0 '956	0 '989		July 5 0 '109	0 '786	
Feb. 5 0 '961	0 '999		Aug. 4 0 '360	0 '683	
Mar. 7 0 '030	0 '995		Sep. 3 0 '992	0 '560	
Apr. 6 0 '477	0 '974		Oct. 3 0 '787	0 '401	
May 6 0 '899	0 '933		Nov. 2 0 '688	0 '167	
June 5 0 '669	0 '870		Dec. 2 0 '318	0 '008	

When the above numbers are less than 0.500 the planet is horned; and when they reach unity the planet is full.

MEAN RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF SOME FUNDAMENTAL STARS VISIBLE IN THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE, FOR JANUARY 1, 1914.

NAME OF STAR.	Mag.	Right Ascension.		Annual Precess.	Declination.		Ann. Prec.
		H.	M.	S.	°	'	
β Hydri	2.9	0	21	15.1	+ 2	51	- 77 44 19
α Eridani (Achernar)	0.5	1	34	30.7	+ 2	23	- 57 40 25
γ Hydri	3.1	3	48	33.4	- 0	08	- 74 30 10
α Argûs (Canopus)	1.0	6	22	2.6	+ 1	33	- 52 38 54
ϵ Argûs	2.2	9	14	47.2	+ 1	61	- 58 54 50
η Argûs	var.	10	41	43.3	+ 2	32	- 59 13 56
β Chameleontis	4.3	12	13	16.5	+ 3	47	- 78 50 5
α^1 Crucis	1.6	12	21	48.2	+ 3	32	- 62 37 21
β Centauri	0.8	13	57	44.6	+ 4	21	- 59 57 31
α^2 Centauri	0.3	14	33	45.6	+ 4	54	- 60 28 45
α Trianguli Australis	1.9	16	39	32.8	+ 6	32	- 68 52 17
σ Octantis	5.5	19	22	55.7	+ 95	91	- 89 13 50
α Pavonis	2.0	20	18	51.0	+ 4	76	- 57 0 42
α Gruis	1.9	22	2	49.1	+ 3	78	- 47 22 41

η Argûs, magnitude ranges from 1 to 7.5.

σ Octantis, the Pole Star of the Southern Hemisphere, it will be noticed, is only 46' from the South Pole, while the Pole Star, Polaris, is 1° 9' from the North Pole.

On p. 92, α Ceti is mentioned as the most remarkable variable star visible in the

Northern Hemisphere, both as to extent of change in magnitude and irregularity of period. Scarcely less remarkable is the star η Argûs, in the Southern Hemisphere, which has a very considerable range in magnitude and also shows irregularity in period.

84 Telescopic Powers Suitable for Observing Celestial Objects.

COMETS, and large nebulae such as those in Orion and Andromeda, require very low powers and extensive fields of view, so that the whole of the objects may be viewed, and their light sufficiently concentrated to display the fainter portions. If it is desired to examine critically the structure of a comet's nucleus or details of form in a nebula, then powers of 150 or 200 may be used. The cluster in Hercules (Messier 13) is splendidly resolved with 100 on a 10-in. reflector.

The spots on the Sun are to be very distinctly seen in a small telescope, care being taken to protect the eye with deeply-tinted glass. A 3-in. refractor, powers from 60 to 100, reveals the solar markings in detail and under many varieties of form and grouping. The craters, mountains, clefts, and ridges of the Moon are satisfactorily seen in general outline with 50 and 75, though, for features of small extent, powers of 300 and 400 are necessary on a 10 or 12 in. glass. Solar and lunar eclipses are best visible under low powers, with fields sufficiently ample to include a picture of the whole phenomenon.

The phases of Mercury may be discerned with 150 or 175, but the air must be steady and the object not very near the horizon; those of Venus are plain with quite a low power.

The chief spots on Mars, such as the *Syrtis Major* and *Acidalius Mare*, may be distinguished with 90 on a 2-in. refractor, but powers of 300 and 350 and an 8-in. refractor or 10-in. reflector are desirable to exhibit the outlines of the fainter, narrower markings, many of which are delicate streaks and spots requiring very sharp images as well as ample magnification.

Jupiter's equatorial belts are perceptible in a 1½-in. telescope, power 40, but for studying their variable appearances and taking transit-times of the bright and dark spots 200 and 250 are requisite on a much larger instrument. The writer has successfully employed 150 with a 12½-in. reflector on Jupiter, but found no advantage over powers of 200 to 440. The four bright satellites are visible in an opera-glass. Dark transits of Satellites III. and IV. and their shadows may be observed with a 3-in. refractor and powers of 120 or 150.

Saturn and Mars usually appear well defined under higher powers than Jupiter. The division in Saturn's ring and his principal dark belt are

to be readily glimpsed, when the globe is sufficiently inclined, with a 2½-in. glass, power 120. But magnifiers of 250 to 350, and greater aperture, are essential to reach the delicate features of the planet, such as the spots which appeared in his northern hemisphere in 1903. A good 4½-in. refractor will occasionally show Encke's division in the ring when this is visible, but at the best it is only a faint pencil-like marking; also the interior crape ring and five of the satellites; but the air must be steady. Titan is visible in any small telescope, and Iapetus is sometimes an easy object, but Tethys, Rhea, and Dione are much more difficult, requiring careful scrutiny of the region just outlying the rings, where they will be usually recognised as tiny points of light.

In planetary work the observer will ultimately find it an advantage to accustom himself to one and the same power. If on special occasions or for particular purposes really high magnifiers are employed, they should be single lenses, as they possess a decided advantage in light and definition at the centre of the field.

For planetary observations generally, a telescope of less than 6 inches aperture is not really effective for certain and comprehensive work, nor can powers under 200 be expected to deal satisfactorily with the markings on Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn. When the air is very steady large telescopes and fairly high magnifying powers may be used to the best advantage.

Occultations of stars by the Moon are generally to be well observed with a 3-in. glass, power 50 to 75.

For double stars the eye-piece required will depend in a great measure upon the character of the object. For very close pairs, high powers, such as 300 or 400, and even more, are sometimes desirable, but in cases where the components are distant and the magnitudes differ considerably, as Vega, Polaris, or Rigel, then a moderate power, such as 100 or 150, will give excellent results. For showing variable stars a good field-glass is to be recommended. For groups of stars a comet eye-piece, power 25 or 30 and field about 1½°, will be best. The latter would also be well adapted for comet-seeking, and for general views of large comets, nebulae, and parts of the Milky Way.

The Variable Star Algol (Beta Persei).

THIS star is usually a little fainter than 2nd mag., and remains so for about 2d. 11h., when it rapidly declines in lustre, and in about 4½ hours arrives at a minimum of 3¼ mag. There is then a revival of its brilliancy, and in 5½ hours it reaches its normal magnitude of 2¼. The following are the computed times

of minima in 1914. From the end of March until the beginning of August the star is not favourably visible, being immersed in the vapours and twilight over the northern horizon; but in the autumn and winter months it may be viewed with advantage. Astronomical time is employed in the table.

JANUARY.			FEBRUARY.			MARCH.			AUGUST.			SEPTEMBER.			OCTOBER.			NOVEMBER.			DECEMBER.		
P.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.
3	19	26	1	11	35	2	3	43	1	2	55	1	15	33	3	4	51	3	17	49	2	9	58
6	16	15	4	8	23	5	0	32	3	23	44	4	12	42	6	1	39	6	14	38	5	6	46
9	13	3	7	5	11	7	21	21	6	20	32	7	9	30	8	22	28	9	11	27	8	3	35
12	9	52	10	2	0	10	18	9	9	17	21	10	6	19	11	19	17	12	8	15	11	0	24
15	6	41	12	22	49	13	14	58	12	14	10	13	3	8	14	16	6	15	5	4	13	21	12
18	3	30	15	19	38	16	11	47	15	10	59	15	23	57	17	12	55	18	1	53	16	18	2
21	0	19	18	16	27	19	8	36	18	7	48	18	20	46	20	9	44	20	22	42	19	14	51
23	21	8	21	13	16	22	5	25	21	4	37	21	17	35	23	6	33	23	19	31	22	11	40
26	17	57	24	10	5	25	2	14	24	1	26	24	14	24	26	3	22	26	16	20	25	8	29
29	14	46	27	6	54	27	23	3	26	22	15	27	11	13	29	0	11	29	13	9	28	5	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	30	19	52	29	19	4	30	8	2	31	21	0	...	...	...	31	2	7

THE Solar or Planetary System consists of the Sun, with eight planets circulating around him at varying distances, in oval figures not greatly differing from the circular form. Six of these planets have other secondary and smaller bodies circulating round their primary, forming separate systems, and all receiving their light and heat from the Sun.

The periodic comets, which return to perihelion at regular intervals and have the Sun in one focus of their elongated ellipses, are also members of the Solar System, but shine chiefly by their own light.

THE SUN.

The surface of the Sun presents a mottled appearance, with here and there in definite positions certain black spots, the nature of which is not yet certainly known. They vary in numbers, reaching a maximum about every 11 years. They are found in the region about the Sun's equator. As the Sun rotates on its axis in 25 days 8 hours, the spots appear to pass across the disc in 13½ days, moving from east to west, disappearing at the western edge, and, supposing the spot to last long enough, reappearing again at the eastern limb in 13 or 14 days. They are of irregular shape, vary greatly in size, and consist of two distinct parts, a nucleus quite black and a penumbra less dark, the nucleus being at a lower level than the penumbra, and both lower than the bright surface.

When the intense light of the Sun is shut off by the interposition of the dark body of the Moon, as in a total solar eclipse, certain red prominences are seen projecting from the Sun's limb, consisting of masses of glowing hydrogen gas which arise from the chromosphere, sometimes to a height of nine or ten times the diameter of the Earth. In the lower strata of the Sun's envelope are found the vapours of many metals, known by their characteristic lines shown in the spectroscope. Another appendage to the Sun, extending to an immense distance, is called the corona, and can at present only be seen during total eclipses of the Sun. The lower portion consists of a pale green light containing hydrogen, the upper a beautiful mass of silvery white light, in form of feather-like plumes with dark spaces between. These plumes have sometimes been traced to twice the Sun's diameter. The corona does not always appear of a constant form, but has been observed to vary in shape and extension according as the eclipse occurs at the period of maximum or minimum of Sun-spots.

The distance from the Sun to the Earth is about 93,000,000 miles. In comparing distances expressed in such high numbers it is not very easy to get a clear idea of their relation to each other. It will answer the purpose better to take this distance as the unit and express all others in terms of it.

Mercury is the nearest planet to the Sun, and is the smallest in the system. Its mean distance in terms of the unit being 0.387, the next is Venus at mean distance 0.723, then comes the Earth at the unit distance.

If we could observe the planetary system from the Sun the movements of the planets would appear extremely simple, but as we must observe them from the Earth—itsself a planet and, therefore, a moving observatory—the motions appear most complex, sometimes direct and sometimes retrograde; though they are all moving in one direction round the Sun.

As seen from the Earth, all the heavenly bodies appear to rise in the east and set in the west, but we know that this appearance is

caused by the Earth turning on its axis from west to east, which makes the Sun, Moon, and stars apparently move in the opposite direction.

Mercury and Venus, moving in orbits lying between the Sun and Earth, will never be seen very far from the Sun, being sometimes to the east of it as evening stars, and then west as morning stars. Their apparent excursions are technically known as *Elongations*, east or west, the times and distances of which are given on the third page of each month. Owing to the considerable ellipticity of the orbit of Mercury, the amount of the greatest elongation will be found to vary considerably—it may be as little as 16°, and as great as 29°. His period of revolution round the Sun—in other words, his year—consists of 88 solar days, and he turns on his axis in the same time: he therefore always presents the same face to the Sun, like the Moon with respect to the Earth, and also, like the Moon, exhibits similar phases to the Earth, like the Moon in her first quarter if the elongation be in the east, and like her last quarter if in the west, passing from new to full while moving from inferior to superior conjunction, and from full to new again while passing from superior to inferior conjunction.

A planet is said to be in conjunction with another body when it has the same longitude and is seen in the same direction in the heavens. It is obvious that in the case of the inferior planets, Mercury and Venus, the conjunction will be of two kinds—the one when the planet is between the Earth and the Sun, called inferior conjunction, and the other when in the opposite part of its orbit, with the Sun between the planet and the Earth, called superior conjunction.

The nearness of Mercury to the Sun makes him a difficult object to pick up except under favourable circumstances, such as when he sets an hour and a half after the Sun, and rises an hour and a half before the Sun. He may on these occasions be identified by his strongly sparkling light and his movement with regard to the stars.

Venus, nearly twice as far from the Sun as Mercury, is almost exactly the same size as the Earth, and presents phenomena similar to those of Mercury, only that, being farther from the Sun and nearer to the Earth than Mercury, her angles of elongation exceed those of Mercury, extending to 47°. Her year consists of 225 days. The disc of Venus is not telescopically interesting, as owing to her dense cloud-laden atmosphere but very few markings are visible, rendering the determination of her axial rotation uncertain. By many astronomers her day is supposed to be very nearly equal to that of the Earth. At the time of her greatest brilliancy Venus appears as a beautiful crescent, like the Moon when about 3½ days old.

THE MOON.

Our own planet has one Moon, the mean distance of which from the Earth is about 239,000 miles—near enough for us to get a more complete knowledge of its surface conditions than

we can of any other member of the solar system. When viewed through a telescope, charts of very great accuracy can be made of her surface, having no appreciable atmosphere to obscure the more delicate markings. With a powerful telescope the Moon may be brought apparently within about 500 miles, so that any changes which occur over large tracts of country could be easily distinguished: cities perhaps from cultivated fields. The Moon's surface shows signs of tremendous volcanic action; craters are found all over the surface, varying greatly in size and crowded closely together. The most conspicuous of these craters is Tycho, with a breadth of 50 miles and 20,000 feet deep, having a central cone about 5,000 feet high. It will be noticed that we only see one side of the Moon, and from this fact we infer that she must turn on her axis in the same time that she turns round the Earth. There being no sign of water or vapour on her disc, and consequently no atmosphere, the surface must be exposed to the most violent changes of temperature: heated in the lunar day of half a month to a very high temperature indeed, and in the other half subjected to cold equal to that of interstellar space. Her diameter is 2,160 miles, or a trifle more; and her rate of motion through the firmament $13^{\circ} 10' 35''$ per day and $32' 56''$ per hour. Thus she travels over a space slightly exceeding her own diameter in one hour. The actual time she takes to move around the Earth is $27^d. 7^h. 43^m. 11^s. 46^{\text{th}}$, but the time from one New Moon to another is $29^d. 12^h. 44^m. 3^s$. When seen through a telescope the surface of the Moon presents many objects of great beauty and interest. Quite a small instrument will show the chief "seas," plains, mountain ranges, ring-plains, and crater-pits. We see, as it were, a cold dead world apparently devoid of water or atmosphere. Deep down in the clefts and valleys it is possible that some small amount of moisture may exist, and with it a very low form of vegetation, but it is certain that the water has long since left the regions popularly known as seas. Owing to the absence of moisture all details on the lunar surface stand out with startling distinctness, and the shadows of the mountain peaks are sharp and clear.

Plato is, perhaps, the best known ring-plain, and is easily identified by amateurs. It lies at the extreme lower (N.) edge of the dark greyish sea called the Mare Imbrium. *Plato* is 60 miles in diameter, the walls average 3,800 feet, and the highest peak nearly 7,300 feet.

Tycho is the lunar volcano from which radiate the wonderful systems of bright streaks about whose origin and meaning we know so little. These rays, as they are often called, can be best seen at Full Moon, when they cross almost the entire visible hemisphere of our satellite.

The plane in which the Moon moves is inclined about 5° to the Ecliptic and cuts it in two opposite points, called her nodes. These points are subject to a motion round the Ecliptic, making the complete circuit in about 19 years; so that after every 19 years the eclipses recur in the same order. Owing to this tilt the Moon will have passed over a zone in the heavens of 10° in the course of 19 years, eclipsing, or occulting, as it is called, all the stars and planets which lie along a line joining the Earth, Moon, and star or planet. When the Moon passes between the Earth and Sun and the three bodies lie on a line joining their centres, there will be an eclipse of

the Sun, which may be either total or annular—total if the Moon happens to be near perigee, and annular if near to apogee; the Moon in this latter case being farther from the Earth, looks smaller than the Sun and leaves at the middle of the eclipse a ring of light from the Sun round the dark circular disc of the Moon. When the centres of the Sun and Moon are not coincident, but differing by something less than the Moon's semi-diameter, the eclipse will be partial. Solar eclipses are only total at certain places on the globe, and will be partial in localities off the line of totality, owing to the change in the observer's position placing the Moon out of the direct line between him and the Sun. Total eclipses of the Sun are very rare in this country; there will be none till the year 1927.

When the Earth passes between the Sun and Moon, the Earth's shadow sweeps across the Moon, causing a lunar eclipse, which may be either total or partial as in the case of Solar Eclipses, but with this difference—that the eclipse will be visible alike to all observers where the Moon is above the horizon at the time. The obscuration of the Moon's disc is hardly ever complete, but owing to the Sun's light being scattered by the clouds in the Earth's atmosphere, the Moon appears usually as a dark copper-coloured disc. From what has been said above, it will be seen that solar eclipses can take place only at New Moon, and lunar eclipses only at Full Moon.

When the Moon is full in that part of the Ecliptic called the vernal equinox, her motion towards the north is most rapid, and in north latitudes nearly parallel to the horizon; then her tendency to rise later each night is compensated by the northward part of her motion, and she will in that case rise about the same time, nearly full, for two or three successive nights at the time of sunset, and thus give light to get in the harvest. Hence the full Moon which happens nearest to September 22 is called the Harvest Moon. In the United Kingdom, however, the harvest is usually gathered in some three or four weeks before this time.

Beyond the advantage we get from her light, the Moon is most important to us as a tide-producing body.

It is not possible within the limits assigned to this article to enter minutely into all the causes which produce the complex phenomena of the tides, though the most prominent factors may be explained without having recourse to the higher mathematics necessary to a full comprehension of this difficult subject.

The Newtonian law of gravitation teaches us "that every particle of matter in the universe attracts every other particle, with a force varying inversely as the square of their mutual distances, and directly as the mass of the attracting particle."

Suppose the Earth to be a sphere covered by a sea of uniform depth, and the Earth and Moon relatively at rest, then the layer of water immediately under the Moon will be attracted more per unit of mass than the Earth, and heaped up towards the Moon; the layer of water on the opposite side of the Earth will be attracted less than the solid Earth per unit of mass: being further off, the water here will be heaped up away from the Earth and Moon. At these opposite places there will be high water, though in this latter case not quite so high as in the former. The sea will thus have very nearly the form of a prolate spheroid,

with the major axis passing through the Earth and Moon. At places situated on a circle 90° from the major axis there will be low water.

As the Moon revolves around the Earth, and the Earth rotates on its axis, this figure never has time to perfect itself, and an imperfect form of it travels round the Earth in a lunar day, which is longer than a civil day by about 50 minutes. So that high water occurs, generally speaking, about that time later at the same place each day.

Besides the Moon, the Sun exerts a considerable disturbing force, producing tides exactly similar to those produced by the Moon, but smaller in effect, for although the mass of the Sun is immensely greater than that of the Moon, yet his distance from the Earth is such that the ratio of his tide-producing force to that of the Moon is as 1 to $2\frac{1}{4}$. The observed tide, therefore, is the effect of the superimposed lunar and solar tides. Calculation shows that the difference between the major and minor axes of the spheroid due to the Moon alone amounts to 58 in., and according to the ratio above would make the same difference due to the Sun alone about $25\frac{1}{4}$ in.

The following heights of tides on the Thames, with the distance of their respective stations from the mouth of the river, are from *Phil. Trans.* cxxiii. 204:—

	Height.	Distance.
	ft. in.	m.
London Docks.....	18 10	60
Putney	10 2	67½
Kew	7 1	73
Richmond	3 10	76
Readington	1 4½	79

The lunar tides, according to the results of recent investigation, are by friction slowly interfering with the Earth's rotation, and therefore lengthening our day. This must go on through countless centuries till the Earth's time of rotation is equal to a lunation, when the lunar tides will no longer exist, and our seas be disturbed only by the weak action of the solar tides.

THE EARTH.

The Earth in its orbital motion round the Sun has the effect of making the latter body apparently describe a complete revolution among the stars in the course of a year, half of its path being above the Earth's equator, as in summer, and half below, as in winter. The Sun does not, of course, move, but the Earth moves in a direction opposite to the apparent motion of the Sun, in a plane, called the Ecliptic, passing through the Sun's centre. The Earth's equator is inclined $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ with respect to the Ecliptic, and this tilt is which causes our seasons. The Earth's equator, therefore, in consequence of this tilt, cuts the Ecliptic in two opposite points, the vernal and autumnal equinoxes; and when the Sun is at either of these points the days and nights all over the globe are of equal duration. The Earth travels over one half of the Ecliptic in summer, and the other half in winter. It will be noticed in comparing the times of the beginning of the seasons, that in the summer half, from spring to autumn, the Earth is delayed in traversing this part some eight days longer than the winter half, from autumn to spring. This is caused by the eccentricity of the orbit and the law of areas—a law which requires that the imaginary line joining the Earth and Sun

shall sweep over equal areas in equal times. The Earth when farthest from the Sun, as at the summer solstice, must move more slowly than at the winter solstice, when the radius vector, as this imaginary line is called, is shorter. In relation to the Sun the Earth is a very small body, the diameter of the Sun being 866,400 miles, that of the Earth only 7,918 miles. The Earth revolves around the Sun, in the Ecliptic, with an average velocity of 18 miles a second, and rotates on its axis once in 23 hours 56 minutes. Mercury and Venus, being nearer to the Sun, have a velocity of 29 and 21 miles a second respectively.

The Ecliptic is the fundamental plane to which the planets' places are generally referred, the planes of their orbits being inclined more or less to this fundamental plane; the longitude is measured along the Ecliptic from the vernal equinox, the latitude to the north or south of the Ecliptic. Astronomers also refer their observations to another system of co-ordinates. Taking the Earth's equator as the fundamental plane, they measure Right Ascension from the same point of intersection along the equator, and Declination north or south of it. These latter being derived from observation, the corresponding celestial longitude and latitude can be deduced from them by calculation.

The inclination of the planetary orbits to the Ecliptic is not large, the greatest being that of Mercury, 7° ; Venus, $3\frac{1}{2}^\circ$; Saturn, $2\frac{1}{2}^\circ$; Mars, Jupiter, and Neptune, rather more than 1° ; and Uranus, $\frac{1}{2}^\circ$. The point of intersection of the equator with the Ecliptic is not stationary, but has an annual motion of $50''$, thus causing the Right Ascensions and longitudes of the stars to increase annually by this amount, called the precession of the equinoxes. The Ecliptic is divided into twelve divisions of 30° , called the signs of the Zodiac, and named after the constellations. This sometimes causes a little confusion, because, at the present time, the precession has carried this point from the constellation of Aries into Pisces. In the time of Hipparchus, B.C. 125, it was situated in Aries, and astronomers still speak of the first point of Aries, by which they mean the first sign of the Zodiac, and not the constellation of Aries. This precessional movement will carry the equinoctial points completely round the Ecliptic in 26,000 years, called the Annus Maximus. The inclination of the planetary orbits to the Ecliptic being but small, it will occasionally happen that the inferior planets, Mercury and Venus, when near their nodes, and passing between the Earth and Sun, will be seen projected as black spots on his disc. These transits, as they are called, take place more frequently in the case of Mercury than Venus. The transits of Venus are useful in determining the parallax of the Sun—that is, his distance from the Earth. Mercury might be used for the same purpose, but the conditions are far less favourable. Such transits may be considered as particular cases of eclipses, but from the smallness of the planetary discs, as compared with that of the Sun, no sensible obscuration of the latter is produced.

MARS.

The next planet is Mars, moving in an ellipse with a mean distance from the Sun of 1·524, and having a diameter rather more than half that of the Earth. His year consists of 687 days, and period of rotation, or day, equals

24h. 37m. Mars, like Mercury and Venus, exhibits phases, but in a much less degree than the inferior planets. He is never seen in crescent phase, and only gibbous to the extent of one eighth of his disc; the maximum occurring when the planet is in quadrature. The other superior planets are too far away to show any appreciable phase.

Unlike Mercury and Venus, Mars exhibits many well-defined markings, which enable his rotation period to be well ascertained, besides white spots at the poles of rotation. These are supposed to consist of snow—a reasonable supposition if, as is probably the case, Mars has a considerable atmosphere. When it is summer to the Martians in the northern hemisphere, the white spot about that pole dwindles considerably in extent, if it does not disappear entirely. The continents and seas, as the markings are called, have been charted and their positions accurately laid down. Many excellent photographs of Mars have also been obtained showing the white polar spots and other markings very plainly.

In 1877 Professor Asaph Hall discovered that Mars was attended by two very small satellites, both too faint to be seen except in the most powerful telescopes. The outermost, Deimos, revolves in 30 hours 18 minutes; and Phobos, the larger and nearer the planet, takes only 7 hours 30 minutes, or less than one-third the time of the rotation of its primary. In consequence of the rapid motion of the inner satellite a very interesting appearance would be presented to an inhabitant on Mars; it would be seen to rise in the west and set in the east twice in the course of one night, while the outer satellite would revolve in the opposite direction—from east to west. Mars is an interesting object for telescopic study, as his actual surface may be seen. Dark and light patches, long dark streaks—often called “canals”—and white polar caps are amongst the most prominent and easily distinguished features on his disc.

ASTEROIDS.

Between Mars and the next conspicuous planet, Jupiter, there are a number of small planets, or asteroids, amounting at the present time to about 700. Of this number Vesta, Juno, Ceres, and Pallas are the larger; the largest, Vesta, when in opposition, being just visible to the naked eye. Her diameter is 239 miles. Her light-reflecting capacity is very great, being the most brilliant of all the asteroids.

The periodic times of their revolutions vary considerably, amounting on an average to about 1,600 days, or $4\frac{1}{2}$ years. Some of the orbits are very oval and the inclination of their planes varies considerably; in the case of Pallas it amounts to 35° , that of Juno being only 13° . Many of these asteroids are less than 10 miles in diameter, and they are probably nothing more than great masses of rock flying round the Sun. One of the more recently discovered of these small bodies is named Eros, which at some oppositions approaches nearer to the Earth than Mars does at any time, thus affording the best opportunity for the determination of the solar parallax.

The distances of the planets from the Sun are observed to be connected by a curious progression known as *Bode's Law*, that holds good approximately for all of them except Neptune, which it would make too far from the Sun. According to this law there ought to be another planet in the space between Mars and Jupiter. Although

this law is quite empirical, and only roughly true, it led astronomers to explore the region between Mars and Jupiter, which resulted in the discovery of Vesta, Ceres, Juno, and Pallas, and subsequently of the vast number at present known.

It has been suggested that these bodies, very small as contrasted with the other members of the solar system, may be the result of the destruction of a large planet originally circulating between Mars and Jupiter, which had become shattered by some catastrophe scattering its fragments in all directions. One of the difficulties in accepting this explanation is that if all of the fragments of the exploded planet started from the same place their orbits should have a point of intersection with the Ecliptic common to them all, which is not now the case.

JUPITER.

The next planet, Jupiter, distant from the Sun 5.20 times that of the Earth, is the largest planet in the system, having a diameter eleven times that of the Earth. His year is equivalent to twelve of our years, and his day 9h. 56m. long. Though so much larger than the Earth, his density is but $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the latter. His orbit is only inclined $1^\circ 20'$ to the Ecliptic. On viewing Jupiter through a telescope the first thing that strikes the observer is that his disc is not circular, but oval, the polar diameter being 84,574 miles and the equatorial 90,190 miles.

This form, of an oblate spheroid, is due to his rapid axial rotation, which causes a flattening at the poles and bulging outwards at the equator. The same effect is produced on all the planets in more or less degree. Jupiter has four principal satellites about the same size as our moon. They were the first celestial objects discovered with the telescope, by Galileo, its inventor, in the year 1610. Their orbits are but slightly inclined to that of Jupiter, and in consequence eclipses of the three inner moons occur every lunation, the shadow of the planet being large as compared with their distances. As seen from the Earth, before opposition, the eclipses will take place when the satellites are west of Jupiter, and after opposition on the east of the planet. The motions of the satellites are eastwards. Besides the eclipses of the satellites they are seen at times to transit the disc of the planet, with their shadows, and are sometimes occulted, behind his disc. These four principal moons can be observed with a good field-glass.

The disc of the planet when viewed through a good telescope presents a very interesting appearance; the bright belts, variously coloured and shaded, are full of detail. They are supposed to be clouds formed by winds analogous to our trade winds, and lie parallel to his equator. There is one remarkable feature—a large oval spot—which has been visible for many years situated partly within a hollow on the southern equatorial belt of Jupiter. Its rotation period has varied in different years, increasing from 9h. 55m. 33s. in 1879 to 9h. 55m. 42s. in 1901, when irregularities of striking character set in after developed, and these were probably due to the disturbing action of a large dusky spot in nearly the same latitude. Since the year 1901 the red spot and hollow in the belt have exhibited a surprising increase of velocity, the rotation period having decreased to about 9h. 55m. 30s. In three years the spot has lost nearly 100° longitude, being in 263° (June, 1913), while it v

1° at midsummer, 1910. This corresponds to westerly displacement of nearly 70,000 miles. A small telescope will show the hollow in the belt, though the red spot itself is extremely faint and not to be so readily detected. It will be near the central meridian of Jupiter at following times, though it is impossible to make really accurate predictions owing to the irregular motion of the marking:—

APPROXIMATE TIMES OF TRANSIT OF GREAT RED SPOT ON JUPITER, 1914.

H. M.				H. M.			
July	29	11	39 p.m.	Aug.	23	7	9 p.m.
"	1	9	9 "	"	25	8	47 "
"	3	10	47 "	"	27	10	25 "
"	5	12	25 "	Sept.	1	9	32 "
"	6	8	15 "	"	8	10	18 "
"	8	9	52 "	"	11	7	46 "
"	10	11	30 "	"	13	9	23 "
"	13	8	58 "	"	15	11	2 "
"	15	10	35 "	"	17	10	56 "
"	18	8	4 "	"	30	8	24 "
"	20	9	41 "	Oct.	9	10	49 "
"	22	11	18 "	"	21	10	42 "

TRANSITS OF THE THIRD AND FOURTH SATELLITES OF JUPITER (GANYMEDE AND CALLISTO).

These phenomena are very interesting, and visible in small telescopes, the satellites resolving themselves into dark spots when crossing the disc of Jupiter. The shadows are visible at about the same times, but precede the satellites before opposition and follow them afterwards. The list comprises those transits either partly or wholly visible at Greenwich:—

Date.	Satellite.	Time.		h. m.	
May 3	III.	12	35	to	16 12
June 5	IV.	9	23	to	14 15
" 15	III.	11	47	to	15 25
" 22	III.	15	23	to	19 1
July 28	III.	8	25	to	12 4
Aug. 4	III.	11	42	to	15 21
" 11	III.	14	57	to	18 36
" 27	IV.	12	2	to	16 57
Sept. 9	III.	4	13	to	7 52
" 13	IV.	2	44	to	7 37
" 16	III.	7	40	to	11 19
" 23	III.	11	12	to	14 50
Oct. 16	IV.	10	47	to	15 39
" 22	III.	2	2	to	5 40
" 29	III.	5	57	to	9 35
Nov. 2	IV.	4	21	to	9 12
" 5	III.	9	57	to	13 35
Dec. 4	III.	2	34	to	6 12
" 11	III.	6	52	to	10 30

SATURN.

The next planet we come to is Saturn, distant from the Sun $9\frac{1}{2}$ times that of the Earth, having a diameter of 76,470 miles, or nearly nine times that of the Earth; his day consists of 10 hours 46 minutes, and his year $29\frac{1}{2}$ of our years. His rings consist of three bright ones and one interior dusky ring, through which the body of the planet can be seen. Some recent observations seem to show that another dusky ring, outside the bright ones, also exists. The rings appear to consist of three flat annular discs of extreme thinness, inclined at 28° to the Ecliptic, and extending to a distance a little greater than the radius of the planet. It has been shown that these rings cannot be a coherent mass, or in one piece, whether solid or liquid, as in that case it

would be difficult to account for their stability. On the contrary, they probably consist of an immense number of minute bodies revolving like satellites round the body of the planet. Of the three bright rings the middle one is the brightest. When the Earth is in the plane of the rings they would be seen edgewise, but owing to their thinness they would be invisible to us except in the field of a good telescope. Also when the Sun and Earth are on opposite sides of this plane the rings will be invisible. At the present time the rings are opening out. On p. 83 will be found a table showing the dimensions of Saturn's outer ring as seen from the Earth. Belts like those on Jupiter may be seen on Saturn, but not of so pronounced a character. His figure also shows a bulging out of his equator, the ratio of the polar to the equatorial diameter being as 14 to 15.

Saturn has ten satellites, situated outside the rings, some of which are visible in low-power telescopes. Titan, the largest, is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the size of our moon, whilst Iapetus is about the same size as our satellite. Phoebe moves in a retrograde direction—that is, like the hands of a watch—and therefore contrary to the other satellites of this planet. The seven nearest to the planet move in planes nearly coincident with that of the rings, but the eighth, Iapetus, is inclined to it at an angle of 10° . Saturn moves in his orbit at the rate of only six miles a second.

URANUS.

The next planet we come to is Uranus, rather more than nineteen times as far from the Sun as is the Earth, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ times its diameter. His orbit is approximately circular, and nearly coincident with the Ecliptic. His year is equivalent to 84 of our years, and he has a velocity in his orbit of only $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles in a second.

Uranus has four satellites, which differ from those of the other planets in that they revolve round the primary in orbits nearly perpendicular to the Ecliptic, and in a retrograde direction (westerly), contrary to that of other planets. The satellites of Uranus are visible only in the large telescopes found in the chief observatories of the world. By recent spectroscopic observations on the first and second limbs of the planet Professor Lowell has, from measurement of the displacement of the lines in the spectra, deduced a value of 10h. 45m. for the period of rotation.

NEPTUNE.

The last planet of our system, Neptune, is distant from the Sun thirty times that of the Earth, with a diameter $5\frac{1}{2}$ times greater—slightly larger than Uranus. Neptune has one satellite, moving, like those of Uranus, in a retrograde direction, in an orbit inclined 35° to the Ecliptic. His year is equivalent to 165 of our years, and velocity in orbit a little more than three miles a second.

Not much is known as to the physical appearance of these two planets, owing to the apparent smallness of disc, in consequence of their great distance from the Earth. For the same reason their periods of rotation are not certainly known. No belts or spots have been glimpsed on Neptune's disc, but probably he and Uranus resemble Jupiter in this respect. Bode's Law would make the distance of Neptune greater considerably than is found to be the case, leading to the suspicion that there may be another planet still more remote.

Of the conditions to which the planets are exposed, owing to their distance from the Sun and the possible effect any atmospheres they may have would produce on their temperature, we know but little. To Mercury the Sun would appear seven times larger in area than to the Earth, while to Neptune only $\frac{1}{100}$. The temperature on Mercury, we should imagine, would be extremely high, and that on Neptune nearly equal to the temperature of interstellar space—nearly 600° Fahrenheit below the freezing point of water. The internal heat of a planet may be so much greater than that of the earth, and its atmosphere so dense as to prevent in a great measure the radiation of the internal heat into space, that the temperatures of both interior and exterior planets may not be so widely different as would be the case if they depended solely on the Sun's distance. It is probable that Jupiter is still very hot, and, like Saturn, has an extensive atmosphere. Generally, as we go outward from the Sun, the planets decrease in density. Taking the density of the Earth as unity, that of the Sun is $\frac{1}{4}$, Mercury $\frac{1}{12}$, Venus $\frac{1}{84}$, Mars $\frac{1}{72}$, Jupiter $\frac{1}{24}$, Saturn, $\frac{1}{11}$, Uranus $\frac{1}{20}$, and Neptune $\frac{1}{15}$.

COMETS.

In addition to the planets, there are other interesting objects belonging to the solar system, called comets. Some of these revolve in elliptical orbits, and their periodic times range from $3\frac{1}{2}$ years to more than 100,000 years. Others move in parabolic courses and do not repeat their visits to the Sun.

Comets revolving around the Sun in comparatively limited periods are not numerous, but our knowledge of them is constantly becoming comprehensive and accurate. The "giant planet" has an abundant family of comets more or less under his sway, the outer part of their orbits lying near his path and in a position to be considerably influenced by his strong attractive power. These small periodical comets revolve around the Sun in periods from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 years, and deserve special notice, as their orbits are well known and predictions of their reappearances can be accurately made.

The majority of these short-period comets extend their flights to a little distance outside the orbit of Jupiter, and approach the Sun to about the average distance of Mars. It appears that though new comets of short period are being introduced by means of planetary perturbations (Jupiter being mainly responsible), there are others which meet with disturbances sufficiently powerful to endanger, and sometimes terminate, their visible existence. Biela's double comet has not returned during the last 60 years, and its material seems to have been distributed into a stream of November shooting stars. Brorsen's comet is another missing member of the Jovian family of comets, and may have been dispersed in the same manner as Biela's. The materials of which these presumably lost bodies were composed no doubt still exist and pursue their orbital revolutions in regular periods, but it is doubtful whether they will ever be viewed again under the same aspect as formerly. During the years from 1880 to 1896 no less than 16 new comets of short period were discovered. The following are the approximate dates when members of the Jovian group may be expected to reach perihelion:—

	Expected Return.	Period in Years.	Name of Comet and Year of Discovery.
1914.	June.....	5'68 ...	Tempel-Swift... 1869
	July.....	7'59 ...	Metcalf..... 1906
	August.....	6'87 ...	Giacobini..... 1900
	November.	3'30 ...	Encke..... 1786
1915.	March.....	5'25 ...	Tempel..... 1873
	July.....	5'80 ...	Pons-Winnecke 1819
	July.....	8'53 ...	Swift..... 1889
1916.	March.....	7'19 ...	Swift..... 1895
	May.....	7'42 ...	Denning..... 1894
	May.....	6'53 ...	Perrine..... 1896
	June.....	6'48 ...	Daniel..... 1909
	June.....	8'68 ...	Denning..... 1881
	July.....	6'42 ...	Spitaler..... 1890
	October ..	6'64 ...	Giacobini..... 1866
1917.	January ..	5'308...	Barnard..... 1884
	March.....	6'686...	D'Arrest..... 1851
	June.....	5'456...	Brorsen..... 1846
	November.	7'100...	Brooks..... 1889

These periodical comets move in elliptic orbits not much inclined to the Ecliptic. The great majority of them travel in *direct* courses, and in these respects present an analogy to the planets, but of those that move in very long ellipses, or parabolas, about two-thirds have a retrograde (westerly) motion.

The tails seem to be formed by jets thrown out towards the Sun, which appear to curve back and so form the tail. In the life of a comet the tail sometimes appears to undergo very rapid and curious changes. On examination of the light of comets with the spectroscope, it appears to consist of carbon in various forms, and cyanogen has also been detected. These materials exhibit themselves as bright bands. Generally a continuous spectrum is shown as a background to the bright lines, from which we infer that a part of the comet's light is due to reflected sunlight. Comets' tails are generally directed away from the Sun, as if acted upon by some repulsive action—perhaps light.

METEORS.

Another class of objects which belong to the solar system are the meteoric streams, giving rise to occasional showers of meteors, falling stars, or fire-balls, as they are differently called, but which represent one and the same class of objects, the distinction being only one of size. They are visible in varying number on every night of the year, and are sometimes so abundant as to form impressive showers. There were brilliant and plentiful displays of the November Meteors, called Leonids, in the years 1799, 1833, 1866, 1867, 1868, and less striking exhibitions of the same objects in 1901 and 1903. It is not to be expected, however, that this particular system of falling stars will again show itself prominently until the years 1933 to 1937. The meteors return numerously every 33½ years, but it appears that just before their last visit the planet Jupiter disturbed their orbit so much that the main collection of meteors was enabled to avoid encountering the Earth, and the observed showers were more scanty than usual. But some of the meteors are visible every year at the middle of November. This meteoric system appears to be identical with, and its material actually derived from, a periodical comet, which was discovered by Tempel in December, 1865. In the present year very few of these Leonid meteors are expected in our skies, but observers

should maintain an attentive watch for them at the important time. The maximum date is usually the morning of November 15 or 16, but it varies a little owing to leap year. Whenever any conspicuous meteors are seen, whether during a rich shower or on an ordinary night, their paths amongst the stars should be carefully and accurately recorded. The same advice applies to occasional fireballs, which often shine suddenly and startle spectators by lighting up the heavens very vividly for one or two seconds. Observers should always remember that mere descriptions of the brilliancy or general situation of these phenomena are practically useless for scientific purposes. What is required by those who critically discuss such observations relates specially to the exact path of the object in the heavens and to the duration of its visible flight. The following is a table of the radiant points of some of the more prominent meteoric streams visible during the year 1914:—

No.	Epoch.	Radiant Point. R.A. Dec.	Name of Shower.
1	January 2-4 ...	230° 53	Quadrantids.
2	January 11	220° 13	ζ Bootids.
3	January 25-29 ..	131° 32	ι Canerids.
4	Feb. 5-23	75° 41	α Aurigids.
5	February 20	263° 36	ρ Herculis.
6	Feb. 22-28	155° 14	σ Leonids.
7	March 1-4	166° 4	τ Leonids.
8	March 13-24	161° 58	β Ursids.
9	April 12-24	208° 10	α Virginids.
10	April 19-30	201° 9	ο Virginids.
11	April 20-22	271° 33	Lyrids.
12	May 1-6	338° 2	γ Aquarids.
13	May, June, July ..	253° 21	α Scorpiids.
14	May 18-26	246° 29	Coronids.
15	May 26-31	310° 80	α Cepheids.
16	June 10-28	335° 57	δ Cepheids.
17	June and Aug.	312° 61	δ Cepheids.
18	June-Sept.	303° 24	η Sagittids.
19	July 1-2	270° 30	ο Herculis.
20	July 6-Aug. 22 ..	284° 13	λ Aquilids.
21	July 8-13	316° 31	ε Cygnids.
22	July 6-Aug. 16 ..	315° 48	α Cygnids.
23	July 15-28	304° 12	α Capricornids.
24	July-Aug.	280° 57	β Draconids.
25	July 15-27	24° 43	γ Andromedids.
26	July 4-Aug. 4	47° 43	α-β Persids.
27	July 22-27	335° 51	Lacertids.

No.	Epoch.	Radiant Point. R.A. Dec.	Name of Shower.
28	July 25-30	339° 11	δ Aquarids.
29	August 10-12 ...	45° 57	Persids.
30	August 5-16 ...	292° 53	κ Cygnids.
31	Aug.-Sept. 16 ..	353° 11	ψ Aquarids.
32	Aug. 12-Oct. 2 ..	74° 41	α Aurigids.
33	August 15-25 ...	291° 60	ο Draconids.
34	Aug. 21-Sept. 21	62° 37	ε Persids.
35	Aug. 20-Sept. 10	334° 72	β Cepheids.
36	Sept. 3-21	61° 49	μ Persids.
37	Sept. 15-30	14° 6	ε Piscids.
38	Sept. and Nov.	64° 22	ε Taurids.
39	October 3-4 ...	133° 79	Cameloparids.
40	October 8-16 ...	44° 58	η Persids.
41	October 11-24 ...	40° 20	ε Arietids.
42	October 17-24 ...	92° 15	Orionids.
43	October 23	100° 13	ε Geminids.
44	Nov. 2-3	55° 9	ε Taurids.
45	Nov. 13-15	150° 23	Leonids.
46	Nov. 13-28	155° 40	Leo Minorids.
47	Nov. 17 23	25° 43	Andromedids.
48	Nov. 23 Dec. 1 ..	193° 73	χ Draconids.
49	Nov. 30-Dec. 9 ..	162° 58	β Ursids.
50	Dec. 1-14	108° 33	Geminids.
51	Dec. 7-12	119° 29	α Geminids.
52	Dec. 21-25	166° 33	ξ Ursids.

The Persids (No. 29 in the foregoing list) display some singular characteristics, for they probably continue visible for more than a month, during which period their radiant point exhibits a diurnal motion of about 1° to the E.N.E. The places of this radiant on alternate days during about four weeks of the chief activity of the shower are as follows:—

DATES AND POSITIONS OF PERSEID RADIANT.

Date.	Radiant. R.A. Dec.	Date.	Radiant. R.A. Dec.
July 19	18° 9' 50.5	Aug. 4	36° 4' 55.5
" 21	20° 8' 51.1	" 6	38° 9' 56.0
" 23	22° 8' 51.8	" 8	41° 5' 56.5
" 25	24° 9' 52.5	" 10	44° 3' 56.9
" 27	27° 1' 53.2	" 12	47° 1' 57.3
" 29	29° 3' 53.8	" 14	50° 0' 57.7
" 31	31° 6' 54.4	" 16	52° 9' 58.0
Aug. 2	33° 9' 55.0	" 18	55° 9' 58.4

SOME ELEMENTS OF THE PLANETARY SYSTEM.

Name.	Distance from Earth in Millions of Miles.†	Period of Revolution round Sun.	Time of Axial Rotation.	Real Diameter in Miles.	Volume ± 1.	Density ± 1.
The Sun...	92.9	Days.	H. M.			
Jupiter ...	390.4	4.333	607 48	866,400	1,310,000	0.25
Saturn ...	793.2	10.759	9 56	84,570	1,309	0.24
Neptune...	2,668.8	60.127	10 38	76,470	849	0.11
Uranus ...	1,689.0	30.687	+	32,600	103	0.15
Earth		365	10 45	31,900	59	0.20
Venus.....	25.7	225	23 56	7,918	1	1.00
Mars	48.6	687	† 23 21 3/3	7,700	0.920	0.84
Mercury..	56.9	88	24 37 3/3	4,230	0.152	0.72
			2,112 0	3,030	0.056	1.12

† The period of rotation of Neptune and Venus has not been definitely ascertained.
 § The numbers in this column refer to the mean distances at Inferior Conjunctions for the Inferior Planets; at Opposition, for the Superior Planets.

The Stellar System.

FAR beyond the confines of the Solar System we come to the Stars, apparently scattered about without any particular plan. We note also that "one star differeth from another star in glory."

THE CONSTELLATIONS.

In early times the stars were grouped into constellations, named after a fanciful resemblance to some animal or mythological personage, the individual stars in the group being distinguished by the letters of the Greek alphabet, in order of brightness, so that α Orionis was meant for the brightest star in that constellation, β for the next brightest, and so on. As by the help of the telescope more stars were observed, it was not possible to continue this method. At the present time the numbers of the stars in the various catalogues are generally used to identify particular stars. In England some eight thousand stars are visible to the naked eye. The number visible in the whole heavens is about fourteen thousand. This includes stars down to the sixth order of magnitude—the faintest stars thus visible. For stars below the sixth magnitude a telescope would be required, and with every increase in their power the number of stars is enormously multiplied. Since the introduction of photography still more have become known, till the number becomes almost beyond counting.

An object, viewed in the field of a telescope, which is so faint as to be seen only with difficulty, cannot be held long under inspection in consequence of the fatigue of the optic nerve; but the photographic film feels no such fatigue, and exposures can be prolonged till an image is formed, for hours if need be. In this way a great number of objects have been indirectly observed which in all probability no human eyes will ever directly see. The most superficial observer of the stars must have noticed that they describe circles about the pole, and that at any place, a star whose distance from the pole is less than the complement of the latitude will be a circumpolar star, and never set to that place.

VARIABLE STARS.

Although the stars generally shine with uniform brightness, there are among them some remarkable exceptions to this general rule. The earliest known, and the most remarkable amongst this class of stars, is one situated in the constellation Cetus, and known by the name of α Ceti, or Mira Ceti. It has a period of nearly 331.6 days; that is to say, it goes through its cycle of variations in that length of time, continuing for about twelve or fourteen days at its maximum brightness, which has, at some of its maxima, reached to the second order of magnitude; it then goes on decreasing for some three months until it becomes invisible, in which condition it remains for five more months, when it again goes on increasing to the end of the period, when the maximum is again reached; but the order of magnitude is not always the same at successive maxima. The month of October is the best time for observing it. Quite recent observations seem to show that this star has now settled down to the 8th magnitude, after having exhausted its changes of magnitude. It will be found in R.A. 2h. 15m. 4s. and South Declination $3^{\circ} 23'$.

Another remarkable variable star is Algol, β Persei. This has a very short period—not quite three days—and has a range of magnitude from 2.2 to 3.7. On page 84 will be found a history of this star, and the times of minima throughout the year. In R.A. 3h. 27m. 34s., Declination $40^{\circ} 38' N$.

Υ Ophiuchi varies from the 6th to the 6½ magnitude, with a period of 20h. 8m. It may be observed in June, southward about midnight on the 9th. Will be found in R.A. 17h. 12m. 10s. and North Declination $1^{\circ} 19'$.

The variable star β Lyrae is remarkable in having a double period, viz., two maxima and two minima—the double period being very nearly equal to thirteen days; the difference between the maximum and minimum is only one degree of magnitude. There is another peculiarity in the changes of this star—that, although the two maxima are equal, the minima are unequal. It is situated in R.A. 18h. 46m. 54s. and North Declination $33^{\circ} 16'$. The best time for observing it is in the months of June and July. Bright lines are occasionally seen in the spectrum of this star.

The star δ Cephei is also subject to considerable variations in magnitude, passing from the third to the fifth with a period of 5½ days. In passing from the minimum to the maximum it occupies less time than that required for it to reach the minimum again—in the proportion of 38 hours to 91. It is to be found in R.A. 22h. 26m. 1s. and North Declination $57^{\circ} 57'$. August and September are the best months in which to observe it.

FIXED STARS.

Many of the so-called fixed stars are gradually changing their position in space and are said to have a proper motion, part of which is due to the motion of our star, the Sun, moving with all the planets, through space, towards a point in the constellation Hercules. There are also many cases among the stars of binary systems, where we find two stars close together, one of which describes an orbit round the other; these appear as one star to the naked eye, being too near together to be distinguished apart, some so close as to be hardly separated from the rays of the larger star. The orbital periods of many of these have been well determined. The distance from the Earth to the nearest star is so great that it can only be referred to in terms of the velocity of light, which in round numbers amounts to 186,000 miles per second; moving with this enormous velocity it would require four years and four months to reach the Earth, so that we see the star as it was that much earlier.

STAR CLUSTERS AND NEBULÆ.

Among the other apparently solitary stars we may notice groups of stars gathered close together, sometimes easily separable into individual stars, others that can only be separated in the most powerful telescopes, and some that appear as unresolvable patches of light: these last are called nebulae, and appear to consist, in some instances, of an incandescent gas, according to the evidence of the spectroscope. Of the more interesting of these mention will be found at the foot of the last page of each month in the Almanack.

COLOURED STARS.

It will be noticed that among the stars some differ from others in colour, and in the case of some of the binary stars the contrast in the colours is very marked. White stars are at a very high temperature; yellow stars at a lower temperature—our Sun belonging to this class; while in red stars the temperature is so low as to show a spectrum with broad absorption bands. Temporary stars, as they are called, sometimes burst suddenly into view, and after a time become visible as very faint stars, or disappear altogether. As our Sun is in the second class as regards temperature we may suppose that he has passed his meridian, and may perhaps, after many ages, become a dark and burnt-out sun.

The changes in some of the variable stars lead to the idea that there are dark bodies in the universe, and that their interposition between us and the bright star will account for the variability observed. As our Sun has his family of planets, we might imagine that the other suns are similarly provided, and may go on to speculate whether or no they are inhabited, and what sort of creatures they may be. There will be no harm in any amount of speculation, but we are never likely to be able to prove our speculations true.

CLOCK STARS.

Certain of the stars, whose places have been determined with the greatest accuracy, and technically known as Clock Stars, are used in determining the error of the Astronomical or Observatory Clock, which should show *oh. om. os.* when the great circle passing through the vernal equinox is on the meridian, and as the Right Ascension of a star or planet is the arc measured along the equator from this point it may be called the sidereal time of southing. The observed sidereal time of a star's southing by the clock, compared with the star's Right Ascension on pp. 82 and 83, will give the error of the clock on sidereal time.

The Mean Right Ascension for any other year may be found from this table by multiplying the annual precession by the number of years elapsed, and applying the result to the quantities given in the table. If the required date be earlier than 1913 the signs of the annual variations must be changed. In applying the precession to the declinations it must be borne in mind that N. Declination means +, and S. Declination —, and that the corrections must be applied algebraically.

Besides these Clock Stars, the Sun can also be used to ascertain the error of the clock—by observing its passage over the meridian, as in the case of the stars, or by showing equal altitudes on each side of the meridian. For all practical purposes this would probably be a sufficiently accurate method, but in observatories where calculations are made to determine the places of the Sun, Moon, and planets for comparison with their places deduced from the tables, clock errors obtained from the Sun would fail to give them with that accuracy which is possible from observation of the stars. Occasionally, during long spells of cloudy weather, when no star observations have been made, an observation of the Sun will be used for the service of the time ball at Greenwich, but only on such occasions, the stars being always used when available.

Not only is an observation of the Sun less easily taken, but the solar tables are to some extent affected with errors, which, though very small, would render the clock errors to that extent unsatisfactory.

MAGNETIC ELEMENTS.

The following table of mean magnetic elements is derived from the observations made at Greenwich in the respective years, and applies to Greenwich only.

Year.	Mean Magnetic Declination at Greenwich West.	Horizontal Magnetic Force in C. G. S. Units at Greenwich.	Mean Inclination or Dip of Needle at Greenwich.
1898	16 31'0	1837	67 12'0
1899	16 34'2	1842	67 10'2
1900	16 29'0	1844	67 8'5
1901	16 26'0	1848	67 6'1
1902	16 22'8	1850	67 3'4
1903	16 19'1	1850	67 0'9
1904	16 15'0	1852	66 57'2
1905	16 9'9	1852	66 55'9
1906	16 3'0	1852	66 55'17
1907	15 59'8	1853	66 56'0
1908	15 53'5	1854	66 56'3
1909	15 47'6	1853	66 53'57
1910	15 41'2	1853	66 52'37
1911	15 33'0	1853	66 52'1
1912	15 24'3	1853	66 51'8

The diurnal variation of the magnetic declination at Greenwich is about 12' in summer and 7' in winter. The needle occupies its mean position about 10h. a.m., and again about 6h. p.m., throughout the year. It reaches its most westerly position about 2h. p.m., and its most easterly position during the night or early morning, according to the season of the year. The inclination or dip also varies, from hour to hour, in a similar manner to the declination. The declination and dip are also subject to secular variations, the duration of which is not accurately known. Accidental perturbations, due to magnetic storms, affect the needles. These variations in the position of the magnets occur with great suddenness, deflecting the needle right and left with great rapidity, almost like ordinary telegraphic signalling, and are, generally speaking, coincident with the passage of great outbursts of Sun-spots across the Sun's central meridian.

SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

♈ Aries, the Ram; ♉ Taurus, the Bull; ♊ Gemini, the Twins; ♋ Cancer, the Crab; ♌ Leo, the Lion; ♍ Virgo, the Virgin; ♎ Libra, the Balance; ♏ Scorpio, the Scorpion; ♐ Sagittarius, the Archer; ♑ Capricornus, the Goat; ♒ Aquarius, the Water-Bearer; ♓ Pisces, the Fishes.

AN INCH OF RAIN.

THE statistics concerning rainfall are expressed in "inches," and are based upon observations recorded at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich. The expression "an inch of rain" refers to the marks upon a standard rain-gauge, the amount of rain equivalent to the distance between two such marks being represented by nearly 101 tons over an acre of land, as follows:—

An inch of rain on the surface of an imperial acre = 43,560 sq. feet = 3,630 cubic feet = 100,993 tons.

It was from observation of the sky and the varying appearance of the clouds, their colour and formation, that the ancient meteorologist formed prognostications as to the weather conditions likely to prevail at short periods in advance. He was able also to draw more or less certain inferences from the behaviour of birds and beasts—all, in some measure, sensitive to coming changes in the weather. As an instance, it may be observed that sea birds, as stormy weather comes on, fly inland in search of food; wild-fowl leave the marshy ground for higher localities; swallows and rooks fly low before and during bad weather; frogs are unusually noisy before rain; sheep huddle together near bushes and trees, and in hill countries come down to the plains at the approach of bad weather.

With the discovery of the *Barometer* in 1643, the first step towards a clearer knowledge of the great aerial ocean by which we are surrounded, and at the bottom of which we live, was made. By the movements of the barometric column we learn the weight, or pressure of the air, and can infer from these the condition of our aerial ocean, whether it be in a state of calm or storm.

The invention of the *Thermometer*, shortly afterwards, gave the means of determining its temperature. The *Hygrometer*,* for showing the amount of moisture it contained, and the *Anemometer*, for giving the direction and force of the wind, are also instruments of great importance to the meteorologist. The indications of these instruments, combined with the careful observation of atmospheric appearances, interpreted by the results of former observations, will enable the individual observer generally to predict the kind of weather that may be expected in his immediate locality for a day or sometimes longer in advance.

The principal rules in use for forecasting the weather may be briefly stated as follows:—

A rising barometer usually foretells less wind or rain, and a falling barometer more wind or rain, or both; a high barometer, fine weather, and a low one the contrary.

If the barometer has been about its ordinary height at the sea level, and is steady or rising, while the thermometer falls and the air becomes drier, north-westerly, northerly, or north-easterly wind, or less wind, may be expected; and, on the contrary, if a fall takes place with rising thermometer and increasing dampness, wind and rain may be looked for from the south-east, south, or south-west; a fall of the barometer, with low thermometer, foretells snow.

With the barometer below its ordinary height a rise foretells less wind, or change in the direction towards the north, or less wet; but when the barometer has been low, the first rising usually precedes strong wind or heavy squalls from the north-west, north, or north-east, and continued rising foretells improving weather.

If the barometer falls and warmth continues, the wind will probably *back*, and more southerly or south-westerly winds will follow.

In northern latitudes the heaviest northerly gales occur after the barometer first rises from a very low point. A rapid rise generally indicates unsettled weather; slow rise or steadiness, with little moisture in the atmosphere, fair weather. A rapid and considerable fall signifies stormy weather and rain. The barometer generally falls with a southerly and rises with a northerly wind; though sometimes the contrary happens, and then the southerly wind is dry and the weather fine, or the northerly wind wet and violent.

When the barometer sinks considerably, high wind and rain or snow will follow; wind from the northward, if the thermometer is low for the season; from the southward, if high.

When a gale sets in from the east or south-east, and wind *ceers* by the south, the barometer will continue falling till the wind becomes south-west, when, after a lull, the gale will be renewed.

The north-east wind tends to raise the barometer most, and the south-west to lower it most.

Instances of fine weather often happen with a low barometer, and are generally followed by a duration of wind or rain, or both.

Predictions founded solely on the indications of the barometer and thermometer may be made with more certainty if combined with careful observation of the appearance of the sky, and the atmospheric effects peculiar to the particular locality.

A rosy sky at sunset, whether clouded or clear, a grey sky in the morning, a low dawn (that is, when the first signs of the dawn appear on the horizon), all indicate fair weather. A red sky in the morning indicates bad weather, or much wind; and a high dawn (or when the first signs of the dawn are seen above a bank of clouds) presages wind.

From the clouds we may draw the following conclusions:—Soft-looking and delicate clouds foretell fine weather, with moderate breezes; hard-edged clouds, wind; rolled or ragged clouds, strong wind. A bright yellow sky at sunset also presages wind, and a pale yellow sky wet.

Dew and fog both indicate fine weather, while remarkable clearness of the atmosphere near the horizon (causing distant objects to appear very distinct and nearer than usual) is one of the most characteristic signs of coming wet.

Daily returns, forwarded by telegraph from stations in the country, are received at the Meteorological Office, and a comparison of these, one with another, enables the officers at headquarters to draw such conclusions as furnish the weather forecasts in the daily papers.

Meteorological Observatories.

Kew Observatory, Richmond.
Supt., C. Chree, Sc.D., F.R.S.

Esksdale Observatory, Langholm, N.B.
Supt., G. W. Walker, M.A.

Valencia Observatory, Co. Kerry.
Supt., J. E. Cullum.

Director of Experiments in Upper Air, W. H. Dines, F.R.S.

* A strip of sea-weed forms a very useful hygrometer for practical purposes, provided it be not kept in a room warmed artificially. In fine weather it will keep dry and have a somewhat dusty feeling, but with an increase of moisture in the air will become moist and sticky, indicating a probable change of weather in the shape of rain.

SCIENTIFIC CHRONOLOGY is not yet a hundred years old, and in so far as it deals with the age of the world in which we live, it may be said to have its origin in the researches of geologists and ethnologists in the nineteenth century. These researches led to the discovery of extinct mammals buried under a surface which was calculated by geologists to have required many thousands of years in formation. The geological measure of time is the period occupied in the stratification of rocks, with allowances for intervals between the periods. By this measure the conjectural age of the World varies from 40 to 100 million years.

Geological Chronology.—The periods of stratification of the Earth's crust are classified by geologists as shown in the following list, each period having sub-divisions :—

- I. Eozoic.
- II. PALÆOZOIC or PRIMARY.
 - i. Cambrian.
 - ii. Silurian.
 - iii. Devonian or Old Red Sandstone.
 - iv. Carboniferous.
 - v. Permian.
- III. MEZOZOIC or SECONDARY.
 - i. Triassic.
 - ii. Jurassic.
 - iii. Lower Cretaceous.
 - iv. Upper Cretaceous.
- IV. CAINOZOIC or TERTIARY.
 - i. Eocene.
 - ii. Oligocene.
 - iii. Miocene.
 - iv. Pliocene.
- V. QUATERNARY or POST-TERTIARY.
 - i. Pleistocene or Glacial.
 - ii. Recent or Post-Glacial.

No dates are assigned to these periods, as they are too indefinite and remote for comprehension. Traces of human life are found in V. i. and ii., which correspond with the Eolithic, Palæolithic, Neolithic, Bronze, and Iron Ages of our next paragraph.

Ethnological Periods.—The terms employed by ethnologists cover periods which reach to the more recent geological divisions of time and extend to the present day. They are periods, not of time, but of culture, and are of local application only. The terms in use are :—

1. Eolithic, or Dawn of the Stone Age.
2. Palæolithic, or Older Stone Age.
3. Neolithic, or Later Stone Age.
4. Bronze Age.
5. Early Iron Age.

Of these periods the last three can be dated for Europe as follows :—

Neolithic ends about 2000 B.C.
Bronze Age ends about 1000 to 500 B.C.
Early Iron Age from about 500 B.C.

Various systems of Chronology are dealt with in alphabetical sequence in the following list :—

Abyssinian.—The Ethiopians have a chronological system which starts from the first day of the reign of the Roman Emperor Diocletian and proceeds in cycles of 532 years, commencing at 1 again upon the completion of each cycle. Their first year began on 29th August, 284 A.D.

Armenian.—The Armenians marked their secession from the Greek Church by adopting it as their epoch. This corresponds to 9th July, 552 A.D.

Assyrian or Babylonian.—In the eighth century B.C. the Babylonians commenced a chronology

with the era of the founder of their Empire. Their epoch corresponds to 20th February, 747 B.C.

Biblical.—The Christians of Western Europe made many calculations concerning the date of the Creation of the World, based upon the genealogical tables in the Old Testament. In the seventeenth century James Ussher, Archbishop of Armagh, adopted the system, and *Ussher's Notation* was thenceforward printed in marginal notes to the English Bible. Ussher's Notation placed the Creation of the World in 4004 B.C.

Chinese.—In 1913 the Chinese Republic adopted the calendar of Western Europe.

Christian.—The Christian Era was first adopted in Italy in the sixth and was accepted by England in the eighth century. The years are distinguished by cardinal numbers before or after the Incarnation, the period being denoted by the letters B.C. (Before Christ) or, more rarely, A.C. (*Ante Christum*) and A.D. (*Anno Domini*). The correlative dates of the epoch are the 4th year of the 104th Olympiad, the 753rd year from the Foundation of Rome, and the 4714th year of the Julian Period. The Christian Era commenced originally on 25th March, but in England Christmas Day was adopted as the beginning of the year from the seventh to twelfth centuries, after which time the Annunciation (25th March) prevailed until January 1 was adopted at the reform of the calendar in 1752. The reform of 1752 (see also "Roman Chronology" below) omitted 11 days from the year in order to connect the civil and astronomical years, and thenceforward the *New Style* was adopted, the previous period being known as the *Old Style*. Through the omission of the extra day in 1800 and 1900 (which were not leap years) the difference between the Old and New Styles is now 13 days. The Eastern Church employs the Old Style, and a Greek and Russian calendar for 1914 will be found on p. 97.

Hindu.—In addition to the Muhammadan reckoning there are four eras used in India. The principal astronomical system was the *Kaliyuga Era*, which appears to have been adopted in the fourth century A.D. It began on 18 February, 3102 B.C. The chronological system of Northern India, known as the *Vikrama Samvat Era*, prevalent in Western India, began on 23 February, 57 B.C. The year 1914 A.D. is, therefore, the year 1971 of the Vikrama Era. In Southern India, the *Saka Era*, with its epoch of 3 March, A.D. 78, was probably founded by Kanishka (whose sway was widely extended), and is in general use. The year 1914 A.D. is 1836 of the Saka Era. In the Hills, the *Saptarshi Era* dates from the moment when the Saptarshi, or saints, were translated and became the stars of the Great Bear in 3076 B.C.

There are many obsolete eras in the history of the Indian Peninsula. The principal religious systems of chronology were those of the Buddhists and the Jains. The *Buddhists* reckoned from the death of Buddha in 543 B.C. (the actual date being 487 B.C.); and the epoch of the *Jains* was the death of Vardhamana, the founder of their faith, in 527 B.C.

Jewish.—In the fifteenth century the Jews adopted as their epoch the Creation of the World, which was placed in a year called in the Christian chronology 3760 B.C. Thus the year 1914 A.D. is *Anno Mundi* 5675 in the Jewish Calendar. A calendar for 5674-5675 will be found on p. 97.

Julian Period.—A period of 7980 Julian years, proposed by Joseph Scaliger in 1582 as a universal standard of comparison of chronology, consisting

of the product of the number of years in the solar and lunar cycles and the cycle of the indiction ($28 \times 19 \times 15$).”—*New English Dictionary*.

Macedonian.—The epoch was the occupation of Babylon by Seleucus Nicator in 311 B.C., and this system of chronology prevailed in all Greek countries until the Middle Ages, and was adopted by the Jews until the fifteenth century. It is extant among certain nomadic Arab tribes.

Muhammadan.—The Muhammadan Epoch is the Hejira, or Flight of Mahomet, from Mecca to Medina in 622 A.D. The first day of the first month of the Muhammadan Era corresponds to 16th July, 622 A.D. The year 1914 is therefore 1332–1333 of the Hejira, a calendar for which year will be found on p. 97.

Olympiads.—Greek chronology was reckoned in cycles of four years corresponding with the periodic Olympic Games held on the plain of Olympia, in Elis, once in four years; the intervening years being the first, second, &c., of the Olympiad, which received the name of the victor at the Games. The first recorded Olympiad is that of Choroebus, 776 B.C.

Persian.—The chronology of Persia, which is still followed by the Parsees of India, dates from the accession of Yazdegerd III. to the throne on 10th June, 632 A.D. The year 1914 is, therefore, 1283 of the Parsees.

Roman.—Roman historians adopted as an epoch the Foundation of Rome, which they signified by the abbreviation A.U.C., *Ab anno Urbis Condite* (From the year of the founded city). This epoch is believed to fall in the year 753 B.C. The Calendar as we know it was a Roman institution; it was revised and reformed in 46 B.C. by Julius Cæsar, and remained unchanged in Western Europe until the year 1752 A.D. The Julian year contained $365\frac{1}{4}$ days, so that of every four years three were *Common Years* of 365 days and the fourth a *Leap Year* of 366 days. But this system made the civil year longer than the astronomical year, the difference being 3 days in 400 years, so that in the year 1752 A.D. there was an error of 11 days. Under the reformed scheme 3 leap years are omitted in each 400 years, and the years 1800 and 1900 each consisted of 365 days only. The year 2000 will be a leap year, the next subsequent end-of-century leap year being 2400.

CHRONOLOGICAL TERMS EXPLAINED.

Golden Number, so called from its importance in calculating the date of Easter, is the number of any year in a lunar cycle of nineteen years. It contains (approximately) 235 lunations, in which period the Moon returns to the same apparent position with regard to the Sun, so that new and full Moons occur at the same dates in the corresponding year of each cycle.

Easter Day is the first Sunday after the *Paschal Full Moon* (i.e., the full moon which happens upon, or next after, March 21; if that full moon occurs on a Sunday, Easter Day is the Sunday after).

Epect.—The age of the Moon at the commencement of the year, thus indicating the difference between the solar and lunar cycles.

Solar Cycle.—A period of twenty-eight years, in any corresponding year of which the days of the week recur on the same days of the month.

Roman Indiction.—A period of fifteen years, instituted by the Emperor Constantine in A.D. 313 for fiscal purposes.

The Dominical Letter is one of the first seven

letters of the alphabet, A–G, which are used in succession to denote the Sundays (Lord's Day) in a particular year. If the first day of the year is a Sunday the letter is A; if the second, B; the third, C; and so on. Leap year requires two letters, the first for Jan. 1–Feb. 29, the second from March 1–Dec. 31.

ASTRONOMICAL TERMS EXPLAINED.

The time used throughout this Almanack, with the one exception of that of High Water at Dublin, is Greenwich Mean Time, or the time which should be shown by a well-regulated clock; the column headed "Sun before or after Clock" gives the difference between mean and apparent time, or the time as shown by the Sun.

N. North; S. South; E. East; W. West.

h. hours; m. minutes of time; s. seconds of time; ° deg. of arc, or thermometer; ' minutes of arc; " seconds of arc.

Conjunction.—A Planet is said to be in Conjunction with another body when it has the same longitude, and is seen in the same direction in the heavens. It is obvious that in the case of the inferior Planets this Conjunction will be of two kinds—the one when the Planet is between the Earth and the Sun, called *inferior* Conjunction; and the other when at the opposite point of its orbit, with the Sun between the Planet and the Earth, called *superior* Conjunction. The latter is the only kind of Conjunction that can happen to the *superior* Planets, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune; the *inferior* Planets, Mercury and Venus, being subject to both kinds.

Opposition.—A Planet is said to be in Opposition when it is distant from the Sun 180° of longitude, at which time it is most brilliant, souths about midnight, and is, generally, at its least distance from the Earth.

Elongation.—The inferior Planets, in their revolutions round the Sun, appear to an observer on the Earth to swing pendulum-like from side to side, being alternately east and west of the Sun; the greatest Elongation is the termination of one of the swings, either east or west; and at these times the Planet appears, when viewed through a telescope, like the Moon in her first quarter if the Elongation be in the east, and like her last quarter if west. Both Mercury and Venus exhibit these phases, passing from new to full while moving from inferior to superior Conjunction, and from full to new again while passing from superior to inferior Conjunction.

Occultation.—It often happens that the Moon in her orbital motion passes before, and hides from a spectator on the Earth, certain of the Fixed Stars, and occasionally one or other of the Planets; these occurrences are called *Occultations*. Among the "Celestial Phenomena," on the third page of each month, are given the dates at which certain of these Occultations take place, with reference to the pages where details of each occurrence may be found. The disappearance always takes place on the left-hand side of the Moon, and the reappearance on the right, but *vice versa* when viewed through an inverting or astronomical telescope. Stars to the sixth magnitude inclusive have been included in this summary.

Southing.—The *Time of Southing* is the time at which the heavenly bodies pass the Meridian, and is so called because they are then due south. The Meridian being a great circle passing through the Pole and Zenith of the place, the southing will also be the time when they attain their greatest altitude above the horizon.

JEWISH CALENDAR. (A.M. 5674 and part of A.M. 5675.)

A.M. 5674.	A.D. 1913.	
Tishri	1 Oct.	2 Rosh Hashanah (New Year).
"	2 "	3 Second day of New Year.
"	4 "	5 Fast of Guedaliah.
"	10 "	11 Yom Kippur (Day of Atone- ment).
"	15 "	16 Feast of Tabernacles.
"	21 "	22 Hosana Raba.
"	22 "	23 Feast of the 8th day.
"	23 "	24 Rejoicing of the Law.
Hesvan	1 Nov.	1 New Moon.
Kislev	1 "	30 New Moon.
"	25 Dec.	24 Dedication of the Temple.
Tebet	1 "	30 New Moon.
A.D. 1914.		
Tebet	10 Jan.	8 Fast. Siege of Jerusalem.
Sebat	1 "	28 New Moon.
Adar	1 Feb.	27 New Moon.
"	13 Mar.	11 Fast of Esther.
"	14 "	12 Purim.
"	15 "	13 Shusan.
Nisan	1 "	28 New Moon.
"	15 April	11 Festival of Passover.
"	16 "	12 " " 2nd day.
"	21 "	17 " " 7th day.

A.D. 1914.	
Nisan	22 April 18 Festival of Passover ends.
Iyar	1 " 27 New Moon.
Sivan	1 May 26 New Moon.
"	6 " 31 Festival of Weeks.
Tamuz	1 June 25 New Moon.
"	17 July 12 Fast of Tamuz.
Ab	1 " 24 New Moon.
"	9 Aug. 2 Fast of Ab.
Elul	1 " 23 New Moon.
A.M. 5675.	
Tishri	1 Sept. 21 Rosh Hashanah (New Year).
"	3 " 23 Fast of Guedaliah.
"	10 " 30 Yom Kippur (Day of Atone- ment).
"	15 Oct. 5 Feast of Tabernacles.
"	21 " 11 Hosana Raba.
"	22 " 12 Fast of the 8th day.
"	23 " 13 Rejoicing of the Law.
Hesvan	1 " 21 New Moon.
Kislev	1 Nov. 19 New Moon.
"	25 Dec. 13 Dedication of the Temple.
Tebet	1 " 18 New Moon
"	10 " 27 Fast. Siege of Jerusalem.

NOTE.—All Jewish Sabbaths and Festivals commence the previous Evening at Sunset.

MUHAMMADAN CALENDAR. (1332nd Year of Hejira, A.D. 1913-1914.)

Year of Hejira	A.D. 1913.	Year of Hejira	A.D. 1914.	Year of Hejira	A.D. 1914.
1332.		1332.		1332.	
Muharram	November 30	Jomada I.	March 28	Shawall	August 23
Saphar	December 30	Jomada II.	April 27	Dulkaada	September 21
		Rajab	May 26	Dulheggia	October 21
		Shaaban	June 25	1333.	
Rabia I.	January 28	Rama'dan	July 24	Muharram	November 19
Rabia II.	February 27			Saphar	December 19

OLD STYLE CALENDAR, 1914.

(Used in Russia and the Balkan States.)

OLD STYLE.	CERTAIN HOLY DAYS.	NEW STYLE.
Jan. 1	Circumcision	Jan. 14
" 6	Theophany (Epiphany)	" 19
Feb. 2	Hypapante	Feb. 15
" 16	Carnival Sunday	Mar. 1
" 23	First Sunday in Lent	" 8
Mar. 9	Forty Martyrs	" 22
" 25	Annunciation of Theotokos	April 7
" 30	Palm Sunday	" 12
April 4	Great Friday	" 17
" 6	Holy Pasch	" 19
" 23	St. George	May 6
May 9	St. Nicolas	" 22
" 14	Coronation of the Emperor*	" 27
" 15	Ascension	" 28
" 25	Pentecost	June 7
" 26	Holy Ghost	" 8
June 29	Peter & Paul, Chief Apostles	July 12
Aug. 1	First day of Fast of Theotokos	Aug. 14
" 6	Transfiguration	" 19
" 15	Repose of Theotokos (Assumption)	" 26
" 30	St. Alexander (Nevsky)*	Sept. 12
Sept. 8	Nativity of Theotokos	" 21
" 14	Exaltation of the Cross	" 27
Oct. 1	Patronage of Theotokos*	Oct. 14
" 21	Accession of the Emperor*	Nov. 3
Nov. 15	First day Fast of the Nativity	" 28
" 21	Entrance of Theotokos	Dec. 4
Dec. 6	St. Nicolas	" 19
" 9	Conception of Theotokos	" 22
" 25	Nativity	Jan. 7

* Peculiar to Russia.

JULIAN CALENDAR.

IN the Roman (Julian) Calendar the months corresponded exactly with our own, excepting that down to the time of the great Emperor Augustus, the fifth and sixth months of the year — which, with the Romans, began with March — were called Quintilis and Sextilis; afterwards they were named in honour of the emperors Julius and Augustus.

In reckoning the days of each month three fixed points were taken, and any particular day was said to be so many days *before* the next coming fixed day. These three points were (1) the Kalends, by which name the first of each month was known; (2) the Nones, which fell on the seventh day of the month in March, May, July, and October, and on the fifth day in each of the other months; and the Ides, which always fell eight days after the Nones.

For example, the 1st of January was the Kalends of January (*Kalendis Januariis*), the 31st of December was the day before the Kalends of January (*pridie Kalendas Januarias*); but Dec. 30th was the third day before the Kalends of January (*ante diem tertium Kalendas Januarias*), in this case both Jan. 1st and Dec. 31st being included in the reckoning. And so on back to Dec. 14th, which was the nineteenth day before the January Kalends (*ante diem undevicesimum Kal. Jan.*), Dec. 13th being *Idibus Decembris*, the Ides of December. In Leap-year, both Feb. 24th and Feb. 25th were known as the sixth day before the March Kalends, being distinguished respectively as *prior* and *posterior*.

Standard, or Zone, Time

It is well known that the "time of day" differs everywhere except in places on the same meridian, the difference in local times being caused by the rotation of the Earth on its axis from West to East in each twenty-four hours; and as the globe is divided astronomically into 360° of longitude, reckoned by us from the meridian of Greenwich, 180° to the East and 180° to the West, it is easily seen that each 15° is equal to one hour of time.

By *Standard Time* is meant that the hour of each 15° of longitude becomes the local mean time for the zone or belt extending $7\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ on each side of the central meridian; though in practice the zone has to be adapted to local circumstances, and so cannot conform to the exact line or meridian, but is arranged to suit boundaries of States or Provinces as may be most convenient. By way of illustration, it may be noted that in the Province of Ontario, Canada, by Act of the Legislature, the hour of 75° W. is Standard Time for the Province as far as 87° W., and that the S.W. point, 83° W., extends westerly beyond the eastern part of the State of Michigan, where the time of 90° W. is used; so at Windsor, Ontario, it is noon while in Michigan—more to the east—it is 11 A.M. The *Standard Time* as used in the chief cities of Canada and the United States may be noted: at Quebec, Montreal and Toronto, at Boston, New York and Washington, the time of 75° W., five hours earlier than Greenwich, is used; at Winnipeg in Manitoba, and at Detroit,

Chicago and New Orleans, the time of 90° , six hours earlier than Greenwich, is used; at Regina and Denver it is the time of 105° , seven hours earlier than Greenwich; and in British Columbia and at San Francisco the time of 120° W., eight hours earlier than Greenwich, is used; and when 180° is reached another day begins in Eastern Siberia, at the Fiji Islands, and a little to the east of New Zealand.

The same rule applies to places east of Greenwich, where noon is earlier than at Greenwich according to the longitude. When noon at Greenwich it is 2 P.M. in Egypt and South Africa; it is 5 P.M. in India, $82\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ E.; in Japan and Korea, 135° E., it is 9 P.M.; and in Eastern Australia, 150° E., it is 10 P.M.

The question has been asked very often, "Where does a day begin?"—that is, any special day, New Year's Day or Easter Day—and the answer is that for all peoples, nations, and languages, using maps with longitude East and West from Greenwich, each day begins at the meridian of 180° , slightly east of New Zealand in the South, and intersecting Eastern Siberia in the North, and so the last day of the nineteenth century (Dec. 31, 1900) and the first day of the twentieth (Jan. 1, 1901) were on the Earth together, not running concurrently or side by side, north and south of the Equator, as has been supposed, erroneously, but the latter following the former from 180° westerly to Greenwich, and on again to 180° , where it gave place to January 2nd.

STANDARD, OR ZONE, TIME.

Country.	Central Meridian.	Fast or Slow on Greenwich Time.	Country.	Central Meridian.	Fast or Slow on Greenwich Time.
Belgium	(Greenwich Time.)		Victoria	150° E.	10h. fast.
Faroes			New South Wales		
France			Queensland		
Gibraltar			Tasmania		
Portugal			New Zealand	172½° E.	11½h. fast.
Spain	15° E.	1h. fast.	Iceland	15° W.	1h. slow.
Mid-Europe					
East Europe	30° E.	2h. fast.	Sierra Leone		
British S. Africa					
Egypt	60° E.	4h. fast.	America—		
Mauritius, &c. ...				Atlantic.....	60° W.
Chagos Archipel... ..	75° E.	5h. fast.	Eastern	75° W.	5h. slow.
India	82½° E.	5½h. fast.	Central	90° W.	6h. slow.
Calcutta	90° E.	6h. fast.	Mountain	105° W.	7h. slow.
Burma	97½° E.	6½h. fast.	Pacific	120° W.	8h. slow.
Straits Settlements.	105° E.	7h. fast.	{	30° W.	2h. slow.
Hong Kong	120° E.	8h. fast.		45° W.	3h. slow.
Borneo				60° W.	4h. slow.
West Australia...	135° E.	9h. fast.	75° W.	5h. slow.	
Japan and Korea ..				Yukon	135° W.
South Australia ...	142½° E.	9½h. fast.	Sandwich Islands	157½° W.	10½h. slow.
			Samoa	172½° W.	11½h. slow.

TWELVE O'CLOCK NOON GREENWICH MEAN TIME, AS COMPARED WITH THE CLOCK IN THE FOLLOWING PLACES.

H. M.		H. M.		H. M.		H. M.	
9 14 P.M.	Adelaide	1 56 P.M.	Constantinople ..	9 40 P.M.	Melbourne	7 15 A.M.	Quebec
11 39 P.M.	Auckland (N.Z.) ..	11 35 A.M.	Dublin	2 30 P.M.	Moscow	9 50 P.M.	Rome
0 54 P.M.	Berlin	11 47 A.M.	Edinburgh	8 29 A.M.	Newfoundland, S.Jns.	0 13 P.M.	Rotterdam
0 30 P.M.	Berne	0 45 P.M.	Florence	7 4 A.M.	New York	3 52 A.M.	San Francisco, Cal.
4 51 P.M.	Bombay	11 43 A.M.	Glasgow	0 9 P.M.	Paris	2 1 P.M.	St. Petersburg ..
7 16 A.M.	Boston, Mass.	9 49 P.M.	Hobart	11 46 P.M.	Pekin	1 12 P.M.	Stockholm
12 1 P.M.	Brisbane, Quidland.	2 21 P.M.	Jerusalem	7 37 A.M.	Penzance	2 10 P.M.	Suez
0 17 P.M.	Brussels	11 23 A.M.	Lisbon	7 43 P.M.	Perth, W. Aus.	10 5 P.M.	Sydney, N.S.W. ...
5 53 P.M.	Calcutta	5 21 P.M.	Madras	6 59 A.M.	Philadelphia, Pa. ...	6 42 A.M.	Toronto
1 14 P.M.	Cape Town	11 45 A.M.	Madrid	10 4 P.M.	Port Moresby	3 38 P.M.	Vancouver
6 10 A.M.	Chicago, Ill.	0 58 P.M.	Malta	0 58 P.M.	Prague	1 5 P.M.	Vienna

For convenience in practice, the arbitrary arrangement called *Standard Time*, described above, has been adopted generally throughout the world.

THE *Superficial Area* of the Earth is estimated to be 96,550,000 square miles, of which 55,500,000 square miles are Land and 41,050,000 square miles Water. The *Diameter* of the Earth at the Equator is 7,926 English miles, and at the Poles 7,899 English miles. The *Equatorial Circumference* is 24,872·4 English miles, divided into 360 Degrees of Longitude, each of 69·09 English (or 60 Geographical) miles; these Degrees are measured from the Meridian of Greenwich, and numbered East and West of that point to meet in the Antipodes at the 180th Degree. Distance North and South of the Equator is marked by Parallels of Latitude, which proceed from zero (at the Equator) to 90° at the Poles.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Continent.	Area in Square Miles.	Estimated Population.
Europe	3,750,000	400,000,000
Asia	17,000,000	900,000,000
Africa	11,500,000	170,000,000
North America...	8,000,000	110,000,000
South America...	6,800,000	35,000,000
Oceania	3,450,000	8,000,000
Polar Regions ...	5,000,000	...
	55,500,000	1,623,000,000

The British Empire extends over the largest area (13,123,000 sq. miles); Russia is the second largest Empire (8,400,000 sq. miles); France is third, with 4,330,000 sq. miles; China extends over 4,300,000 sq. miles; the United States, with its Insular Jurisdiction, &c., covers 3,750,000 sq. miles, and Brazil 3,220,000 sq. miles.

THE RACES OF MANKIND.†

The Races of Mankind are divisible according to Stock or, less scientifically, according to Colour. The Dominant Colour is Yellow—the numerical order being (1) Yellow, (2) White, (3) Black, (4) Brown, (5) Red. The main Divisions of the Races are as follows:—

Division.	Area.	Estimated Number.
Mongolian ...	Asia	655,000,000
Caucasian ...	Europe & Orient	645,000,000
Negro	Africa	170,000,000
Semitic	North Africa ...	80,000,000
Malayan	Australasia	50,000,000
Red Indian ...	America	23,000,000
		1,623,000,000

* The Earth is a *Sphere*, with a Northern and Southern *Hemisphere*; the Ocean surface is called the *Hydrosphere*, and the gaseous envelope the *Atmosphere*. The science concerned with the study of the Earth's crust is *Geology*, with the measurement of its surface *Geodesy*; the study of its surface is *Geography*, and of its superficial features *Physiography*. The study of the hydrosphere is *Oceanography*, of the lakes *Limnology*, and of the mountains *Orography*. The study of the Races of Mankind is *Ethnology*, and of their location *Ethnography*. The study of extinct organic life is *Paleontology*, and of existing life *Biology*.

If an airship, with a constant speed of 50 miles an hour, started from the Earth on a journey to the Sun on January 1, 1914, it would be nearly 23 years on the journey, as it would not arrive until Nov. 23, 2121! The velocity of a given point of the Earth's surface at the Equator exceeds 1,000 miles an hour (24,872·4 miles in 24 hours); the Earth's velocity in its orbit round the Sun is about 66,000 miles an hour (590,000,000 miles in 365 days, 6 hours, 9 minutes).

† It has been estimated that the Earth can maintain a population of 6,000,000,000, a total which will be reached about A.D. 2100, at the present rate of increase.

THE LARGEST CITIES.

The following 48 cities have an ascertained population exceeding half a million, according to the latest census returns:—

New York, U.S.A. (1910)	4,767,000
LONDON, England (1911)	4,523,000
PARIS, France (1911)	2,888,000
TOKYO, Japan (1908)	2,186,000
Chicago, U.S.A. (1910)	2,185,000
BERLIN, Prussia (1910)	2,071,000
VIENNA, Austria (1910)	2,031,000
ST. PETERSBURG, Russia (1910)	1,908,000
Philadelphia, U.S.A. (1910)	1,550,000
Moscow, Russia (1909)	1,481,000
Osaka, Japan (1908)	1,227,000
RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (1910)	1,130,000
BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (1905)	1,026,000
Calcutta, India (1911)	1,222,000
Bombay, India (1911)	980,000
Hamburg, Germany (1910)	931,000
BUDAPEST, Hungary (1910)	880,000
Glasgow, Scotland (1911)	785,000
WARSAW, Poland (1909)	781,000
Liverpool, England (1911)	748,000
Naples, Italy (1911)	723,000
Manchester, England (1911)	716,000
St. Louis, U.S.A. (1910)	687,000
Boston, U.S.A. (1910)	671,000
CAIRO, Egypt (1907)	654,000
SYDNEY, New South Wales (1911)	641,000
BANGKOK, Siam (1909)	630,000
Milan, Italy (1911)	599,000
MADRID, Spain (1910)	598,000
Munich, Bavaria (1910)	596,000
MELBOURNE, Victoria (1911)	594,000
Leipsic, Saxony (1910)	590,000
ALGIERS, Algeria (1906)	590,000
Barcelona, Spain (1910)	587,000
Amsterdam, Netherlands (1909)	568,000
Cleveland, U.S.A. (1910)	561,000
COPENHAGEN, Denmark (1911)	559,000
Baltimore, U.S.A. (1910)	558,000
Marseilles, France (1911)	551,000
DRESDEN, Saxony (1910)	548,000
ROME, Italy (1911)	539,000
Pittsburgh, U.S.A. (1910)	534,000
Birmingham, England (1911)	526,000
Lyons, France (1911)	524,000
Madras, India (1911)	520,000
Cologne, Prussia (1910)	517,000
Breslau, Prussia (1910)	512,000
Hyderabad, India (1911)	500,000

Estimated Populations.

Canton (China)	1,250,000
PEKING (China)	1,000,000
CONSTANTINOPLE (Turkey)	1,000,000
Hankow (China)	900,000
Tientsin (China)	850,000
Shanghai (China)	700,000
Montreal (Canada)	650,000
Fuchow (China)	650,000
Chungking (China)	600,000
Suchow (China)	500,000

OCEAN AREAS AND DEPTHS.

The greatest known Ocean Depth (in the Pacific, off Mindanao, 32,089 feet) is not much greater than the greatest land height (in the Himalayas); but the mean depth of the Ocean floor exceeds 12,000 feet, while the mean height of the surface of the land area of the Earth above sea level is only 2,300 feet. The following table gives the areas of the principal oceans and seas, with the greatest known depth of each:—

Name.	Area of Basin (sq. miles).	Greatest Depth (feet).
Pacific	63,986,000	Off Mindanao, 32,089
Atlantic	31,530,000	Porto Rico Trench, 31,366
Indian	28,350,000	Sunda Trench, 22,968
Arctic	5,541,600	North Polar, 13,200
Malay	3,137,000	Kei Trench, 21,342
Central American	1,770,170	Caribbean, 20,568
Mediterranean	1,145,000	Pola Deep, 12,275
Behring	878,000	Buldir Trough, 13,422
Okhotsk	582,000	Kurile Trough, 10,554
East China	480,000	about 10,500
Hudson Bay	472,000	about 1,500
Japan	405,000	about 10,200
Andaman	305,000	about 11,000
North Sea	221,000	Skaggarak, 1,993
Red Sea	178,000	20° N., 7,254
Baltic	158,000	about 12,000

THE HIGHEST MOUNTAINS.

Name.	Range.	Height in Feet.
Everest	Himalayas	29,002
Godwin-Austen (K 2)	"	28,250
Kanchanganga I.	"	28,145
" II.	"	27,803
Makalu	"	27,790
Tengri Khan	Thian Shan	24,000
Chumulhari	Himalayas	23,944
Aconagua	Andes	22,868
*Sahana	Bolivia	22,349
Illimpa (Sorata)	Andes	21,490
Illimani	"	21,031
Chimborazo	"	20,498
Lulliallaco	"	20,243
Ruvenzori	Uganda	20,000
*Cotopaxi	Andes	19,612
Kilima Njaro	German E. Africa	19,603
Mount Logan	Rockies	19,539
Licancaur	Andes	19,521
*Mount Elias	Rockies	19,500
Elburg	Caucasus	18,526
Denavend	"	18,464
Tolima	Cordilleras	18,320
El Potra	Andes	18,045
Charles Louis	New Guinea	18,000
*Popocatepetl	Mexico	17,540
Maipo	Andes	17,421
Citlatpetl	Mexico	17,360
*Sangay	Ecuador	17,124
Koshitan Tau	Caucasus	17,095
Ararat	Armenia	16,916
Kazbek	Caucasus	16,546
Mont Blanc	Alps	15,781

* *Volcanoes*. In addition to those marked, Vesuvius, Etna and Stromboli in Europe, Erebus and Terror in the Antarctic, Hecla and Skaptar Jokul in Iceland, Mauna Loa, Kea and Hualalai in Hawaii, Tomboro in Japan, and Le Souffrier and La Pelée in the West Indies.

THE LARGEST ISLANDS.

Name of Island.	Ocean.	Area in Sq. Miles.
Greenland (Danish)	Arctic	827,300
New Guinea (Br.-Germ.-Neth.)	Pacific	330,000
Borneo (Anglo-Netherlands)	"	280,000
Patlin Land (British)	Arctic	236,000
Madagascar (French)	Indian	228,000
Sumatra (Netherlands)	"	160,000
Great Britain	Atlantic	88,603
Honshiu (Japan)	Pacific	87,500
Celèbes (Netherlands)	Indian	72,000
Prince Albert, &c. (British)	Arctic	60,000
South Island, N.Z. (British)	Pacific	58,500
Java (Netherlands)	Indian	48,400
North Island, N.Z. (British)	Pacific	44,500
Cuba (Independent)	Atlantic	44,000
Luzon (U.S.A.)	Pacific	41,000
Newfoundland (British)	Atlantic	40,200
Iceland (Danish)	"	40,000
Ellesmere (British)	Arctic	40,000
Mindanao (U.S.A.)	Pacific	37,000
Hokkaido (Japan)	"	36,500
Ireland (U.K.)	Atlantic	32,600
Novaya Zemlya (Russian)	Arctic	30,000
Sakhalin (Russo-Japanese)	Pacific	29,100
Haiti (Independent)	Atlantic	28,200
Tasmania (British)	Pacific	26,215
Ceylon (British)	Indian	25,400
Banks (British)	Arctic	25,000
North Devon (British)	"	24,000
Vancouver (British)	Pacific	20,000
Melville Land (British)	Arctic	20,000
Tierra del Fuego (Argentine)	Atlantic	18,500
Southampton (British)	Arctic	17,800
West Spitzbergen (No Man's Land)	"	15,260
Prince of Wales (British)	"	15,000
Formosa (Japanese)	Pacific	13,500
North Somerset (British)	Arctic	12,000
Sicily (Italian)	Medit.	10,000

THE LONGEST RIVERS.†

River.	Outflow.	Length in Miles.
Amazon	Atlantic	4,000
Nile	Mediterranean	3,600
Yangtse	North Pacific	3,400
Yenisei	Arctic Sea	2,300
Mississippi	Gulf of Mexico	3,160
Missouri	Mississippi River	3,000
Congo	Atlantic	3,000
Lena	Arctic Sea	3,000
Niger	Gulf of Guinea	3,000
Obi	Arctic Sea	2,700
Hoangho	North Pacific	2,600
Amur	"	2,500
Volga	Caspian Sea	2,400
Mackenzie	Beaufort Sea	2,300
La Plata	South Atlantic	2,300
Yukon	Behring Sea	2,000
St. Lawrence	Gulf of St. Lawrence	1,800
Rio del Norte	Gulf of Mexico	1,800
Sao Francisco	Atlantic	1,800
Danube	Black Sea	1,725
Euphrates	Persian Gulf	1,700
Indus	Arabian Sea	1,700
Brahmaputra	Bay of Bengal	1,680
Ganges	"	1,500
Mekong	China Sea	1,500
Amu Daria	Aral Sea	1,300
Ohio	Mississippi River	1,280

† The most famous river falls are *Niagara*, between the Province of Ontario and New York State, on the Niagara River; the *Victoria Falls* on the Zambesi River; and the series of falls on the Merced River in the Yosemite Valley in California.

RELIGIONS OF THE WORLD.

Religi6n.	CONTINENTAL DISTRIBUTION.						Total.
	Europe.	Asia.	Africa.	N. America.	S. America.	Oceania.	
CHRISTIANS:—							
Catholic Churches:							
<i>Roman Catholics</i> ...	183,760,000	5,500,000	2,500,000	36,700,000	36,200,000	8,200,000	272,860,000
<i>Eastern Churches</i> ...	98,000,000	17,200,000	3,800,000	1,000,000	...	...	120,000,000
Protestant Churches	93,000,000	6,000,000	2,750,000	65,000,000	400,000	4,500,000	171,650,000
Total Christians.....	374,760,000	28,700,000	9,050,000	102,700,000	36,600,000	12,700,000	564,510,000
NON-CHRISTIANS:—							
Jews	9,250,000	500,000	400,000	2,000,000	30,000	25,000	12,205,000
Muhammadaus	3,800,000	142,000,000	51,000,000	15,000	10,000	25,000,000	221,825,000
Buddhists.....	...	138,000,000	11,000	...	...	20,000	138,031,000
Hindus.....	...	210,000,000	300,000	100,000	110,000	30,000	210,540,000
Confucianists and							
Taoists.....	...	300,000,000	30,000	100,000	...	700,000	300,830,000
Shintoists.....	...	25,000,000	...	...	...	...	25,000,000
Animists.....	...	42,000,000	98,000,000	20,000	1,250,000	17,000,000	158,270,000
Unclassified	1,000,000	6,000,000	130,000	8,000,000	...	150,000	15,280,000
Total Non-Christian	14,050,000	863,500,000	149,871,000	10,235,000	1,400,000	42,925,000	1,081,981,000
TOTAL	388,810,000	892,200,000	158,921,000	112,935,000	38,000,000	55,625,000	1,646,491,000

POST OFFICES, RAILWAYS, TELEGRAPHS,
LETTERS, &c.

Country.	Miles of Railway.	Miles of Telegraph Line.	Letters per Head.	Post Offices.
U.S.A.	255,000	260,000	80	60,000
Russia	46,000	127,000	10	16,000
Germany ...	39,000	142,000	49	50,000
India	33,000	75,000	2	20,000
France	31,000	114,000	40	14,000
Canada	26,750	43,000	80	13,860
Austria-H. ...	28,000	47,000	27	16,000
U.K.....	23,420	61,000	72	24,000
Australia ...	18,000	47,000	130	8,000
Argentina ...	20,000	38,000	40	3,000
Mexico	16,000	22,000	14	3,000
Brazil	14,000	38,000	9	3,250
Italy	11,000	35,000	11	11,000
Spain	10,000	26,500	7	5,600
Japan	5,500	24,000	5	8,000
Switzerland ...	3,000	2,500	67	4,200
The World	670,000	1,360,000	—	314,000

RAILWAY PASSENGER RATES.

The following table of approximate rates per mile may be taken as relatively correct, according to computations from available materials.

NATION.	PENCE PER MILE.		
	1st Class. d.	2nd Class. d.	3rd Class. d.
British India (State)	1' 1	75	{ 3
United States	1' 36	86	57
Germany (State) ...	1' 37	87	58
Belgium (State) ...	1' 46	99	58
France (State)	1' 58	1' 18	77
(Private) ...	1' 74	1' 17	77
Netherlands (State)	1' 65	1' 24	83
(Private)	1' 66	1' 25	84
Italy (State)	1' 8	1' 26	81
United Kingdom (Private)	2' 35	1' 59	89

THE LONGEST BRIDGES.

Name.	Country.	Length. Miles. Yds.
Tay	Scotland	2 73
Ohio	United States	2 —
Victoria	Canada	1 1,320
Forth	Scotland	1 1,005
Missouri	United States	1 784
Queensborough ...	United States	1 740
Manhattan	United States	1 676
Susquehanna	United States	1 520
Brooklyn	United States	1 345

SHIPPING OF THE WORLD.

In 1913 the various nations of the world possessed 23,897 ocean-going steam vessels of over 43,000,000 gross tons; and 6,694 sailing vessels of 3,891,000 net tons. More than one-half of the vessels fly the British flag, the next largest owners being the United States, Germany, Norway, Sweden, France, Russia and Italy. An article upon the *Mercantile Fleets of the World* occupies some 20 pages of the Supplement (see Table of Contents, p. 569).

THE GREATEST SEAPORTS.

	Entered tons.	Cleared tons.
New York (1912)	13,673,765	13,549,138
Antwerp (1911)	13,233,677	13,272,665
Hamburg (1911)	11,830,949	11,945,239
Hong Kong (1911)	11,138,527	11,142,117
Rotterdam (1911)	10,624,499	10,609,814
London (1912)	10,800,716	8,748,008
Monte Video (1911)	8,244,375	8,121,543
Marseilles (1911)	8,051,321	8,198,874
Singapore (1911)	7,737,785	7,717,691
Cardiff (1912)	6,236,944	9,168,115
Liverpool (1912)	7,253,016	7,446,873
Colombo (1911)	7,074,752	7,073,170
Rio de Janeiro (1911) ...	5,212,713	5,198,784
Shanghai (1911)	4,183,528	4,155,152

The World's Products.

Product.	Total Production.	Leading Producers.
WHEAT (1912).....qr. of 480 lb.	452,200,000	Russia, 90 million qrs. U.S., 87; India, 45; France, 40; Canada, 27; Hungary, 23; Italy, 21'5; Argentine, 21.
BARLEY (1912)qr. of 400 lb.	182,500,000	Russia, 55'5 million qrs. U.S., 28; Germany, 18; Japan, 11'5; Hungary, 9.
OATS (1912)qr. of 304 lb.	478,000,000	U.S., 141 million qrs. Russia, 112; Germany, 58'5; France, 39'5; Canada, 38; U.K., 18; Austria, 15.
MAIZE (1912)qr. of 480 lb.	486,000,000	U.S., 370 million qrs. Argentina, 32; Hungary, 21'5; Italy, 11; Rumania, 10'3.
RYE (1912)qr. of 480 lb.	224,000,000	Russia, 121 million qrs. Germany, 51; Austria, 13'5; Hungary, 6'5; France, 6; U.S., 4'2.
HOPS (1911)lb.	147,500,000	U.S., 40 million lb. U.K., 36'7; Germany, 23'4; Austria-H., 23'2; Russia, 10'5.
CANE SUGAR (1911-12).....tons	9,000,000	India, 2,390,000 tons. Cuba, 1,850,000; Java, 1,395,000; Hawaii, 535,000; U.S., 324,000; Porto Rico, 320,000; Brazil,
BET SUGAR (1911-12)tons	6,800,000	Russia, 2,100,000 tons. [235,000. Germany, 1,457,000; Austria-H., 1,154,000; U.S., 541,000; France, 515,000; Netherlands, 251,000; Belgium, 240,000.
RICE (1910)lb.	190,000,000	India, 89,000,000. China, 55,000,000; Japan, 15,000,000.
WINE (1911)gallons	3,250,000,000	France, 1,000,000,000 gallons. Italy, 950,000,000; Spain, 370,000,000; Algeria, 200,000,000; Russia, 100,000,000.
BEER (1911)gallons	7,200,000,000	U.S., 1,650,000,000 gallons. Germany, 1,500,000,000; U.K., 1,300,000,000; Austria-H., 565,000,000; France, 400,000,000.
COFFEE (1911).....lb.	2,000,000,000	Brazil, 1,500,000,000.
TEA (1911)lb.	850,000,000	India, 270,000,000 lb. China (exports), 210,000,000; Ceylon, 190,000,000; Japan (exports), 56,000,000.
COCOA (1911).....tons	250,000	Ecuador, 40,000 tons. Brazil, 39,000; Gold Coast, 35,000; Sao Thomé, 33,000; Trinidad, 24,000.
TOBACCO (1910)lb.	2,756,000,000	U.S., 1,113,400,000. India, 450,000,000; Russia, 200,000,000; Austria- Hungary, 184,000,000; Netherlands' East Indies, 128,600,000; Japan, 93,000,000.
COTTON (1912).....bales of 500 lb.	22,500,000	U.S., 14,885,000 bales. India, 3,442,000; Russia, 2,000,000; Egypt, 1,500,000.
WOOL (1912).....lb.	3,000,000,000	Australasia, 840,000,000 lb. Argentina, 415,000,000; Russia, 380,000,000; U.S., 322,000,000; U.K., 145,000,000; Uruguay, 130,000,000; South Africa, 112,000,000.
SILK (1912)lb.	57,000,000	Japan, 21,200,000 lb. China, 14,500,000; Italy, 10,000,000; Turkey, 5,000,000; France, 1,200,000.
RUBBER (1911).....tons	88,000	Brazil, 40,000. West Africa, 15,000.
GOLD (1911).....fine oz.	22,527,000	Transvaal, 8,250,000 oz. U.S., 4,700,000; Australasia, 2,900,000; Mexico, 1,420,000; Russia, 1,200,000.
SILVER (1911).....fine oz.	252,000,000	Mexico, 88,000,000 oz. U.S., 58,000,000; Canada, 33,500,000; Australasia, 17,000,000; Germany, 14,150,000.
ALUMINIUM (1911), tons of 2,240 lb.	43,500	U.S., 20,600 long tons. France, 10,600 tons; U.K., 7,180 tons.
TIN (1912)tons of 2,240 lb.	105,000	Straits Settlements, 53,700 tons. Bolivia, 22,000 tons; Netherlands' East Indies, 12,600 tons.
COPPER (1911) ...tons of 2,240 lb.	855,000	U.S., 483,750 long tons. Mexico, 61,000; Spain and Portugal, 52,000; Japan, 51,000; Australasia, 42,000 tons.

THE WORLD'S PRODUCTS—continued.

Product.	Total Production.	Leading Producers.
LEAD (1911)tons of 2,240 lb.	968,000	U.S., 358,000 long tons. Spain, 168,250; Germany, 158,750; Mexico, 121,500.
ZINC (1911)tons of 2,240 lb.	862,700	U.S., 241,290 long tons. Germany, 232,250; Belgium, 181,880.
IRON ORE (1911) tons of 2,240 lb.	134,150,000	U.S., 41,000,000 long tons. Germany and Luxemburg, 29,450,000; France, 15,936; U.K., 15,520,000.
PIG IRON (1911)...tons of 2,240 lb.	65,000,000	U.S., 23,650,000 long tons. Germany and Luxemburg, 15,325,000; U.K., 9,720,000.
STEEL (1911)tons of 2,240 lb.	60,000,000	U.S., 23,700,000 long tons. Germany, 14,800,000; U.K., 6,500,000.
COAL (1911).....tons of 2,240 lb.	1,052,889,000	U.S., 443,025,000 long tons. U.K., 271,900,000; Germany, 158,164,000; France, 38,023,000.
PETROLEUM (1910)barrels of 42 gallons	327,500,000	U.S., 209,560,000 barrels. Russia, 70,340,000; Galicia, 12,675,000; Netherlands, India, 11,100,000; Rumania, 9,723,000.

THE GREAT TRADING NATIONS, 1911.

Country.	IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		TOTAL TRADE.	
	General.	Special.	Import Duties Collected.	General.	Special.	General.	Special.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	680,158,000	577,398,000	35,556,000	556,878,000	454,119,000	1,237,036,000	1,031,517,000
German Empire.	510,694,000	477,212,000	38,304,000	431,383,000	398,550,000	942,077,000	875,762,000
United States	318,172,000	318,122,000	64,576,000	426,942,000	419,489,000	745,114,000	737,611,000
France	392,396,000	322,632,000	29,897,000	320,488,000	243,076,000	712,884,000	565,708,000
Netherlands	...	276,317,000	1,171,000	...	226,132,000	...	502,449,000
Belgium	272,255,000	180,339,000	2,617,000	235,171,000	143,214,000	507,426,000	323,553,000
India (1911-12)...	...	131,685,000	6,620,000	158,843,000	154,825,000	...	286,510,000
Russia (1910).....	...	114,469,000	33,119,000	...	152,959,000	...	267,428,000
Austria-Hungary	...	132,988,000	10,020,000	...	100,179,000	...	233,167,000
Italy	...	134,324,000	13,073,000	...	86,772,000	...	221,096,000
Canada	...	111,864,000	17,317,000	63,063,000	61,543,000	...	174,927,000
Australia	...	66,967,000	14,000,000	...	79,482,000	...	146,449,000
Argentina	...	73,362,000	15,505,000	...	64,940,000	...	138,302,000
Switzerland	...	73,754,000	3,186,000	...	51,554,000	...	125,308,000
Brazil	52,945,000	...	15,360,000	66,839,000	...	119,784,000	...
China	64,846,000	63,358,000	1,981,000	52,193,000	50,705,000	117,039,000	114,063,000
Japan	54,447,000	53,905,000	4,472,000	48,068,000	46,568,000	102,515,000	100,474,000

EMIGRATION FROM EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, 1911.

Country.	Number of Native Emigrants.	Destination of Greatest Number.
United Kingdom	454,527	Canada, 184,860; U.S., 121,814; Australasia, 80,770; South Africa, 30,767.
Austria-Hungary	160,751	U.S., 159,057.
Belgium	33,007	29,946 to European countries; 3,061 to countries out of Europe.
Denmark	8,303	U.S., 6,809.
German Empire	22,690	U.S., 18,900.
Italy	533,844	263,966 to European countries; U.S. 191,087; Argentina, 58,185.
Norway	12,477	U.S., 11,122.
Portugal (1910)	39,936	Brazil (1911), 47,493.
Spain	166,617	North and South America, 143,380; Argentina, 118,723.
Sweden	16,770	U.S., 15,571.
Switzerland	4,285	U.S., 3,969.

The Balance of Power.—Europe.—The "Balance of Power" in Europe of the eighteenth century is now maintained by the *Triple Alliance* (Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy), formed at the close of the Franco-Prussian War, and the *Triple Entente* (Russia, France, and Great Britain), dating from the early years of the twentieth century. In October, 1912, a new political force appeared in the *Balkan League* (Bulgaria, Servia, Montenegro, and Greece), which carried on a determined war with the Ottoman Empire in 1912-1913, at the conclusion of which the Allies quarrelled amongst themselves over the division of the spoils of the campaign.

America.—At the beginning of the nineteenth century the Spanish colonies in Central and South America asserted their independence. Spain received the assistance of France in her efforts to recover the revolted provinces, and the United Kingdom intervened in favour of the young republics. On 2 December, 1823, the President of the United States sent to Congress a message containing the following words, which have since become famous as the *Monroe Doctrine*:—"With the Governments who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have on great considerations and on just principles acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them or controlling in any other manner their destiny by any European Power, in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States." The Monroe Doctrine has been extended by the U.S. to include many matters not originally contemplated by the message, and it was invoked on 17 December, 1895, during a dispute between the United Kingdom and Venezuela. The Doctrine has never been acknowledged by the United Kingdom.

The Cause of Peace.—The annual expenditure of the nations of Europe on warlike preparations amounts to some hundreds of millions of pounds. But the influence of finance tends to preserve peace, and the individual efforts of philanthropists are encouraged to that end; while facilities are afforded for the peaceful settlement of disputes. In many countries there are Peace Societies, and in the United Kingdom and the United States the religion of the Society of Friends discountenances warfare upon whatever pretext. Individuals and societies are encouraged in their efforts to secure the peace of the world under the provisions of the will of the inventor of dynamite; and great millionaires, such as Andrew Carnegie, make frequent donations for the advancement of the world's peace.

Carnegie Peace Fund.—In 1910 Andrew Carnegie placed in the hands of trustees the sum of \$10,000,000 in 5 per cent. bonds, the income therefrom to be used to hasten the abolition of international war and the establishment of universal peace. The President of the Board of Trustees is Senator Elihu Root, the Secretary being James B. Scott, Solicitor in International Arbitrations, State Department, Washington, D.C.

International Arbitration.—On 24 August, 1898, the Tsar of Russia addressed a rescript to the nations inviting international discussion of the means of assuring a durable peace for all peoples of the world. The outcome of the rescript was

the *First Peace Conference* at the Hague in 1899 (18 May to 29 July), when twenty-six nations were represented. On 29 July, 1899, a *Peace Convention* was signed on behalf of sixteen of the assembled Powers. This Convention created the *Hague Tribunal* by causing each Power to nominate for six years representative members of a permanent Court of Arbitration, the main duties of which are to remind prospective belligerents of the existence of a peaceful method of settling their differences, and to decide whatever questions are submitted for its consideration. The *Second Peace Conference*, attended by representatives of forty-four nations, met at the Hague in 1907 (15 June to 18 October). At this meeting certain questions of International Law (or the Law of War) were codified. In 1908-1909 a *Conference of Maritime Powers* was held in London, at which the much-discussed *Declaration of London* (26 Feb., 1909), with its modification of the law of contraband and rights of seizure and search, was adopted by the delegates for submission to their respective Governments. In the British Legislature the House of Lords rejected this measure when submitted to them by the House of Commons. A *Third Peace Conference* will be held at the Hague in 1917.

THE HAGUE TRIBUNAL.

The *Permanent Court of Arbitration* of the Hague consists of representatives nominated by the Governments of 44 Nations (not more than four representatives from each); and in the event of the Court being called upon to hear a suit, it is necessary for the contending parties (a) to agree upon the subject-matter of dispute, (b) to appoint arbitrators and, if necessary, an umpire, (c) to submit the case through counsel or agents. English and French are the languages used at the Court. The Court meets at the *Palace of Peace* at the Hague, opened in 1913, the building having been erected mainly at the expense of Andrew Carnegie, and each of the nations interested having contributed to its embellishment.

Decisions of the Court.—1902, U.S. v. Mexico (Piou Funds); 1904, Creditor Nations v. Venezuela (Preferential Claims); 1905, United Kingdom, France and Germany v. Japan (Perpetual Leases); 1909, Germany v. France (Casablanca deserts); 1909, United Kingdom v. France (Muscat dhows); 1909, Norway v. Sweden (Maritime Boundary); 1910, U.S. v. United Kingdom (North Atlantic Fisheries); 1910, U.S. v. Venezuela (Orinoco S.S. Company); 1911, France v. U.K. (Savarkar incident); 1912, Italy v. Peru (Canevaro claim); 1913, Russia v. Turkey (arrears of interest); 1913, France v. Italy (seizure of s.s. *Carthage* and *Manouba*). *Cases pending*: Japan v. Russia (Okhotsk cod fisheries); Chile v. Bolivia (Toco nitrate regions).

British Delegates.—Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, G.C.M.G.; Rt. Hon. the Earl of Desart, K.C.B.; Rt. Hon. James Bryce, O.M.

American Delegates.—Hons. J. W. Griggs; G. Gray; Oscar S. Straus; and Elihu Root.

Officers of the Court.—Baron Michiels van Verduynen (Secretary-General); Jonkheer W. Roell (First Secretary); the Netherlands Minister of Foreign Affairs (President of the Administrative Council).

The World's Navies.

EFFECTIVE FIGHTING FLEETS OF THE MARITIME POWERS.

CLASSIFICATION.	U.K.		FRANCE.		RUSSIA.		GERMANY.		AUSTRIA-H.		ITALY.		U.S.A.		JAPAN.	
	Built	Bldg.	Built	Bldg.	Built	Bldg.	Built	Bldg.	Built	Bldg.	Blt.	Bldg.	Built	Bldg.	Built	Bldg.
Battleships—	55	11	21	7	9	7	33	7	13	3	9	5	33	4	17	1
Cruisers—																
Battle	7	3	...	...	...	4	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Armoured	34	...	20	...	...	6	9	...	3	...	9	...	14	...	13	...
Protect. I.	17	...	5	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...
„ Light	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ II.	40	7	4	...	...	2	30	4	3	3	2	1	15	...	13	...
„ III.	16	...	5	...	...	2	11	...	3	...	11	2	...	...	4	...
Unprot. ...	5	2	...	...	...	...	4	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	4	...
Scouts	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...
Torp. Vess.	28	1	4	...	...	3	...	...	11	...	3	...	2	...	3	...
T.-B.-D. ...	191	38	73	11	96	45	123	9	12	6	22	10	46	14	59	...
Torp. Bts.	109	...	165	...	26	...	80	...	60	8	76	24	22	...	50	...
Submar.	64	22	72	8	29	19	23	15	6	...	12	8	25	22	13	2

The World's Armies.

SYSTEM, SERVICE, NUMBERS, AND COST OF THE NATIONS' ARMIES.

STATE.	Military System.	Continuous Training in Active Army.	Peace Estab. of Active Army, or Actual Strength, 1913.	Estimated War Strength, First and Second Line Forces only.	Military Budget, 1913-1914.
Argentina ¹	Militia. Univ. comp.	3-12 mths.	18,650	125,000	3,006,000
Austria-Hungary	Univ. compulsory ...	2-3 yrs.	425,881	810,000	22,193,204
Belgium ¹	Militia. Univ. comp.	1½-2 yrs.	43,000	180,000	2,790,550
Brazil	Conscription	2 yrs.	29,700	100,000	5,577,520
Bulgaria	Univ. comp. ²	2-3 yrs.	65,900 ³	340,000 ⁴	1,619,821 ³
Chile ¹	Militia. Univ. comp.	6-12 mths.	19,300	80,000	1,823,793
China	Voly. ⁵	3 yrs.	150,000 (?)	200,000 (?)	8,500,000 ⁶
Denmark ¹	Militia. Univ. comp.	165-240 days	13,734	90,000	1,088,000
France	Univ. comp.	3 yrs.	545,903 ⁷	1,250,000 ⁷	36,550,000
			74,900 ⁸		
Germany	Do.	2-3 yrs.	672,000	2,250,000	60,000,000 ⁶
Greece	Do.	2 yrs.	29,000 ⁸	120,000 ⁴	861,238 ³
Italy	Do.	Do.	306,300 ⁹	750,000	16,825,541
Japan	Do.	2-3 yrs.	230,000	750,000	9,966,607
Netherlands ¹	Militia. Consc'pt'n ¹⁰	8½-24 mths.	47,660	125,000	2,711,500
Norway ¹	Militia. Univ. comp.	72-126 days	18,000	120,000	867,344
Peru	Univ. comp.	3-4 yrs.	6,500	40,000	(?)
Portugal	Militia. Consc'pt'n ¹¹	15-30 weeks	32,000	100,000	1,971,210
Rumania	Univ. comp.	2-3 yrs.	98,500 ³	420,000 ¹²	2,977,121 ³
				1,200,000 ¹³	
				250,000 ¹⁴	
Russia	Do.	3-4½ yrs.	1,500,000 ⁶	180,000 ¹⁴	67,200,210
				275,000 ¹⁶	
Servia	Do.	1½-2 yrs.	30,038 ³	195,000 ⁴	1,127,641 ³
Spain	Do.	1-3 yrs.	135,500	350,000	7,575,238
Sweden ¹	Militia. Univ. comp.	150-281 days	84,013	195,000	3,012,300
Turkey	Univ. comp.	3-4 yrs.	220,000 ³	360,000 ¹⁷	8,000,000 ³
			95,000 ¹⁹	65,000 ²⁰	30,000,000
U.S.A.	Voluntary	4-7 yrs. ¹⁸	121,000 ²¹	95,000 ²¹	(Federal Budget)
			162,251 ¹⁹		
Great Britain ...	Do.	7 yrs. ²²	251,195 ²³	275,000 ²³	28,220,000 ²⁴
India	British Troops	...	77,500	77,500	18,000,000
	Native Troops. Voly.	3 yrs.	159,100	200,000	
Australia	Militia. Univ. comp.	16 days yrl.	105,000	150,000	2,500,000
Canada	Militia. Voluntary ⁵	{12-16 days} yearly	71,200	75,000	1,520,000
South Africa ...	Militia. Voluntary ⁵	8 15 dys yrl.	20,000	28,000	1,150,000

NOTES.—1 Permanent cadres and annual recruit quota. 2 Except for Muhammadans. 3 For 1912-13. 4 In Dec. 1912. 5 Power of conscription reserved. 6 Approximate. 7 In France. 8 In Algeria Tunis. 9 Excessive, owing to war in Libya. 10 No substitution. 11 Univ. comp. serv. projected. 12 In July, 1913. 13 European Russia only. 14 Caucasus. 15 W. Siberia. 16 E. Siberia. 17 In Oct., 1912. 18 Regular Army. 19 Regular Army, home and colonies. 20 Regular Army in U.S.A. only. 21 States Militias. 22 For bulk of enlistments, Regular Army. 23 Regular Army in U.K. 24 Includes considerable exp. on Second Line Army. 25 Territorial Army strength, 1st June, 1913.

COUNTRY.	Sq. Miles.	POPULATION.		VITAL STATISTICS.		Capital.	Population of Capital.
		Total.	Per Sq. Mile.	Births per 1,000.	Deaths per 1,000.		
British Empire ...	13,123,712	435,000,000	32	...	...	London	4,523,000
U. K.	120,651	45,250,000	374	24.4	14.8	Delhi	233,000
India	1,773,170	315,000,000	158	...	30.9	Ottawa	88,000
Canada	3,730,000	7,250,000	2	27.82	15.12	St. John's	33,000
Newfoundland	162,750	250,000	2	28.8	10.6	Canberra	...
Australia	3,063,041	5,000,000	2	27.7	10.5	Wellington	71,000
New Zealand	105,000	1,100,000	11	26.3	9.5	Pretoria	120,000
South Africa	473,100	6,000,000	13	...	...	Washington	331,000
United States	3,027,000	92,000,000	31	...	...	Adis Ababa	50,000
Extra U.S.	721,100	10,000,000	14	...	...	Kabul	150,000
Abyssinia	350,000	7,000,000	20	...	...	Scutari	...
Afghanistan	246,000	5,000,000	21	...	...	Buenos Aires	1,026,000
Albania	12,000	2,000,000	166	...	...	Vienna	2,031,000
Argentina	1,131,841	7,250,000	7	42.1	21.6	Brussels	177,000
Austria	134,634	29,000,000	222	31.4	21.9	Sucre	24,000
Belgium	11,400	7,500,000	658	23.7	15.2	Rio de Janeiro	1,130,000
Bolivia	570,000	2,200,000	4	...	...	Sofia	103,000
Brazil	3,300,000	23,600,000	7	...	...	Santiago	333,000
Bulgaria	42,000	5,000,000	119	40.3	26.4	Peking	1,000,000
Chile	295,000	3,400,000	12	37.2	31.1	Bogotá	122,000
China	4,300,000	400,000,000	99	...	...	San José	32,000
Colombia	462,000	5,450,000	12	...	...	Havana	236,000
Costa Rica	23,000	390,000	17	43.8	26.1	Copenhagen	559,000
Cuba	44,178	2,150,000	49	34.4	11.2	San Domingo	25,000
Denmark	15,500	2,800,000	180	26.7	13.4	Quito	60,000
Dominica	18,750	700,000	37	...	...	Cairo	654,000
Ecuador	116,530	1,300,000	11	...	...	Khartoum	18,000
Egypt	363,181	11,300,000	31	...	...	Paris	2,888,000
Sudan	984,520	3,000,000	3	...	...	Algiers	590,000
France	207,100	40,000,000	193	18.7	19.6	Fez	120,000
„ Colonies	3,800,000	44,000,000	11	...	...	Tunis	170,000
Algeria	1,120,000	5,600,000	5	25.1	18.9	Berlin	2,071,000
Morocco	193,000	7,000,000	40	...	...	Athens	170,000
Tunis	46,300	1,800,000	40	...	...	Guatemala	90,000
German Empire	208,780	65,000,000	311	29.8	16.2	Port-au-Prince	100,000
„ Colonies	1,134,240	15,000,000	13	...	...	Tegucigalpa	35,000
Greece	43,522	5,000,000	114	...	...	Budapest	880,000
Guatemala	47,500	2,000,000	42	...	...	Rome	539,000
Haiti	10,220	2,000,000	196	...	...	Tokyo	2,186,000
Honduras	43,000	560,000	13	35.3	17.8	Monrovia	6,000
Hungary	125,400	21,000,000	170	34.8	24.9	Luxemburg	21,000
Italy	110,623	35,000,000	315	31.5	21.4	Mexico	370,000
„ Colonies	601,200	1,800,000	3	...	...	Cettinje	5,000
Japan	140,200	50,000,000	356	34.2	21.9	The Hague	270,000
Dependencies	95,700	15,100,000	187	...	...	Managua	35,000
Liberia	40,000	2,000,000	50	...	...	Christiania	247,000
Luxemburg	1,000	260,000	260	...	...	Panama	37,000
Mexico	769,000	16,000,000	21	...	...	Asuncion	80,000
Montenegro	5,800	500,000	85	...	...	Telran	280,000
Netherlands	12,761	6,000,000	407	27.8	14.5	Lima	141,000
„ Colonies	832,500	38,000,000	46	...	...	Lisbon	356,000
Nicaragua	51,700	600,000	11	...	...	Bucharest	295,000
Norway	124,400	2,400,000	19	25.9	13.2	St. Petersburg	1,908,000
Panama	31,890	430,000	13	...	...	San Salvador	60,000
Paraguay	97,700	800,000	8	...	...	Belgrade	91,000
Persia	630,000	10,000,000	16	...	...	Bangkok	630,000
Peru	680,026	3,530,000	5	...	...	Madrid	598,000
Portugal	35,500	5,500,000	155	30.7	19.4	Stockholm	347,000
„ Colonies	804,000	10,000,000	12	...	...	Berne	86,000
Rumania	52,700	7,500,000	142	43.0	25.7	Lhasa	30,000
Russia	8,400,000	164,000,000	19	46.8	29.8	Constantinople	1,000,000
Salvador	7,225	1,200,000	165	...	...	Monte Video	330,000
Servia	34,000	5,000,000	143	39.0	22.4	Caracas	75,000
Siam	220,000	6,250,000	28	...	...		
Spain	194,700	20,000,000	103	31.8	23.7		
Sweden	172,900	5,500,000	32	23.8	13.8		
Switzerland	15,950	3,800,000	236	25.0	15.1		
Tibet	500,000	8,000,000	16	...	...		
Turkey	695,000	20,000,000	29	...	...		
Uruguay	72,200	1,100,000	15	31.7	14.5		
Venezuela	394,843	2,325,000	6	32.8	22.1		

Country.	Population.	REVENUE.		DEBT.		*SPECIAL TRADE.	
		Total.	Per Head.	Total.	Per Head.	Total.	Per Head.
		£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
U.K.	45,250,000	186,000,000	4 2 0	720,000,000	15 18 0	1,032,000,000	22 16 0
India	315,000,000	82,000,000	0 5 0	300,000,000	0 19 0	287,000,000	0 18 0
Canada	7,250,000	24,000,000	3 6 0	68,000,000	9 8 0	175,000,000	24 3 0
Newfoundland ...	250,000	750,000	3 0 0	5,500,000	22 0 0	5,000,000	20 0 0
Australia	5,000,000	20,000,000	4 0 0	273,000,000	54 12 0	147,000,000	29 8 0
New Zealand	1,100,000	11,000,000	10 0 0	83,000,000	75 9 0	39,000,000	35 9 0
South Africa	6,000,000	17,000,000	2 17 0	117,000,000	19 10 0	94,000,000	15 13 0
United States ...	92,000,000	207,000,000	2 5 0	212,000,000	2 6 0	738,000,000	8 0 0
Abyssinia	7,000,000	...	...	...	...	2,000,000	0 6 0
Afghanistan	5,000,000	1,000,000	0 4 0	...	...	3,000,000	0 12 0
Argentina	7,250,000	28,000,000	3 17 0	105,000,000	14 9 0	140,000,000	19 0 0
Austria	50,000,000	128,500,000	4 6 0	510,000,000	15 12 0	233,000,000	4 13 0
Hungary		86,500,000		270,000,000			
Belgium	7,500,000	33,000,000	4 8 0	160,000,000	21 7 0	324,000,000	43 4 0
Bolivia	2,200,000	1,400,000	0 13 0	3,000,000	1 7 0	10,000,000	4 11 0
Brazil	23,000,000	30,000,000	1 6 0	104,000,000	8 9 0	120,000,000	5 4 0
Bulgaria	4,400,000	7,000,000	1 12 0	25,000,000	5 14 0	115,000,000	3 8 0
Chile	3,400,000	15,000,000	4 8 0	43,000,000	12 7 0	51,000,000	15 0 0
China	400,000,000	40,000,000	0 2 0	150,000,000	0 7 0	115,000,000	0 6 0
Colombia	5,500,000	2,500,000	0 9 0	2,500,000	0 9 0	17,000,000	1 5 0
Costa Rica	390,000	950,000	2 8 0	2,700,000	5 2 0	14,000,000	10 5 0
Cuba	2,150,000	8,000,000	3 15 0	12,500,000	5 2 0	51,000,000	23 14 0
Denmark	2,800,000	9,500,000	3 8 0	20,000,000	7 3 0	65,000,000	23 4 0
Dominica	700,000	1,000,000	1 8 0	4,000,000	5 14 0	13,600,000	5 3 0
Ecuador	1,300,000	1,500,000	1 3 0	5,000,000	3 17 0	14,000,000	3 2 0
Egypt	11,300,000	17,750,000	1 11 0	95,000,000	8 8 0	57,000,000	5 1 0
Sudan	3,000,000	1,500,000	0 10 0	5,000,000	1 13 0	4,000,000	1 6 0
France	40,000,000	190,000,000	4 15 0	1,015,000,000	24 8 0	566,000,000	14 3 0
Algeria	5,600,000	6,000,000	1 1 0	...	...	148,000,000	8 11 0
Morocco	7,000,000	...	...	...	...	19,000,000	1 6 0
Tunis	1,800,000	4,500,000	2 5 0	...	...	10,500,000	5 17 0
German Empire ..	65,000,000	144,000,000	2 8 0	250,000,000	15 8 0	876,000,000	13 9 0
26 States		10,500,000		750,000,000			
Greece	2,700,000	5,400,000	2 0 0	40,000,000	14 16 0	12,500,000	4 13 0
Guatemala	2,000,000	800,000	0 8 0	6,000,000	3 0 0	13,000,000	1 10 0
Haiti	2,000,000	1,400,000	0 14 0	7,000,000	3 10 0	2,000,000	1 0 0
Honduras	560,000	400,000	0 14 0	6,200,000	11 1 0	1800,000	1 9 0
Italy	35,000,000	114,000,000	3 5 0	522,000,000	14 18 0	222,000,000	6 7 0
Japan	50,000,000	58,000,000	1 3 0	260,000,000	5 4 0	101,000,000	2 0 0
Liberia	2,000,000	100,000	0 1 0	100,000	0 1 0	400,000	0 4 0
Luxemburg	260,000	750,000	2 2 0	1,400,000	5 8 0	...	...
Mexico	16,000,000	10,500,000	0 13 0	44,000,000	2 15 0	151,000,000	3 4 0
Montenegro	230,000	125,000	0 11 0	250,000	1 17 0	450,000	1 19 0
Netherlands	6,000,000	17,000,000	2 17 0	97,000,000	16 3 0	503,000,000	83 17 0
Nicaragua	600,000	250,000	0 8 0	2,000,000	3 7 0	11,500,000	2 10 0
Norway	2,400,000	7,200,000	3 0 0	20,500,000	8 11 0	42,000,000	17 10 0
Panama	430,000	670,000	1 13 0	...	...	12,700,000	6 6 0
Paraguay	800,000	800,000	1 0 0	3,000,000	0 8 0	12,000,000	2 10 0
Persia	10,000,000	2,700,000	0 5 0	6,700,000	0 13 0	116,000,000	1 12 0
Peru	3,530,000	2,800,000	0 16 0	5,500,000	1 11 0	14,000,000	3 19 0
Portugal	5,500,000	15,200,000	2 15 0	147,000,000	26 15 0	23,000,000	4 3 0
Rumania	7,000,000	22,000,000	3 3 0	63,200,000	9 1 0	141,000,000	5 17 0
Russia	164,000,000	300,000,000	1 16 0	945,000,000	5 15 0	268,000,000	1 13 0
Salvador	1,200,000	1,000,000	0 17 0	1,700,000	1 8 0	12,500,000	2 17 0
Servia	3,000,000	5,250,000	1 15 0	26,500,000	8 17 0	9,500,000	3 3 0
Siam	6,250,000	4,750,000	0 15 0	8,000,000	1 6 0	113,500,000	2 3 0
Spain	20,000,000	42,000,000	2 2 0	390,000,000	19 10 0	80,000,000	4 0 0
Sweden	5,500,000	14,000,000	2 11 0	34,000,000	6 4 0	75,000,000	13 13 0
Switzerland	3,800,000	7,000,000	1 17 0	...	...	126,000,000	33 3 0
Turkey	17,000,000	26,275,000	1 11 0	128,000,000	7 11 0	148,000,000	2 16 0
Uruguay	1,100,000	7,500,000	6 16 0	26,500,000	24 18 0	17,000,000	15 9 0
Venezuela	2,325,000	2,800,000	1 4 0	7,700,000	3 6 0	17,000,000	3 0 0

* SPECIAL TRADE includes Imports retained for Home Consumption and Exports of Domestic Produce or Manufacture, and excludes Imports that are re-exported.

† GENERAL TRADE includes the total value of Imports and the total value of Exports, and the combined total under these two headings is given where the value of the Special Trade cannot be definitely ascertained.

Merchant Shipping Owned in each Country.—(Extracted from "Lloyd's Register Book," 1913-1914.)

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FLAG.	STEAMERS (100 tons and upwards).					STEEL.					TOTAL.					WOOD & COMP.					IRON.		STEEL.		TOTAL.		STEAMERS AND SAILING VESSELS.			
	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Gross Tons.		
United Kingdom	91	15,792	1,104	585,837	7,220	17,672	3,115	8,514	18,273,944	336	52,437	99	69,033	265	300,823	700	422,293	9,214	18,696,237	2,073	1,735,306	20,431	543	2,696	2,998,457	2,696	2,998,457	2,696	2,998,457	
*Dominions	336	82,945	232	154,999	927	1,337,279	1,495	1,575,223	508	114,364	42	27,503	28	18,216	578	160,683	578	160,683	2,073	1,735,306	20,431	543	2,696	2,998,457	2,696	2,998,457	2,696	2,998,457	2,696	2,998,457
Total British	427	98,737	1,426	740,836	8,156	19,009,594	10,009	19,849,167	844	166,801	141	96,536	293	319,039	1,278	582,376	1,278	582,376	2,073	1,735,306	20,431	543	2,696	2,998,457	2,696	2,998,457	2,696	2,998,457	2,696	2,998,457
U.S.A.:—Sea	431	201,820	160	259,365	618	1,510,718	1,209	1,971,903	1,380	869,201	32	40,708	75	116,645	1,407	1,026,554	1,407	1,026,554	2,696	2,998,457	2,696	2,998,457	2,696	2,998,457	2,696	2,998,457	2,696	2,998,457	2,696	2,998,457
*Northern Lakes	91	17,464	19	24,853	565	2,243,519	593	2,285,836	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,696	2,998,457	2,696	2,998,457	2,696	2,998,457	2,696	2,998,457	2,696	2,998,457	2,696	2,998,457
Philippines	24	5,332	20	15,006	25	24,217	69	44,555	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,696	2,998,457	2,696	2,998,457	2,696	2,998,457	2,696	2,998,457	2,696	2,998,457	2,696	2,998,457
Total U.S.A.	464	224,616	199	299,224	1,208	3,778,454	1,871	4,302,294	1,388	871,135	32	40,708	109	213,499	1,559	1,125,342	1,559	1,125,342	3,400	5,427,636	3,400	5,427,636	3,400	5,427,636	3,400	5,427,636	3,400	5,427,636	3,400	5,427,636
Argentina	2	756	35	16,771	199	163,049	236	180,576	23	6,650	11	10,290	38	17,319	72	34,259	72	34,259	308	214,835	308	214,835	308	214,835	308	214,835	308	214,835	308	214,835
Austro-Hungarian	3	347	41	32,202	175	977,798	419	1,010,347	8	1,067	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	427	1,011,414	427	1,011,414	427	1,011,414	427	1,011,414	427	1,011,414	427	1,011,414
Belgian	...	...	19	15,700	145	280,466	164	296,196	2	461	...	1,438	4	6,291	8	8,190	8	8,190	172	304,386	172	304,386	172	304,386	172	304,386	172	304,386	172	304,386
Brazilian	6	1,333	44	40,150	352	271,933	402	313,416	49	10,474	2	2,222	6	3,525	37	16,885	37	16,885	459	329,637	459	329,637	459	329,637	459	329,637	459	329,637	459	329,637
Chilian	7	839	21	20,502	67	87,150	95	102,491	19	10,437	16	19,532	...	...	...	...	...	...	131	139,792	131	139,792	131	139,792	131	139,792	131	139,792	131	139,792
Chinese	9	6,487	19	21,861	38	58,342	66	86,690	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	86,690	66	86,690	66	86,690	66	86,690	66	86,690	66	86,690
Cuban	11	4,995	12	8,118	32	47,782	55	60,695	4	641	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	61,536	59	61,536	59	61,536	59	61,536	59	61,536	59	61,536
Danish	5	1,666	93	68,814	454	640,614	552	711,094	236	4,022	21	9,958	21	9,958	259	50,960	259	50,960	811	762,054	811	762,054	811	762,054	811	762,054	811	762,054	811	762,054
French	21	3,721	189	202,346	777	1,887,243	987	1,793,310	392	73,442	13	14,794	160	319,018	595	407,854	595	407,854	1,552	2,201,164	1,552	2,201,164	1,552	2,201,164	1,552	2,201,164	1,552	2,201,164	1,552	2,201,164
German	9	2,145	163	95,470	1,847	4,045,431	2,019	4,743,046	21	11,133	20	25,104	261	302,778	302	339,015	302	339,015	1,321	5,082,061	1,321	5,082,061	1,321	5,082,061	1,321	5,082,061	1,321	5,082,061	1,321	5,082,061
Greek	6	773	116	96,453	243	608,671	365	705,897	75	15,654	2	1,231	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	16,885	77	16,885	77	16,885	77	16,885	77	16,885	77	16,885
Italian	18	2,599	227	278,196	346	993,422	591	1,274,127	377	96,785	96	107,896	50	43,134	523	247,815	523	247,815	1,114	5,211,942	1,114	5,211,942	1,114	5,211,942	1,114	5,211,942	1,114	5,211,942	1,114	5,211,942
*Japanese	283	70,136	118	195,125	636	2,444,753	1,037	1,500,014	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,037	1,500,014	1,037	1,500,014	1,037	1,500,014	1,037	1,500,014	1,037	1,500,014	1,037	1,500,014
Mexican	5	1,413	6	3,070	43	37,920	8	1,895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	40,049	52	40,049	52	40,049	52	40,049	52	40,049	52	40,049
Netherlands	7	974	65	33,392	590	1,252,376	662	1,286,742	13	3,665	4	2,485	80	16,953	97	23,107	97	23,107	759	1,309,849	759	1,309,849	759	1,309,849	759	1,309,849	759	1,309,849	759	1,309,849
Norwegian	109	33,871	298	239,755	1,190	1,597,167	1,597	1,870,793	216	93,876	221	269,454	157	223,767	594	587,097	594	587,097	2,191	2,457,890	2,191	2,457,890	2,191	2,457,890	2,191	2,457,890	2,191	2,457,890	2,191	2,457,890
Peruvian	1	210	...	...	19	25,604	20	25,814	34	12,545	5	5,956	1	1,199	40	19,700	40	19,700	60	45,514	60	45,514	60	45,514	60	45,514	60	45,514	60	45,514
Portuguese	3	758	19	15,011	83	76,867	105	92,636	95	21,745	5	5,681	3	517	103	27,943	103	27,943	208	120,570	208	120,570	208	120,570	208	120,570	208	120,570	208	120,570
Rumanian	...	...	23	39,029	32	45,123	32	45,123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*Russian	23	3,370	242	131,229	451	655,476	716	90,075	446	107,759	25	37,526	29	38,818	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spanish	6	813	201	153,565	340	671,683	547	826,261	54	11,682	2	2,171	4	881	60	14,734	60	14,734	607	94,178	607	94,178	607	94,178	607	94,178	607	94,178	607	94,178
Swedish	126	23,370	375	288,257	542	635,299	1,043	943,926	373	91,020	10	8,317	10	4,007	393	103,344	393	103,344	1,436	1,047,270	1,436	1,047,270	1,436	1,047,270	1,436	1,047,270	1,436	1,047,270	1,436	1,047,270
Turkish	4	443	55	53,417	76	57,988	135	111,848	137	45,450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uruguayan	2	570	7	3,775	41	57,870	50	62,215	7	5,284	7	7,593	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Countries	6	1,031	19	11,571	54	37,662	79	50,264	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	1,563	485,883	4,018	3,060,904	18,316	39,532,390	23,897	43,079,177	4,847	1,707,058	617	660,381	1,230	1,523,497	6,694	3,890,936	6,694	3,890,936	30,591	46,970,113	30,591	46,970,113	30,591	46,970,113	30,591	46,970,113	30,591	46,970,113	30,591	46,970,113

* Lloyd's Register Book does not include vessels trading on the Caspian Sea nor wooden vessels trading on the Great Lakes of North America.
 † In the absence of satisfactory information the records of numerous small sailing vessels (belonging chiefly to Greece, Turkey, Southern Russia, and the Netherlands' East Indies) have been omitted from the Register Book.
 ‡ Japanese sailing vessels are not recorded in Lloyd's Register Book.

The Nobel Prizes.

THE Nobel Prizes are awarded each year from the income of a fund bequeathed to trustees for distribution to those who have contributed most largely to the common good, and is divided into five shares, which are devoted to workers in the domains of (a) Physics, (b) Chemistry, (c) Medicine or Physiology, (d) Literature, and (e) the Preservation of Peace. The testator was the Swedish scientist Alfred Nobel, the inventor of dynamite, who died December 10, 1896, leaving a fortune of about £1,750,000. The first awards were distributed on the fifth anniversary of Nobel's death, Dec. 10, 1901. The awarding

authorities are the Swedish Academy of Science—(a) Physics, (b) Chemistry; the Stockholm Faculty of Medicine—(c) Medicine or Physiology; the Swedish Academy of Literature—(d) Literature; and a committee of five persons elected by the Norwegian Storting—(e) Peace. The fund is managed by a Board of Directors elected by fifteen deputies appointed by the authorities above named. The Swedish Government appoints a President of the Board of Directors. Particulars concerning conditions, &c., can be obtained from the Board of Directors of the Nobel Institute ("Nobelstiftelsens Styrelse"), Stockholm, Sweden.

LIST OF AWARDS (Value about £8,000 each).

YEAR.	(a) PHYSICS.	(b) CHEMISTRY.	(c) MEDICINE OR PHYSIOLOGY.	(d) LITERATURE.	(e) PEACE.
1901	W. C. Röntgen	J. H. van't Hoff	E. A. von Behring	{ R. F. A. Sully-Prudhomme }	H. Dunant.
1902	{ H. A. Lorentz } { P. Zeeman }	E. Fischer	Sir R. Ross, K.C.B.	T. Mommsen	{ F. Passy. E. Ducommun. }
1903	{ H. A. Becquerel } { M. & Mme. Curie }	S. A. Arrhenius	N. R. Finsen	B. Björnson	A. Gobat.
1904	Lord Rayleigh	Sir W. Ramsay	V. Pavlow	{ F. Mistral J. Echegaray }	Sir W. R. Crenier.
1905	P. Lenard	A. von Baeyer	R. Koch	H. Sienkiewicz	Inst. of Int. Law.
1906	{ Prof. J. J. Thomson }	H. Moissan	{ Ramon y Cajal } { Prof. Golgi }	G. Carducci	Bss. von Suttner.
1907	{ Prof. A. A. Michelson }	E. Buchner	A. Laveran	R. Kipling	T. Roosevelt.
1908	G. Lippman	E. Rutherford	{ P. Ehrlich } { E. Metchnikoff }	R. Eucken	{ E. T. Moneta. L. Renault. }
1909	{ Signor Marconi } { F. Braun }	W. Ostwald	T. Kocher	S. Lagerlöf	{ K. P. Arnoldson. F. Bajer. }
1910	{ J. D. van der Waals }	O. Wallach	A. Kossel	P. Heyse	{ Bn. de Constant. M. Beernaert. }
1911	W. Wien	Mme. Curie	A. Gullstrand	M. Mactierlinck	{ Berne Intl. Peace Bureau. T. M. C. Asser. }
1912	G. Dalén	{ Prof. Grignard } { Prof. Sabatier }	A. Carrel	G. Hauptmann	{ A. H. Fried. None awarded. }
1913	Prof. Onnes	A. Werner	C. Richet	Rabindranath Tagore	

Distance from London to the Capitals of Europe, &c. (with the Mails).

FROM this table the distance which separates twenty-one cities of Europe can be ascertained at a glance: e.g., (1) London is 270 miles from (6) Antwerp and 1,917 from (17) Odessa, while (3) Paris is 1,843 miles from (18) Moscow and 1,219 miles from (21) Stockholm.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
London	Liverpool	Paris	Madrid	Lisbon	Antwerp	Hamburg	Berlin	Berne	Turin	Vienna	Munich	Rome	Trieste	Warsaw	Constantinople	Odessa	Moscow	Petersburg	Copenhagen	Stockholm
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
202	489	908	415	1530	412	178	611	297	370	487	510	266	840	647	370	436	960	1247	811	406
1195	1397	1323	415	1530	412	178	611	297	370	487	510	266	840	647	370	436	960	1247	811	406
1610	1812	1323	415	1530	412	178	611	297	370	487	510	266	840	647	370	436	960	1247	811	406
270	472	211	1119	1530	412	178	611	297	370	487	510	266	840	647	370	436	960	1247	811	406
657	859	587	1495	1804	412	178	611	297	370	487	510	266	840	647	370	436	960	1247	811	406
746	948	674	1582	1889	497	178	611	297	370	487	510	266	840	647	370	436	960	1247	811	406
646	848	359	1183	1602	460	678	611	297	370	487	510	266	840	647	370	436	960	1247	811	406
787	989	500	1073	1506	719	839	837	297	370	487	510	266	840	647	370	436	960	1247	811	406
980	1182	849	1668	2157	727	605	427	535	720	436	702	1276	806	1205	1205	1205	1205	1205	1205	1205
768	970	582	1477	1897	522	579	401	295	470	266	840	647	370	436	960	1247	811	406	416	416
1195	1397	907	1223	1746	1033	1180	1048	639	414	840	647	370	436	960	1247	811	406	416	416	416
1750	1352	863	1416	1828	1009	1066	888	533	391	1247	1513	2087	1617	811	1339	950	406	416	416	416
1135	1557	1067	1925	2593	895	576	398	1021	1156	1247	1513	2087	1617	811	1339	950	406	416	416	416
2030	2232	1899	2718	3345	2025	1903	1699	1883	2018	1247	1513	2087	1617	811	1339	950	406	416	416	416
1917	2119	1760	2625	3117	1737	1478	1240	1545	1680	1247	1513	2087	1617	811	1339	950	406	416	416	416
1815	2117	1843	2904	3414	1706	1387	1209	1832	1967	1247	1513	2087	1617	811	1339	950	406	416	416	416
1774	1976	1699	2874	3286	1588	1269	1091	1714	2119	1247	1513	2087	1617	811	1339	950	406	416	416	416
979	1181	812	1600	2012	620	208	270	885	1047	697	671	1318	1067	668	1510	1510	1252	846	430	416
1289	1491	1219	1972	2384	993	580	685	1176	1337	1110	1084	1731	1171	1082	2408	1510	836	430	416	416

COUNTRY.	RULER.	Born.	Acceded.
Abyssinia	Menelik II., <i>Emperor</i>	Aug. 18, 1844	March 12, 1889
Afghanistan	Habibulla Khan, <i>Ameer</i>	July 3, 1872	Oct. 3, 1901
Albania	William, <i>Prince Designate</i>	Mar. 26, 1876	1914
Argentine Republic	Roque Saenz Peña, <i>President</i>	...	Oct. 12, 1910
Austria-Hungary	Francis Joseph, <i>Emperor</i>	Aug. 18, 1830	Dec. 2, 1848
Belgium	Albert, <i>King</i>	April 8, 1875	Dec. 23, 1909
Bolivia	Ismael Montes, <i>President</i>	...	Aug. 14, 1913
Brazil	Hermes da Fonseca, <i>President</i>	May 12, 1855	Nov. 15, 1910
Bulgaria	Ferdinand, <i>King</i>	Feb. 26, 1861	July 7, 1887
Chile	Ramon Barros Luce, <i>President</i>	...	Dec. 23, 1910
China	Yuan Shi Kai, <i>President</i>	1859	Feb. 12, 1912
Colombia	Carlos y Rostrope, <i>President</i>	...	Aug. 7, 1910
Congo Free State	Albert (King of the Belgians), <i>Sovereign</i>	April 8, 1875	Dec. 23, 1909
Costa Rica	Ricardo Jimenez, <i>President</i>	Feb. 6, 1859	May 8, 1910
Cuba	Mario G. Menocal, <i>President</i>	...	May 20, 1913
Denmark	Christian X., <i>King</i>	Sept. 26, 1870	May 14, 1912
Dominican Republic	José Bordas, <i>President</i>	...	April, 1913
Ecuador	Leonidas Plaza, <i>President</i>	...	April 1, 1912
Egypt	Abbas Pacha, <i>Khédive</i>	July 14, 1874	Jan. 7, 1892
France	Raymond Poincaré, <i>President</i>	1860	Jan. 17, 1913
German Empire	William II., <i>Emperor</i>	Jan. 27, 1859	June 15, 1888
Prussia	William II., <i>King</i>	...	...
Bavaria	Ludwig III., <i>King</i>	Jan. 7, 1845	Nov. 5, 1913
Saxony	Frederick Augustus III., <i>King</i>	May 25, 1865	Oct. 15, 1904
Württemberg	William II., <i>King</i>	Feb. 25, 1848	Oct. 6, 1891
Anhalt	Friedrich II., <i>Duke</i>	Aug. 19, 1856	Jan. 24, 1904
Baden	Friedrich II., <i>Grand Duke</i>	July 9, 1857	Sept. 28, 1907
Brunswick	Ernest Augustus, <i>Duke</i>	Nov. 17, 1887	Nov. 3, 1913
Hesse	Ernst Louis, <i>Grand Duke</i>	Nov. 25, 1868	March 13, 1892
Mecklenburg-Schwerin	Frederick Francis IV., <i>Grand Duke</i>	April 9, 1882	April 10, 1897
Mecklenburg-Strelitz	Adolphus Friedrich, <i>Grand Duke</i>	July 22, 1848	May 30, 1904
Oldenburg	Frederic Augustus, <i>Grand Duke</i>	Nov. 16, 1852	June 13, 1900
Saxe-Altenburg	Ernest, <i>Duke</i>	Aug. 31, 1871	Feb. 7, 1908
Saxe-Coburg and Gotha	Charles Edward (Duke of Albany), <i>Duke</i>	July 19, 1884	July 30, 1900
Saxe-Meiningen	George II., <i>Duke</i>	April 2, 1826	Sept. 20, 1866
Saxe-Weimar	William Ernest, <i>Grand Duke</i>	June 10, 1876	Jan. 5, 1901
Waldeck-Pyrmont	Frederick, <i>Prince</i>	Jan. 20, 1865	May 12, 1893
Great Britain and Ireland	George V., <i>King</i>	June 3, 1865	May 6, 1910
Greece	Constantine, <i>King</i>	Aug. 3, 1868	March 18, 1913
Guatemala	Manuel Estrada Cabrera, <i>President</i>	Nov. 21, 1857	Oct. 2, 1868
Haiti	Michel Oreste, <i>President</i>	...	May 4, 1913
Honduras	Francisco Bertrand, <i>President</i>	...	1913
India, Empire of	George, <i>Emperor</i>	June 3, 1865	May 6, 1910
Italy	Victor Emmanuel III., <i>King</i>	Nov. 11, 1866	July 29, 1900
Japan	Yoshihito, <i>Emperor</i>	Aug. 31, 1875	July 30, 1912
Liberia	Daniel Edward Howard, <i>President</i>	...	Jan. 1, 1912
Luxemburg	Marie Adelaide, <i>Grand Duchess</i>	June 14, 1894	Feb. 26, 1912
Mexico	Victoriano Huerta, <i>Provisional President</i>	...	1913
Monaco	Albert, <i>Prince</i>	Nov. 13, 1848	Sept. 10, 1889
Montenegro	Nicholas, <i>King</i>	Oct. 8, 1841	Aug. 28, 1860
Nepal	Bir Bikram, <i>Maharaja</i>	June 30, 1906	Dec. 11, 1911
Netherlands	Wilhelmina, <i>Queen</i>	Aug. 31, 1880	Nov. 23, 1890
Nicaragua	Adolfo Diaz, <i>President</i>	...	Jan. 1, 1913
Norway	Haakon VII., <i>King</i>	Aug. 3, 1872	Nov. 18, 1905
Oman	Seyyid Taimur, <i>Sultan</i>	1886	Oct. 5, 1913
Panama	Belisario Porras, <i>President</i>	...	Oct. 1, 1912
Paraguay	Eduardo Schaerer, <i>President</i>	...	Aug. 15, 1912
Persia	Ahmed Mirza, <i>Shah</i>	Jan. 20, 1898	July 17, 1909
Peru	Guillermo Billinghurst, <i>President</i>	...	Sept. 25, 1912
Portugal	Manoel d'Arriaga, <i>President</i>	...	Aug. 24, 1911
Rumania	Carol, <i>King</i>	April 20, 1839	April 20, 1866
Russia	Nicholas II., <i>Emperor</i>	May 19, 1868	Nov. 2, 1894
Salvador	Carlos Melendez, <i>President</i>	...	1913
Servia	Peter, <i>King</i>	July 12, 1844	June 15, 1903
Siam	Vajiravudh, <i>King</i>	Jan. 1, 1880	Oct. 23, 1910
Spain	Alfonso XIII., <i>King</i>	May 17, 1886	May 17, 1886
Sweden	Gustaf V., <i>King</i>	June 16, 1858	Dec. 8, 1907
Switzerland	Arthur Hoffmann, <i>President</i>	...	1914
Turkey	Mehmed V., <i>Sultan</i>	Nov. 3, 1844	April 27, 1909
United States of America	Woodrow Wilson, <i>President</i>	Dec. 28, 1856	March 4, 1913
Uruguay	José Batlle y Ordóñez, <i>President</i>	May 21, 1854	March 1, 1911
Venezuela	Juan Vincente Gomez, <i>President</i>	July 24, 1859	April 19, 1910

French Dynasties and Sovereigns.

III

<i>The Merovingians.</i>	
Clovis, "The Hairy," King of the Salic Franks	428
Childeric III., last of the race	737
<i>The Carolingians.</i>	
Pépin, "The Short," son of Charles Martel...	752
Charlemagne, the Great, Emp. of the West	768
Louis V., "The Indolent," last of the race...	986
<i>The Capets.</i>	
Hugh Capet, "The Great"	987
Louis IX., "St. Louis"	1226
Philip, "The Hardy"	1270
Philip, "The Fair"	1285
Louis X.	1314
John I.	1316
Philip, "The Long"	1316
Charles IV., "The Handsome"	1322
<i>The House of Valois.</i>	
Philip VI., de Valois, "The Fortunate"	1328
John II., "The Good"	1350
Charles V., "The Wise"	1364
Charles VI., "The Beloved"	1380
Charles VII., "The Victorious"	1422
Louis XI.	1461
Charles VIII.	1483
Louis XII.	1498
Francis I.	1515
Henry II.	1547
Francis II.	1559
Charles IX.	1560
Henry III., last of the race	1574
<i>The House of Bourbon.</i>	
Henry IV., "The Great," King of Navarre...	1589
Louis XIII., "The Just"	1610
Louis XIV., "The Great," Diéudonné...	1643

Louis XV., "The Well-beloved"	1715
Louis XVI. (guillotined 21 January, 1793)	1774
Louis XVII. (never reigned)	1793
<i>The First Republic.</i>	
The National Convention first sat...	21 Sept. 1792
The Directory nominated...	1 Nov. 1795
<i>The Consulate.</i>	
Bonaparte, Cambacérés, and Lebrun	24 Dec. 1799
<i>The First Empire.</i>	
Napoleon I. decreed Emperor	18 May 1804
Napoleon II. (never reigned) ... died	22 July 1832
<i>The Restoration.</i>	
Louis XVIII. re-entered Paris	3 May 1814
Charles X. (dep 30 July, 1830; d. 6 Nov. 1836)	1824
<i>The House of Orleans.</i>	
Louis Philippe, King of the French	1830
(Abdicated 24 Feb., 1848; d. 26 August, 1850.)	
<i>The Second Republic.</i>	
Provisional Government formed	22 Feb. 1848
Louis Napoleon elected President	19 Dec. 1848
<i>The Second Empire.</i>	
Napoleon III. elected Emperor	22 Nov. 1852
(Deposed 4 Sept., 1870; died 9 Jan., 1873.)	
<i>Third Republic.</i>	
Committee of Public Defence	4 Sept. 1870
M. Thiers elected President	31 Aug. 1871
Marshal MacMahon elected Presdt.	24 May 1873
Jules Grévy (first) elected President	30 Jan. 1879
Marie F. S. Carnot elected President	3 Dec. 1887
Jean Casimir Perier elected Presdt.	27 June 1894
François Félix Faure elected Presdt.	17 Jan. 1895
Emile Loubet elected President	18 Feb. 1899
Armand Fallières elected President	18 Jan. 1906
Raymond Poincaré	17 Jan. 1913

Germany—Austria—Hungary.

Ferdinand III., Son of Emp. Ferdinand II.	1637
Leopold I., Son of Ferdinand	1658
Joseph I., Son of Leopold	1705
Charles VI., Brother of preceding	1711
Maria-Theresa of Hungary and Bohemia	1740
Charles VII., Elector of Bavaria	1742
Francis I., Husband of Maria-Theresa	1745
Joseph II., Son of preceding	1765
Leopold II., Brother of preceding	1790
Francis II. (as last Emperor of Germany)	1792
Francis I. (as first Emperor of Austria)	1804
Ferdinand (Abdicated 1848)	1835
Francis-Joseph (Nephew)	2 December 1848

Prussia—Germany.

Albert I., First Elector of Brandenburg	1134
John-Sigismund, Elector, Duke of Prussia	1616
George-William,	1619
Frederick-William, "The Great Elector"	1640
Frederick, 1688; Crowned King of Prussia	1701
Frederick-William I.	1713
Frederick II., "The Great"	1740
Frederick-William II.	1786
Frederick-William III.	1797
Frederick-William IV.	1840
William I., First German Emperor (1871)	1860
Frederick, Second German Emperor	1888
William II., Third German Emperor	1888

Emperors of Russia.

1689 Peter I. ... died 28 Jan.	1725
1725 Catherine I., Mistress of Peter, d. 17 May	1727
1727 Peter II., d. 1730; 1730, Ann. d. 29 Oct.	1740
1740 Ivan VI., imprisoned 1741, assassinated	1764
1741 Elizabeth ... died 5 Jan.	1762
1762 Peter III. ... assassinated 14 July	1762
1762 Catherine II., Wife of Pet. III., d. 17 Nov.	1796
1796 Paul ... assassinated 24 March	1801
1801 Alexander I. ... died 1 Dec.	1825
1825 Nicholas I. ... died 2 March	1855
1855 Alexander II. ... assassinated 13 March	1881
1881 Alexander III. ... died 1 Nov.	1894
1894 Nicholas II. began to reign.	

Popes of Rome.

Adrian IV. (Nicholas Brakespear, the only Englishman elected Pope; born at St. Albans; died Sept., 1159)	1154
Innocent XIII. ... Conti	1721
Benedict XIII. ... Orsini	1724
Clement XII. ... Corsini	1730
Benedict XIV. ... Lambertini	1740
Clement XIII. ... Rezzonico	1758
Clement XIV. ... Ganganelli	1769
Pius VI. ... Braschi	1775
Pius VII. ... Chiaramonti	1800
Leo XII. ... della Genga	1823
Pius VIII. ... Castiglioni	1829
Gregory XVI. ... Cappellari	1831
Pius IX. ... Mastai-Ferretti	1846
Leo XIII. ... Pecci	1878
Pius X. ... Sarto (born 2 June 1835)	1903

Embassies :	Ambassadors.	Address of Embassy.
Austria-Hungary	Rt. Hon. Sir M. W. de Bunsen, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B. (1913).	Metternichgasse, 6, Vienna.
France	Rt. Hon. Sir F. L. Bertie, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. (1905).	39, Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris.
German Empire	Rt. Hon. Sir W. E. Goschen, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. (1908).	70, Wilhelmstrasse, Berlin.
Italy	Rt. Hon. Sir Rennell Rodd, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B. (1908).	Via Venti Settembre, Porta Pia, Rome.
Japan	Rt. Hon. Sir W. Conyngham Greene, K.C.B. (1912)	Tokyo.
Russia	Rt. Hon. Sir G. W. Buchanan, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B. (1910)	4, Court Quay, St. Petersburg.
Spain	Rt. Hon. Sir A. H. Hardinge, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. (1913)	16, Calle Fernando el Santo, Madrid.
Turkey	Rt. Hon. Sir L. du Pau Mallet, K.C.M.G., C.B. (1913)	Pera, Constantinople.
United States	Rt. Hon. Sir C. A. Spring Rice, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. (1912)	1300, Connecticut Avenue, Washington.
Legations :	Envoys, Ministers, &c.	Address of Legation.
Abyssinia	Hon. W. G. Thesiger (<i>E.-E. & M.-P.</i> , 1909)	Adis Ababa.
Albania	Harry H. Lamb, C.M.G. (1913)	Scutari.
Argentina	Sir Reginald T. Tower, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. (<i>E.-E. & M.-P.</i> , 1911).	1220, Calle Maipú, Buenos Aires.
Baden	Lord Acton, M.V.O. (<i>Chargé d'Affaires</i> , 1911)	See Hesse.
Bavaria	Sir Vincent Corbett, K.C.V.O. (<i>M.-R.</i> , 1911)	Munich.
Belgium	Hon. Sir F. H. Villiers, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B. (<i>E.-E. & M.-P.</i> , 1911).	2, Rue de Spa, Brussels.
Bolivia	C. W. G. Gosling (<i>E.-E. & M.-P.</i> , 1910)	La Paz.
Brazil	(Vacant) (<i>E.-E. & M.-P.</i>)	Rio de Janeiro.
Bulgaria	Sir H. O. Bax-Ironside, K.C.M.G. (<i>E.-E. & M.-P.</i> , 1911)	Sofia.
Chile	(Vacant) (<i>E.-E. & M.-P.</i> , 1913)	Santiago.
China	Sir J. N. Jordan, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G. (<i>E.-E. & M.-P.</i> , 1906).	Peking.
Colombia	P. C. H. Wyndham (<i>E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.</i> , 1911)	Bogotá.
Costa Rica	Sir C. C. Mallet, K.C.M.G. (<i>M.-R. & C.-G.</i> , 1909)	See Panama.
Cuba	Stephen Leech (<i>E.-E. & M.-P.</i> , 1912)	San Juan de Dios.
Denmark	Sir H. C. Lowther, K.C.M.G. (<i>E.-E. & M.-P.</i> , 1913)	Bredgade. 26. Copenhagen.
Dominica	Stephen Leech (<i>E.-E. & M.-P.</i> , 1913)	See Cuba.
Ecuador	E. A. Rennie, M.V.O. (<i>E.-E. & M.-P.</i> , 1913)	See Peru.
Egypt	Field-Marshal Viscount Kitchener of Khartoum, K.P., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E. (<i>Min. Plen.</i> , 1911)	Cairo.
Greece	Sir F. E. H. Elliot, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. (<i>E.-E. & M.-P.</i> , 1904)	Athens.
Guatemala	A. C. Young, M.V.O. (<i>E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.</i> , 1913)	Guatemala.
Haiti	Stephen Leech (<i>E.-E. & M.-P.</i> , 1913)	See Cuba.
Hanse Towns	Walter R. Hearn (<i>Consul-General</i> , 1911)	Hamburg.
Hesse	Lord Acton, M.V.O. (<i>Chargé d'Affaires</i> , 1911)	Darmstadt.
Honduras	C. A. Young, M.V.O. (<i>E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.</i> , 1913)	See Guatemala.
Liberia	Major J. G. Baldwin (<i>Consul-General</i> , 1909)	Monrovia.
Luxembourg	Hon. Sir A. Johnstone, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B. (<i>E.-E. & M.-P.</i> , 1910).	See Netherlands.
Mexico	Sir L. E. G. Carden, K.C.M.G. (<i>E.-E. & M.-P.</i> , 1913)	3A, Calle de Lerma, Mexico.
Montenegro	Count de Salis, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. (<i>E.-E. & M.-P.</i> , 1911)	Cettinje.
Morocco	(vacant)	Tangier.
Netherlands	Hon. Sir A. Johnstone, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B. (<i>E.-E. & M.-P.</i> , 1910).	12, Hooge. Westeinde, The Hague.
Nicaragua	A. C. Young, M.V.O. (<i>E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.</i> , 1913)	See Guatemala.
Norway	M. de C. Findlay, C.B., C.M.G. (<i>E.-E. & M.-P.</i> , 1911)	Christiania.
Panama	Sir C. C. Mallet, C.M.G. (<i>M.-R. & C.-G.</i> , 1907)	Panama.
Paraguay	Sir R. T. Tower, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. (<i>M.-P.</i> , 1911)	See Argentina.
Persia	Sir W. B. Townley, K.C.M.G. (<i>E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.</i> , 1912)	Tehran.
Peru	E. A. Rennie, M.V.O. (<i>E.-E. & M.-P.</i> , 1913)	Lima.
Portugal	Hon. L. D. Carnegie, M.V.O. (<i>E.-E. & M.-P.</i> , 1913)	63, Rua de São Francisco de Borja, Lisbon.
Rumania	Sir G. Barclay, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.V.O. (<i>E.-E. & M.-P.</i> , 1912).	24, Strada Jules Michelet, Bucharest.
Salvador	A. C. Young, M.V.O. (<i>E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.</i> , 1913)	See Guatemala.
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	A. C. Grant-Duff (<i>M.-R.</i> , 1909)	See Saxony.
Saxony	A. C. Grant-Duff (<i>M.-R.</i> , 1909)	Dresden.
Servia	C. L. des Oraz (<i>E.-E. & M.-R.</i> , 1913)	Belgrade.
Siam	A. R. Peel (<i>E.-E. & M.-P.</i> , 1909)	Bangkok.
Sweden	Esmé W. Howard, C.V.O., C.M.G. (<i>E.-E. & M.-P.</i> , 1913)	Strandvagen, 17, Stockholm.
Switzerland	E. M. Grant-Duff, C.M.G. (<i>E.-E. & M.-P.</i> , 1913)	50, Thunstrasse, Berne.
Uruguay	A. Mitchell Innes (<i>E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.</i> , 1913)	Plaza Zabala, Monte Video.
Venezuela	F. D. Harford, C.V.O. (<i>E.-E. & M.-P.</i> , 1911)	Caracas.
Württemberg	Sir Vincent Corbett, K.C.V.O. (<i>M.-R.</i> , 1911)	See Bavaria.

Embassies, Legations, and Consulates-General in London.

Embassies :	Ambassadors.	Consulate-General.
American	Dr. Walter H. Page, 123, Victoria Street, S.W.	42, New Broad Street, E.C.
Austro-Hungarian	Count A. Mensdorff-Pouilly-Dietrichstein, 18, Belgrave Square, S.W.	22, Laurence-Pountney Lane, E.C.
French.....	Monsieur Paul Cambon, Albert Gate House, Hyde Park, W.	51, Bedford Square, W.C.
German	Prince Lichnowsky, 9, Carlton House Terrace, S.W.	21A, Bedford Place, W.C.
Italian	Marquis Imperiali di Francavilla, 20, Grosvenor Square, W.	
Japanese	Katsunosuke Mouye, 10, Grosvenor Sq., W.	1, Broad Street Place, E.C.
Russian	Count Benckendorff, Chesham House, S.W.	30, Bedford Square, W.C.
Spanish	Señor Don Merry del Val, 1, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.	40, Trinity Square, E.C.
Turkish	H. H. Tewfik Pasha, 69, Portland Place, W.	7, Union Court, E.C.
Legations :	Envoys, Ministers, &c.	
Argentine	Señor Don Vincente J. Dominguez, 2, Palace Gate, W.	601, Salisbury House, E.C.
Belgian	Count de Lalaing, 15, West Halkin Street, Belgrave Square, S.W.	40, Finsbury Square, E.C.
Bolivian	Colonel Pedro Suarez, 74, Compayne Gardens, N.W.	81, Cannon Street, E.C.
Brazilian	Senhor Eduardo Lisboa, 1, Halkin Street, S.W.	20, South Place, Finsbury, E.C.
Bulgarian	Monsieur M. J. Madjaroff, 51, Queen's Gate, S.W.	...
Chilean	Señor Don A. Edwards, 48, Grosvenor Square, W.	94, Gracechurch Street, E.C.
Chinese	Lew Yuk-lin, 49, Portland Place, W.....	88, Fenchurch Street, E.C.
Colombian		Sicilian Avenue, Southampton Row, W.C.
Costa Rican	Señor Don Wenceslao de la Guardia, 10, Strathmore Gardens, W.	58, Lombard Street, E.C.
Cuban	Señor Don C. G. Velez, 76, Victoria Street, S.W.	40, Trinity Square, E.C.
Danish	Monsieur de Grevenkop-Castenskiold, 29, Pont Street, S.W.	8, Byward Street, E.C.
Dominican.....	...	36, Mark Lane, E.C.
Ecuadorian	...	9, Bishopsgate, E.C.
Greek	Monsieur J. Gennadius, 14, De Vere Gardens, W.	40, Old Broad Street, E.C.
Guatemalan		11, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
Haitian	Monsieur A. Sansarico, 76, Victoria Street, S.W.	32, Fenchurch Street, E.C.
Honduras	...	7 & 8, Idol Lane, E.C.
Liberian	Mr. J. P. Crommelin, 13, Eaton Place, S.W.	8, Crosby Square, E.C.
Luxemburg	...	12, Blomfield Street, E.C.
Mexican	Señor Don Carbajal y Roses, 98, Cromwell Road, S.W.	Broad Street House, E.C.
Montenegrin	...	24, Crutched Friars, E.C.
Netherlands	Jonkheer de Marces van Swinderen, 11, Montague Place, Bayswater, W.	12, Blomfield Street, E.C.
Nicaraguan	...	19, Eastcheap, E.C. (V.-Consulate).
Norwegian	Monsieur Benjamin Vogt, 25, The Boltons, S.W.	22, Great St. Helen's, E.C.
Panama	..	17, Billiter Buildings, E.C.
Paraguayan	..	18, Eldon Street, E.C.
Persian	Mirza Medhi Khan, 22, Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W.	82, Victoria Street, S.W.
Peruvian.....	Señor Don Carlos G. Gandamo, 104, Victoria Street, S.W.	104, Victoria Street, S.W.
Portuguese.....	Senhor Texeira Gomes, 12, Gloucester Place, W.	6, South Street, Finsbury, E.C.
Rumanian	Monsieur Nicolas Mishu, 4, Cromwell Place, S.W.	3, Mincing Lane, E.C.
Salvadorian	...	7, Union Court, E.C.
Servian	Monsieur Boschkovitch, 40, Pont Street, S.W.	
Siamese	Phya Sudham Maitri, 23, Ashburn Place, S.W.	5, Whittington Avenue, E.C.
Swedish	Count H. Wrangel, 73, Portland Place, W.	63, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.
Swiss	Monsieur Gaston Carlin, 3, Portland Place, W.	3, Portland Place, W.
Uruguayan.....	Señor Don F. R. Vidiella, 194, Queen's Gate, S.W.	5, Clement's Inn, W.C.
Venezuelan	...	Finsbury Pavement House, E.C.

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Name.	DYNASTY.	Access.	Died.	Age	Rgn'd.
<i>Saxons and Danes.</i>					
EGBERT.....	First King of all England.....	827	839	—	12
ETHELWULF.....	Son of Egbert.....	839	858	—	19
(ETHELBALD.....)	Son of Ethelwulf.....	858	860	—	2
(ETHELBERT.....)	Second son of Ethelwulf.....	858	866	—	8
ETHELRED.....	Third son of Ethelwulf.....	866	871	—	5
ALFRED.....	Fourth son of Ethelwulf.....	871	901	52	30
EDWARD THE ELDER.....	Son of Alfred.....	901	925	55	24
ATHELSTAN.....	Eldest son of Edward.....	925	940	45	15
EDMUND.....	Brother of Athelstan.....	940	946	25	6
EDRED.....	Brother of Edmund.....	946	955	—	9
EDWY.....	Son of Edmund.....	955	958	18	3
EDGAR.....	Second son of Edmund.....	958	975	32	17
EDWARD THE MARTYR.....	Son of Edgar.....	975	979	—	4
ETHELRED II.....	Half-brother of Edward.....	979	1016	48	37
EDMUND IRONSIDE.....	Eldest son of Ethelred.....	1016	1016	27	—
CANUTE.....	By conquest and election.....	1017	1035	40	18
HAROLD I.....	Son of Canute.....	1035	1040	—	5
HARDICANUTE.....	Another son of Canute.....	1040	1042	—	2
EDWARD THE CONFESSOR.....	Son of Ethelred II.....	1042	1066	62	24
HAROLD II.....	Brother-in-law of Edward the Confessor.....	1066	1066	—	0
<i>The House of Normandy.</i>					
WILLIAM I.....	Obtained the Crown by conquest.....	1066	1087	60	21
WILLIAM II.....	Third son of William I.....	1087	1100	43	13
HENRY I.....	Youngest son of William I.....	1100	1135	67	35
STEPHEN.....	Third son of Stephen, Count of Blois, by Adela, fourth daughter of William I.....	1135	1154	50	19
<i>The House of Plantagenet.</i>					
HENRY II.....	Son of Geoffrey Plantagenet, by Matilda, only daughter of Henry I.....	1154	1189	56	35
RICHARD I.....	Eldest surviving son of Henry II.....	1189	1199	42	10
JOHN.....	Sixth and youngest son of Henry II.....	1199	1216	50	17
HENRY III.....	Eldest son of John.....	1216	1272	65	56
EDWARD I.....	Eldest son of Henry III.....	1272	1307	68	35
EDWARD II.....	Eldest surviving son of Edward I.....	1307	1327	43	20
EDWARD III.....	Eldest son of Edward II.....	1327	1377	65	50
RICHARD II.....	Son of the Black Prince, eld. son of Edw. III.....	1377	Dep. 1399	34	22
<i>The House of Lancaster.</i>					
HENRY IV.....	Son of John of Gaunt, fourth son of Edw. III.....	1399	1413	47	13
HENRY V.....	Eldest son of Henry IV.....	1413	1422	34	9
HENRY VI.....	Only son of Henry V. (died 1471).....	1422	Dep. 1461	49	39
<i>The House of York.</i>					
EDWARD IV.....	His grandfather was Richard, son of Edmund, fifth son of Edward III.; and his grandmother, Anne, was great-granddaughter of Lionel, third son of Edw. III.....	1461	1483	41	22
EDWARD V.....	Eldest son of Edward IV.....	1483	1483	13	0
RICHARD III.....	Younger brother of Edward IV.....	1483	1485	35	2
<i>The House of Tudor.</i>					
HENRY VII.....	Son of Edmund, eldest son of Owen Tudor, by Katharine, widow of Henry V.; his mother, Margaret Beaufort, was great-granddaughter of John of Gaunt.....	1485	1509	53	24
HENRY VIII.....	Only surviving son of Henry VII.....	1509	1547	56	38
EDWARD VI.....	Son of Henry VIII. by Jane Seymour.....	1547	1553	16	6
MARY I.....	Daughter of Henry VIII. by Kath. of Arragon.....	1553	1558	43	5
ELIZABETH.....	Daughter of Henry VIII. by Anne Boleyn.....	1558	1603	70	44

The Sovereigns of Scotland from A.D. 1057 to 1603.

Names.	Began to Reign.	Names.	Began to Reign.	Names.	Began to Reign.
Malcolm (<i>Crannmor</i>).....	1057, Apr.	Alexander III.....	1249, July 8	James IV.....	1488, June 11
Donald (<i>Bane</i>).....	1093, Nov.	Margaret of Norway.....	1286, Mar. 19	James V.....	1513, Sept. 9
Duncan.....	1094, May.	John Balliol.....	1292, Nov. 17	Mary.....	1542, Dec. 16
Donald (<i>Bane</i>) rest.....	1095, Nov.	Robert I. (Bruce).....	1306, Mar. 27	Francis and Mary.....	1558, Apr. 24
Edgar.....	1097, Sept.	David II.....	1329, June 7	Mary.....	1560, Dec. 5
Alexander I.....	1107, Jan. 8	Robert II. (Stewart).....	1371, Feb. 22	Henry and Mary.....	1565, July 29
David I.....	1124, April 27	Robert III.....	1390, April 12	Mary.....	1567, Feb. 10
Malcolm (<i>Maiden</i>).....	1153, May 24	James I.....	1406, April 4	James VI.....	1567, July 29
William (<i>The Lion</i>).....	1165, Dec. 9	James II.....	1437, Feb. 20	(Ascended the throne of Eng. as James I., 24th March, 1603.)	
Alexander II.....	1214, Dec. 4	James III.....	1460, Aug. 3		

The Sovereigns of Great Britain from 1603 to 1801. 115

Name.	DYNASTY.	Access.	Died.	Age.	Rgnl.
<i>The House of Stuart.</i>					
JAMES I. (VI. of Scot.) {	Son of Mary, Queen of Scots, grandda. of James IV. and Margaret, dau. of Hen. VII.	1603	1625	99	22
CHARLES I.	Only surviving son of James I.	1625	Beh. 1649	48	24
<i>Commonwealth declared May 19, 1649.</i>					
<i>Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector, 1653-8. Richard Cromwell, Lord Protector, 1658-9.</i>					
CHARLES II.	Eldest son of Charles I. (restored 1660)	1649	1685	55	36
JAMES II. (VII. of Scot.) {	Second son of Charles I. (died 16 Sept., 1701) Interregnum, Dec. 11, 1688—Feb. 13, 1689)	1685	Dep. 1688 Dec. 1701	68	3
WILLIAM III.	Son of William Prince of Orange, by Mary, daughter of Charles I.	1689	1702 1694	51 33	13 6
MARY II.	Eldest daughter of James II.				
ANNE	Second daughter of James II.	1702	1714	49	12
<i>The House of Hanover.</i>					
GEORGE I.	Son of Elector of Hanover, by Sophia, daughter of Elizabeth, daughter of James I.	1714	1727	67	13
GEORGE II.	Only son of George I.	1727	1760	77	33
GEORGE III.	Grandson of George II.	1760	1820	81	59

The Sovereigns of Ireland from A.D. 4 to 1801.

THE line (or rather lines) of native sovereigns is a very long one; some Irish historians have traced the succession to about the period of the Flood, "before which time there were many princes," but, unfortunately, the records have not been preserved. According to Keating, the first sovereigns after the Milesian Conquest, of whom there is any "absolute certainty," were Heber and Heremon, Milesian princes from Galicia in Spain,

who conquered Ireland, and reigned jointly from the year 1300 B.C. till 1291, when Heremon alone ruled. Of their successors, who reigned from the year 1285 B.C. to the Christian Era, about 160 in number, only fifteen died comfortably in their beds; four died of the plague or some malignant distemper, the rest being assassinated, killed in battle, or dying other violent deaths.

The following is an "authentic list" of—

IRISH SOVEREIGNS AFTER THE BIRTH OF CHRIST.

	A.D.
Fearaidhach-Fionfacht—"a most just and A.D. good prince"; slain by his successor.....	515
Fiachadh-Fion—slain by his successor.....	528
Fiachadh-Fionohudh—"murdered by the Irish plebeians of Connaught"	550
Cairbre-Cincait—murdered in a conspiracy... ..	551
Elim—slain in battle	554
Tuathal-Teachtmar—slain by his successor... ..	557
Mal, or Mail—slain by his successor	558
Feidhlimhidh—"an excellent justiciar"; died a natural death	587
Cathore Mor, or the Great—had thirty sons	591
Conn Ceadhadhach, called the Hero of the Hundred Battles—slain	618
Conaire—killed	622
Art-Aonfhir, the Melancholy—slain in battle	635
Lughaidh, surnamed Mac Conn—thrust through the eye with a spear in a conspiracy	648
Feargus, surnamed Black-teeth—murdered at the instigation of his successor	661
Cormac-Ulfhada—"a Prince of most excellent wisdom, and kept the most splendid court that ever was in Ireland"; choked by the bone of a fish at supper	668
Eochaidh-Gunait—killed	674
Cairbre-Liffeachair—slain in battle	678
Fiachadh—succeeded his father; slain in battle by his three nephews	685
Cairioll or Colla-Uais—dethroned	693
Muirreadhach-Tireach—slain by successor... ..	702
Caolbhach—slain by his successor	709
Eochaidh-Moidhmeodhain—natural death... ..	719
Criomthan—poisoned by his sister	724
Niall—surnamed of the nine hostages; killed in France, on the banks of the Loire	731
Dathy—killed by a thunderbolt	740
Laoghaire—killed by a thunderbolt	782
Oilioll-Molt—slain in battle	786
Lughaidh—also killed by a thunderbolt	815
Murtough—died naturally	837
Tuathal-Maolgarbh—assassinated	851
Diarmuid—fell by the sword of Hugh Dubh Feargus, in conjunction with his brother Daniel; manner of their deaths unknown	866
Eochaidh, with his uncle Baodan; both slain	
Ainmereach—deprived of his crown and life	
Baodan—slain by the two Cuimins	
Aodh or Hugh—killed in battle	
Hugh Slaine—assassinated	
Aodh-Uairedhach—killed in battle	
Maolcobha—defeated and killed in battle	
Suibhne-Meain—killed	
Daniel—died a natural death	
Connall Claon, jointly with his brother Ceallach; the first was murdered, the other drowned in a bog	
Diarmuid and Blathmac—died of plague	
Seachnasach—assassinated	
Cionfaola—succeeded his brother; murdered	
Fionachta-Fleadha—murdered	
Loingseach—killed in battle	
Congal Cionmaghair—"a cruel persecutor of the Irish Church, without mercy or distinction"; sudden death	
Feargal—routed and slain in battle	
Fogartach—slain in battle	
Cionaoth—defeated and slain in battle	
Flaithheartach—became a monk	
Aodh, or Hugh Alain—killed in battle	
Daniel—died on a pilgrimage at Joppa	
Niall-Freasach—became a monk	
Donagh, or Donchad—"died in his bed"	
Aodh, or Hugh—slain in battle	
Connor, or Conchabhar—"died of grief, being unable to redress the misfortunes of his country"	
Niall-Callie—drowned in the river Callie	
Turgisus—"expelled the Irish historians, and burnt their books"; thrown into a lough and drowned	

	A.D.		A.D.
Maol Ceachlin, or Malachy I.	879	Maol Ceachlin II. restored	1039
Hugh Fionnliath	897	Donough, or Denis O'Brian	1048
Flann Sionna	913	Tirloch, or Turlough, nephew of Donough	1098
Niall-Glundubh—"died on the field of honour"	951	Muriertagh, or Murrtoough—resigned and became a monk	1110
Donnagh or Donough	954	Turlough (O'Connor) II.—the Great	1130
Congall—slain by the Danes at Armagh	974	Murtough Mac Neil Mac Lachlin—slain in battle	1150
Daniel—became a monk	984	Roderic, or Roger, O'Connor	1168
Maol Ceachlin II.—resigned on the election of Brian Boromhe as King of Ireland	1002	Henry II., King of England—conquered the country, and became Lord of Ireland	1172
Brian Boromhe—a valiant and renowned prince; defeated the Danes in the memorable battle of Clontarf, on Good Friday, 1014; assassinated in his tent the same night, while in the attitude of prayer	1014	(The English monarchs were styled "Lords of Ireland" until the reign of Hen. VIII., who styled himself King; this title continued till the Union, 1st Jan., 1801.)	

The Sovereigns of the United Kingdom from 1801.

Name.	DYNASTY.	Access.	Died.	Age.	Rgnd.
<i>The House of Hanover—continued.</i>					
GEORGE III.	(Regency commenced 5th February, 1811)	1801	1820	81	59
GEORGE IV.	Eldest son of George III.	1820	1830	67	10
WILLIAM IV.	Third son of George III.	1830	1837	71	7
VICTORIA	Daughter of Edward, 4th son of George III.	1837	1901	81	63
<i>The House of Saxe-Coburg.</i>					
EDWARD VII.	Eldest son of Victoria	1901	1910	68	9
GEORGE V.	Surviving son of Edward VII.	1910	WHOM GOD PRESERVE		

Welsh Sovereigns and Princes.

WALES was ruled by Sovereign Princes from the "earliest times" until the death of Llewellyn in 1282. The first English Prince of Wales was the son of Edward I., and was born in Carnarvon town on April 25, 1284. According to a discredited legend, he was presented to the Welsh chieftains as their Prince, in fulfilment of a promise that they should have a Prince who "could not speak a word of English" and should be native born. This son, who afterwards became Edward II., was created "Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester" at the famous Lincoln Parliament on February 7, 1301. The present Prince was installed in Carnarvon Castle on July 13, 1911.

INDEPENDENT PRINCES, A.D. 840 to 1282.

ENGLISH PRINCES, A.D. 1301 to 1910.

Roderick the Great	840	Edward, b. 1283 (Edwd. II.), cr. Pr. of Wales	1301
Anarawd, son of Roderick	877	Edward the Black Prince, s. of Edwd. III.	1343
Howel Dda, the Good	942	Richard (Richard II.), s. of the Black Prince	1377
Iefan and Iago	948	Henry of Monmouth (Henry V.)	1399
Howel ap Iefan, the Bad	972	Edward of Westminster, son of Henry VI.	1454
Cadwalon, his brother	984	Edward of Westminster (Edward V.)	1472
Meredith ap Owen ap Howel Dda	985	Edward, son of Richard III. (d. 1484)	1483
Idwal ap Meyric ap Idwal Voel	992	Arthur Tudor, son of Henry VII.	1489
Llewellyn ap Sitsyllt	1015	Henry Tudor (Hen. VIII.), s. of Henry VII.	1503
Iago ap Idwal ap Meyric	1023	Henry F. Stuart, son of James I. (d. 1612)	1610
Griffith ap Llewellyn ap Sitsyllt	1034	Charles Stuart (Charles I.), s. of James I.	1616
Bledydd	1063	Charles (Charles II.), son of Charles I.	1630
Trahaern ap Caradoc	1073	George Augustus (Geo. II.), s. of George I.	1714
Griffith ap Cynan	1079	Frederick Lewis, s. of George II. (d. 1751)	1727
Owain Gwynedd	1136	George William Frederick (George III.)	1751
David ap Owain Gwynedd	1169	George Augustus Frederick (George IV.)	1762
Llewellyn the Great	1194	Albert Edward (Edward VII.)	1841
David ap Llewellyn	1240	George (George V.)	1901
Llewellyn ap Griffith, last Prince, 1246; slain	1282	Edward	1910

The Presidents of the United States of America.

General Washington first President, 1789 and	1793	James Buchanan	1857
John Adams	1797	Abram. Lincoln (assas. 14 Apr. 1865) 1861 and	1865
Thomas Jefferson	1801 and 1805	Andrew Johnson (elected as Vice-President)	1865
James Madison	1809 and 1813	Ulysses S. Grant	1869 and 1873
James Monroe	1817 and 1821	Rutherford Burchard Hayes	1877
John Quincy Adams	1825	James A. Garfield (assas. 19 Sept., 1881)	1881
Andrew Jackson	1829 and 1833	Chester A. Arthur (elected as Vice-Pres.)	1881
Martin Van Buren	1837	Grover Cleveland	1885
William Henry Harrison (died 4 April)	1841	Benjamin Harrison (b. 20 Aug., 1833)	1889
John Tyler (elected as Vice-President)	1841	Grover Cleveland (elected second time)	1893
James Knox Polk	1845	William McKinley (assas. 14 Sept. 1901) 1897 &	1901
Zachary Taylor (died 9 July, 1850)	1849	Theodore Roosevelt (elect. as V.-Pr. 1901) &	1905
Millard Fillmore (elected as Vice-President)	1850	William Howard Taft	1909
Franklin Pierce	1853	Woodrow Wilson	1913

The Family of King George III.

GEORGE III., King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, was the eldest son of Frederick, Prince of Wales (eldest son of George II.), and of Princess Augusta (youngest daughter of Frederick, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha). His Majesty was born at Norfolk House, St. James's Square, June 4, 1738; succeeded to the Throne Oct. 25, 1760; married Princess Charlotte (daughter of Charles, Duke of Mecklenberg-Strelitz); and was crowned with her on Sept. 22, 1761. Early in his reign he showed symptoms of insanity, and after recovering from two serious attacks (1788 and 1804) his mind entirely gave way; many of his latter years were consequently passed in seclusion, and the government was carried on, from Feb. 5, 1811, until his death, by his eldest son George, under the title of *Prince Regent*. His Majesty died at Windsor, Jan. 29, 1820. Their Majesties had issue:—

1. George Augustus Frederick, *Prince of Wales*, born Aug. 12, 1762, married Princess Caroline (daughter of Charles, Duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbützel), succeeded to the Throne as GEORGE IV., Jan. 29, 1820, and died without surviving issue at Windsor, June 26, 1830.

2. Frederick, *Duke of York and Albany*, born Aug. 16, 1763, married Princess Frederica (daughter of King Frederick William II. of Prussia), was for many years Commander-in-Chief of the Army, and died without issue Jan. 5, 1827.

3. William, *Duke of Clarence*, born Aug. 21, 1765; was Lord High Admiral of England; married July 11, 1818, Adelaide, daughter of George, Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, by whom he had two daughters, who predeceased him; succeeded to the Throne as WILLIAM IV., June 26, 1830, and died June 20, 1837.

4. Charlotte, *Princess Royal*, born Sept. 29, 1766, married Frederick, King of Württemberg, and died without issue.

5. Edward, *Duke of Kent*, born Nov. 2, 1767, married Princess Victoria (daughter of Francis, Duke of Saxe-Coburg, and widow of Charles, Prince of Leiningen), died Jan. 23, 1820. Their Royal Highnesses had issue a daughter, Princess Victoria, born May 24, 1819, succeeded to the Throne as QUEEN VICTORIA, June 20, 1837.

6. Augusta, born Nov. 8, 1768, died unmarried Sept. 22, 1840.

7. Elizabeth, born May 22, 1770, married Frederick, Landgrave of Hesse, and died without issue Jan. 10, 1840.

8. Ernest, *Duke of Cumberland*, born June 5, 1771, married Frederica (daughter of Frederick V., Grand Duke of Mecklenberg-Strelitz), succeeded as KING of HANOVER June 20, 1837 (on death of William IV., owing to the exclusion of Queen Victoria by the provisions of the Salic Law), died Nov. 28, 1851. Their Majesties had issue:—

George, born May 27, 1819, married Princess Alexandrina Mary (daughter of the Duke of Saxe-Altenburg), succeeded as KING of HANOVER Nov. 18, 1851. In 1866 the monarchy was extinguished by

the King of Prussia. King George died June 12, 1820, leaving issue:—

(i) Ernest, *Duke of Cumberland*, K.G., G.C.H., G.C.V.O., born Sept. 21, 1843, married Princess Thyra of Denmark, and has surviving issue (a) Princess Marie, born Oct. 11, 1879, married Prince Maximilian of Baden (and has issue Princess Marie and Prince Berthold of Baden); (b) Alexandra, born Sept. 29, 1882, married Frederick Francis II., *Grand Duke of Mecklenberg-Schwerin* (and has issue a son, Prince Frederick Franz Michel); (c) Olga, born July 11, 1884; (d) Ernest Augustus, *reigning Duke of Brunswick*, born Nov. 17, 1887, married (1913) Princess Victoria Louise of Prussia.

(ii) Frederica, born Jan. 9, 1848, married *Baron von Pavel Rammingen*, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.

(iii) Mary, born Dec. 3, 1849, died June 4, 1904.

9. Augustus, *Duke of Sussex*, born Jan. 27, 1773, died without succession April 24, 1843.

10. Adolphus, *Duke of Cambridge*, born Feb. 24, 1774, married Princess Augusta (daughter of Frederick, Landgrave of Hesse), died July 8, 1850, leaving issue:—

(i) George, *Duke of Cambridge*, born March 26, 1819, Field-Marshal and Commander-in-Chief of the Army, died without succession March 17, 1904.

(ii) Augusta, born July 19, 1822, married Frederick William, *Grand Duke of Mecklenberg-Strelitz*, and has issue (a) Adolphus Frederick, K.G., G.C.V.O., *Reigning Grand Duke*, born July 22, 1848, married Elizabeth, daughter of the *Reigning Duke of Anhalt* (and has issue Duchess Marie of M.-S., *Princess Militza of Montenegro*, Hered. *Grand Duke Adolf Frederick*, and the late Duke Charles Borwin).

(iii) Mary Adelaide, born Nov. 27, 1833, married Francis, *Duke of Teck*, died Oct. 27, 1897, her issue being (a) Queen Mary, *Q.C.*; (b) H.H. Adolphus, *Duke of Teck*, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., G.C.E., born Aug. 13, 1868, married Lady Margaret Grosvenor, and has issue: (c) Francis, born Jan. 7, 1870, died Oct. 22, 1910; (d) Prince Alexander of Teck, G.C.M., G.C.V.O., *p.s.o.*, born April 14, 1874, married Princess Alice of Albany (see Queen Victoria's Family).

11. Mary, born April 25, 1776, married William Frederick, *Duke of Gloucester*, died without issue April 30, 1857.

12. Sophia, born Nov. 3, 1777, died unmarried May 27, 1848.

13. Octavius, born Feb. 23, 1779, died May 3, 1783.

14. Alfred, born Sept. 22, 1780, died Aug. 26, 1782.

15. Amelia, born Aug. 7, 1783, died unmarried Nov. 2, 1810.

VICTORIA, the only daughter of the Duke of Kent, son of George III., was born May 24, 1819; succeeded to the Throne June 20, 1837; crowned June 28, 1838; married Feb. 10, 1840, Albert, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Coburg and Gotha, PRINCE CONSORT (born Aug. 26, 1819, died Dec. 14, 1861); died Jan. 22, 1901. Her Majesty had issue:—

1. H.I.M. THE EMPRESS FREDERIC.

H.R.H. Princess Victoria (*Princess Royal*), born Nov. 21, 1840; married Jan. 25, 1858, Frederic, Crown Prince of Prussia, afterwards German Emperor (born Oct. 18, 1831, died June 15, 1888). Her Imperial Majesty the EMPRESS FREDERIC died Aug. 5, 1901. Issue:—

(i) William, born Jan. 27, 1859, married Feb. 27, 1881, Princess Augusta of Schleswig-Holstein, succeeded to the throne as GERMAN EMPEROR, June 15, 1888. Their Majesties have issue:—

(a) William, *Crown Prince*, K.G., born May 6, 1882, married the Duchess Cécile of Mecklenburg-Schwerin (and has issue the Princes Wilhelm, Ludwig, Hubertus, and Friedrich);

(b) Eitel-Friedrich, born July 7, 1883, married Duchess Sophie of Oldenburg;

(c) Adalbert, born July 14, 1884;

(d) Augustus William, born Jan. 29, 1887, married Princess Alexandra of Schleswig-Holstein (and has issue, Alexander, born Dec. 26, 1912);

(e) Oscar, born July 27, 1888;

(f) Joachim, born Dec. 17, 1890;

(g) Victoria Louisa, born Sept. 13, 1892, married (1913) Prince Ernest Augustus, reigning Duke of Brunswick (*see* Cumberland, p. 117).

(ii) Charlotte, born July 24, 1860, married H.H. the Hereditary Prince of Saxe-Meiningen, G.C.B., and has issue Feodora, born May 12, 1879, married Prince Henry XXX. of Reuss, G.C.V.O.

(iii) Henry (*Prince Henry of Prussia*, K.G., G.C.B., Hon. Admiral of the Fleet in the Royal Navy), born Aug. 14, 1862, married Princess Irene of Hesse, and has issue:—

(a) Waldemar, born March 20, 1889;

(b) Sigismund, born Nov. 27, 1896.

(iv) Sigismund, born Sept. 15, 1864, died June 18, 1866.

(v) Victoria, born April 12, 1866, married H.S.H. Prince Adolf of Schaumburg-Lippe, G.C.B.

(vi) Waldemar, born Feb. 10, 1868, died March 27, 1879.

(vii) Sophia, born June 14, 1870, married the King of the Hellenes, and has issue:—

(a) George, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., born July 19, 1890;

(b) Alexander, born Aug. 1, 1893;

(c) Helena, born May 2, 1896;

(d) Paul, born Dec. 14, 1901;

(e) Eirene, born Feb. 13, 1904;

(f) Catherine, born May 4, 1913.

(viii) Margarete, born April 22, 1872, married H.H. Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse, G.C.B., and has issue:—

(a) Frederick William, born Nov. 23, 1893;

(b) Maximilian, born Oct. 20, 1894;

(c) and (d) Philip and Wolfgang, born Nov. 6, 1896;

(e) and (f) Richard and Christopher, born May 14, 1901.

2. H.M. KING EDWARD VII., *q.v.*

3. H.R.H. THE PRINCESS ALICE.

H.R.H. Princess Alice, born April 25, 1843, married Prince Louis (afterwards reigning Grand Duke) of Hesse, K.G. H.R.H. the Grand Duchess of Hesse died Dec. 14, 1878. Issue:—

(i) Victoria, born April 5, 1863, married Admiral H.S.H. Prince Louis of Battenberg,

J.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., Personal A.D.C. to King George V. Their Highnesses have issue:—

(a) Alice, born Feb. 25, 1885, married Prince Andrew of Greece, G.C.V.O. (and has issue Princesses Margaret and Theodora);

(b) Louisa, born July 13, 1889;

(c) George, born Nov. 6, 1892, Midshipman, R.N.;

(d) Louis, born June 25, 1900.

(ii) Elizabeth Fedorovna, born Nov. 1, 1864, married H.I.H. the Grand Duke Sergius of Russia, G.C.B.

(iii) Irene, born July 11, 1866, married Prince Henry of Prussia, *q.v.*

(iv) Ernest Louis, H.R.H. the Reigning Grand Duke of Hesse, K.G., G.C.B., born Nov. 25, 1868, married Princess Eleonore of Solms-Hohensolms-Lich, and has issue:—

(a) George Donatus, born Nov. 8, 1906;

(b) Ludwig Hermann, born Nov. 20, 1908.

(v) Alix, born June 6, 1872, married Nov. 25, 1894, H.I.M. Nicholas II., Emperor of All the Russias, K.G. Their Majesties have issue:—

(a) Olga, born Nov. 15, 1895;

(b) Tatiana, born June 10, 1897;

(c) Marie, born June 26, 1899;

(d) Anastasia, born June 17, 1901;

(e) Alexis, *Tsarevitch*, born Aug. 12, 1904.

(vi) Mary, born May 24, 1874, died Nov. 15, 1878.

4. H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

H.R.H. Prince Alfred, K.G., K.T., K.P., born Aug. 6, 1844, Admiral of the Fleet, &c.; married Jan. 23, 1874, Marie Alexandrovna, only daughter of Alexander II., Emperor of Russia; succeeded as Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Aug. 22, 1893; died July 30, 1900. Issue:—

(i) Alfred, Hereditary Prince of Saxe-Coburg, K.G., born Oct. 15, 1874, died Feb. 6, 1899.

(ii) Marie, born Oct. 29, 1875, married H.R.H. Prince Ferdinand of Rumania, G.C.B. Issue:—

(a) Carol, born Oct. 15, 1893;

(b) Elizabeth, born Oct. 11, 1894;

(c) Marie, born Jan. 8, 1900;

(d) Nicholas, born Aug. 17, 1903;

(e) Ileana, born Jan. 5, 1909;

(f) Mircea, born Jan. 3, 1913.

(iii) Victoria Melita, born Nov. 25, 1876, married H.I.H. the Grand Duke Cyril of Russia. Issue:—

(a) Princess Marie Cyrillovna, born Feb. 2, 1907;

(b) Princess Kira Cyrillovna, born May 9, 1909.

(iv) Alexandra, born Sept. 1, 1878, married H.S.H. the Reigning Prince of Hohenzollern-Langenbourg, having issue:—

(a) Gottfried, born March 24, 1897;

(b) Maria, born Jan. 18, 1899;

(c) Alexandra, born April 2, 1901;

(d) Irma, born July 4, 1902.

(v) Beatrice, born April 20, 1884, married the Infante Alfonso Maria of Orleans, having issue:—

(a) Alvaro, born April 20, 1910.

(b) Alphonso, born May 28, 1912.

(c) Ataúlfo, born Oct. 20, 1913.

HOUSEHOLD OF THE DUCHESS ALFRED OF SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA.
Ladies in Waiting, the Dowager Lady Monson; Fraulein von Passavant; Fraulein von Anker.

5. H.R.H. THE PRINCESS CHRISTIAN.

H.R.H. Princess Helena, born May 25, 1846, married July 5, 1866, to General H.R.H. Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., Personal A.D.C. to King George V. Issue:—

(i) H.H. Prince Christian Victor, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., born April 14, 1867, died Oct. 29, 1900.

(ii) H.H. Prince Albert, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., born Feb. 26, 1869.

(iii) H.H. Princess Victoria, born May 3, 1870.

(iv) H.H. Princess Louise Augusta, born Aug. 12, 1872.

(v) H.H. Prince Harold, born May 12, died May 20, 1876.

HOUSEHOLD OF THE PRINCE CHRISTIAN.

Comptroller and Treasurer, Major James Evan Baillie Martin, C.V.O.

Equerry, Capt. Cyril Hankey.

Extra Equerry, Lt.-Col. Cecil Wray, M.V.O.

Physicians in Ordinary, Sir F. H. Laking, Bt., G.C.V.O., M.D.; W. N. Barron, M.V.O.

Surgeons in Ordinary, Wm. Fairbank, M.V.O., M.D.; E. B. Waggett, M.B.

HOUSEHOLD OF THE PRINCESS CHRISTIAN.

Bede-chamber Women, Miss Emily Loch; Miss Enid Du Cane; Miss Dorothy Seymour.

Honorary Bed-chamber Women, The Lady Edward Cavendish; The Lady Agneta Montagu; Mrs. George Grant Gordon.

6. H.R.H. THE DUCHESS OF ARGYLL.

H.R.H. Princess Louise, born March 18, 1848, married March 21, 1871, the 9th Duke of Argyll, K.T.

HOUSEHOLD OF THE PRINCESS LOUISE.

Comptroller and Equerry, Capt. G. A. O. Lane.

Extra Equeries, Maj. Hon. Murrough O'Brien, M.V.O., D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. W. G. Probert.

Auditor, Mrs. J. Connah-Boyd.

7. H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

H.R.H. Prince Arthur, K.G., K.T., K.P., P.C., G.M.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., Field-Marshal (Governor-General of Canada), born May 1, 1850, married March 13, 1879, H.R.H. Princess Louisa, daughter of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia. Issue:—

(i) Margaret, born Jan. 15, 1882, married H.R.H. Prince Gustavus Adolphus, Duke of Scania, *Crown Prince of Sweden*, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., having issue:—

(a) Gustavus Adolphus, Duke of Westerbotten, born April 22, 1906;

(b) Sigvard, Duke of Upland, born June 7, 1907;

(c) Princess Ingrid Victoria, born March 28, 1910;

(d) Bertil, Duke of Halland, born Feb. 28, 1912.

(ii) Arthur, K.G., K.T., P.C., G.C.V.O., Personal A.D.C. to King George V., born Jan. 13, 1883; married Oct. 15, 1913, H.H. the Duchess of Fife.

(iii) Victoria Patricia, born March 17, 1886.

HOUSEHOLD OF THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

Comptroller & Equerry, Maj. M. Murray, C.V.O., C.B.

Equerry, Capt. T.H. Rivers Bulkeley, C.M.G., M.V.O.

Extra Equeries, Capt. Sir Maurice Fitzgerald, Bt., C.V.O. (Knight of Kerry); Maj.-Gen. Sir Ronald Lane, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.

Surgeon in Ordinary Sir A. D. Fripp, K.C.V.O., C.B., F.R.C.S.

Secretary, Andrew Wilson Murray, M.V.O.

HOUSEHOLD OF THE DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

Ladies in Waiting, Hon. Lady Egerton; Mrs. Rivers-Bulkeley; The Lady Elphinstone (hon.).

Household of Prince Arthur.

Equerry, Capt. Eric Bonham, M.V.O.

Extra Equerry, Maj. W. Wyndham, M.V.O.

Household of Princess Patricia.

Lady in Waiting, Miss Clementina Adam.

8. H.R.H. THE DUKE OF ALBANY.

H.R.H. Prince Leopold, K.G., K.T., P.C., &c., born April 7, 1853, married April 27, 1882, Princess Helena of Waldeck and Pyrmont, died March 28, 1884, leaving issue:—

(i) Alice Mary, born Feb. 25, 1883, married Feb. 10, 1904, Prince Alexander of Teck, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., having issue:—

(a) Princess May, born Jan. 23, 1906;

(b) Prince Rupert, born Aug. 24, 1907;

(c) Prince Maurice, born March 29 (died Sept. 15), 1910.

(ii) Charles Edward, *Reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha and Duke of Albany*, K.G., G.C.V.O., born July 19, 1884, married Oct. 11, 1905, Princess Victoria Adelheid of Holstein-Glücksburg, having issue:—

(a) Prince Johann Leopold, born Aug. 2, 1906;

(b) Princess Sibylle, born Jan. 17, 1908;

(c) Prince Dietmar, born Aug. 24, 1909.

HOUSEHOLD OF THE DUCHESS OF ALBANY.

Comptroller, Capt. Edward Seymour, M.V.O.

Ladies in Waiting, Miss E. Heron-Maxwell; Lady Evelyn Moreton; Lady Katherine Meade.

Hon. Lady in Waiting, The Hon. Lady Moreton.

Equerry, The Hon. Lionel St. Aubyn.

Hon. Equeries, Col. S. Waller, C.V.O.; Comm. A. H. Tarleton, M.V.O., R.N.

9. H.R.H. THE PRINCESS BEATRICE.

H.R.H. Princess Beatrice, born April 14, 1857, married July 23, 1885, H.R.H. Prince Henry of Battenberg, K.G., P.C. (born Oct. 5, 1858, died Jan. 20, 1896). Issue:—

(i) Alexander, G.C.V.O., born Nov. 23, 1886.

(ii) Victoria Eugénie, born Oct. 24, 1887, married May 31, 1906, H.M. Alfonso XIII., KING OF SPAIN. Their Majesties have issue:—

(a) Prince of the Asturias, born May 10, 1907;

(b) Jaime, born June 23, 1908;

(c) Beatrice, born June 22, 1909;

(d) Maria Cristina, born Dec. 12, 1911;

(e) Juan, born Jan. 20, 1913.

(iii) Leopold, born May 21, 1889.

(iv) Maurice, born Oct. 3, 1891.

HOUSEHOLD OF THE PRINCESS BEATRICE

(Prince Henry of Battenberg).

Comptroller and Treasurer, Victor Seymour Corkran, C.V.O.

Equerry, Lt.-Col. E. B. Cuthbertson, M.V.O.

Extra Equerry, Col. Hon. Francis L. L. Colborne, M.V.O.

Ladies in Waiting, Miss Anne Annette Minna Cochrane; Miss Bulteel; Mrs. Francis Hay-Newton (extra); Hon. Hilda Chichester (extra).

Physicians in Ordinary, Sir J. Williams, Bt., M.D.; A. J. R. Oxley, M.D.

Surgeon in Ordinary, Edgar Hoffmeister, M.V.O., M.B.

The Family of King Edward VII.

EDWARD VII., eldest son of Queen Victoria, born November 9, 1841; married March 10, 1863, Her Royal Highness Princess Alexandra Caroline Marie Charlotte Louise Julia, born December 1, 1844 (QUEEN ALEXANDRA), eldest daughter of His late Majesty King Christian IX. of Denmark; succeeded to the Throne January 22, 1901; crowned at Westminster Abbey, August 9, 1902; died May 6, 1910. Their Majesties had issue:—

1. H.R.H. Prince ALBERT VICTOR Christian Edward, Duke of Clarence and Avondale and Earl of Athlone, born Jan. 8, 1864, died Jan. 14, 1892.

2. H.R.H. GEORGE Frederick Ernest Albert, Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, Duke of Cornwall and York, Duke of Rothesay, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha and Duke of Saxony, Earl of Carrick and Inverness, Baron of Renfrew and Killarney, Lord of the Isles and Great Steward of Scotland, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., I.S.O., General and Admiral, born June 3, 1865; married July 6, 1893, to the Princess Mary of Teck; succeeded to the Throne May 6, 1910, as KING GEORGE V., *q.v.*

3. H.R.H. LOUISE Victoria Alexandra Dagmar,

Princess Royal, born Feb. 20, 1867, married July 27, 1889, to the late Duke of Fife. Issue:—

(i.) H.H. Princess Alexandra (Duchess of Fife), born May 17, 1891; married Oct. 15, 1913, to H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught, *q.v.*

(ii.) H.H. Princess Maud, born April 3, 1893.

4. H.R.H. Princess VICTORIA Alexandra Olga Mary, born July 6, 1868.

5. H.R.H. Princess MAUD Charlotte Mary Victoria (H.M. Queen of Norway), born Nov. 26, 1869, married July 22, 1896, to Haakon VII., KING OF NORWAY. Issue:—

H.R.H. Olav, Crown Prince of Norway, born July 2, 1903.

6. H.R.H. Prince ALEXANDER John Charles Albert, born April 6, died April 7, 1871.

ANNUITIES TO THE ROYAL FAMILY.

The annuities payable to Their Majesties and to the members of the Royal Family are known as the Civil List, which is granted by Parliament upon the recommendation of a Select Committee. The Civil List of King Edward VII. amounted to £470,000, in addition to which annuities to other members of the Royal Family accounted for an additional annual sum of £106,000. The Select Committee appointed on June 14, 1910, reported on July 7, and made the following recommendations, which were adopted by the House of Commons:—

Their Majesties' Privy Purse	£110,000	Queen Alexandra	£70,000
Salaries of Household	125,800	Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein	6,000
Expenses of Household	193,000	Princess Louise (Duchess of Argyll)	6,000
Works	20,000	Duke of Connaught	25,000
Royal Bounty	13,200	Duchess of Edinburgh	6,000
Unappropriated	8,000	Duchess of Albany	6,000
	<u>£470,000</u>	Princess Beatrice (Henry of Battenberg)	6,000
		Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz	3,000
		King Edward VII.'s Daughters	18,000

THE CROWN LANDS.

The Land Revenues of the Crown in the United Kingdom have been collected on the public account since 1760, when George III. surrendered them in return for a fixed annual payment or Civil List. At the time of the surrender the gross revenues amounted to about £89,000, and the net return to about £11,000.

In the year ended 31 March, 1912, the total Receipts by the Commissioners were £703,291, of which amount £589,236 was derived from Crown Rents, and £39,262 from the Mines. The Expenditure was £173,778, of which £111,611 represented the expenses of the Land Revenue, and £62,167 the Woods and Forests. The sum of £530,000 was paid to the Exchequer in 1911-1912, being a net sum from which no deductions have to be made for administration.

THE DUCHY OF LANCASTER.

Lancaster was erected into a Palatine Duchy by Edward III. for his son John of Gaunt in 1359, but in 1399 it became merged in the Crown through the accession of his son as Henry IV.

The Revenue of the Duchy of Lancaster was £29,000 in 1847, and amounted to £102,227 in the year ended 31 December, 1912. The contributory items are Rents and Profits of

Courts, £61,569; Royalties and Dues, £29,721. Expenditure: £9,215, Outlay for the benefit of the Estate; £7,289, deducted under various Acts of Parliament; £4,465, Allowances, Donations, and Charities; £2,000, Salary of the Chancellor of the Duchy; and £6,614, Expenses of Management. The sum of £64,000 was paid (for His Majesty's use) to the Keeper of His Majesty's Privy Purse.

THE DUCHY OF CORNWALL.

Cornwall was created a Duchy by Edward III. for the support of his eldest son (afterwards created Prince of Wales), and the eldest son of the Sovereign has since that time been born Duke of Cornwall.

The Revenue of the Duchy of Cornwall in the year ended December 31, 1912, was £156,726, and was derived principally from Rents and Profits of Courts, £110,788; Annuity in lieu of Tin Coinage Duties, £16,217; and Dividends on Stock, £11,501. The Payments include £22,987, Outlay for the benefit of the Estate; £20,622, Deductions under various Acts; £4,205, Allowances, Donations, and Charities; and £10,116, Expenses of Management. The sum of £181,350 was paid on account of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

His Most Excellent Majesty **George the Fifth**, by the Grace of God King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India; only surviving son of His late Majesty King Edward VII. and of Her Majesty Queen Alexandra; *born at Marlborough House, June 3, 1865; married July 6, 1893, Her Serene Highness Princess Victoria Mary Augusta Louise Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes, born May 26, 1867 (QUEEN MARY), only daughter of Her Royal Highness the late Duchess and His Highness the late Duke of Teck; succeeded to the Throne May 6, 1910; crowned at Westminster Abbey, June 22, 1911.* Their Majesties have issue:—

1. H.R.H. EDWARD Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David, PRINCE OF WALES and Earl of Chester, Duke of Cornwall (Duke of Rothesay, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha and Duke of Saxony, Earl of Carrick, Baron of Renfrew, Lord of the Isles and Great Steward of Scotland), K.G., a Lieutenant, R.N., *born June 23, 1894.*
2. H.R.H. ALBERT Frederick Arthur George, a Midshipman, R.N., *born Dec. 14, 1895.*
3. H.R.H. Victoria Alexandra Alice MARY, *born April 25, 1897.*
4. H.R.H. HENRY William Frederick Albert, *born March 31, 1900.*
5. H.R.H. GEORGE Edward Alexander Edmund, *born Dec. 20, 1902.*
6. H.R.H. JOHN Charles Francis, *born July 12, 1905.*

His Majesty's Household.

PERSONAL.

Privy Purse Office.

Keeper of the Privy Purse, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir William Carington, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.
Secretary of the Privy Purse, Walter Matthew Gibson, M.V.O.
Assistant Secretary, Clifford Longden, M.V.O.
Clerks, Hugh K. Punshon, M.V.O.; Alfred V. Marten.
Land Steward, Windsor, W. S. MacWilliam.
Agent, Sandringham, F. R. Beck, M.V.O.
Factor, Balmoral, John Michie, M.V.O.

Private Secretary's Office.

Private Secretary to the King, The Lord Stamfordham, P.C., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., I.S.O.
Assistant Private Secretaries to the King, Brevet Lt.-Col. Sir Frederick E. G. Ponsonby, K.C.V.O., C.B.; Maj. Clive Wigram, C.S.I., M.V.O.
Secretary to the Private Secretary's Office, Francis Morgan Bryant, M.V.O.
Clerks, H. G. Sotheby; Herbert F. Montgomery; H. H. Jalland; Henry C. S. Maine; E. J. Glynn Evans.

LORD STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT.

Board of Green Cloth, Buckingham Palace.
Lord Steward, The Earl of Chesterfield, G.C.V.O.
Treasurer, Capt. Hon. F. E. Guest, M.P.
Comptroller, The Lord Saye and Sele.
Master of the Household, Hon. Sir Derek Keppel, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., C.I.E.
Deputy Master, Capt. Lord John Hamilton.
Secretary (vacant).
Clerk Comptroller, Capt. G. Gooding.
First Clerk Accountant, Benjamin Croft.
Assistant Secretary to the Board, C. Gerald H. MacGill, M.V.O.
Second Clerk Accountant, F. J. Worledge.
1st Store Clerk, J. M. C. Balerin.
2nd Store Clerk, H. Mercer.
Paymaster of the Household, Hon. Sir Sydney Robert Greville, K.C.V.O., C.B.
Gentleman of the Cellars, T. Kingscote, M.V.O.
Consulting Engineer, W. H. Massey, M.I.C.E.
Coroner of the Verge, Arthur Walter Mills.
Palace Steward, J. T. Warren.
Chief Cook, H. Cédard; *2nd do.*, Oscar Ferry.
First Gentleman Porter, Frederick Lowes.
Sergeant State Porter, Richard Hyem.

THE LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S DEPARTMENT.

Office, Stable Yard, St. James's Palace.

Lord Chamberlain, The Lord Sandhurst, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
Vice-Chamberlain, Hon. Geoffrey A. Howard, M.P.
Comptroller, Col. Sir Douglas Dawson, G.C.V.O., C.M.G.
Assistant Comptroller, Major Hon. George Crichton, M.V.O.
Chief Clerk, Herbert A. P. Trendell, M.V.O.
Clerks, Frederic S. Osgood, M.V.O.; Henry J. T. Joist, *Accountant*; Jocelyn Godefroi (Resident); Austin Hertslet; E. Basil Blogg; G. Montague Critchett; A. Sinclair Buchanan.
Examiners of Plays, Ernest Alfred Bendall (and a vacancy).
Paymaster of Household, Hon. Sir Sidney Robert Greville, K.C.V.O., C.B.
Master of the Ceremonies, Hon. Sir Arthur Walsh, K.C.V.O.
Marshal of the Ceremonies, C. Hubert Montgomery, C.V.O.

Lords in Waiting, The Lord Annaly, K.C.V.O. (Permanent); The Earl Granville, C.V.O.; The Viscount Allendale; The Lord Acton, M.V.O.; The Lord Herschell, M.V.O.; The Lord Loch, M.V.O., D.S.O.; The Lord Ashby St. Ledgers; The Lord Farquhar, G.C.V.O. (extra).
Grooms in Waiting, Capt. Sir Walter Douglas Somerset Campbell, K.C.V.O.; Commander Charles Elphinstone Fleeming Cunningham-Graham, M.V.O., R.N.; Capt. Philip Hunloke; Col. Hon. William Lambton, C.M.G., M.V.O., D.S.O.; Hon. Henry Julian Stonor, C.V.O.; Henry Lloyd Verney, M.V.O.; Edward William Wallington, C.V.O., C.M.G.
Extra Grooms in Waiting, Admiral Sir John Reginald Thomas Fullerton, G.C.V.O., C.B.; Sir Donald Mackenzie Wallace, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O.
Gentlemen Ushers, Rt. Hon. Sir S. Ponsonby-Fane, G.C.B., I.S.O.; Maj. Hon. Arthur Hay; Hon. Henry Julian Stonor, C.V.O.; Lionel Henry Cust, M.V.O.; Montague Charles Eliot; Sir Henry

David Erskine, K.C.V.O. (of Cardross); Arnold Royle, C.B.; Brook Taylor; Horace West; Percy Armytage, M.V.O.; Rear-Admiral Charles Windham, C.V.O.; T. Kingscote, M.V.O.; Capt. Gerald A. M. Ellis; Col. Henry Fludry, C.V.O.; Col. Lord William Cecil, C.V.O.; Maj. John C. Brinton, M.V.O., D.S.O.; Col. William Leslie Davidson, C.B.

Gentleman Usher of Black Rod, Admiral Sir Henry F. Stephenson, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.

Poet Laureate, Robert Bridges, D.Litt.

Surveyor of the King's Pictures and Works of Art, Lionel Henry Cust, M.V.O.

Keeper of the King's Armoury, Guy Francis Laking, M.V.O.

Librarian at Windsor Castle, Hon. John Fortescue, M.V.O.

Grooms of the Great Chamber, James Campbell; William Collins; J. B. Seymour; F. G. Vaughan; John Mackenzie.

Bargemaster, W. G. East.

Keeper of the Swans, T. R. Abnett.

Keeper of Cottage, Virginia Water, Capt. George Alexander Broad, M.V.O., R.N.

Constable & Governor of Windsor Castle, The Duke of Argyll, K.G., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.

Deputy Constable and Lieut.-Governor of Windsor Castle, The Viscount Esher, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.

Keeper of the Jewel House, Tower, General Sir A. S. Wynne, K.C.B.

State Pages, T. G. Shorter; W. Thomson.

Page of the Chambers, J. H. F. Harnack.

Pages of the Presence, G. Gear; H. H. Hammett; J. Gower; C. Hutchings; T. Reynolds; A. Twyman.

Pages of the Back Stairs, J. Waters; J. Meredith.

Page's Man, G. Woods.

Inspectors of Palaces, G. E. Miles, M.V.O., Windsor Castle; W. S. Sands, Buckingham Palace; F. Parsons, Holyrood.

Foreman, Buckingham Palace, W. Hunt.

Tapisser, L. W. Cleave, Windsor.

King's Messengers, H. Bailey; D. W. Bruce; J. Farquharson; F. M. Walker.

Attendant State Apartments, Windsor Castle, E. J. Seymour.

Sergeants-at-Arms, E. Hamilton Anson; Richd. Edgumbe; Maj. Evan Martin, C.V.O.; Capt. Ernest B. Towse, F.R.

Do. attending the Lord Chancellor, Capt. Hon. Sir Seymour John Fortescue, K.C.V.O., R.N.

Do. attending the Speaker, Sir Henry David Erskine, K.C.V.O. (of Cardross).

Master of the King's Music, Sir Walter Parratt, M.V.O., Mus. Doc.

Secretary, the King's Band, and Librarian, Alfred Mapleson; *Leader of the Music*, Alfred Gibson.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Physicians in Ordinary, Sir F. Laking, Bt., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., M.D.; Sir J. Reid, Bt., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., M.D.; Sir R. D. Powell, Bart., K.C.V.O., M.D.

Physicians Extraordinary, Sir T. Barlow, Bt., K.C.V.O., M.D.; Sir B. Dawson, K.C.V.O., M.D.; Sir A. R. Manby, M.V.O., M.D.

Physician to Household, Sir R. W. Burnet, M.D.

Sergeant Surgeons, Sir F. Treves, Bt., G.C.V.O., C.B., LL.D.; Sir R. H. Charles, G.C.V.O.

Honorary Surgeons in Ordinary, Sir R. J. Godlee, Bart., M.S.; Sir A. A. Bowlby, C.M.G., F.R.C.S.; Sir W. W. Cheyne, Bt., C.B., F.R.S.; Sir A. D. Fripp, K.C.V.O., C.B., M.S.

Surgeon to Household, H. M. Rigby, F.R.C.S.

Surgeon Apoth. to H.M. and to the Household. Sir F. Laking, Bt., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., M.D.

Surgeons and Apothecaries in Ordinary to the Household at Windsor, W. Fairbank, M.V.O., M.R.C.S., and W. Ellison, M.V.O., M.D.

Do. at Sandringham, Sir Alan R. Manby, M.V.O., M.D.

Surgeon Oculist, Sir G. Anderson Critchett, Bart., C.V.O., F.R.C.S. Ed.

Laryngologist, Milsom Rees, C.V.O., F.R.C.S. Ed.

Bacteriologist, H. R. D. Spitta, M.D.

Dental Surgeon to the Household, Charles Truman, M.R.C.S.

Analæsthetist, Sir Frederic William Hewitt, M.V.O., M.D.

Chemist and Druggist, Peter Wyatt Squire.

COLLEGE OF CHAPLAINS.

Clerk of the Closet, Bishop Boyd-Carpenter, K.C.V.O.

Deputy Clerks of the Closet, Rev. Canon Edgar Sheppard, C.V.O., D.D.; Rev. Canon J. N. Dalton, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., M.A.

Chaplains in Ordinary (12), Rev. J. H. J. Ellison, M.V.O., M.A.; Rev. Canon C. Smith, M.V.O., M.A.; Rev. Canon Hon. L. Tyrwhitt, M.V.O., M.A.; Rev. F. A. S. Ffolkes, M.V.O., M.A.; Rev. Canon W. Sanday, D.D.; Rev. M. E. Kennedy, M.V.O., M.A.; Ven. Archdeacon Westcott, D.D.; Ven. Archdeacon H. S. Wood, D.D.; Rev. H. Gee, D.D.; Rev. Canon E. R. Bernard, M.A.; Rev. H. M. Butler, D.D.; Rev. A. B. Boyd-Carpenter, M.A.

Honorary Chaplains (24), Rev. W. H. Bliss, M.A.; Rev. J. L. Davies, M.A.; Rev. E. Warre, C.V.O., D.D.; Rev. W. Sinclair, D.D.; Rev. R. Tahourdin, M.A.; Rev. Preb. M'Cormick, D.D.; Rev. D. Robertson, M.A.; Rev. Canon E. Clarke, M.A.; Ven. Archdeacon Donne, M.A.; Rev. J. C. Cox-Edwards, M.A.; Rev. Hon. J. Stafford Northcote, A.E.C.; Ven. Archdeacon Owen Evans, M.A.; Rev. J. H. Berry, M.A.; Rev. E. H. Goodwin, B.A.; Rev. W. S. Harris, M.A.; Rev. Lord William Gascoyne Cecil, M.A.; Rev. H. B. Swete, D.D.; Rev. Canon A. Mason, D.D.; Rev. H. Gamble, M.A.; Rev. Canon. H. D. Rawnsley, M.A.; Rev. G. F. Wilson, M.A.; Ven. Archdeacon H. A. Hall, B.D.; Ven. Archdeacon W. J. Wickins, M.A.; Rev. Preb. Hon. A. G. Lawley, M.A.

CHAPELS ROYAL,

St. James's Palace, S.W.

Dean of the Chapels Royal, The Bishop of London.

Sub-Dean & Chaplain, Rev. Canon Edgar Sheppard, C.V.O., D.D.

Priests in Ordinary, Rev. H. D. Macnamara, M.A.; Rev. L. J. Percival, M.A.; Rev. T. R. Hine-Haycock, M.A.; Rev. G. G. Wilkinson, M.A.

Deputy Priests, Rev. D. A. Sneath, M.A.; and Rev. H. R. L. Sheppard, M.A.

Honorary Priests, Rev. H. Aldrich Cotton, M.A.; Rev. E. W. Kempe, M.A.; Ven. Archdeacon Price, M.A.; Rev. H. G. Daniell-Bainbridge, M.A.

Organist and Composer, W. Alcock, M.V.O., Mus. Doc.

Buckingham Palace—Domestic Chaplain, Rev. Canon Edgar Sheppard, C.V.O., D.D.

Windsor Castle—Domestic Chaplains, Very Rev. P. F. Eliot, K.C.V.O., D.D., Dean of Windsor; Rev. Canon J. N. Dalton, C.V.O., C.M.G., M.A.

Sandringham—Domestic Chaplain, Rev. A. Rowland Grant, M.A.

Hampton Court—Chaplain, Rev. A. G. Ingram, M.A.

CENTRAL CHANCERY

OF THE ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD,
Lord Chamberlain's Office, St. James's Palace, S.W.
Registrar and Secretary, The Comptroller of the
Lord Chamberlain's Dept. for the time being,
Col. Sir Douglas Dawson, G.C.V.O., C.M.G.

ROYAL ALMONRY,

7, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.
Hered. Grand Almoner, The Marquess of Exeter.
Lord High Almoner, Very Rev. the Dean of
Wells, D.D.
Sub-Almoner, Rev. Canon Edgar Sheppard, C.V.O.,
D.D. (Sub-Dean of Chapels Royal).
Secretary, Arthur Gregory Wallace.
Assistant do., W. G. Hunt.

MASTER OF THE HORSE.

MASTER OF THE HORSE'S DEPARTMENT,
Royal Mews, Buckingham Palace, S.W.
Master of the Horse, The Earl of Granard, K.P.
Crown Equerry, Capt. Hon. Sir William Charles
Wentworth Fitzwilliam, K.C.V.O.
Equerries in Ordinary, Commander Sir Charles
L. Cust, Bart., K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., R.N.;
Col. Hon. Sir Henry C. Legge, K.C.V.O.; Lt.-Col.
Sir Frederick E. G. Ponsonby, K.C.V.O., C.B.;
Capt. Bryan G. Godfrey-Faussett, C.V.O., C.M.G.,
R.N.; Maj. the Lord Charles G. F. Petty Fitz-
maurice, M.V.O.; Maj. Clive Wigram, C.S.I., M.V.O.;
Rear-Admiral Sir Colin R. Keppel, K.C.I.E.,
K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.
Hon. Equerry, Genl. the Duke of Grafton, K.G., C.B.
Extra Equerries, Maj.-Gen. Sir S. B. Beaton,
K.C.B., C.S.I., K.C.V.O.; Lord M. T. de la P.
Beresford, C.V.O.; Lt.-Gen. J. H. Bor, C.B., C.M.G.;
Lt.-Col. C. F. Campbell, C.I.E.; Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon.
Sir W. H. P. Carington, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.; Maj. the
Viscount Crichton, M.V.O., D.S.O.; Col. Sir
Arthur Davidson, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.; Lt.-Col. F.
Dugdale, C.V.O.; Maj.-Gen. Sir H. P. Ewart,
Bart., G.C.V.O., K.C.B.; Capt. Hon. Sir W. C. W.
Fitzwilliam, K.C.V.O.; Capt. Hon. Sir S. J.
Fortescue, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., R.N.; Lt.-Col. Sir
Charles Frederick, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.; Brig.-Gen.
A. E. W. Count Gleichen, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G.,
D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. Hon. A. H. F. Greville, M.V.O.;
Col. Sir R. E. Grimston, K.C.V.O., C.I.E.; Lt.-Col.
Sir G. L. Holford, K.C.V.O., C.I.E.; Adm.
Hon. Sir H. Meux, G.C.B., K.C.V.O.; Adm. Sir
A. Berkeley Milne, Bt., G.C.V.O., K.C.B.; Gen.
Right Hon. Sir D. M. Probyn, KCB, GCB,
G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., I.S.O.; Lt.-Col. the Lord
Stamfordham, G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.S.I.,
K.C.M.G., I.S.O.; Adm. Sir H. F. Stephenson,
G.C.V.O., K.C.B.; Col. H. Streatfeild, C.V.O.,
C.B.; Hon. J. H. Ward, C.V.O.; Lt.-Col. H. D.
Watson, C.I.E., M.V.O.; Rear-Adm. R. E.
Wemyss, C.M.G., M.V.O.; Lt.-Col. A. B. Haig,
C.V.O., C.M.G.; Sir Edward Richard Henry,
G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.S.I.; Hon. Sir Derek Keppel,
K.C.V.O., C.M.G., C.I.E.
Pages of Honour, V. A. C. Harbord; E. J. Reid;
Hon. T. H. Brand; A. P. Curzon-Howe.
Supt. Royal Mews, London, Capt. A. Benbow.
Windsor, Capt. D. Hickey, M.V.O.
Accountant, William Cullen, M.V.O.
Storekeeper, William Shackleton.
Clerk, J. H. Ould.
Hon. Veterinary Surg., F. Hobday, F.R.C.V.S.
State Coachman, William Cornell.

H.M. THE QUEEN.

H.M. Queen Mary, only daughter of Her late
Royal Highness Mary Adelaide, Duchess of Teck
(daughter of H.R.H. Adolphus, Duke of Cam-

bridge, seventh son of King George III.), born
May 26, 1867; married July 6, 1893, to H.M. King
George V.; crowned with His Majesty at
Westminster Abbey, June 22, 1911.

HOUSEHOLD OF H.M. THE QUEEN.

Lord Chamberlain, The Earl of Shaftesbury,
K.P., K.C.V.O.
Treasurer, Hon. Alexander Nelson Hood, C.V.O.
Private Sec., E. W. Wallington, C.V.O., C.M.G.
Equerry, Lt.-Col. Frank Dugdale, C.V.O.
Mistress of the Robes, The Duchess of Devonshire.
Ladies of the Bedchamber, The Countess of
Minto, C.I.; The Lady Amphil, C.I.; The
Lady Desborough; The Countess Fortescue.
Extra Ladies of the Bedchamber, The Countess
of Airlie; The Countess of Bradford; The Lady
Lamington; The Countess of Shaftesbury.
Bedchamber Women, The Lady Eva Dugdale;
The Lady Mary Forbes-Trefusis; The Lady
Katharine Coke; The Lady Bertha Dawkins.
Maid of Honour, Hon. Venetia Baring; Hon.
Katherine Villiers; Hon. Mabel Gye; Hon.
Ursula Lawley.
Clerk, Martin J. Richards.

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Equerry, Maj. Hon. William G. S. Cadogan, M.V.O.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S HOUSEHOLD.

Mistress of the Robes, The Duchess of Portland.
Ladies of the Bedchamber, The Countess of
Antrim; The Countess of Gosford; The
Marchioness of Lincolnshire.
Extra Ladies of the Bedchamber, The Marchioness
of Lansdowne; The Marchioness of Salisbury;
The Countess of Derby; The Lady Hardinge
of Penshurst.
Woman of the Bedchamber, The Hon. Charlotte
Knollys.
Maid of Honour, The Hon. Violet Vivian; The
Hon. Ivy Gordon Lennox.
Lord Chamberlain, The Earl Howe, G.C.V.O.
Vice-Chamberlain, The Earl of Gosford, K.P.
Treasurer, The Marquess of Ripon, G.C.V.O.
Lord in Waiting, The Viscount Knollys, G.C.B.,
G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., I.S.O.
Comptroller, Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir Dighton Macnaghten
Probyn, KCB, GCB, G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., I.S.O.
Private Sec., Col. H. Streatfeild, C.V.O., C.B.
Equerries, Col. Sir Arthur Davidson, K.C.B.,
K.C.V.O.; Lt.-Col. Sir George Lindsay Holford,
K.C.V.O., C.I.E.; Hon. John Hubert Ward,
C.V.O.; Col. Henry Streatfeild, C.V.O., C.B.
Extra Equerries, Lt.-Col. Sir Charles Arthur
Andrew Frederick, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.; Maj.-Gen.
John Fielden Brocklehurst, C.V.O., C.B.
Honorary Domestic Chaplains, Rev. Canon Edgar
Sheppard, C.V.O., D.D.; Rev. M. E. Kennedy,
M.V.O.; Ven. Archdeacon E. E. Holmes; Rev.
A. R. H. Grant, M.A.
Physician in Ordinary and Surgeon Apothecary
to the Household, Sir Francis Henry Laking,
Bart., G.C.V.O., K.C.B.
Surgeon in Ordinary, Sir Frederick Treves,
Bart., G.C.V.O., C.B.
Physician Extraordinary and Surgeon Apothecary
at Sandringham, Sir Alan Reeve Manby, M.V.O.
Laryngologist, Milsom Rees, C.V.O., F.R.C.S.Ed.
Bacteriologist, H. R. Spitta, M.D.
Clerks, T. G. Watson; R. H. Short.

HOUSEHOLD OF H.M. THE QUEEN OF NORWAY
(Princess Maud of Great Britain and Ireland).
Comptroller and Private Secretary, Col. Sir Henry
Knollys, K.C.V.O.

IN a broad sense this heading is commonly taken as identical with the one that follows; but there are close upon 130 holders of titles of long-standing nobility who are not members of the Upper House of Parliament, their peerages being those of Scotland or Ireland only. But, as further explained below, there are about an equal number of Peers of those kingdoms who possess additional titles which constitute them members of the Lords, these titles being in a majority of instances, though very far from all, inferior to those by which they are generally known. The full details as to each are given under his leading title, and a reference is in every case supplied under any other that he may hold, so that the table of equivalent titles formerly given in this work is no longer needed: a double index will be found in "WHITAKER'S PEERAGE, BARONETAGE, KNIGHTAGE AND COMPANIONAGE."

THE HOUSE OF LORDS,

the *Magnam Concilium* of the early chroniclers, consists of the Spiritual Lords of England (the 2 Archbishops and 24 of the Bishops), the Temporal Peers of England, Great Britain, and the United Kingdom, and of Representative Peers of Scotland and Ireland, together with such Scottish and Irish Peers as have also Imperial titles. No Peer can take his seat if he be under age, of unsound mind, or bankrupt. The full Assembly would consist of 3 Princes of the Blood Royal, 2 Archbishops, 21 Dukes, 25 Marquesses, 122 Earls, 45 Viscounts, 24 Bishops, 353 Barons, and 16 Scottish and 28 Irish Representative Peers: total 638. See WHITAKER'S PEERAGE for complete table, showing numbers of Life Peers, Minors, &c. There are also 16 Ladies who are Peeresses in their own right, whose titles and names, along with those of Scotland, are given below at page 137. Female succession may occur in the Imperial Peerage in any Barony of England which was conferred by writ of summons; but it is subject to the rule of *abeyance* whenever there are more than one daughter, sister, &c., eligible to succeed. There are also a few cases in which "special remainders" have been granted to female relatives in the absence of males. We use the term "Imperial" as including the three series of Peers of "England" (up to June 20, 1707), "Great Britain" (thence till close of 1800), and "United Kingdom" (1801 onward).

SCOTTISH AND IRISH PEERS.

There are in all 86 Scottish Peers and 170 Irish, but of the total 256 there are 134 possessing Imperial titles and 122 without them. Of the 86 Scottish, 51 have Imperial titles and 16 are elected or re-elected every Parliament to sit in the Lords and similarly of the 170 Irish 83 hold Imperial titles, and 28 are elected for life. Of the Imperial titles of the two kingdoms there are 77 which are inferior to the native ones, 29 are superior, 14 are identical in rank but differing in designation, and 14 are absolutely the same. Of the 4 Scottish Peeresses cited on page 135, that of Melfort is subject to a degree of doubt, so that the lady does not assume it. There are other lines in the Scottish Peerage which are open to female succession, and this is not subject to *abeyance* as in England. In the Irish Peerage, on the other hand, the only titles open to female succession are the Massereene Viscounty and the La Poer Barony, the latter now held by the Marquess of Waterford. It will be observed that Ireland possesses a great advantage over Scotland in the Lords as it does in the Commons, its native Peers who hold Imperial titles numbering, as just stated, 83 as against 51 of Scotland, and its elected Representative Peers 28 as against 16. An Irish Peer who holds no Imperial title has also the special privilege of being able to seek election to the Commons for any constituency not in Ireland itself.

Contractions.—S. or I. appended to the date of creation denotes a *Scottish* or *Irish* title; the further addition of a * implies that the Peer in question holds also an Imperial title, which is specified (after the name) by its more definite description as *Engl.*, *Brit.*, or *U.K.* When both titles are alike, as in the case of Argyll, this star is appended to the conjoined date below, and it then denotes that such date is that of the Imperial creation. A † appended to S. or I. implies that the Peer is an elected Representative to the House of Lords. For the mark † see heading to Marquesses; b. signifies born; s., succeeded; m., married; w., widower or widow; div., divorced; M., minor.

COMPLETE LIST OF THE PEERS.

PRINCES OF THE BLOOD ROYAL (3).—*Style*, His Royal Highness the Duke of ——. *Addressed as*, Sir, or more formally, May it please your Royal Highness. *Eldest Son or Heir*.

- 1910 Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David, Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall (1337) (Scott. Duke, *Rothsary*), E.G., b. 1894, s. 1910, M. (None)
 1874 Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught, &c., b. 1850, m. ... Prince Arthur, b. 1883
 1881 Leopold Charles Edward George, Duke of Albany, &c., b. & s. 1884, m. ... Prince Johann, b. 1906



ARCHBISHOPS (2).—*Style*, The Most Rev. His Grace the Lord Archbishop of ——. *Addressed as*, My Lord Archbishop; or, Your Grace.



Trans.

- 1903 Canterbury, Randall Thomas Davidson, P.C., G.C.V.O., D.D., b. 1848. *Consec. Bishop of Rochester* 1891; *transl. to Winchester* 1895.
 1909 York, Cosmo Gordon Lang, P.C., D.D., b. 1864. *Consecrated Bishop of Stepney* 1901.



DUKES: 21 Imperial; 8 Scottish; 2 Irish.—*Style*, His Grace the Duke of ——. *Addressed as*, My Lord Duke; or, Your Grace. The eldest sons of Dukes and Marquesses take, by courtesy, their father's second title. The other sons and the daughters are styled Lord Edward, Lady Caroline, &c.



- Created.* Title, Name, &c. *Eldest Son or Heir*.
 1868 I.* *Abercorn*, James Albert Edward Hamilton (Brit. Marq. and Scott. Earl, both *Abercorn*), b. 1869, s. 1913, m. ... Marq. of Hamilton, b. 1904
 1701 S. } John Douglas Sutherland Campbell, K.G., K.T., P.C., G.C.M.G.,
 1892* } Argyll, { G.C.V.O., V.D. (U.K. Duke, *Argyll*), b. 1845, s. 1900, m. Niall Diarmaid C., b. 1872

Created.	Title, Name, &c.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1703 S.*	<i>Atholl</i> , John James Hugh Henry Stewart-Murray, K.T. (<i>Brit. Earl, Strange</i>), <i>b. 1840, s. 1864, w.</i>	Marquess of Tullibardine, M.V.O., D.S.O., M.P., <i>b. 1871</i>
1682	<i>Beaufort</i> , Henry Adelbert Wellington FitzRoy Somerset, T.D., <i>b. 1847, s. 1899, m.</i>	Marq. of Worcester, <i>b. 1900</i>
1694	<i>Bedford</i> , Herbrand Arthur Russell, K.G., <i>b. 1858, s. 1893, m.</i>	Marq. of Tavistock, <i>b. 1888</i>
1711	<i>Brandon</i> . See "Hamilton," <i>Scott. Duke</i> , below	(As Scottish)
1663 S.*	<i>Buccleuch & Queensberry</i> (1706), Wm. Hy. Walt. Montagu-Douglas-Scott, K.G., K.T., P.C. (<i>Engl. Earl, Doncaster</i>), <i>b. '31, s. '84, w.</i>	Earl of Dalkeith, <i>b. 1864</i>
1799	<i>Cumberland & Teviotdale</i> , H.R.H. Ernest Augustus W. A. G. F., K.G., G.C.H., G.C.V.O. (<i>Irish Earl, Armagh</i>), <i>b. 1845, s. 1878, m.</i>	Duke of Brunswick, <i>b. 1887</i>
1694	<i>Devonshire</i> , Victor Christian William Cavendish, P.C., G.C.V.O., <i>b. 1868, s. 1908, m.</i>	Marquess of Hartington, <i>b. 1895</i>
1675	<i>Grafton</i> , Augustus Chas. Lennox FitzRoy, K.G., C.B., <i>b. '21, s. '82, w.</i>	Earl of Euston, <i>b. 1850</i>
1643 S.*	<i>Hamilton</i> , Alfred Douglas Douglas-Hamilton (<i>Brit. Duke, Brandon</i>), <i>b. 1862, s. 1895, m.</i>	Marquess of Douglas and Clydesdale, <i>b. 1903</i>
1694	<i>Leeds</i> , Geo. Godolphin Osborne (<i>Scott. Visct., Dunblane</i>), <i>b. '62, s. '95, m.</i>	Marq. of Carmarthen, <i>b. '01</i>
1766 I.*	<i>Leinster</i> , Maurice FitzGerald (<i>Brit. Visct., Leinster</i>), <i>b. 1887, s. 1893</i>	Lord Desmond FitzG., <i>b. '88</i>
1675 S.*	<i>Lennox</i> . See "Richmond and Gordon," <i>Engl. Duke</i> , below	(As English)
1719	<i>Manchester</i> , William Angus Drogo Montagu, P.C., <i>b. 1877, s. 1892, m.</i>	Visct. Mandeville, <i>b. 1902</i>
1702	<i>Marlborough</i> , Chas. R. J. Spencer-Churchill, K.G., P.C., <i>b. '71, s. '92, m.</i>	Marq. of Blandford, <i>b. 1897</i>
1707 S.*	<i>Montrose</i> , Douglas Beresford Mallise Ronald Graham, K.T. (<i>Brit. Earl, Graham</i>), <i>b. 1852, s. 1874, m.</i>	Marq. of Graham, C.V.O., C.B., <i>b. 1878</i>
1756	<i>Newcastle (u. Lyme)</i> , Henry P. A. D. Pelham-Clinton, <i>b. 1864, s. '79, m.</i>	Lord Francis Hope, <i>b. 1866</i>
1483	<i>Norfolk</i> , Henry Fitzalan-Howard, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., V.D. (<i>Earl, Marshal</i>), <i>b. 1847, s. 1860, m.</i>	Earl of Arundel and Surrey, <i>b. 1908</i>
1766	<i>Northumberland</i> , Henry Geo. Percy, K.G., P.C., V.D., <i>b. 1846, s. 1899, w.</i>	Earl Percy, <i>b. 1880</i>
1716	<i>Portland</i> , William John Arthur Charles James Cavendish-Bentinck, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., <i>b. 1857, s. 1879, m.</i>	Marq. of Titchfield, <i>b. 1893</i>
1675	<i>Richmond & Gordon</i> (1876), Chas. Henry Gordon-Lennox, K.G., G.C.V.O., C.B. (<i>Scott. Duke, Lennox</i>), <i>b. 1845, s. 1903, w.</i>	Earl of March, M.V.O., D.S.O., <i>b. 1870</i>
1398 S.*	<i>Rothsay</i> , H. R. H. Edward (Prince of Wales), K.G., <i>b. 1894, s. 1910, M.</i>	Marq. of Bowmont, <i>b. 1913</i>
1707 S.*	<i>Roxburghe</i> , Henry Jno. Innes-Ker, K.T., M.V.O. (<i>U.K. Earl, Innes</i>), <i>b. 1876, s. 1892, m.</i>	Marq. of Granby, <i>b. 1886</i>
1703	<i>Stalland</i> , Henry John Brinsley Manners, <i>b. 1852, s. 1906, m.</i>	Ld. Osborne B., <i>b. 1874</i>
1684	<i>St. Albans</i> , Chas. Victor A. A. de Vere Beauchamp, <i>b. 1870, s. '98</i>	Lord Ernest St. M., <i>b. 1847</i>
1547	<i>Somerset</i> , Algernon St. Maur, <i>b. 1846, s. 1894, m.</i>	Ld. Alistair S.-L.-G., <i>b. 1890</i>
1833	<i>Sutherland</i> , George Granville Sutherland Sutherland-Leveson-Gower, (<i>Scott. Earl, Sutherland</i>), <i>b. 1888, s. 1913, m.</i>	Marquess Douro, <i>b. 1876</i>
1814	<i>Wellington</i> , Arthur Charles Wellesley, K.G., G.C.V.O. (<i>Irish Earl, Mornington</i>), <i>b. 1849, s. 1900, m.</i>	Lord Arthur G., <i>b. 1860</i>
1874	<i>Westminster</i> , Hugh Richd. Arthur Grosvenor, G.C.V.O., <i>b. 1879, s. 1899, m.</i>	



MARQUESSSES: 25 Imperial; 4 Scottish; 10 Irish.—*Style*, The Most Hon. the Marquess of —. Addressed as, My Lord Marquess. In titles marked ° the "of" is not used.



1790	<i>Abercorn</i> . See "Abercorn," <i>Irish Duke</i>	(As Irish)
1876	<i>Abergavenny</i> , William Nevill, K.G., T.D. <i>b. 1826, 1st Marquess, w.</i>	Earl of Lewes, <i>b. 1853</i>
1821	<i>Ailesbury</i> , George W. J. C. Brudenell-Bruce, D.S.O., <i>b. 1873, s. 1911, m.</i>	Earl of Cardigan, <i>b. 1904</i>
1831	<i>Ailsa</i> , Arch. Kennedy (<i>Scott. Earl, Cassillis</i>), <i>b. 1847, s. 1870, m.</i>	Earl of Cassillis, <i>b. 1872</i>
1815	<i>Anglesey</i> , Charles Henry Alex. Paget, <i>b. 1885, s. 1905, m.</i>	Lord Victor P., <i>b. 1889</i>
1789	<i>Bath</i> , Thomas Henry Thynne, <i>b. 1862, s. 1896, m.</i>	Visct. Weymouth, <i>b. 1895</i>
1885	<i>Breadalbane</i> , Gavin Campbell, K.G., P.C., V.D. (<i>Scott. Earl, Breadalbane</i>), <i>b. 1851, 1st Marquess, m.</i>	(None to U.K. peerage)
1826	<i>Bristol</i> , Frederick William Fane Hervey, M.V.O., <i>b. 1863, s. 1907, m.</i>	Lord Walter H., <i>b. 1865</i>
1796	<i>Bute</i> , John Crichton-Stuart (<i>Scott. Earl, Dumfries</i>), <i>b. '81, s. '00, m.</i>	Earl of Dumfries, <i>b. 1907</i>
1812	<i>Camden</i> , John Charles Pratt, <i>b. & s. 1872, m.</i>	Earl of Brecknock, <i>b. 1899</i>
1815	<i>Cholmondeley</i> , George Henry Hugh Cholmondeley, P.C. (<i>Irish Viscount, Cholmondeley</i>), <i>b. 1858, s. 1884, m.</i>	Earl of Rocksavage, <i>b. 1883</i>
1825 I.*	<i>Clanricarde</i> , Hubert George De-Burgh-Canning (<i>U.K. Baron, Somerhill</i>), <i>b. 1832, s. 1874</i>	Marq. of Sligo, <i>b. 1856</i> (to Earldom only)
1816 I.*	<i>Conyngham</i> , Victor Geo. Henry Fras. Conyngham (<i>U.K. Baron, Minster</i>), <i>b. 1883, s. 1897</i>	Lord Frederick C., <i>b. 1890</i>
1911	<i>Crewe</i> , Robt. Offley A. Crewe-Milnes, P.C., K.G., G.C.V.O., <i>b. 1858, m., 1st Marquess</i>	Earl of Madeley, <i>b. 1911</i>
1791 I.*	<i>Donegal</i> , Edward Arthur Donald St. George Hamilton Chichester (<i>Brit. Baron, Fishwick</i>), <i>b. 1903, s. 1904, M.</i>	Lord Henry FitzWarrine C., <i>b. 1834</i>
1789 I.*	<i>Downshire</i> , Arthur Wills John Wellington Blundell Trumbull Hill (<i>Brit. Earl, Hillsborough</i>), <i>b. 1871, s. 1874, m.</i>	Earl of Hillsborough, <i>b. '94</i>
1888	<i>Dufferin & Ava</i> , Terence John Temple Hamilton-Temple-Blackwood (<i>Irish Baron, Dufferin & Claneboye</i>), <i>b. 1866, s. 1902, m.</i>	Lord Basil B., <i>b. 1870</i>

Created.		Title, Name, &c.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1800	I.*	<i>Ely</i> , John Henry Loftus (U.K. Baron, Loftus), b. 1851, s. 1889, m.	Lord George L., b. 1854
1801		<i>Exeter</i> , William Thos. Brownlow Cecil, b. 1876, s. 1898, m.	Lord Burghley, b. 1905
1800	I.*	<i>Headfort</i> , Geoffrey Thomas Taylour (U.K. Baron, Kentis), b. '78, s. 1894, m.	Earl of Bective, b. 1902
1793		<i>Hertford</i> , George Francis Alexander Seymour (Irish Baron, Conway), b. 1871, s. 1912	Lord Henry S., b. 1878
1599	S.*	<i>Huntly</i> , Charles Gordon, P.C. (U.K. Baron, Meldrum), b. 1847, s. 1863, m.	Granville G., b. 1882
1784		<i>Lansdowne</i> , Henry Chas. Keith Petty-Fitzmaurice, K.G., P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., holds Roy. Vict. Chain (Irish Earl, Kerry; Scott. Baron, Nairne), b. 1845, s. 1866, m.	Earl of Kerry, M.V.O., D.S.O., M.P., b. 1872
1912		<i>Lincolnshire</i> , Charles Robert Wynn-Carrington, K.G., P.C., K.C.M.G. (Irish Baron, Carrington), b. 1843, 1st M., m.	Visct. Wendover, b. 1895
1902		<i>Lidlithgow</i> , Victor Alexander John Hope (Scott. Earl, Hopetoun), b. 1887, s. 1908, m.	Earl of Hopetoun, b. 1912
1816	I.*	<i>Londonerry</i> , Charles Stewart Vane-Tempest-Stewart, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., C.B., V.D. (U.K. Earl, Vane), b. 1852, s. 1884, m.	Visct. Castlereagh, M.V.O., M.P., b. 1878
1701	S.*	<i>Lothian</i> , Robt. Schomberg Kerr (U.K. Baron, Ker), b. '74, s. '00	Lord Ralph K., K.C.B., b. '37
1838		<i>Normanby</i> , Rev. Constantine Charles Henry Phipps (Irish Baron, Midgrave), b. 1846, s. 1890, m.	Earl of Mulgrave, b. 1912
1812		<i>Northampton</i> , William Bingham [Douglas-Maclean] Compton, b. 1885, s. 1913	Ld. Spencer Compton, b. 1893
1825	I.*	<i>Ormonde</i> , James Edward William Theobald Butler, K.P., P.C. (U.K. Baron, Ormonde), b. 1844, s. 1854, m.	Lord Arthur B., b. 1849
1682	S.	<i>Queensberry</i> , Percy Sholto Douglas, b. 1868, s. 1900, m.	Ld. Douglas of Hawick, b. '96
1871		<i>Ripon</i> , Frederick Oliver Robinson, G.C.V.O., b. 1852, s. 1909, m.	(None)
1789		<i>Salisbury</i> , James Edward Hubert Gascoyne-Cecil, P.C., G.C.V.O., C.B., T.D., b. 1861, s. 1903, m.	Viscount Cranborne, b. '93
1800	I.*	<i>Sligo</i> , George Ullick Browne (U.K. Baron, Mont Eagle), b. '56, s. '13, m.	Earl of Altamont, b. 1898
1787		<i>Townshend</i> , John James Dudley S. Townshend, b. 1866, s. 1899, m.	M.-G. Charles T., C.B., D.S.O., b. 1861
1694	S.*	<i>Tweeddale</i> , Wm. George Montagu Hay (U.K. Baron, Tweeddale), b. 1884, s. 1911, m.	Lord Arthur H., b. 1886
1789	I.*	<i>Waterford</i> , John Charles de la Poer Beresford (Brit. Baron, Tyrone), b. 1901, s. 1911, m.	Lord William de la P. B., b. 1905
1551		<i>Winchester</i> , Henry William Montagu Paulet, b. 1862, s. 1899, m.	Charles S. P., b. 1873
1892		<i>Zetland</i> , Lawrence Dundas, K.T., P.C., b. 1844, 1st Marq., m.	Earl of Ronaldshay, M.P., b. 1876
 EARLS: 125 Imperial; 44 Scottish; 58 Irish.—Style, The Right Hon. the Earl of —. Addressed as, My Lord. The eldest sons of Earls take, by courtesy, their father's second title, the younger sons being styled the Hon., the daughters Lady. Where marked ° the "of" is not used. 			
1606	S.*	<i>Abercorn</i> . See "Abercorn," Irish Duke	(As Irish)
1682	S.*	<i>Aberdeen</i> , John Campbell Gordon, G.M.P., K.T., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. (U.K. Visct., Gordon), b. 1847, s. 1870, m.	Lord Haddo, b. 1879
1682		<i>Abingdon</i> , Montagu Arthur Bertie, b. 1836, s. 1884, m.	Lord Norreys, b. 1860
1639	S.	<i>Airlie</i> , David Lymph Gore Wolsley Ogilvy, b. 1893, s. 1900	Hon. Bruce O., b. 1895
1697		<i>Albemarle</i> , Arnold A. C. Keppel, K.C.V.O., C.B., V.D., b. '58, s. '94, m.	Viscount Bury, b. 1882
1826		<i>Amherst</i> , Hugh Amherst, b. 1856, s. 1910, m.	Visct. Holmesdale, b. 1896
1892		<i>Ancaster</i> , Gilbert Heathcote-Drummond-Willoughby, T.D., b. 1867, s. 1910, m.	Lord Willoughby de Eresby, b. 1907
1789	I.	<i>Annesley</i> , Francis Annesley, b. 1884, s. 1908, m.	Walter B. A., b. 1861
1785	I.	<i>Antrim</i> , William Randal McDonnell, b. 1851, s. 1869, m.	Viscount Dunluce, b. 1878
1799	I.*	<i>Armagh</i> . See "Cumberland and T.," Brit. Duke	(As British)
1762	I.*	<i>Arran</i> , Arthur Jocelyn Charles Gore, K.P. (U.K. Baron, Sudley), b. 1868, s. 1901, m.	Viscount Sudley, b. 1903
1730		<i>Ashburnham</i> , Thomas Ashburnham, b. 1855, s. 1913, m.	(None)
1714		<i>Aylesford</i> , Charles Wightwick Finch, b. 1851, s. 1885, m.	Lord Guernsey, b. 1883
1800	I.†	<i>Bandon</i> , James Francis Bernard, K.P., b. 1850, s. 1877, m.	Ronald P. H. B., b. 1875
1772		<i>Bathurst</i> , Seymour Henry Bathurst, C.M.G., b. 1864, s. 1892, m.	Lord Apsley, b. 1895
1815		<i>Beauchamp</i> , William Lygon, P.C., K.C.M.G., b. 1872, s. 1891, m.	Viscount Elmley, b. 1903
1797	I.	<i>Belmore</i> , Armar Lowry-Corry, b. 1870, s. 1913	Hon. Cecil L.-C., b. 1873
1679		<i>Berkeley</i> , Randal Mowbray Thos. Berkeley, b. 1865, s. 1888, m.	(None)
1739	I.*	<i>Bessborough</i> , Edward Ponsonby, C.V.O., C.B. (Brit. Baron, Ponsonby), b. 1851, s. 1906, m.	Viscount Duncannon, M.P., b. 1880
1815		<i>Bradford</i> , George Cecil Orlando Bridgeman, b. 1845, s. 1898, m.	Viscount Newport, b. 1873
1911		<i>Brassey</i> , Thomas Brassey, G.C.B., b. 1836, 1st Earl, m.	Viscount Hythe, T.D., b. '63
1677	S.*	<i>Breadalbane</i> . See "Breadalbane," U.K. Marq.	Hon. Ivan Campbell, b. '59
1815		<i>Brownlow</i> , Adelbert Wellington Brownlow Cust, P.C., V.D., b. 1844, s. 1867, m.	Hy. Jno. Cockayne Cust, b. 1861 (to Bny.)
1469	S.	<i>Buchan</i> , Shipley Gordon Stuart Erskine, b. 1850, s. 1898, m.	Lord Cardross, b. 1878
1746		<i>Buckinghamshire</i> , Sidney Carr Hobart-Hampden-Mercer-Henderson, b. 1860, s. 1885, m.	Lord Hobart, b. 1906
1800		<i>Cadogan</i> , George Henry Cadogan, K.G., P.C., b. 1840, s. 1873, m.	Viscount Chelsea, b. 1869

Created.	Title, Name, &c.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1878	^o Cairns, Wilfred Dallas Cairns, b. 1865, s. 1905, m.	Visct. Garmoye, b. 1907
1543 S.	Caitness, John Sutherland Sinclair, b. 1857, s. 1891	Hon. Norman Buchan, b. '62
1801 I.	Caledon, Erik Jas. Desmond Alexander, b. 1885, s. 1898	Hon. Herbrand A., b. 1888
1831	Camperdown, Robert Adam H. P. Haldane-Duncan, b. '41, s. '67	Hon. George A. D., b. 1845
1661	Carlisle, Charles Josslyn L'Estrange Howard, b. 1895, s. 1912, M.	Hubert A. G. H., b. 1901
1793	Carnarvon, George E. Stanhope M. Herbert, b. 1866, s. 1890, m.	Lord Porchester, b. 1898
1639 S.	Carnwath, Ronald Arthur Dalzell, b. 1883, s. 1910, m.	Col. Hon. A. E. D., C.B., b. '51
1748 I.	*Carrick, Charles E. A. F. Somerset Butler (U.K. Baron, Butler), b. 1873, s. 1909, m.	Viscount Ikerrin, b. 1903 (As U.K.)
1509 S.	*Cassillis. See "Ailsa," U.K. Marquess	Andrew J. Stuart, b. 1841
1800 I.	*Castlestewart, Henry Jas. Stuart-Richardson, b. 1837, s. 1874, w.	Hon. Archibald C., b. 1873
1814	*Cathcart, Geo. Cathcart (Scott. Baron, Cathcart), b. 1862, s. 1911	Hon. Lionel L., b. 1873
1647 I.	Cavan, Frederic Rudolph Lambart, M.V.O., b. 1865, s. 1900, m.	Viscount Emlyn, b. 1900
1827	*Cawdor, Hugh Fredk. Vaughan Campbell, b. 1870, s. 1911, m. ...	
1628	Chesterfield, Edwyn F. Scudamore-Stanhope, P.C., G.C.V.O., b. 1854, s. 1887, m.	Hon. Henry S.-S., b. 1855
1801	Chichester, Jocelyn Brudenell Pelham, b. 1871, s. 1905, m.	Lord Pelham, b. 1905
1803 I.	*Clancarty, William Fredk. Le-Poer-Trench (U.K. Visct., Clancarty), b. 1868, s. 1891, m.	Lord Kilconnel, b. 1891
1776 I.	*Clanwilliam, Arthur Vesey Meade (U.K. Baron, Clanwilliam), b. 1873, s. 1907, m.	Hon. Herbert M., b. 1875
1776	Clarendon, Edward Hyde Villiers, P.C., G.O.B., G.C.V.O., T.D., b. 1846, s. 1870, m.	Lord Hyde, b. 1877
1793 I.	Clonmell, Rupert Charles Scott, b. 1877, s. 1898, m.	Hon. Dudley S., b. 1853
1620 I.	*Cork & Orrery (1660), Charles Spencer Canning Boyle (Brit. Baron, Boyle), b. 1861, s. 1904	Hon. Robert J. L. B., b. 1864
1850	Cottenham, Kenelm Charles Edward Pepys, b. 1874, s. 1881, w. ...	Visct. Crowhurst, b. 1901
1762 I.	*Courtown, James George Henry Stopford (Brit. Baron, Saltersford), b. 1823, s. 1858, w.	Viscount Stopford, b. 1853
1697	Coventry, George William Coventry, P.C., b. 1838, s. 1843, m.	Visct. Deerhurst, b. 1865
1857	*Cowley, Henry Arthur M. Wellesley, b. 1866, s. 1895, m.	Viscount Dangan, b. 1890
1892	Cranbrook, Gathorne Gathorne-Hardy, b. 1870, s. 1911, m.	Lord Medway, b. 1900
1801	Craven, William George Robert Craven, b. 1868, s. 1883, m.	Visct. Uffington, b. 1897
1398 S.	*Crawford, David Alexander Edward Lindsay (U.K. Baron, Wigan), b. 1871, s. 1913, m.	Lord Balniel, b. 1900
1901	Cromer, Evelyn Baring, P.C., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., b. 1841, 1st Earl, m.	Visct. Errington, M.V.O., b. 1877
1911	*Curzon of Kedleston, George Nathaniel Curzon, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., b. 1859, 1st Earl (Irish Baron, Curzon of Kedleston), w.	(None to Earldom)
1633 S.	*Dalhousie, Arthur George Maule Ramsay (U.K. Baron, Ramsay), b. 1878, s. 1887, m.	Lord Ramsay, b. 1904
1725 I.	†Darnley, Ivo Fras. Walter Bligh, b. 1859, s. 1900, m.	Lord Clifton, b. 1886
1711	Dartmouth, William Heneage Legge, P.C., V.D., b. 1851, s. 1891, m.	Visct. Lewisham, M.P., b. '81
1866	Dartrey, Vesey Dawson (Irish Baron, Cremorne), b. 1842, s. s. 1897, m.	Capt. Hon. Edwd. S. D., R.N., b. 1843
1761	^o De La Warr, Gilbert George Regd. Sackville, b. 1869, s. 1896, m.	Lord Buckhurst, b. 1900
1622	Denbigh, Rudolph Robert Basil Aloysius Augustine Feilding, C.V.O. (Irish Earl, Desmond), b. 1859, s. 1892, m.	Viscount Feilding, b. 1885
1485	Derby, Edward George Villiers Stanley, P.C., G.C.V.O., C.B., b. 1865, s. 1908, m.	Lord Stanley, b. 1894
1793 I.	Desart, Hamilton John Agmondesham Cuffe, P.C., K.C.B. (U.K. Baron, Desart), b. 1848, s. 1898, m.	(None) (As English, above)
1622 I.	*Desmond. See "Denbigh," Eng. Earl ("Denbigh and Desmond")	Rev. Hon. Henry C., b. 1872
1553	Devon, Charles Pepys Courtenay, b. 1870, s. 1904	(As Scottish)
1663	Doncaster. See "Buccleuch and Q.," Scott. Duke	
1800 I.	*Donoughmore, Richard Walter John Hely-Hutchinson (U.K. Visct., Hutchinson), b. 1875, s. 1900, m.	Viscount Suirdale, b. 1902
1661 I.	Drogheda, Henry Charles Ponsonby Moore, b. 1884, s. 1908, m. ...	Viscount Moore, b. 1910
1837	Ducie, Henry John Moreton, P.C., G.C.V.O., b. 1827, s. 1853, w. ...	Lord Moreton, b. 1857
1860	Dudley, William Humble Ward, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., T.D., b. 1867, s. 1885, m.	Viscount Ednam, b. 1894 (As British)
1633 S.	*Dunfries & Bute (1793). See "Bute," Brit. Marg.	
1669 S.	†Dundonald, Douglas Mackinnon Baillie Hamilton Cochrane, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., b. 1852, s. 1885, m.	Lord Cochrane, b. 1886
1686 S.	*Dunmore, Alexander Edward Murray, M.V.O., F.R.C. (U.K. Baron, Dunmore), b. 1871, s. 1907, m.	Viscount Fincastle, b. 1908
1822 I.	*Dunraven & Mount Earl, Windham Thomas Wyndham-Quin, K.P., P.C., C.M.G. (U.K. Baron, Kenry), b. 1841, s. 1871, m. ...	Windham Henry W.-Q., C.B., D.S.O., b. 1857
1833	Durham, John George Lambton, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., V.D., b. 1855, s. 1879, m.	Hon. Frederick L., b. 1855
1643 S.	Dysart, William John Manners Tollemache, b. 1859, s. 1878, m.	Wenefryde A. T. Scott, b. 1889
1837	Efingham, Henry Alexander Gordon Howard, b. 1866, s. 1868 ...	Gordon H., b. 1873
1508 S.	*Eglinton & Winton (1600), George Arnulph Montgomerie (U.K. Earl Winton), b. 1848, s. 1892, m.	Lord Montgomerie, b. 1880

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1733 I.	*Egmont, Charles John Perceval (Brit. Baron, Lovel & Holland), b. 1858, s. 1910, m.	Chas. G. D. I. P., b. 1847
1821	Eldon, John Scott, b. 1845, s. 1854, m.	Viscount Encombe, b. 1899
1633 S.	*Elgin & Kincardine (1647), Victor Alex. Bruce, K.G., P.C., G.C.S.I., A.C.I.E. (U.K. Baron, Elgin), b. 1849, s. 1863, m.	Lord Bruce, b. 1881 [1872
1846	Ellesmere, Francis C. Granville Egerton, V.D., b. 1847, s. 1862, m.	Visct. Brackley, M.V.O., b.
1789 I.	*Enniskillen, Lowry Egerton Cole, K.P. (U.K. Baron, Grinstead), b. 1845, s. 1886, m.	Viscount Cole, b. 1876
1789 I.	*Erne, John Henry Crichton, P.C., K.P. (U.K. Baron, Fermanagh), b. 1839, s. 1885, m.	Viscount Crichton, M.V.O., D.S.O., b. 1872
1453 S.	*Erroll, Charles Gore Hay, K.T., C.B. (U.K. Baron, Kilmarnock), b. 1852, s. 1891, m.	Lord Kilmarnock, b. 1876
1661	Essex, George Devereux de Vere Capell, b. 1857, s. 1892, m.	Viscount Malden, b. 1884
1711	*Ferrers, Walter Knight Shirley, b. 1864, s. 1912, m.	Visct. Tamworth, b. 1894
1868	Feversham, William Ernest Dumcombe, b. 1829, 1st Earl, m.	Visct. Helmsley, M.P., b. 79
1628 I.	*Fingall, Arthur James Francis Plunkett, P.C. (U.K. Baron, Fingall), b. 1859, s. 1881, m.	Lord Killeen, b. 1896
1716 I.	— } Wm. Chas. De Meuron Wentworth-Fitzwilliam, 1746 S. } K.C.V.O., D.S.O. (Irish Earl, Fitzwilliam), b. 1872, s. 1902, m.	Viscount Milton, b. 1910
1789	*Fortescue, Col. Hugh Fortescue, K.C.B., A.D.C., b. 54, s. 1905, m.	Visct. Ebrington, b. 1888
1841	Gainsborough, Charles William Francis Noel, b. 1850, s. 1881, m.	Viscount Campden, b. 1884
1623 S.	*Galloway, Randolph Henry Stewart (Brit. Baron, Stewart of Garlies), b. 1836, s. 1901, m.	Lord Garlies, b. 1892
1703 S.	*Glasgow, David Boyle, G.C.M.G. (U.K. Baron, Fairlie), b. 33, s. 90, m.	Viscount Kelburn, b. 1874
1806 I.	*Gosford, Archibald Brabazon Sparrow Acheson, K.P. (U.K. Baron, Worthingham), b. 1841, s. 1864, m.	Viscount Acheson, b. 1877 (As Scottish)
1722	*Graham, See "Montrose," Scott. Duke	
1684 I.	*Granard, Bernard Arthur William Patrick Hastings Forbes, P.C., K.P. (U.K. Baron, Granard), b. 1874, s. 1889, m.	Hon. Donald F. M.V.O., b. '80
1833	*Granville, Granville G. Leveson-Gower, C.V.O., b. 72, s. '91, m.	Lt. Hon. W. L.-G., R.N., b. '80
1806	*Grey, Albert Henry George Grey, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., b. 1851, s. 1894, m.	Viscount Howick, b. 1879
1752	Guilford, Frederick George North, b. 1876, s. 1885, m.	Lord North, b. 1902
1619 S.	†Haddington, Geo. Baillie-Hamilton-Arden, K.T., T.D., b. 27, s. 70, m.	Lord Binning, C.B., b. 1856
1898	Halsbury, Harding Stanley Giffard, P.C., b. 1825, 1st Earl, m.	Viscount Tiverton, b. 1880
1754	Hardwicke, Charles Alexander Yorke, b. 1869, s. 1909, m.	Hon. Alfred E. F.Y., b. 1871
1812	Harewood, Henry Ulick Lascelles, K.C.V.O., T.D., b. 1846, s. 1892, m.	Viscount Lascelles, b. 1882
1742	Harrington, Charles Augustus Stanhope, b. 1844, s. 1881, m.	Hon. Fitzroy S., b. 1845
1809	Harrowby, John Herbert Dudley Ryder, b. 1864, s. 1900, m.	Viscount Sandon, b. 1892 (As Irish)
1772	Hillsborough, See "Downshire," Irish Marq., p. 104	
1605 S.	*Home, Chas. Alex. Douglas-Home, K.T., T.D. (U.K. Baron, Douglas), b. 1834, s. 1881, m.	Lord Dunglass, b. 1873 (As U.K.)
1703 S.	*Hopetoun, See "Linthgow," U.K. Marq.	Viscount Curzon, b. 1884
1821	*Howe, Richard G. P. Curzon-Howe, G.C.V.O., T.D., b. 1861, s. 1900, m.	
1529	Huntington, Warner Francis John Plantagenet Hastings, b. 1868, s. 1885, m.	Viscount Hastings, b. 1901
1885	Idelstigh, Walter Stafford Northcote, C.B., b. 1845, s. 1887, m.	Viscount St. Cyres, b. 1869
1756	Ilchester, Giles S. Holland Fox-Strangways, b. 1874, s. 1905, m.	Lord Stavordale, b. 1905 (As Scottish)
1837	*Innes, See "Roxburgh," Scott. Duke	
1697	Jensen, Victor Albert George Child-Villiers, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., (Irish Visct., Granlison), b. 1845, s. 1859, m.	Viscount Villiers, b. 1873
1801 I.	*Kennmare, Valentine Charles Browne, C.V.O. (U.K. Baron, Kennmare), b. 1860, s. 1905, m.	Visct. Castlerosse, b. 1891 (As British)
1723 I.	*Kerry & Shelburne (1753). See "Lansdowne," Brit. Marq., p. 126	Visc. Newry & Mourne, b. '83
1822 I.	†Kilmar, Francis Charles Needham, K.P., b. 1842, s. 1880, m.	Lord Wedhouse, b. 1883
1866	Kimberley, John Wedhouse, b. 1848, s. 1902, m.	Visct. Kingsborough, b. 1897
1768 I.	Kingston, Henry Edwyn King-Tenison, b. 1874, s. 1896, m.	Lord Hay of Kinfauns, b. 1902
1633 S.	*Kinnaul, Archibald Fitzroy George Hay (Brit. Baron, Hay), b. 1855, s. 1897, m.	
1677 S.	*Kintore, Algernon Hawkins Thomond Keith-Falconer, P.C., G.C.M.G. (U.K. Baron, Kintore), b. 1852, s. 1880, m.	Lord Falconer, b. 1879
1756 I.	†Lanesborough, Chas. John Brintley Butler, M.V.O., b. 65, s. 1905, m.	Hon. Almeric B., b. 1872 (None to Earldom)
1880	Latham, Edward William Bootle-Wilbraham, b. 1895, s. 1910, M.	Viscount Maitland, b. 1868
1624 S.	†Lauderdale, Frederick Henry Maitland, b. 1840, s. 1884, m.	Viscount Coke, b. 1880
1837	Leicester, Thomas Wm. Coke, G.C.V.O., C.M.G., b. 1848, s. 1909, m.	Hon. Francis C., b. 1885
1795 I.	*Leitrim, Charles Clements (U.K. Baron, Clements), b. 79, s. '92, m.	
1641 S.	Leren & Melville (1690), Archibald Alexander Leslie-Melville, b. 1890, s. 1913	Hon. David L.-M., b. 1892
1831	Lichfield, Thomas Francis Anson, b. 1856, s. 1892, m.	Viscount Anson, b. 1883
1803 I.	*Limerick, William Henry Edmond De Vere Sheaffe Pery (U.K. Baron, Fozford), b. 1863, s. 1896, m.	Visct. Glentworth, b. 1894
1633 S.	Lindsay, David Clark Bethune, b. 1832, s. 1894, m.	Viscount Garnock, b. 1867
1626	Lindsey, Montagu Peregrine A. Bertie, b. 1861, s. 1899, m.	Earl of Abingdon, b. 1836

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1776 I.	Lisburne, Ernest Edmd. H. Malet Vaughan, <i>b.</i> 1892, <i>s.</i> 1899 ...	Geo. Augustus V., <i>b.</i> 1833
1822 I.*	Listowel, William Hare, K.P. (U.K. Baron, Hare), <i>b.</i> '33, <i>s.</i> '56, <i>m.</i>	Visct. Ennismore, <i>b.</i> 1866
1905	Liverpool, Arthur Wm. de Brito Savile Foljambe, K.C.M.G., M.V.O., <i>b.</i> 1870, <i>s.</i> 1907, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Gerald F., <i>b.</i> 1878
1887	Londesborough, Wm. Fras. Hy. Denison, K.C.V.O., <i>b.</i> 1864, <i>s.</i> 1900, <i>m.</i>	Visct. Raincliffe, <i>b.</i> 1892
1785 I.*	Longford, Thomas Pakenham, K.P., M.V.O. (U.K. Baron, Sil- chester), <i>b.</i> 1864, <i>s.</i> 1887, <i>m.</i>	Lord Silchester, <i>b.</i> 1902
1807	Lonsdale, Hugh Cecil Lowther, <i>b.</i> 1857, <i>s.</i> 1882, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Lancelot L., <i>b.</i> 1867
1911	Loreburn, Robert Threshie Reid, P.C., G.C.M.G., <i>b.</i> 1846, 1st E., <i>m.</i>	(None)
1633 S.*	Loudoun, Chas. Edward Hastings Abney-Hastings (Engl. Baron, Botreaux 1368), <i>b.</i> 1855, <i>s.</i> 1874, <i>m.</i>	Paulyn C. J. R. Rawdon- Hastings, <i>b.</i> 1889
1838	Loxclade, Lionel Fortescue King, <i>b.</i> 1865, <i>s.</i> 1906, <i>m.</i>	Viscount Ockham, <i>b.</i> 1905
1795 I.†	Lucan, George Bingham, K.P., <i>b.</i> 1830, <i>s.</i> 1888, <i>m.</i>	Lord Bingham, <i>b.</i> 1860
1880	Lytton, Victor Alex. Geo. Robert Lytton, <i>b.</i> 1876, <i>s.</i> 1891, <i>m.</i>	Viscount Knebworth, <i>b.</i> '03
1721	Macclesfield, George Loveden Wm. Hy. Parker, <i>b.</i> 1888, <i>s.</i> 1896, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Cecil T. P., <i>b.</i> 1845
1800	Malmesbury, James Edward Harris, <i>b.</i> 1872, <i>s.</i> 1899, <i>m.</i>	Viscount FitzHarris, <i>b.</i> 1907
1776 & 1792	Mansfield, Alan David Murray (Scott. Visct., Stormont), <i>b.</i> 1864, <i>s.</i> 1906, <i>m.</i>	Lord Scone, <i>b.</i> 1900
1806	Manwicks, Chas. Wm. Sydney Pierrepont, <i>b.</i> 1854, <i>s.</i> 1900, <i>m.</i> ...	Viscount Newark, <i>b.</i> 1888
1405 S.†	Mar, John Fras. Erskine Goodeve-Erskine, <i>b.</i> 1836, <i>s.</i> 1866, <i>m.</i>	Lord Garioch, <i>b.</i> 1868
1565 S.†	Mar & Kellie (1619), Walter John F. Erskine, K.T., <i>b.</i> '65, <i>s.</i> '88, <i>m.</i>	Lord Erskine, <i>b.</i> 1895
1785 I.†	Mayo, Dermot R. Wyndham Bourke, P.C., K.P., <i>b.</i> '51, <i>s.</i> '72, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Algernon B., <i>b.</i> 1854
1627 I.*	Meath, Reginald Brabazon, P.C., K.P. (U.K. Baron, Chaworth), <i>b.</i> 1841, <i>s.</i> 1887, <i>m.</i>	Lord Ardee, <i>b.</i> 1869
1766 I.	Mezborough, John Horace Savile, <i>b.</i> 1843, <i>s.</i> 1899, <i>m.</i>	Hon. John H. S., <i>b.</i> 1868
1911	Midlothian. See Rosebery, below.	
1813	Minto, Gilbert John Elliot, P.C., K.G., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., V.D., <i>b.</i> 1845, <i>s.</i> 1891, <i>m.</i>	Viscount Melgund, <i>b.</i> 1891
1562 S.*	Moray, Morton Gray Stuart (Brit. Baron, Stuart of Castle Stuart), <i>b.</i> 1855, <i>s.</i> 1909, <i>m.</i>	Lord Doune, <i>b.</i> 1892
1815	Morley, Edmund Robert Parker, <i>b.</i> 1877, <i>s.</i> 1905	Hon. Montagu P., <i>b.</i> 1878
1760 I.*	Morrington. See "Wellington," U.K. Duke	(As U.K.)
1458 S.†	Morton, Sholto George Watson Douglas, <i>b.</i> 1844, <i>s.</i> 1884, <i>m.</i>	Lord Aberdour, <i>b.</i> 1907
1781 I.	Mount Cashell, Edwd. Geo. Aug. Harcourt Moore, <i>b.</i> 1829, <i>s.</i> 1898	(None)
1789	Mount Edgumbe, William Hy. Edgumbe, P.C., G.C.V.O., V.D., <i>b.</i> 1832, <i>s.</i> 1861, <i>w.</i>	Viscount Valletort, <i>b.</i> 1865
1831	Munster, Aubrey FitzClarence, <i>b.</i> 1862, <i>s.</i> 1902	Hon. Harold FitzC., <i>b.</i> 1870
1805	Nelson, Thomas Horatio Nelson, <i>b.</i> 1857, <i>s.</i> 1913	Hon. Edward N., <i>b.</i> 1860
1660 S.	Neuburgh, Carlo Gustiniani-Bandini, <i>b.</i> 1862, <i>s.</i> 1908, <i>m.</i>	Viscount Kynaird, <i>b.</i> 1886
1827 I.	Norbury, Wm. Brabazon Lindsay Graham-Toler, <i>b.</i> '62, <i>s.</i> '73, <i>m.</i>	Otway S. G.-T., <i>b.</i> 1886
1806 I.*	Normanton, Sidney J. Agar (U.K. Baron, Somerton), <i>b.</i> '65, <i>s.</i> '96, <i>m.</i>	Visct. Somerton, <i>b.</i> 1910
1876	Northbrook, Francis George Baring, <i>b.</i> 1850, <i>s.</i> 1904, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Fras. B. (to Buy.), <i>b.</i> '50
1647 S.†	Northesk, David John Carnegie, <i>b.</i> 1865, <i>s.</i> 1891, <i>m.</i>	Lord Roschill, <i>b.</i> 1901
1801	Onslow, Richard William Alan Onslow, <i>b.</i> 1876, <i>s.</i> 1911, <i>m.</i>	Visct. Cranley, <i>b.</i> 1913
1806	Orford, Robert Horace Walpole, <i>b.</i> 1854, <i>s.</i> 1894, <i>w.</i>	Thos. H. B. Vade-W., <i>b.</i> 1879 (to Buy. only)
1696 S.	Orkney, Edmond Walter FitzMaurice, <i>b.</i> 1867, <i>s.</i> 1889, <i>m.</i>	Lady Mary FitzM., <i>b.</i> 1903
1551	Pembroke & Montgomery (1605), Reginald Herbert, M.V.O., <i>b.</i> 1880, <i>s.</i> 1913, <i>m.</i>	Lord Herbert, <i>b.</i> 1906
1605 S.	Perth, William Huntly Drummond, <i>b.</i> 1871, <i>s.</i> 1902	Hon. Eric D., <i>b.</i> 1876
1905	Plymouth, Robt. Geo. Windsor-Clive, P.C., C.B., <i>b.</i> 1857, 1st Earl, <i>m.</i>	Viscount Windsor, <i>b.</i> 1889
1785 I.	Portarlington, Lionel Arthur Henry Seymour Dawson-Damer, <i>b.</i> 1883, <i>s.</i> 1900, <i>m.</i>	Viscount Carlow, <i>b.</i> 1907
1743	Portsmouth, Newton Wallop, <i>b.</i> 1856, <i>s.</i> 1891, <i>m.</i>	Hon. John F. W., <i>b.</i> 1859
1706	Poultet, William J. Lydston Poultet, <i>b.</i> '83, <i>s.</i> '99, adm'd. 1903, <i>m.</i>	Viscount Hinton, <i>b.</i> 1909
1804	Porris, George C. Herbert (Irish Baron, Clive), <i>b.</i> 1862, <i>s.</i> 1891, <i>m.</i>	Viscount Clive, <i>b.</i> 1892
1765	Radnor, Jacob Pleydell-Bouverie, <i>b.</i> 1868, <i>s.</i> 1900, <i>m.</i>	Visct. Folkestone, <i>b.</i> 1895
1831 I.*	Ranfurlly, Uchter John Mark Knox, P.C., G.C.M.G. (U.K. Baron, Ranfurlly), <i>b.</i> 1856, <i>s.</i> 1875, <i>m.</i>	Viscount Northland, <i>b.</i> 1882
1901	Ranfurly, Frederick Sleigh Roberts, P.C., K.G., K.P., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., V.C., V.D., <i>b.</i> 1832, 1st Earl, <i>m.</i>	Lady Aileen R., <i>b.</i> 1870
1771 I.	Roden, Robert Julien Orde Jocelyn, <i>b.</i> 1845, <i>s.</i> 1910, <i>m.</i>	Viscount Jocelyn, <i>b.</i> 1883
1801	Romney, Charles Marsham, <i>b.</i> 1864, <i>s.</i> 1905, <i>m.</i>	Visct. Marsham, <i>b.</i> 1892
1703 S.*	Rosebery, Archibald Philip Primrose, P.C., K.G., K.T., V.D. (U.K. Earl of Midlothian), <i>b.</i> 1847, <i>s.</i> 1868, <i>w.</i>	Lord Dalmeny, <i>b.</i> 1882
1806 I.†	Rosse, William Edward Parsons, <i>b.</i> 1873, <i>s.</i> 1908, <i>m.</i>	Lord Osmantown, <i>b.</i> 1906
1801	Rosslyn, James Fras. H. St. Clair-Erskine, <i>b.</i> 1869, <i>s.</i> 1890, <i>m.</i> ...	Lord Longhorough, <i>b.</i> '92
1458 S.†	Rothschi, Norman Evelyn Leslie, <i>b.</i> 1877, <i>s.</i> 1893, <i>m.</i>	Lord Leslie, <i>b.</i> 1902
1861	Russell, John Francis Stanley Russell, <i>b.</i> 1865, <i>s.</i> 1878, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Bertrand R., <i>b.</i> 1872
1815	St. Germans, John Granville Elliot, <i>b.</i> 1890, <i>s.</i> 1911	Granville, J. E., <i>b.</i> 1867
1660	Sandwich, Edward Geo. Henry Montagu, K.C.V.O., <i>b.</i> 1839, <i>s.</i> 1884	(R.-Adm. Hon. Victor M., C.B., <i>b.</i> 1842)
1690	Scarborough, Col. Aldred Frederick Geo. Beresford Lamley, K.C.B., A.D.C. (Irish Visct., Lunenburg), <i>b.</i> 1857, <i>s.</i> 1884, <i>m.</i> ...	Col. Hon. Osbert L., <i>b.</i> 1862

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1701 s.	* <i>Seafield</i> , J. Ogilvie Grant (U.K. Baron, <i>Strathspen</i>), b. '76, s. '88, m.	Lady Nina G., b. 1906
1771 l.	* <i>Sefton</i> , Oshert Cecil Molyneux, P.C. (U.K. Baron, <i>Sefton</i>), b. '71, s. '91, m.	Viscount Molyneux, b. 1898
1882	<i>Selborne</i> , Wm. Waldegrave Palmer, P.C., K.G., G.C.M.G., b. '59, s. '95, m.	Visct. Wolmer, M.P., b. 1887
1672	<i>Shaftesbury</i> , Anthony Ashley-Cooper, K.P., K.C.V.O., b. '69, s. '86, m.	Lord Ashley, b. 1900
1756 l.	* <i>Shannon</i> , Richd. B. Boyle (Brit. Baron, <i>Carleton</i>), b. '97, s. 1906, M.	Hon. Robert H. B., b. 1900
1442	<i>Shrewsbury</i> & <i>Talbot</i> (1784), Charles Henry John Chetwynd- Talbot, K.C.V.O. (Irish Earl, <i>Waterford</i>), b. 1860, s. 1877, m. ...	Viscount Ingestre, M.V.O., b. 1882 [b. 1867]
1880	* <i>Sondes</i> , Lewis Arthur Milles, b. 1866, s. 1907, m.	Hon. Hy. Aug. Milles-Lade,
1633 s.	* <i>Southesk</i> , Charles Noel Carnegie (U.K. Baron, <i>Balinhard</i>), b. 1854, s. 1905, m.	Lord Carnegie, b. 1893
1765	* <i>Spencer</i> , Charles Robt. Spencer, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., b. '57, s. 1910, w.	Viscount Althorp, b. 1892
1703 s.	* <i>Stair</i> , John Hew North Gustave Hy. Hamilton Dalrymple (U.K. Baron, <i>Oxenford</i>), b. 1848, s. 1903, obtd. div.	Visct. Dalrymple, M.P., b. 1879 (None)
1628	<i>Stanford</i> , Roger Grey, b. 1896, s. 1910, M.	Hon. Richard S., b. 1885
1718	* <i>Stanhope</i> , James Richard Stanhope, b. 1880, s. 1905.	Viscount Dunwich, b. 1903
1821	<i>Stradbroke</i> , Geo. E. J. Mowbray Rous, C.V.O., C.B., V.D., b. '62, s. '86, m.	Viscount Enfield, b. 1862 (As Scottish)
1847	<i>Straford</i> , Rev. Francis Edmund Cecil Byng, b. 1835, s. 1899, m.	
1786	* <i>Strange</i> . See " <i>Atholl</i> ," Scott. Duke	
1677 s.	* <i>Strathmore & Kinghorne</i> (1606), Claude Geo. Bowes-Lyon (U.K. Baron, <i>Bowes</i>), b. 1855, s. 1904, m.	Lord Glamis, b. 1884
1603	<i>Suffolk & Berkshire</i> (1626), Henry Molyneux Paget Howard, b. 1877, s. 1898, m.	Viscount Andover, b. 1906 (As U.K.)
1230 s.	* <i>Sutherland</i> . See " <i>Sutherland</i> ," U.K. Duke	Lord Ossulston, b. 1897
1714	<i>Tankerville</i> , George Montagu Bennet, b. 1852, s. 1899, m.	Hon. Chandos T.-G.-L., b. '73 (As Irish)
1822	* <i>Temple of St. Peter</i> , Alg. W. Stephen Temple-Gore-Langton, b. '71, s. '92, m.	
1823	* <i>Vane</i> . See " <i>Londonberry</i> ," Irish Marg.	
1815	<i>Verulam</i> , James Walter Grimston (Irish Visct., <i>Grimston</i> ; Scott. Baron, <i>Forrester</i>), b. 1852, s. 1895, m.	Viscount Grimston, b. 1880
1729	* <i>Waldegrave</i> , Wm. Fredk. Waldegrave, P.C., V.D., b. 1851, s. '59, m.	Viscount Chewton, b. 1882
1759	<i>Warwick & Brooke</i> (1746), Fras. R. C. Guy Greville, b. '53, s. '93, m.	Lord Brooke, M.V.O., b. 1882 (As English)
1446 l.	* <i>Waterford</i> . See " <i>Shrewsbury and T.</i> ," Engl. Earl, above.	
1633 s.	* <i>Wemyss & March</i> (1607), Francis Wemyss-Charteris-Douglas, G.C.V.O., V.D. (U.K. Baron, <i>Wemyss</i>), b. 1818, s. 1883, m.	Lord Elcho, b. 1857
1621 l.	+ <i>Westmeath</i> , Anthony Francis Nugent, P.C., b. 1870, s. 1883	Hon. William A. N., b. 1876
1624	<i>Westmorland</i> , Anthony Midmay-Julian Fane, b. 1859, s. 1891, m.	Lord Burghersh, b. 1893
1876	<i>Wharcliffe</i> , Francis John Montagu-Stuart-Wortley-Mackenzie, b. 1856, s. 1899, m.	Visct. Carlton, b. 1892
1793 l.	+ <i>Wicklow</i> , Ralph Francis Howard, b. 1877, s. 1891, m.	Lord Clonmore, b. 1902
1801	<i>Wilton</i> , Arthur George Egerton, b. 1863, s. 1898, m.	Visct. Grey de Wilton, b. '96
1628	<i>Winchelsea & Nottingham</i> (1681), Henry Stormont Finch-Hatton, b. 1852, s. 1898, m.	
1766 l.	* <i>Winterton</i> , Edward Turnour, M.P., b. 1883, s. 1907	Visct. Maidstone, b. 1885
1859	<i>Winton</i> . See " <i>Eglinton and W.</i> ," Scott. Earl, above.	Hon. Keith T.-Fetherston- (As Scottish) (haugh), b. '48
1837	<i>Yarborough</i> , Chas. A. Worsley Pelham, P.C., b. 1859, s. 1875, m.	Lord Worsley, b. 1887



VISCOUNTS: 46 Imperial; 4 Scottish; 35 Irish.—*Style*, The Right Hon. the Viscount—. *Addressed as*, My Lord. The eldest sons of Viscounts and Barons have no distinctive title; they, as well as their brothers and sisters, are styled the Hon. Robert, Hon. Mary, &c.



1911	<i>Allendale</i> , Wentworth C. B. Beaumont, P.C., b. 1860, 1st V., m.	Hon. Wentworth B., b. 1890
1913	<i>Alverstone</i> , Richard E. Webster, P.C., G.C.M.G., b. '42, 1st V., w.	(None)
1641 s.	<i>Arbuthnot</i> , David Arbuthnot, b. 1845, s. 1895	Hon. William A., b. 1849
1751 l.	<i>Ashbrook</i> , Robert Thomas Flower, b. 1836, s. 1906, w.	Hon. Llowarch F., b. 1870
1781 l.	+ <i>Bangor</i> , Maxwell Richard Crosbie Ward, b. 1868, s. 1911, m.	Hon. Edward W., b. 1905
1720 l.	* <i>Barrington</i> , Walter Bulkeley Barrington (U.K. Baron, <i>Shute</i>), b. 1843, s. 1901, m.	
1712	<i>Bolingbroke & St. John</i> (1716), Vernon H. St. John, b. 1896, s. 1899, M.	Hon. William B., b. 1873
1717 l.	* <i>Boyne</i> , Gustavus William Hamilton-Russell (U.K. Baron, <i>Brance- peth</i>), b. 1864, s. 1907, m.	Rev. Maurice St. J., b. 1827
1868	<i>Bridport</i> , Arthur Wellington Alexander Nelson Hood, C.B. (Irish Baron, <i>Bridport</i>), b. 1839, s. 1904, m.	Hon. Gustavus L. H.-R., b. 1907
1835	<i>Canterbury</i> , Henry Charles Manners-Sutton, b. 1839, s. 1877, m.	Hon. Maurice Henry Nel- son H., b. 1881
1665 l.	<i>Charlemont</i> , James Edward Calfeild, b. 1880, s. 1913	Hon. Henry M.-S., b. 1879
1717 l.	<i>Chetwynd</i> , Godfrey Jno. Boyle Chetwynd, b. 1863, s. 1911, m.	Chas. Edw. St. Q. C., b. 1887
1911	<i>Chilston</i> , Aretas Akers-Douglas, P.C., b. 1851, 1st V., m.	Hon. Adam D. C., b. 1904
1661 l.	* <i>Cholmondeley</i> . See " <i>Cholmondeley</i> ," U.K. Marg.	Hon. Aretas A.-D., b. 1876 (As U.K.)
1902	<i>Churchill</i> , Victor Albert Francis Charles Spencer, G.C.V.O., b. 1864, 1st Viscount, m.	
1823	<i>Clancarty</i> . See " <i>Clancarty</i> ," Irish Earl	Hon. Victor S., b. 1890 (As Irish) [b. 1880]
1781 l.	* <i>Clarendon</i> , Thos. C. Agar-Robartes (Brit. Baron, <i>Mendip</i>), b. '44, s. '99, m.	Hon. Thomas A.-R., M.P.,
1718	<i>Cobham</i> , Chas. Geo. Lyttelton (Irish Baron, <i>Westcott</i>), b. 1828, s. '89, m.	Hon. John L., M.P., b. 1881
1902	<i>Colville of Culross</i> , Chas. Robt. Wm. Colville (Scott. Baron, <i>Colville of Culross</i>), b. 1854, s. 1903, m.	Master of Colville, b. 1888
1827	<i>Combermere</i> , Fras. L. W. Stapleton-Cotton, b. 1887, s. 1898, m.	Hon. Richard S.-C., b. 1849

<i>Created.</i>	<i>Title, Name, &c.</i>	<i>Eldest Son or Heir.</i>
1886	<i>Cross</i> , Rd. Assheton Cross, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., <i>b.</i> 1823, 1st Visct., <i>vu.</i>	Richard A. C., <i>b.</i> 1882
1776 I. †	<i>De Vesce</i> , Ivo Richard Vesey, <i>b.</i> 1881, <i>s.</i> 1903, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Osbert E. V., <i>b.</i> 1884
1622 I.	<i>Dillon</i> , Harold Arthur Dillon-Lee, <i>b.</i> 1844, <i>s.</i> 1892, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Harry L.-D., <i>b.</i> 1874
1785 I.	<i>Doneraile</i> , Edward St. Leger, <i>b.</i> 1866, <i>s.</i> 1891	Hon. Hugh St. L., <i>b.</i> 1869
1680 I. *	<i>Downe</i> , Hugh Richard Darnay, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.I.E. (<i>U.K. Baron, Darnay</i>), <i>b.</i> 1844, <i>s.</i> 1857, <i>m.</i>	Hon. John D., D.S.O., <i>b.</i> 1872 (As English)
1675 S. *	<i>Dunblane</i> . See "Leeds," <i>Engl. Duke</i>	
1911	<i>Elibank</i> , Montolieu Fox O. Murray (<i>Scott. Bn. Elibank</i>), <i>b.</i> 1840 1st Viscount, <i>m.</i>	Lord Murray, P.C., <i>b.</i> 1870 Hon. Oliver B., <i>b.</i> 1881 Henry Edward P., <i>b.</i> 1828 Master of Falkland, <i>b.</i> 1880 Hon. Evelyn B., <i>b.</i> 1887
1897	<i>Esher</i> , Reginald Balioi Brett, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., <i>b.</i> 1852, <i>s.</i> 1899, <i>m.</i>	(None)
1816	<i>Exmouth</i> , Edward Addington H. Pellew, <i>b.</i> 1890, <i>s.</i> 1899, <i>m.</i>	Wm. H. St. Q. G., <i>b.</i> 1880
1620 S. †	<i>Falkland</i> , Byron Plantagenet Cary, <i>b.</i> 1845, <i>s.</i> 1886, <i>m.</i>	Hon. George M.-A., <i>b.</i> 1882 (None) (As Scottish)
1760	<i>Falmouth</i> , Evelyn Edwd. T. Boscawen, K.C.V.O., C.B., <i>b.</i> 47, <i>s.</i> 89, <i>m.</i>	
1816 I.	<i>Frankfort de Montmorency</i> , Willoughby John Horace de Montmorency, <i>b.</i> 1868, <i>s.</i> 1902	Hon. Richard P., <i>b.</i> 1884 Hon. Charles S. F., <i>b.</i> 1912 Hon. George J. G., <i>b.</i> 1893 Hon. Hugh W. G., <i>b.</i> 1892 (As English) (As U.K.) Hon. Frederick O'G., <i>b.</i> 1847 (None)
1720 I. *	<i>Gage</i> , Henry Rainald Gage (<i>Brit. Baron, Gage</i>), <i>b.</i> 1895, <i>s.</i> 1912, <i>M.</i>	Hon. Edwd. W., M.P., <i>b.</i> 1881
1727 I. *	<i>Galway</i> , George Edmund Milnes Monckton-Arundell, C.B., T.D. (<i>U.K. Baron, Monckton</i>), <i>b.</i> 1844, <i>s.</i> 1876, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Wm. H. S., <i>b.</i> 1903 Hon. Thomas H. B., <i>b.</i> 1900 Hon. Ralph P., <i>b.</i> 1869 Hon. Henry H., <i>b.</i> 1895 Eustace W. M., <i>b.</i> 1877 Hon. Robert C. D., <i>b.</i> 1865 Hon. Francis C. H., <i>b.</i> 1866 Rear-Adm. Hon. Horace H., C.B., M.V.O., D.S.O., <i>b.</i> 1870 (As Irish) Hon. Rupert G., C.M.G., <i>b.</i> 1874
1910	<i>Gladstone</i> , Herbert Jno. Gladstone, P.C., G.C.M.G., <i>b.</i> 1854, 1st V., <i>m.</i>	Col. Henry K., <i>b.</i> 1846
1814	<i>Gordon</i> . See "Aberdeen," <i>Scott. Earl</i>	Hon. Edward K., <i>b.</i> 1895 Hon. Sydney H., <i>b.</i> 1855 (As Irish)
1478 I. *	<i>Gormanston</i> , Jenico Edward Joseph Preston (<i>U.K. Baron, Gormanston</i>), <i>b.</i> 1879, <i>s.</i> 1907, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Evelyn Jas. H., <i>b.</i> 1880 (As English)
1816 I.	<i>Gort</i> , John Standish S. P. Vereker, M.V.O., <i>b.</i> 1886, <i>s.</i> 1902, <i>m.</i>	(Mass. Hon. Mrs. Chas. Johnston, <i>b.</i> 72; <i>Ferrid</i> , Chester Skeffington, <i>b.</i> 50
1900	<i>Goschen</i> , George Joachim Goschen, V.D., <i>b.</i> 1866, <i>s.</i> 1907, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Henry D., <i>b.</i> 1873 Hon. George St. John B., <i>b.</i> 1888 (None)
1849	<i>Gough</i> , Hugh Gough, K.C.V.O., <i>b.</i> 1849, <i>s.</i> 1895, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Charles M., <i>b.</i> 1897 Hon. Charles H. S. M., <i>b.</i> 1876 (None)
1620 I. *	<i>Grandison</i> . See "Jersey," <i>Engl. Earl</i>	
1719 I. *	<i>Grimston</i> . See "Verulam," <i>U.K. Earl</i>	
1831 I.	<i>Guillemore</i> , Hardress Standish O'Grady, <i>b.</i> 1841, <i>s.</i> 1877	Hon. Piers B., <i>b.</i> 1903
1911	<i>Haldane</i> , Richard Burdon Haldane, P.C., K.T. (<i>Lord High Chancellor of England</i>), <i>b.</i> 1856, 1st Viscount	Rev. Arthur de M., <i>b.</i> 1879 Hon. Arthur P. b. 1907 Hon. Henry P., <i>b.</i> 1860
1866	<i>Hallifax</i> , Charles Lindley Wood, <i>b.</i> 1839, <i>s.</i> 1885, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Mervyn W., <i>b.</i> 1905 Hon. Matthew W. R., <i>b.</i> 1902 Hon. Michael H.-B., M.P., <i>b.</i> 1875
1891	<i>Hambleden</i> , William Frederick Danvers Smith, <i>b.</i> 1868, <i>s.</i> 1913, <i>m.</i>	Hon. John C. C. J., <i>b.</i> 1893 Hon. Thomas G., <i>b.</i> 1911
1884	<i>Hampden</i> , Thomas Walter Brand, <i>b.</i> 1869, <i>s.</i> 1906, <i>m.</i>	
1791 I.	<i>Harbottle</i> , Ernest Arthur George Pomeroy, <i>b.</i> 1867, <i>s.</i> 1912, <i>m.</i>	
1846	<i>Hardinge</i> , Col. Henry Charles Hardinge, C.B., A.D.C., <i>b.</i> 57, <i>s.</i> 94, <i>m.</i>	
1793 I.	<i>Hawarden</i> , Robert Cornwallis Maude, <i>b.</i> 1890, <i>s.</i> 1908, <i>m.</i>	
1550	<i>Hereford</i> , Robert Devereux, <i>b.</i> 1843, <i>s.</i> 1855, <i>m.</i>	
1842	<i>Hill</i> , Rowland Richard Clegg-Hill, <i>b.</i> 1863, <i>s.</i> 1895, <i>m.</i>	
1796	<i>Hood</i> , Grosvenor A. A. Hood (<i>Irish Baron, Hood</i>), <i>b.</i> 1868, <i>s.</i> 1907, <i>m.</i>	
1821	<i>Hutchinson</i> . See "Donoughmore," <i>Irish Earl</i>	
1905	<i>Irving</i> , Edward Cecil Guinness, K.P., G.C.V.O., <i>b.</i> 1847, 1st Visct., <i>m.</i>	
1902	<i>Kitchener</i> , Field-Marshal Horatio Herbert Kitchener, K.P., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., <i>b.</i> 1850, 1st Viscount	
1911	<i>Knollys</i> , Francis Knollys, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., I.S.O., <i>b.</i> 1837, 1st Viscount, <i>m.</i>	
1895	<i>Knutsford</i> , Hy. Thurstan Holland, P.C., G.C.M.G., <i>b.</i> 25, 1st Visct., <i>vu.</i>	
1747	<i>Leinster</i> . See "Leinster," <i>Irish Duke</i>	
1781 I.	<i>Lifford</i> , Archibald Robert Hewitt, <i>b.</i> 1844, <i>s.</i> 1913, <i>m.</i>	
1628 I. *	<i>Lumley</i> . See "Scarborough," <i>Engl. Earl</i>	
1660 I. *	<i>Massereene & Ferrard</i> (1797), Algernon Wm. John Clotworthy Skeffington, D.S.O. (<i>U.K. Baron, Oriel</i>), <i>b.</i> 1873, <i>s.</i> 1905, <i>m.</i>	
1802	<i>Melville</i> , Charles Saunders Dundas, J.S.O., <i>b.</i> 1843, <i>s.</i> 1904, <i>m.</i>	
1717 I. *	<i>Middleton</i> , William St. John Fremantle Brodrick, P.C. (<i>Brit. Baron, Brodrick</i>), <i>b.</i> 1856, <i>s.</i> 1907, <i>m.</i>	
1902	<i>Milner</i> , Alfred Milner, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., <i>b.</i> 1854, 1st Viscount	
1716 I.	<i>Molesworth</i> , George Bagot Molesworth, <i>b.</i> 1867, <i>s.</i> 1906, <i>m.</i>	
1801 I. *	<i>Monck</i> , Hy. P. C. Stanley Monck (<i>U.K. Baron, Monck</i>), <i>b.</i> 49, <i>s.</i> 94, <i>m.</i>	
1908	<i>Morley of Blackburn</i> , John Morley, P.C., O.M., <i>b.</i> 38, 1st Visct., <i>vu.</i>	
1550 I.	<i>Mountgarret</i> , Edmund Somerset Butler (<i>U.K. Baron, Mountgarret</i>), <i>b.</i> 1875, <i>s.</i> 1912, <i>m.</i>	
1763 I.	<i>Mountmorres</i> , William Geoffrey Bouchard de Montmorency, <i>b.</i> 1872, <i>s.</i> 1880, <i>m.</i>	
1895	<i>Peel</i> , Wm. Robt. Wellesley Peel, <i>b.</i> 1867, <i>suc.</i> 1912, <i>m.</i>	
1873	<i>Portman</i> , William Hy. Berkeley Portman, <i>b.</i> 1829, <i>s.</i> 1888, <i>m.</i>	
1744 I. *	<i>Powerscourt</i> , Mervyn Richard Wingfield, M.V.O. (<i>U.K. Baron, Powerscourt</i>), <i>b.</i> 1880, <i>s.</i> 1904, <i>m.</i>	
1900	<i>Ridley</i> , Matthew White Ridley, <i>b.</i> 1874, <i>s.</i> 1904, <i>m.</i>	
1906	<i>St. Aldwyns</i> , Michael Edward Hicks-Beach, P.C., <i>b.</i> 1837, 1st Viscount, <i>m.</i>	
1801	<i>St. Vincent</i> , Ronald Clarges Jervis, <i>b.</i> 1859, <i>s.</i> 1908, <i>m.</i>	
1905	<i>Selby</i> , James William Herschell Gully, <i>b.</i> 1867, <i>s.</i> 1909, <i>m.</i>	

<i>Created.</i>	<i>Title, Name, &c.</i>	<i>Eldest Son or Heir.</i>
1805	<i>Sidmouth</i> , Gerald A. Pellew Bagnall Addington, <i>b.</i> '54, <i>s.</i> 1913, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Gerald A., <i>b.</i> 1882
1776 I.	<i>Southwell</i> , Arthur Robt. Piers J. M. Southwell, <i>b.</i> 1872, <i>s.</i> 1878, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Robert S., <i>b.</i> 1898
1621 S.	<i>Stormont</i> . See "Mansfield," <i>Brit. Earl</i>	(As British)
1628 I.	<i>Taafe</i> , Henry Taafe, <i>b.</i> 1872, <i>s.</i> 1895, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Edward T., <i>b.</i> 1898
1806 I.	<i>Templetown</i> , Henry Edwd. M. D. Clotworthy Upton, <i>b.</i> 1853, <i>s.</i> '90, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Eric U., <i>b.</i> 1885
1721	<i>Torrington</i> , George Master Byng, <i>b.</i> 1886, <i>s.</i> 1889, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Sydney B., <i>b.</i> 1844
1622 I.	<i>Valentia</i> , Arthur Annesley, C.B., M.V.O., M.P., <i>b.</i> 1843, <i>s.</i> 1863, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Arthur A., <i>b.</i> 1880
1908	<i>Wolverhampton</i> , Henry Ernest Fowler, <i>b.</i> 1870, <i>s.</i> 1911, <i>m.</i>	(None)



BISHOPS (24).—*Style*, The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of —. *Addressed as*, My Lord.
(Those marked * always sit—the rest, especially Sodor and Man, by date.)



<i>Apptd.</i>		<i>Apptd.</i>	
1901*	<i>London</i> , Rt. Hon. A. F. W. Ingram, <i>b.</i> 1858	1903	<i>St. Albans</i> Edgar Jacob, <i>b.</i> 1844
1901*	<i>Durham</i> H. Carr Glyn Moule, <i>b.</i> 1841	1889	<i>St. Asaph</i> Alfred Geo. Edwards, <i>b.</i> 1848
1911*	<i>Winchester</i> Edward Stuart Talbot, <i>b.</i> 1844	1897	<i>St. David's</i> John Owen, <i>b.</i> 1854
1899	<i>Bangor</i> Watkin H. Williams, <i>b.</i> 1845	1904	<i>Southwell</i> Edwyn Hoskyns, <i>b.</i> 1851
1894	<i>Bath & Wells</i> George W. Kemmon, <i>b.</i> 1845	1897	<i>Wakefield</i> George Rodney Eden, <i>b.</i> 1853
1897	<i>Bristol</i> George Forrest Browne, <i>b.</i> 1833	1905	<i>Worcester</i> Huyshe W. Y. Biggs, <i>b.</i> 1845
1905	<i>Carlisle</i> John Wm. Diggle, <i>b.</i> 1847	<i>Without present Seats (11, incl. Sodor & Man).</i>	
1907	<i>Chester</i> Francis John Jayne, <i>b.</i> 1845	1907	<i>Newcastle</i> Norman D. J. Straton, <i>b.</i> 1840
1889	<i>Ely</i> Frederic Henry Chase, <i>b.</i> 1854	1907	<i>Chichester</i> Charles Jno. Ridgeway, <i>b.</i> 1841
1903	<i>Exeter</i> Archibald Robertson, <i>b.</i> 1853	1910	<i>Notwich</i> Bertram Pollock, C.V.O., <i>b.</i> 1863
1905	<i>Gloucester</i> Edgar C. S. Gibson, <i>b.</i> 1848	1910	<i>Lincoln</i> Edward Lee Hicks, <i>b.</i> 1843
1895	<i>Hereford</i> John Percival, <i>b.</i> 1834	1911	<i>Southwark</i> Hubert Murray Burge, <i>b.</i> 1862
1900	<i>Liverpool</i> Francis Jas. Chavasse, <i>b.</i> 1846	1911	<i>Birmingham</i> Henry Russell Wakefield, <i>b.</i> 1854
1905	<i>Llandaff</i> Josi. Pritchard Hughes, <i>b.</i> 1847	1911	<i>Salisbury</i> F. E. Ridgeway, <i>b.</i> 1848
1903	<i>Manchester</i> E. Arbuthnot Knox, <i>b.</i> 1847	1911	<i>Ripon</i> Thomas W. Drury, <i>b.</i> 1847
1911	<i>Oxford</i> Charles Gore, <i>b.</i> 1853	1912	<i>Truro</i> Winfrid Oldfield Burrows, <i>b.</i> 1858
1897	<i>Peterborough</i> Hon. Ed. Carr Glyn, <i>b.</i> 1843	1912	<i>Sodor & Man</i> , James Denton Thompson, <i>b.</i> 1856
1905	<i>Rochester</i> John Regd. Harner, <i>b.</i> 1857	1913	<i>Lichfield</i> John Augustine Kemphorne, <i>b.</i> '64



BARONS: 360 Imperial; 22 Scottish; 64 Irish.—*Style*, The Right Hon. Lord —.
Addressed as, My Lord.



<i>Created.</i>	<i>Title, Name, &c.</i>	<i>Eldest Son or Heir.</i>
1911	<i>Aberconway</i> , Chas. Benj. Bright McLaren, P.C., K.C., <i>b.</i> 1850, 1st B., <i>m.</i>	Hon. H. D. McL., M.P., <i>b.</i> '79
1801	<i>Abercomby</i> , George Ralph C. Abercomby, <i>b.</i> 1838, <i>s.</i> 1852, <i>m.</i> ...	Hon. John A., <i>b.</i> 1841
1873	<i>Aberdare</i> , Henry Campbell Bruce, V.D., <i>b.</i> 1851, <i>s.</i> 1895, <i>m.</i> ...	Hon. Henry B., <i>b.</i> 1881
1835	<i>Abinger</i> , Shelley Leopold Laurence Scarlett, <i>b.</i> 1872, <i>s.</i> 1903, <i>m.</i> ...	Hon. Robert S., <i>b.</i> 1876
1869	<i>Acton</i> , Richard M. Dalberg Acton, M.V.O., <i>b.</i> 1870, <i>s.</i> 1902, <i>m.</i> ...	Hon. John D.-A., <i>b.</i> 1907
1887	<i>Addington</i> , Egerton Hubbard, V.D., <i>b.</i> 1842, <i>s.</i> 1889, <i>m.</i> ...	Hon. John G. H., <i>b.</i> 1883
1907	<i>Airedale</i> , Albert Ernest Kitson, <i>b.</i> 1863, <i>s.</i> 1911, <i>m.</i> ...	Hon. James C. K., <i>b.</i> 1864
1896	<i>Aldenhann</i> , Alban George Henry Gibbs, <i>b.</i> 1846, <i>s.</i> 1907, <i>w.</i> ...	Hon. Gerald G., <i>b.</i> 1879
1876	<i>Alington</i> , Humphrey Napier Sturt, K.C.V.O., <i>b.</i> 1859, <i>s.</i> 1904, <i>m.</i> ...	Hon. Gerald S., <i>b.</i> 1893
1902	<i>Allerton</i> , Wm. Lawies Jackson, P.C., <i>b.</i> 1840, 1st Baron, <i>w.</i> ...	Hon. George H. J., <i>b.</i> 1867
1881	<i>Anpithill</i> , Oliver A. Villiers Russell, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., <i>b.</i> '69, '84, <i>m.</i> ...	Hon. J. Hugo R., <i>b.</i> 1896
1863	<i>Annaly</i> , Luke White, K.C.V.O., <i>b.</i> 1857, <i>s.</i> 1888, <i>m.</i> ...	Hon. Luke Hy. W., <i>b.</i> 1885
1880	<i>Ardilaun</i> , Arthur Edward Guinness, <i>b.</i> 1840, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i> ...	(None to peerage)
1906	<i>Armitstead</i> , George Armitstead, <i>b.</i> 1824, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i> ...	(None)
1903	<i>Armstrong</i> , William Hy. Armstrong FitzPatrick Watson-Armstrong, T.D., <i>b.</i> 1863, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i> ...	Hon. Wm. J. M. W.-A., <i>b.</i> 1892
1605	<i>Arundell of Wardour</i> , Edgar Clifford Arundell, <i>b.</i> 1859, <i>s.</i> 1907, <i>m.</i> ...	Gerald A. A., <i>b.</i> 1861
1885	<i>Ashbourne</i> , William Gibson, <i>b.</i> 1868, <i>s.</i> 1913, <i>m.</i> ...	Hon. Edward G., <i>b.</i> 1873
1835	<i>Ashburton</i> , Francis Denzil Edwd. Baring, <i>b.</i> 1866, <i>s.</i> 1889, <i>m.</i> ...	Hon. Alexander B., <i>b.</i> 1898
1910	<i>Ashey St. Ledgers</i> , Ivor Churchill Guest, P.C., <i>b.</i> 1873, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i> ...	Hon. Ivor G., <i>b.</i> 1903
1892	<i>Ascombe</i> , George Aubitt, P.C., <i>b.</i> 1828, 1st Baron, <i>w.</i> ...	Hon. Hen. C., C.B., T.D., <i>b.</i> '67
1895	<i>Ashton</i> , James Williamson, <i>b.</i> 1842, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i> ...	(None)
1911	<i>Ashton of Hyde</i> , Thomas Gair Ashton, <i>b.</i> 1855, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i> ...	Hon. Thos. R. A., <i>b.</i> 1901
1800 I.	<i>Ashtown</i> , Frederick Oliver Trench, <i>b.</i> 1868, <i>s.</i> 1880, <i>m.</i> ...	Hon. Frederick T., <i>b.</i> 1894
1863 I.	<i>Athlunney</i> , James Herbert Gustavus Meredith Somerville (U.K. Baron, <i>Meredith</i>), <i>b.</i> 1865, <i>s.</i> 1873, ...	(None to peerage)
1905	<i>Atkinson</i> , John Atkinson, P.C. (Lord of Appeal), <i>b.</i> 1844, <i>m.</i> ...	(Life peerage)
1789 I.	<i>Auckland</i> , William Morton Eden (Brit. Baron, <i>Auckland</i>), <i>b.</i> 1859, <i>s.</i> 1890, <i>m.</i> ...	Hon. Wm. Morton E., <i>b.</i> 1892
1793*	<i>Arbuthnot</i> , John Birkbeck Lubbock, <i>b.</i> 1858, <i>s.</i> 1913, ...	Hon. Norman L., <i>b.</i> 1861
1900	<i>Arbuthnot</i> , John Birkbeck Lubbock, <i>b.</i> 1858, <i>s.</i> 1913, ...	Hon. John A., <i>b.</i> 1880
1718 I.	<i>Aylmer</i> , Matthew Aylmer, <i>b.</i> 1842, <i>s.</i> 1901, <i>m.</i> ...	Hon. Walter B., D.S.O., <i>b.</i> '64
1780	<i>Bagot</i> , William Bagot, <i>b.</i> 1857, <i>s.</i> 1887, <i>m.</i> ...	Master of Burleigh, <i>b.</i> 1880
1607 S.	<i>Balfour of Burleigh</i> , Alex. H. Bruce, P.C., K.T., G.C.M.G., <i>b.</i> '49, '69, <i>m.</i> ...	(As Scottish)
1869	<i>Balinalloch</i> , See "Southesk," <i>Scott. Earl</i>	Hon. Hy. Cecil V., <i>b.</i> 1882
1698	<i>Barnard</i> , Henry De Vere Vane, <i>b.</i> 1854, <i>s.</i> 1891, <i>m.</i> ...	(None)
1902	<i>Barrimore</i> , Arthur Hugh Smith-Barry, P.C., <i>b.</i> 1843, 1st Bar., <i>m.</i> ...	Hon. John S.-B., <i>b.</i> 1890
1887	<i>Basing</i> , George Limbrey Schater-Booth, C.B., <i>b.</i> 1860, <i>s.</i> 1894, <i>w.</i> ...	Hon. Charles B.-H., <i>b.</i> 1877
1837	<i>Bateman</i> , William S. Bateman-Hanbury, <i>b.</i> 1856, <i>s.</i> 1901, <i>m.</i> ...	

Created.	Title, Name, &c.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1647 S.†	Belhaven & Stenton, Alex. Chas. Hamilton, T.D., b. 1840, s. 1893, m.	Master of Belhaven, b. 1883
1848 I.	Bellew, George Leopold Bryan, b. 1857, s. 1911	Hon. Richd. E. Bellew, b. 1858
1856	Belper, Henry Strutt, P.C. T.D., b. 1840, s. 1880, m.	Hon. Algernon S., b. 1883
1784	Berwick, Thomas Henry Noel-Hill, b. 1877, s. 1897	Chas. M. W. N.-H., b. 1897
1903	Biddulph, Michael Biddulph, b. 1834, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. John M. B., b. 1869
1907	Blyth, James Blyth, b. 1841, 1st Baron, w.	Hon. Herbert W. B., b. 1868
1892	Blythswood, Rev. Sholto Douglas Campbell, b. 1839, s. 1908, w.	{ Maj.-Gen. B. Douglas- Campbell-Douglas, C.V.O., C.B., b. 1845
1797	Bolton, William Thomas Orde-Powlett, b. 1845, s. 1895, m.	Hn. Wm. O.-P., M.P., b. 1869
1761	Boston, George Florance Irby, b. 1860, s. 1877, m.	Hon. Cecil S. I., b. 1862
1368	Botreaux. See "Loudoun," Scott. Earl.	(As Scottish)
	Boues. See "Strathmore and K.," Scott. Earl.	(As Scottish)
1711	Boyle. See "Cork and O.," Irish Earl.	(As Irish)
1880	Brabourne, Wyndham W. Knatchbull-Hugessen, b. 1885, s. 1909	Hon. Cecil K.-H., b. 1863
1866	Brancepeth. See "Boyne," Irish Visct.	(As Irish)
1788	Braybrooke, Henry Neville, b. 1855, s. 1904, w.	Rev. Hon. Grey N., b. 1857
1529	Braye, Alfred Thos. Townshend Verney-Cave, b. 1849, s. 1879, m.	Hon. Adrian V.-C., b. 1874
1794 I.*	Bridport. See "Bridport," U.K. Visct.	(As U.K.)
1796	Brodrick. See "Middleton," Irish Visct.	(As Irish)
1860	Brougham & Vaux, Henry C. Brougham, K.C.V.O., b. '36, s. '86, m.	Hon. Henry B., b. 1887
1895	Burghclere, Herb. Coulstoun Gardner, P.C., b. 1846, 1st Baron, m.	(None)
1903	Burnham, Edward Levy-Lawson, K.C.V.O., b. 1833, 1st Baron, w.	Hon. H. L., T.D., M.P., b. '62
1912	Butler. See "Carrick," Irish Earl.	(As Irish)
1643	Byron, George Frederick William Byron, b. 1855, s. 1870, m.	Rev. Hon. Fredk. B., b. 1861
1796	Calthorpe, Somerset Frederick Gough-Calthorpe, b. '62, s. 1912, m.	Hon. Frederick G.-C., b. 1892
1383	Canoy, Ralph Francis Julian Stonor, b. 1884, s. 1897, m.	Hon. Ralph S., b. 1913
1715 I.	Carbery, John Evans-Freke, b. 1892, s. 1898, m.	Hon. Ralfe E.-F., b. 1897
1834 I.	Carew, { Robert Shapland George Julian Carew (U.K. Baron, 1838* Carew), b. 1860, s. 1881, m.	Hon. George P. J. C., b. 1863
1786	Carleton. See "Shannon," Irish Earl.	(As Irish)
1912	Carmichael, Thomas David Gibson Carmichael, G.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., b. 1859, 1st Baron, m.	(None)
1796 I.*	Carrington. See "Lincolnshire," U.K. Marquess.	(As U.K.)
1812 I.†	Castelnaine, Albert Edward Handcock, b. 1863, s. 1892, m.	Hon. Robert H., b. 1864
1869	Castletown, Bern. Edw. B. FitzPatrick, P.C., K.P., C.M.G., b. '48, s. '83, m.	(None)
1460 S.*	Cathcart. See "Cathcart," U.K. Earl.	(As U.K.)
1912	Channing, Francis Alston Channing, b. 1841, 1st Baron, m.	(None)
1911	Charnwood, Godfrey Rathbone Benson, b. 1864, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. John R. B., b. 1901
1831	Chavorth. See "Meath," Irish Earl.	(As Irish)
1858	Chelmsford, Frede. J. Napier Thesiger, G.C.M.G., b. '68, s. '05, m.	Hon. Frederic T., b. 1896
1858	Chesham, John Compton Cavendish, b. 1894, s. 1907, M.	{ Col. Hon. Wm. E.C., M.V.O., b. 1862
1887	Cheylesmore, Herbert Francis Eaton, K.C.V.O., b. 1848, s. 1902, m.	Hon. Francis E., b. 1893
1858	Churston, John Reginald Lopes Yarde-Buller, M.V.O., b. '73, s. 1910, m.	Hon. Richard Y.-B., b. 1910
1800 I.	Clanmorris, John George Barry Bingham, b. 1852, s. 1876, m.	Hon. Arthur B., b. 1879
1828	Clanwilliam. See "Clanwilliam," Irish Earl.	(As Irish)
1800 I.	Clarina, Lionel Edward Butler-Massey, b. 1837, s. 1897, w.	Hon. Eyre N. M., b. 1880
1831	Clements. See "Leitrim," Irish Earl.	(As Irish)
1672	Clifford of Chudleigh, Lewis H. Hugh Clifford, V.D., b. '51, s. '80, m.	Hon. William C., b. 1858
1299	Clinton, Chas. J. R. Hepburn-Stuart-Forbes-Trefusis, b. '63, s. '04, m.	Two co-heiresses
1762 I.*	Clive. See "Powis," U.K. Earl.	(As U.K.)
1790 I.†	Clonbrock, Luke Gerald Dillon, P.C., K.P., b. 1834, s. 1893, m.	Hon. Robert E. D., b. 1869
1789 I.	Cloncurry, { Valentine Fredk. Lawless (U.K. Baron, Cloncurry), b. 1840, s. 1869, w.	Hon. Edward L., b. 1841
1817	Colchester, Reginald Charles Edward Abbot, b. 1842, s. 1867, m.	(None)
1906	Colebrooke, Edward Arthur Colebrooke, C.V.O., b. 1861, 1st B., m.	Hon. Guy C., b. 1893
1874	Coleridge, Bernard John Seymour Coleridge, b. 1851, s. 1894, m.	Hon. Geoffrey C., b. 1877
1604 S.*	Colville of Culross. See "Colville," U.K. Visct.	(As U.K.)
1841	Congleton, Henry Bligh Fortescue Parnell, b. 1890, s. 1906	Hon. John B. P., b. 1892
1712 I.*	Conway. See "Hertford," Brit. Marq.	(As British)
1874	Cottesloe, Thomas Francis Fremantle, b. 1830, s. 1890, w.	Hon. Thomas F., V.D., b. '62
1906	Courtney, Leonard Henry Courtney, P.C., b. 1832, 1st Baron, m.	(None) [b. 1882]
1910	Cowdray, Weetman Dickinson Pearson, b. 1856, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Weetman P., M.P.,
1899	Cranworth, Bertram Francis Gurdon, V.D., b. 1877, s. 1902, m.	Hon. Robert G., b. 1904
1892	Crawshaw, William Brooks, b. 1853, s. 1908, m.	Hon. Gerald E., b. 1884
1797 I.*	Cremorne. See "Dartrey," U.K. Earl.	(As U.K.)
1797 I.	Crofton, Arthur Edward Lowther Crofton, b. 1866, s. 1912, m.	Hon. Edw. Chas. C., b. 1896
1897	Dawnay. See "Downe," Irish Visct.	(As Irish)
1800 I.	De Blaquiere, William de Blaquiere, b. 1856, s. 1889, m.	Hon. John de B., b. 1889
1812 I.†	Deeies, Jno. Graham Hope Horsley-Beresford, D.S.O., b. '66, s. 1910, m.	Hon. Robert H.-B., b. 1868
1299	De Clifford, Edward Southwell Russell, b. 1907, s. 1909, M.	Hon. Diana R., b. 1909
1851	De Freyne, Arthur Reginald French, b. 1879, s. 1913, m.	Hon. Francis F., b. 1884
1821	Delamere, Hugh Cholmondeley, b. 1870, s. 1887, m.	Hon. Thomas C., b. 1900

<i>Created.</i>	<i>Title, Name, &c.</i>	<i>Eldest Son or Heir.</i>
1835	<i>De L'Isle & Dudley</i> , Philip Sidney, <i>b.</i> 1853, <i>s.</i> 1898, <i>m.</i>	Col. Hon. A. S. R.A., <i>b.</i> 1854
1835	<i>De Mauley</i> , William Ashley Webb Ponsonby, <i>b.</i> 1843, <i>s.</i> 1896,	Rev. Hon. Maurice P., <i>b.</i> 1846
1834	<i>Denman</i> , Thomas Denman, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., <i>b.</i> '74, <i>s.</i> '94, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Thomas D., <i>b.</i> 1905
1885	<i>Deramore</i> , Robert Wilfrid de-Yarburgh-Bateson, <i>b.</i> '65, <i>s.</i> '93, <i>m.</i>	Hon. George de-Y.-B., <i>b.</i> 1870
1887	<i>De Ramsey</i> , William Henry Fellowes, <i>b.</i> 1848, <i>s.</i> 1887, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Coulson F., <i>b.</i> 1883
1881	<i>Derwent</i> , Harcourt V.-Bempde-Johnstone, <i>b.</i> '29, 1st Baron, <i>w.</i>	Hon. Francis J., <i>b.</i> 1851
1909	<i>Desart</i> . See "Desart," <i>Irish Earl</i>	(None to U.K. Barony)
1831	<i>De Saumarez</i> , James St. Vincent Saumarez, <i>b.</i> 1843, <i>s.</i> 1891, <i>m.</i>	Hon. James B. S., <i>b.</i> 1889
1905	<i>Desborough</i> , William Henry Grenfell, K.C.V.O., <i>b.</i> '55, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Julian G., <i>b.</i> 1888
1910	<i>De Villiers</i> , John Hy. De Villiers, P.C., K.C.M.G., <i>b.</i> 1842, 1st Bn., <i>m.</i>	Hon. Chas. P. De V., <i>b.</i> 1871
1910	<i>Devonport</i> , Hudson Ewanke Kearley, P.C., <i>b.</i> 1856, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Gerald K., <i>b.</i> 1890
1820 I.	{ <i>Edward Henry Trafalgar Digby</i> (<i>Brit. Baron, Digby</i>),	Hon. Edward D., <i>b.</i> 1894
1765*	{ <i>Digby</i> , <i>b.</i> 1846, <i>s.</i> 1889, <i>m.</i>	(As English, below)
1609 S.	<i>Dingwall</i> . See "Lucas," <i>Engl. Baron</i> (Scott. title the earlier)...	{ Comm. Hon. Charles D., R.N., <i>b.</i> 1864
1615	<i>Dormer</i> , Roland John Dormer, <i>b.</i> 1862, <i>s.</i> 1900, <i>m.</i>	(As Scottish)
1875	<i>Douglas</i> . See "Home," <i>Scott. Earl</i>	(As U.K.)
1800 I.*	<i>Dufferin & Claneboye</i> . See "Dufferin and A.," <i>U.K. Marq.</i>	Hon. Cornelius O'C. P., <i>b.</i> 1877
1800 I.†	<i>Dunally</i> , Henry O'Callaghan Prittie, <i>b.</i> 1851, <i>s.</i> 1885, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Lesley B., <i>b.</i> 1876
1541 I.	<i>Dunboyne</i> , Fitz Walter George Probyn Butler, <i>b.</i> 1879, <i>s.</i> 1913 ...	Hon. Ronald M., <i>b.</i> 1875
1905	<i>Dunedin</i> , Andrew Graham Murray, P.C., K.C.V.O., <i>b.</i> '49, 1st Bn., <i>m.</i>	Hon. Andrew M., <i>b.</i> 1882
1892	<i>Dunleath</i> , Henry Lyle Mulholland, <i>b.</i> 1854, <i>s.</i> 1895, <i>m.</i>	(As Scottish)
1831	<i>Dunmore</i> . See "Dunmore," <i>Scott. Earl</i>	(As Scottish)
1869	<i>Dunning</i> . See "Rollo," <i>Scott. Baron</i> , below	Hon. Randal P., <i>b.</i> 1906
1462 I.	<i>Dunsany</i> , Edward John M. Drax Plunkett, <i>b.</i> 1878, <i>s.</i> 1899, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Charles R., <i>b.</i> 1899
1780	<i>Dunseor</i> , Walter Fitzryan Rice, <i>b.</i> 1873, <i>s.</i> 1911, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Robert G., <i>b.</i> 1868
1857	<i>Ebury</i> , Robert Wellesley Grosvenor, <i>b.</i> 1834, <i>s.</i> 1893, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Maurice E., <i>b.</i> 1874
1859	<i>Egerton of Tatton</i> , Alan de Tatton Egerton, <i>b.</i> 1845, <i>s.</i> 1909, <i>m.</i>	(As Scottish)
1849	<i>Elgin</i> . See "Elgin and K.," <i>Scott. Earl</i>	(As U.K. title)
1643 S.	<i>Elibank</i> , <i>b.</i> "Elibank," <i>U.K. Viscount</i>	Col. Hon. Cecil L., C.B., <i>b.</i> 1849
1802	<i>Ellenborough</i> , Edward Downes Law, <i>b.</i> 1841, <i>s.</i> 1902, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Mounstuart E., <i>b.</i> 1871
1510 S.	{ <i>Elphinstone</i> , (Sidney Herbert Elphinstone (<i>U.K. Baron, Elphin-</i>	(None)
1885*	{ <i>stone</i>), <i>b.</i> 1869, <i>s.</i> 1893, <i>m.</i>	(None)
1874	<i>Emly</i> , Thomas William Gaston Monsell, <i>b.</i> 1858, <i>s.</i> 1894, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Montagu E., <i>b.</i> 1865
1911	<i>Ennmot</i> , Alfred Emmott, P.C., <i>b.</i> 1858, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i>	(None)
1806	<i>Erskine</i> , William Macnaghten Erskine, <i>b.</i> 1841, <i>s.</i> 1882, <i>m.</i>	(As Scottish)
1903	<i>Estcourt</i> , Geo. Thos. J. Sotheron-Estcourt, <i>b.</i> 1839, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i>	(None)
1872	<i>Ettrick</i> . See "Napier," <i>Scott. Baron</i> , below	(None)
1906	<i>Eversley</i> , George John Shaw-Lefevre, P.C., <i>b.</i> 1832, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i>	(None)
1905	<i>Faber</i> , Edmund Beckett Faber, <i>b.</i> 1847, 1st Baron	Hon. Charles E. F., <i>b.</i> 1876
1627 S.	<i>Fairfax of Cameron</i> , Albert Kirby Fairfax, <i>b.</i> 1870, <i>s.</i> 1900	(As Scottish)
1897	<i>Fairlie</i> . See "Glasgow," <i>Scott. Earl</i>	Hon. Somerset M., <i>b.</i> 1905
1756 I.†	<i>Farnham</i> , Arthur Kenlis Maxwell, <i>b.</i> 1879, <i>s.</i> 1900, <i>m.</i>	(None)
1898	<i>Farquhar</i> , Horace Brand Farquhar, P.C., G.C.V.O., <i>b.</i> '44, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Cecil F., <i>b.</i> 1893
1893	<i>Farrer</i> , Thomas Cecil Farrer, <i>b.</i> 1859, <i>s.</i> 1899, <i>m.</i>	(As Irish)
1876	<i>Fermanagh</i> . See "Erne," <i>Irish Earl</i>	Hon. James R., <i>b.</i> 1851
1856 I.	<i>Fernoy</i> , Edwd. Fitz Edmund Burke Roche, <i>b.</i> 1850, <i>s.</i> 1874, <i>m.</i>	Hon. John F., <i>b.</i> 1872
1798 I.	<i>Ffrench</i> , Charles Austin Thos. R. J. Ffrench, <i>b.</i> '68, <i>s.</i> '93, <i>m.</i>	(As Irish)
1831	<i>Fingall</i> . See "Fingall," <i>Irish Earl</i>	Hon. Cecil Vavaseur-F., <i>b.</i> 1868
1909	<i>Fisher</i> , John Arbuthnot Fisher, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., <i>b.</i> 1841, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i>	(As Irish)
1790	<i>Fisherwick</i> . See "Donegall," <i>Irish Marq.</i>	(None)
1861	<i>Fitzhardinge</i> , Charles Paget Fitzh. Berkeley, <i>b.</i> 1830, <i>s.</i> 1896, <i>w.</i>	(None)
1906	<i>Fitzmaurice</i> , Edmond Geo. Petty-Fitzmaurice, P.C., <i>b.</i> '46, 1st Baron	(None)
1776	<i>Foley</i> , Fitzalan Charles John Foley, <i>b.</i> 1852, <i>s.</i> 1905	Gerald H. F., <i>b.</i> 1898
1445 S.	<i>Forbes</i> , Horace Courtenay Gammell Forbes, <i>b.</i> 1829, <i>s.</i> 1868	Hon. Atholl F., <i>b.</i> 1841
1821	<i>Forester</i> , Cecil Theodore Weld-Forester, <i>b.</i> 1842, <i>s.</i> 1894, <i>m.</i>	Hon. George W.-F., <i>b.</i> 1867
1633 S.*	<i>Forrester</i> . See "Verulam," <i>Engl. Earl</i>	(As English)
1815	<i>Foxford</i> . See "Limerick," <i>Irish Earl</i>	(As Irish)
1910	<i>Furness</i> , Marmaduke Furness, <i>b.</i> 1833, <i>suc.</i> 1912, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Christopher F., <i>b.</i> 1912
1790	<i>Gage</i> . See "Gage," <i>Irish Visct.</i>	(As Irish)
1800 I.	<i>Gardner</i> (claimed by Alan Legge Gardner and Alan Hyde Gardner)	
1806*		
1818 I.	<i>Garragh</i> , Charles Jno. Spencer Geo. Canning, <i>b.</i> 1852, <i>s.</i> 1871, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Leopold C., <i>b.</i> 1878
1876	<i>Gerard</i> , Frederic John Gerard, <i>b.</i> 1883, <i>s.</i> 1902, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Robert G. Dicconson, <i>b.</i> 1857
1824	<i>Gifford</i> , Edgar Berkeley Gifford, <i>b.</i> 1857, <i>s.</i> 1911, <i>w.</i>	Charles G., <i>b.</i> 1899
1906	<i>Glantane</i> , John Jones Jenkins, <i>b.</i> 1835, 1st Baron, <i>w.</i>	(None)
1899	<i>Glauack</i> , Joseph Henry Russell Bailey, C.B., D.S.O., <i>b.</i> '64, <i>s.</i> 1906, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Wilfred B., <i>b.</i> 1891
1911	<i>Glenconner</i> , Edward Priaux Tennant, <i>b.</i> 1859, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Edwd. T., <i>b.</i> 1897
1909	<i>Gorell</i> , Henry Gorell Barnes, <i>b.</i> 1882, <i>s.</i> 1913	Hon. Ronald G. B., <i>b.</i> 1884
1868	<i>Gormanston</i> . See "Gormanston," <i>Irish Visct.</i>	(As Irish)
1806	<i>Granard</i> . See "Granard," <i>Irish Earl</i>	(As Irish)
1782	<i>Grantley</i> , John Richard Brinsley Norton, <i>b.</i> 1855, <i>s.</i> 1877, <i>m.</i> ...	Hon. Richard N., <i>b.</i> 1892
1754 I.	<i>Graves</i> , Henry Cyril Percy Graves, <i>b.</i> 1847, <i>s.</i> 1904, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Clarence X., <i>b.</i> 1871

Created.	Title, Name, &c.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1902	<i>Grenfell</i> , Fras. W. Grenfell, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., b. '41, 1st Bn., w.	Hon. Pascoe G., b. 1905
1869	<i>Greville</i> , Charles Beresford Fulke Greville, b. 1871, s. 1909, m. ...	Hon. Ronald G., b. 1912
1324	<i>Grey de Ruthyn</i> , Cecil Talbot Clifton, b. 1862, s. 1912	(Co-heirs)
1886	<i>Grimthorpe</i> , Ernest William Beckett, b. 1856, s. 1905, w.	Hon. Ralph B., b. 1891
1815	<i>Grinstead</i> . See "Enniskillen," <i>Irish Earl</i>	(As Irish)
1796	<i>Gwydyr</i> , Willoughby Merrik Campbell Burrell, b. 1841, s. 1909, w.	(None)
1880	<i>Haldon</i> , Lawrence William Palk, b. 1869, s. 1903, m.	Hon. Laurence P., b. 1896
1886	<i>Hamilton of Dalzell</i> , Gavin George Hamilton, K.T., C.V.O., b. 1872, s. 1900, m.	Maj. Hon. Leslie H., M.V.O., b. 1873
1874	<i>Hampton</i> , Herbert Stuart Pakington, b. 1883, s. 1906	Hon. Humphrey P., R.N., [b. 1888]
1910	<i>Hardinge</i> , Charles Hardinge, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., I.S.O., b. 1858, 1st Baron, m. (<i>Viceroy of India</i>)	Hon. Edward C. H., b. 1892
1869	<i>Hare</i> . See "Listowel," <i>Irish Earl</i>	(As Irish) [b. 1885]
1876	<i>Harshe</i> , Geo. Ralph Charles Ormsby-Gore, T.D., b. 1855, s. 1904, m.	Hon. Wm. G. A. O.-G., M.P., b. 1889
1815	<i>Harris</i> , George R. C. Harris, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., T.D., b. '51, s. 72, m.	Hon. Geo. St. V. H., b. 1889
1866	<i>Hartismere</i> . See "Henniker," <i>Irish Baron</i> , below	(As Irish)
1295	<i>Hastings</i> , Albert Edward Delaval Astley, b. 1882, s. 1904, m.	Hon. Edward A., b. 1912
1835	<i>Hatherton</i> , Edward Geo. P. Littleton, C.M.G., b. 1842, s. 1888, m.	Hon. Edward L., b. 1868
1906	<i>Haversham</i> , Arthur Divett Hayter, P.C., b. 1835, 1st Baron, m.	(None)
1776	<i>Hawke</i> , Martin Bladen Hawke, b. 1860, s. 1887	Capt. Hon. Stanhope H., R.N., b. 1863
1711	<i>Hay</i> . See "Kinnoull," <i>Scott. Earl</i>	(As Scottish)
1797 I.	<i>Headley</i> , Rowland George Allanson-Winn, b. 1855, s. 1913, m.	Hon. Rowland A.-W., b. 1901
1906	<i>Hemphill</i> , Stanhope Charles John Hemphill, b. 1853, s. 1908, m.	Hon. Fitzroy H., b. 1860
1896	<i>Heneage</i> , Edward Heneage, P.C., b. 1840, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. George E. H., b. 1866
1799 I.	* <i>Henley</i> , Frederic Henley (U.K. Baron, <i>Northington</i>), b. 1849, s. 1898, w.	Hon. Anthony H., b. 1858
1800 I.	* <i>Henniker</i> , Chas. Henry Chandos Henniker-Major (U.K. Baron, <i>Hartismere</i>), b. 1872, s. 1902	Hon. Gerald H.-M., b. 1872
1886	<i>Herschell</i> , Richard Farrer Herschell, M.V.O., b. 1878, s. 1899	(None)
1828	<i>Heytesbury</i> , Leonard Holmes-a-Court, b. 1863, s. 1903, m.	Hon. William H.-a-C., b. '06
1886	<i>Hillingdon</i> , Charles William Mills, b. 1855, s. 1898, m.	Hon. Charles T. M., M.P., b. '87
1886	<i>Hindlip</i> , Charles Allsopp, b. 1877, s. 1897, m.	Hon. Charles A., b. 1906
1908	<i>Holden</i> , Ernest Illingworth Holden, b. 1867, s. 1912, w.	Hon. Angus H., b. 1898
1912	<i>Hollenden</i> , Samuel Hope Morley, b. 1845, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Geoffrey M., b. 1885
1897	<i>Hohn Patrick</i> , Hans Wellesley Hamilton, b. 1886, s. 1898	(None)
1782 I.	* <i>Hood</i> . See "Hood," <i>Brit. Visct.</i>	(As British)
1797 I.	<i>Hotham</i> , Frederick William Hotham, b. 1863, s. 1907, m.	Capt. Henry E. H., b. 1855
1881	<i>Hothfield</i> , Henry James Tufton, b. 1844, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. John S. R. T., b. 1873
1597	<i>Howard de Walden</i> , Thomas Evelyn Ellis, b. 1880, s. 1899, m.	Hon. John Scott E., b. 1912
1869	<i>Howard de Glossop</i> , Francis E. Fitzalan-Howard, b. 1859, s. 1883, m.	Hon. Bernard F.-H., b. 1885
1796 I.	<i>Huntingfield</i> , Joshua Charles Vameck, b. 1842, s. 1897	William Chas. A. V., b. 1883
1866	<i>Hylton</i> , Hylton George Hylton Jolliffe, b. 1862, s. 1899, m.	Hon. William J., b. 1898
1910	<i>Ikeston</i> , Balthazar Stephen Sargent Foster, b. 1867, s. 1913, m.	(None)
1911	<i>Inchcape</i> , James Lyle Mackay, G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., b. 1852, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Donough O'B., b. 1897
1543 I.	+ <i>Inchiquin</i> , Lucius William O'Brien, b. 1864, s. 1900, m.	Hon. John Alan B., b. 1897
1897	<i>Inverclyde</i> , James Cleland Burns, b. 1864, s. 1905, m.	(None)
1910	<i>Islington</i> , John Poynder Dickson-Poynder, P.C., G.C.M.G., D.S.O., b. 1866, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Arthur J., b. 1880
1906	<i>Joicey</i> , James Joicey, b. 1846, 1st Baron, m.	(As Irish)
1831	<i>Kentis</i> . See "Headfort," <i>Irish Marq.</i>	(As Irish)
1856	<i>Kenmare</i> . See "Kenmare," <i>Irish Earl</i>	(None to U.K. title)
1866	<i>Kenry</i> . See "Dunraven," <i>Irish Earl</i>	
1776 I.	+ <i>Kensington</i> , { Hugh Edwardes, D.S.O. (U.K. Baron, <i>Kensington</i>), b. 1873, s. 1900, m.	Hon. William E., b. 1904
1886*	{ <i>Kengon</i> , Lloyd Tyrell-Kenyon, K.C.V.O., T.D., b. 1864, s. 1869	Rev. Hon. William K., b. 1847
1788	<i>Ker</i> . See "Lothian," <i>Scott. Marq.</i>	(As Scottish)
1821	<i>Kesteren</i> , John Henry Trollope, b. 1851, s. 1874	Thomas Carew T., b. 1891
1909	<i>Kilbracken</i> , Arthur Godley, G.C.B., b. 1847, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Hugh J. G., b. 1877
1900	<i>Killarin</i> , Martin Henry FitzPatrick Morris, b. 1867, s. 1901	Maj. Hon. Geo. M., b. 1872
1789 I.	+ <i>Kilmaine</i> , John Edward Deane Browne, b. 1878, s. 1907, m.	Hon. Jno. F. A. B., b. 1902
1831	<i>Kilmarnock</i> . See "Erroll," <i>Scott. Earl</i>	(As Scottish)
1172 I.	<i>Kingsale</i> , Michael Constantine de Courcy, b. 1855, s. 1895, m.	Hon. Michael de C., b. 1882
1882 s.	{ <i>Kinnaird</i> , { Arthur FitzGerald Kinnaird (U.K. Baron, <i>Kinnaird</i>), b. 1847, s. 1887, m.	Master of Kinnaird, b. 1879
1860*	{	(None)
1897	<i>Kinnear</i> , Alexander Smith Kinnear, P.C., b. 1833, 1st Baron	Hon. John B., b. 1904
1902	<i>Kinross</i> , Patrick Balfour, b. 1870, s. 1905, m.	(As Scottish)
1838	<i>Kintore</i> . See "Kintore," <i>Scott. Earl</i>	Hon. Claude M.-T., b. 1887
1905	<i>Kinnresborough</i> , Hy. Meysey Meysey-Thompson, b. 1845, 1st Bn., m.	
1880	<i>Lamington</i> , Charles Wallace Alex. Napier Cochrane-Baillie, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., T.D., b. 1860, s. 1890, m.	Hon. Victor C.-B., b. 1896
1800 I.	+ <i>Launford</i> , Hercules Edwd. Rowley, K.C.V.O., b. 1848, s. 1854, w.	Hon. John H. R., b. 1894
1431	<i>Latymer</i> , Francis Barrett Thomas Money-Coutts, b. 1852, abeyance terminated 1912, m.	Hon. Hugh M.-C., b. 1876

Created.	Title, Name, &c.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1869	Lawrence, Alexander Graham Lawrence, <i>b.</i> 1878, <i>s.</i> 1913, <i>m.</i>	Hon. John L., <i>b.</i> 1908
1859	Leconfield, Charles Henry Wyndham, <i>b.</i> 1872, <i>s.</i> 1901, <i>m.</i>	Hon. William W., <i>b.</i> 1876
1839	Leigh, Francis Dudley Leigh, <i>b.</i> 1855, <i>s.</i> 1905, <i>w.</i>	Maj. Hon. Rupert L., <i>b.</i> '56
1905	Leith, Alexander John Forbes-Leith, <i>b.</i> 1847, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i>	(None)
1797	Lilford, John Powys, <i>b.</i> 1863, <i>s.</i> 1896, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Stephen P., <i>b.</i> 1869
1900	Lindley, Nathaniel Lindley, P.C., <i>b.</i> 1828, <i>w.</i>	(Life peerage)
1758 I.	Lisle, George William James Lysaght, <i>b.</i> 1840, <i>s.</i> 1898, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Horace L., <i>b.</i> 1873
1892	Llangattock, John Maclean Rolls, <i>b.</i> 1870, <i>s.</i> 1912	Hon. Henry R., <i>b.</i> 1871
1895	Loch, Edward Douglas Loch, M.V.O., D.S.O., <i>b.</i> 1873, <i>s.</i> 1900, <i>m.</i> ..	(None)
1801	Loftus. See "Ely," <i>Irish Marq.</i>	(As Irish)
1541 I.	Louth, Randal Pilgrim Ralph Plunkett, <i>b.</i> 1868, <i>s.</i> 1883, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Otway P., <i>b.</i> 1892
1464 S.	Lovat, Simon Joseph Fraser, K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O. (<i>U.K. Baron</i> ,	
1837*)	Lorat, <i>b.</i> 1871, <i>s.</i> 1887, <i>m.</i>	Master of Lovat, <i>b.</i> 1911
1762	Lovel & Holland. See "Egmont," <i>Irish Earl</i>	(As Irish)
1663	Lucas, Auberon Thomas Herbert (<i>Scott. Baron, Dingwall</i>), P.C., <i>b.</i>	
	1876, <i>s.</i> 1905	Hon. Nan Ino H., <i>b.</i> 1880
1897	Ludlow, Henry Ludlow Lopes, <i>b.</i> 1865, <i>s.</i> 1899, <i>w.</i>	(None)
1839	Lurgan, William Brownlow, K.C.V.O., <i>b.</i> 1858, <i>s.</i> 1882, <i>w.</i>	Hon. William B., <i>b.</i> 1902
1859	Lypeden, Courtenay Robert Percy Vernon, <i>b.</i> 1857, <i>s.</i> 1900, <i>m.</i> ...	Hon. Robert V., <i>b.</i> 1892
1776 I.	Macdonald, Ronald Archibald Macdonald, <i>b.</i> 1853, <i>s.</i> 1874, <i>m.</i> ...	Hon. Godfrey M., <i>b.</i> 1879
1908	MacDonnell, Antony Patrick MacDonnell, P.C., G.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.,	
	<i>b.</i> 1844, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i>	(None)
1887	Magheramorne, Dudley Stuart McGarel-Hogg, <i>b.</i> 1863, <i>s.</i> 1903	Hon. Ronald M'G.-H. <i>b.</i> '65
1807	Manners, John Thomas Manners, <i>b.</i> 1852, <i>s.</i> 1864, <i>m.</i>	Hon. John M., <i>b.</i> 1892
1908	Marchamley, George Whiteley, P.C., <i>b.</i> 1855, 1st Baron, <i>w.</i>	Hon. William W., <i>b.</i> 1886
1891	Masham, Samuel Cunliffe Cunliffe-Lister, <i>b.</i> 1857, <i>s.</i> 1906	Hon. John C.-L., <i>b.</i> 1867
1776 I.†	Massy, John Thomas William Massy, <i>b.</i> 1835, <i>s.</i> 1874, <i>w.</i>	Hon. Hugh M., <i>b.</i> 1864
1815	Meldrum. See "Huntly," <i>Scott. Marq.</i>	(As Scottish)
1794	Mendip. See "Clifden," <i>Irish Visct.</i>	(As Irish)
1866	Meredith. See "Athlumney," <i>Irish Baron</i> , above	(None to peerage) [1872
1910	Mersey, John Charles Bigham, P.C., <i>b.</i> 1840, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Clive B. C.M.G., <i>b.</i>
1911	Merthyr, William Thomas Lewis, G.C.V.O., <i>b.</i> 1837, 1st Baron, <i>w.</i> ..	Hon. Herbert C. L., <i>b.</i> 1866
1838	Methuen, Paul Sanford Methuen, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G., <i>b.</i> '45, <i>s.</i> '91, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Paul M., <i>b.</i> 1886
1905	Michelham, Herbert Stern, K.C.V.O., <i>b.</i> 1851, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Herman S., <i>b.</i> 1899
1712	Middleton, Digby W. Bayard Willoughby, V.D., <i>b.</i> 1844, <i>s.</i> 1877, <i>m.</i> ..	Hon. Godfrey W., <i>b.</i> 1847
1821	Minster. See "Conyngham," <i>Irish Marq.</i>	(As Irish)
1866	Monck. See "Monck," <i>Irish Visct.</i>	(As Irish)
1887	Monckton. See "Galway," <i>Irish Visct.</i>	(As Irish)
1874	Moncreiff, James Arthur FitzHerbert Moncreiff, <i>b.</i> 1872, <i>s.</i> 1913, <i>m.</i>	Hon. James M., <i>b.</i> 1845
1884	Monk Bretton, John William Dodson, C.B., <i>b.</i> 1869, <i>s.</i> 1897	(None)
1885	Monkswell, Robert Alfred Harcastle Collier, <i>b.</i> 1875, <i>s.</i> 1909, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Gerard C., <i>b.</i> 1879
1728	Monson, Augustus Debonnaire Jno. Monson, <i>b.</i> 1868, <i>s.</i> 1900, <i>m.</i>	Hon. John M., <i>b.</i> 1907
1885	Montagu of Beaulieu, John Walter Edward Douglas-Scott- Montagu, V.D., <i>b.</i> 1866, <i>s.</i> 1905, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Robert D.-S.-M., <i>b.</i> 1867
1806	Monteagle. See "Sligo," <i>Irish Marq.</i>	(As Irish)
1839	Monteagle, Thomas Spring Rice, K.P., <i>b.</i> 1849, <i>s.</i> 1866, <i>w.</i>	Hon. Thomas A. R., <i>b.</i> 1883
1831	Mostyn, Llewellyn N. V. Lloyd-Mostyn, <i>b.</i> 1856, <i>s.</i> 1884, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Edward Ll.-M., <i>b.</i> 1885
1912	Moulton, John Fletcher-Moulton, P.C. (<i>Lord of Appeal</i>), <i>b.</i> 1844, <i>w.</i>	(Life peerage)
1891	Mount Stephen, George Stephen, G.C.V.O., <i>b.</i> 1829, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i> ...	(None)
1911	*Mountgarret. See "Mountgarret," <i>Irish Viscount</i>	(As Irish)
1283	Mowbray, Segrave (1283), & Stourton (1448), Charles Botolph Joseph Stourton, <i>b.</i> 1867, <i>s.</i> 1893, <i>m.</i>	Hon. William S., <i>b.</i> 1895
1767 I.*	Mulgrave. See "Normanby," <i>U.K. Marq.</i>	(As U.K.)
1783 I.†	Muncaster, { Josslyn Francis Pennington, V.D. (<i>U.K. Baron, Mun-</i> { caster), <i>b.</i> 1834, <i>s.</i> 1862, <i>m.</i>	(None)
1912	Murray of Elibank, Alexander William Charles Oliphant Murray, P.C., <i>b.</i> 1870, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i>	(None)
1781 I.†	Muskerry, Hamilton M. T. F. M. Deane-Morgan, <i>b.</i> '54, <i>s.</i> '68, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Robt. D.-M., <i>b.</i> 1874
1681 S.*	Nairne. See "Lansdowne," <i>Brit. Marq.</i>	(As British)
1868	Napier of Magdala, Robert William Napier, <i>b.</i> 1845, <i>s.</i> 1890, <i>m.</i> ...	Lt.-Col. Hon. George N., [C.I.E., <i>b.</i> 1845
1627 S.*	Napier (of Merchiston), William John George Napier (<i>U.K.</i> Baron, <i>Ettrick</i>), <i>b.</i> 1846, <i>s.</i> 1898, <i>m.</i>	Master of Napier, <i>b.</i> 1876
1776 I.	Newborough, William Charles Wym, <i>b.</i> 1873, <i>s.</i> 1888, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Thos. John W., <i>b.</i> '78
1898	Newlands, James Henry Cecil Hozier, <i>b.</i> 1851, <i>s.</i> 1906, <i>m.</i>	(None)
1892	Newton, Thomas Woodhouse Legh, <i>b.</i> 1857, <i>s.</i> 1898, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Richard L., <i>b.</i> 1888
1912	Nicholson, William Gustavus Nicholson, G.C.B., <i>b.</i> 1845, 1st B., <i>m.</i>	(None)
1554	North, William Henry John North, T.D., <i>b.</i> 1836, <i>s.</i> 1884, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Wm. F. J. N., <i>b.</i> 1860
1884	Northbourne, Walter Henry James, <i>b.</i> 1846, <i>s.</i> 1893, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Walter J. J., <i>b.</i> 1869
1905	Northcliffe, Alfred Chas. Wm. Harmsworth, <i>b.</i> '65, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i>	(None)
1885	Northington. See "Henley," <i>Irish Baron</i> , above	(As Irish)
1878	Norton, Charles Leigh Adderley, <i>b.</i> 1846, <i>s.</i> 1905, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Ralph A., <i>b.</i> 1872
1906	Nunburnholme, Chas. Hy. Wellesley Wilson, D.S.O., <i>b.</i> '75, <i>s.</i> '07, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Charles J. W., <i>b.</i> 1904
1900	O'Brien, Peter O'Brien, P.C., <i>b.</i> 1842, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i>	(None)
1870	O'Hagan, Maurice Herbert T. T. O'Hagan, <i>b.</i> 1882, <i>s.</i> 1900, <i>m.</i> ...	(None)

Created.	Title, Name, &c.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1868	O'Neill, Edward O'Neill, <i>b.</i> 1839, <i>s.</i> 1883, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Arth. O'N., M.P., <i>b.</i> '76
1836 I.	Oranmore & Browne, Geoffrey H. Browne Browne, <i>b.</i> '61, <i>s.</i> 1900, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Dominick B., <i>b.</i> 1901
1821	Oriel. See "Massereene and F.," <i>Irish Visct.</i>	Chichester S., <i>b.</i> 1850
1868	Ormathwaite, Arthur Walsh, <i>b.</i> 1827, <i>s.</i> 1881, <i>m.</i>	Hn. Sir Arthur W., K.C.V.O., (As Irish) { <i>b.</i> 1859
1821	Ormonde. See "Ormonde," <i>Irish Marq.</i>	(As Scottish)
1841	Ozenfoord. See "Stair," <i>Scott. Earl</i>	
1913	Parker of Waddington, Robert John Parker, P.C. (Lord of Appeal), <i>b.</i> 1857, <i>m.</i>	(Life peerage) (None)
1907	Peckover, Alexander Peckover, <i>b.</i> 1830, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Alan D.-P., <i>b.</i> 1890
1866	Penrhyn, Edward Sholto G. Douglas-Pennant, <i>b.</i> 1864, <i>s.</i> 1907, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Henry S., <i>b.</i> 1907
1909	Pentland, John Sinclair, P.C., G.C.I.E., <i>b.</i> 1860, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i>	Fras. Wm. P., <i>b.</i> 1847
1603	Petre, Lionel George Carroll Petre, <i>b.</i> 1890, <i>s.</i> 1908, <i>m.</i>	(None)
1906	Pirrie, William James Pirrie, P.C., K.P., <i>b.</i> 1847, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Lyon P., <i>b.</i> 1888
1892	Playfair, George James Playfair, C.V.O., <i>b.</i> 1849, <i>s.</i> 1898, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Terence P., <i>b.</i> 1899
1827	Plunket, Wm. Lee Plunket, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., <i>b.</i> 1864, <i>s.</i> 1897, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Geo. W. W. B., '82
1831	Poltimore, Copelstone Rich. Geo. Warwick Bampfylde, <i>b.</i> '59, <i>s.</i> '08, <i>m.</i>	Master of Polwarth, V.D., <i>b.</i> 1864
1690 S.	Polwarth, Walter Hugh Hepburne-Scott, <i>b.</i> 1838, <i>s.</i> 1867, <i>m.</i>	(As Irish) (None)
1749	Ponsonby. See "Bessborough," <i>Irish Earl</i>	(As Irish)
1912	Pontypridd, Alfred Thomas, <i>b.</i> 1840, 1st Baron	(None)
1885	Powerscourt. See "Powerscourt," <i>Irish Visct.</i>	(As Irish)
1800 I.	Radstock, Granville Augustus Wm. Waldegrave, <i>b.</i> '33, <i>s.</i> '57, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Granville W., <i>b.</i> 1859
1852	Raglan, George FitzRoy Hy. Somerset, C.B., <i>b.</i> 1857, <i>s.</i> 1884, <i>m.</i>	Hon. FitzRoy S., <i>b.</i> 1885
1875	Ramsay. See "Dalhousie," <i>Scott. Earl</i>	(As Scottish)
1826	Ranfurly. See "Ranfurly," <i>Irish Earl</i>	(As Irish)
1868 I.	Rathdonnell, Thos. Kane McClintock-Bunbury, <i>b.</i> 1848, <i>s.</i> '79, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Thomas McC.-B., <i>b.</i> '81
1895	Rathmore, David Robert Plunket, P.C., <i>b.</i> 1838, 1st Baron	(None)
1821	Ravensworth, Arthur Thomas Liddell, <i>b.</i> 1837, <i>s.</i> 1904, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Gerald L., <i>b.</i> 1869
1821	Rayleigh, John William Strutt, P.C., O.M., <i>b.</i> 1842, <i>s.</i> 1873, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Robert J. S., <i>b.</i> 1875
1628 S.	Reay. { Donald James Mackay, P.C., K.T., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. (U.R.	Baron Eric M., <i>b.</i> 1870
1881*	Baron. Reay), <i>b.</i> 1839, <i>s.</i> 1876, <i>m.</i>	((None to U.K. title)
1902	Redesdale, Algernon Bertram Freeman-Mitford, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., <i>b.</i> 1837, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Clement F.-M., <i>b.</i> 1876
1806 I.	Rendlesham, Fredk. Archibd. Chas. Thellusson, <i>b.</i> 1868, <i>s.</i> 1911, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Percy T., <i>b.</i> 1874
1885	Revelstoke, John Baring, P.C., G.C.V.O., <i>b.</i> 1863, <i>s.</i> 1897	Hon. Cecil B., <i>b.</i> 1864
1797	Ribblesdale, Thomas Lister, P.C., <i>b.</i> 1854, <i>s.</i> 1876, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Charles A. L., <i>b.</i> 1887
1905	Ritchie, Charles Ritchie, <i>b.</i> 1866, <i>s.</i> 1906, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Philip R., <i>b.</i> 1899
1910	Robson, Wm. S. Robson, P.C., G.C.M.G., <i>b.</i> 1852, <i>m.</i>	(Life peerage)
1913	Rochdale, George Kemp, <i>b.</i> 1866, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i>	Hon. John D. K., <i>b.</i> 1906
1782	Rodney, George B. Harley Guest Rodney, <i>b.</i> 1891, <i>s.</i> 1909	Hon. James H. B. R., <i>b.</i> 1893
1651 S.*	Rollo, Jno. Rogerson Kollo (U.K. Baron, Dunning), <i>b.</i> '35, <i>s.</i> '52, <i>m.</i>	Master of Rollo, C.B., <i>b.</i> 1860
1866	Romilly, William Gaspard Guy Romilly, <i>b.</i> 1899, <i>s.</i> 1905, <i>m.</i>	(None)
1896	Rosmead, Hercules Arthur Temple Robinson, <i>b.</i> 1866, <i>s.</i> 1897, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Hercules R., <i>b.</i> 1895
1796 I.	Rossmore, { Derrick Warner Wm. Westenra (U.K. Baron, Ross-	
1838*	more), <i>b.</i> 1853, <i>s.</i> 1874, <i>m.</i>	Hon. William W., <i>b.</i> 1892
1910	Rotherham, William Henry Holland, <i>b.</i> 1849, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Stuart H., <i>b.</i> 1876
1885	Rothschild, Nathan Mayer Rothschild, P.C., G.C.V.O., <i>b.</i> 1840, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Lionel R., <i>b.</i> 1868
1911	Rowallan, Archibald Cameron Corbett, <i>b.</i> 1856, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i>	
1651 S.	Ruthven, Walter James Hore-Ruthven, <i>b.</i> 1838, <i>s.</i> 1864, <i>m.</i>	Master of R., D.S.O., <i>b.</i> 1870
1876	Sackville, Lionel Edward Sackville-West, <i>b.</i> 1867, <i>s.</i> 1908, <i>m.</i>	{ Maj. Hon. Charles J. S.-W., <i>b.</i> 1870
1911	St. Audries, Alexander Fuller-Acland-Hood, P.C., <i>b.</i> '53, 1st Bn., <i>m.</i>	Hon. Alex. F.-A.-H., <i>b.</i> '93
1908	St. Davids, John Wynford Philipps, <i>b.</i> 1860, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Colwyn P., <i>b.</i> 1888
1559	St. John of Bletso, Henry Beauchamp Oliver St. John, <i>b.</i> 1876, <i>s.</i> 1912	Hon. Moulbray St. J., <i>b.</i> 1877
1852	St. Leonards, Frank Edward Sugden, <i>b.</i> 1890, <i>s.</i> 1908	Frank S., <i>b.</i> 1852
1887	St. Leon, John Townshend St. Aubyn, C.V.O., C.B., <i>b.</i> 1857, <i>s.</i> 1908, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Edward St. A., <i>b.</i> 1858
1885	St. Oswald, Rowland Winn, <i>b.</i> 1857, <i>s.</i> 1893, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Rowland W., <i>b.</i> 1893
1796	Saltersford. See "Courtwin," <i>Irish Earl</i>	(As Irish)
1445 S.	Salton, Alexander Wm. Fredk. Fraser, <i>b.</i> 1851, <i>s.</i> 1886, <i>m.</i>	Master of Salton, <i>b.</i> 1886
1905	Sanderson, Thos. H. Sanderson, P.C., G.C.M.G., I.S.O., <i>b.</i> '41, 1st Baron	(None)
1871	Sandhurst, William Mansfield, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., <i>b.</i> '55, <i>s.</i> '76, <i>m.</i>	Hon. John W. M., <i>b.</i> 1857
1802	Sandys, Michael Edwin Marcus Sandys, <i>b.</i> 1855, <i>s.</i> 1904, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Edmund A. S., <i>b.</i> 1860
1888	Savile, John Savile Launley Savile, K.C.V.O., <i>b.</i> 1854, <i>s.</i> 1896, <i>m.</i>	(None) { <i>b.</i> 1884
1603	Say & Sele, Geoffrey C. T. Wykeham-Fiennes, <i>b.</i> 1858, <i>s.</i> 1907, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Geoffrey T.-W.-F., Earl Curzon, <i>b.</i> 1859
1761	Searsdale, Rev. Alfred N. Holden Curzon, <i>b.</i> 1831, <i>s.</i> 1856, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Francis C., M.V.O., <i>b.</i> (As Irish) { <i>b.</i> 1855
1839	Seaton, John Reginald Upton Colborne, <i>b.</i> 1854, <i>s.</i> 1888, <i>m.</i>	Master of Sempill, <i>b.</i> 1893
1831	Sefton. See "Sefton," <i>Irish Earl</i>	(Life peerage)
1809 S.	Sempill, John Forbes-Sempill, <i>b.</i> 1863, <i>s.</i> 1905, <i>m.</i>	
1849	Shaw, Thomas Shaw, P.C. (Lord of Appeal), <i>b.</i> 1850, <i>m.</i>	
1873 I.	Sheffield, Edward Lylph Stanley (U.K. Baron, Stanley of Alderley), P.C., <i>b.</i> 1839, <i>s.</i> 1909, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Arthur S., <i>b.</i> 1875
1627 I.	Sherard, Philip Halton Sherard, <i>b.</i> 1851, <i>s.</i> 1902	Col. Ralph S., <i>b.</i> 1860
1784	Sherborne, Edward Lenox Dutton, <i>b.</i> 1831, <i>s.</i> 1883, <i>m.</i>	Rev. Hon. Frederick D., (As Irish) { <i>b.</i> 1840
1880	Shute. See "Barrington," <i>Irish Visct.</i>	

Created.	Title, Name, &c.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1902	Shuttleworth, T. Lightred J. Kay-Shuttleworth, P.C., <i>b.</i> 44, 1st Bn., <i>m.</i>	Hon. Lawrence K. S., <i>b.</i> 1837
1821	Shichester. See "Longford," <i>Irish Earl</i>	(As Irish)
1449 s.†	Sinclair, Charles William St. Clair, <i>b.</i> 1831, <i>s.</i> 1880, <i>m.</i>	Master of Sinclair, <i>b.</i> 1875
1826	Somerhill. See "Clairicarde," <i>Irish Marg.</i>	(None to U.K. title)
1784	Somers. Arthur Herbert Temnyson Cocks, <i>b.</i> 1887, <i>s.</i> 1899.....	Rev. Henry L. S. C., <i>b.</i> 1862
1873	Sonerton. See "Normanton," <i>Irish Earl</i>	(As Irish)
1780	Southampton, Charles Henry Fitzroy, <i>b.</i> 1867, <i>s.</i> 1872, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Charles F., <i>b.</i> 1904
1910	Southwark, Richard Knight-Causton, P.C., <i>b.</i> 1843, 1st Baron <i>m.</i>	(None) [1861]
1640	Stafford, Francis Edward Fitzherbert, D.S.O., <i>b.</i> 1859, <i>s.</i> 1913, <i>m.</i>	Basil John Fitzherbert, <i>b.</i>
1886	Stalbridge, Hugh Grosvenor, <i>b.</i> 1880, <i>s.</i> 1912, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Hugh G., <i>b.</i> 1904
1911	Stamfordham, Arthur John Bigge, P.C., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., I.S.O., <i>b.</i> 1849, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i>	Hon. John N. B., <i>b.</i> 1887
1839	Stanley of Alderley. See "Sheffield," <i>Irish Baron</i> , above.....	(As Irish)
1893	Stannore, George Arthur Maurice Hamilton-Gordon, <i>b.</i> 1871, <i>s.</i> 1912	(None)
1796	Stewart of Garlies. See "Galloway," <i>Scott. Earl</i>	(As Scottish)
1911	Strachair, Edward Strachey, P.C., <i>b.</i> 1858, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Edward S., <i>b.</i> 1882
1897}	Strathcona & Mount Royal, { Donald Alexander Smith, G.C.M.G.,	Hon. Mrs. Robt. Howard
1900}	G.C.V.O., <i>b.</i> 1820, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i>	
1836	Stratheden & Campbell (1841), Hallylaurton George Campbell, <i>b.</i> 1820, <i>s.</i> 1893, <i>m.</i>	Hon. John Beresford C., <i>b.</i> 1866
1884	Strathspey. See "Seafield," <i>Scott. Earl</i>	(As Scottish)
1796	Stuart of Castle Stuart. See "Moray," <i>Scott. Earl</i>	(As Scottish)
1838	Sudley, Chas. Douglas R. Hambury-Tracy, P.C., <i>b.</i> 1840, <i>s.</i> 1877, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Charles H.-T., <i>b.</i> 1870
1884	Sudley. See "Arran," <i>Irish Earl</i>	(As Irish) [b. 1855]
1786	Suffield, Charles Harbord, P.C., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., <i>b.</i> 1830, <i>s.</i> 1853, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Charles H., C.B., M.V.O.,
1913	Summer of Istone, J. A. Hamilton, P.C. (Lord of Appeal), <i>b.</i> 59, <i>m.</i>	(Life peerage)
1893	Swansea, Ernest Ambrose Vivian, <i>b.</i> 1848, <i>s.</i> 1894.....	Hon. Odo F., M.V.O., <i>b.</i> 1875
1907	Seaghtling, Louis Samuel Samuel-Montagu, <i>b.</i> 1869, <i>s.</i> 1911, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Stuart S.-M., <i>b.</i> 1898
1913	Sydenham of Combe, George Sydenham Clarke, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., <i>b.</i> 1848, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i>	(None)
1831 I.	Talbot de Malahide, Richd. Wogan Talbot, <i>b.</i> 1846, <i>s.</i> 1883, <i>m.</i> ...	Hon. James B. T., <i>b.</i> 1874
1856†	Talbot de Malahide	
1797 I.	Teignmouth, Charles John Shore, <i>b.</i> 1840, <i>s.</i> 1885, <i>m.</i>	{ Lt.-Col. Hon. Frederick S., <i>b.</i> 1844
1831	Templemore, Arthur Henry Chichester, <i>b.</i> 1854, <i>s.</i> 1906, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Arthur C., <i>b.</i> 1880
1884	Tennison, Hallam Temyson, P.C., G.C.M.G., <i>b.</i> 1852, <i>s.</i> 1892, <i>m.</i> ...	Hon. Lionel T., <i>b.</i> 1889
1827	Tennison, Charles Stuart Henry Abbott, <i>b.</i> 1865, <i>s.</i> 1882, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Charles A., <i>b.</i> 1909
1616	Teynham, Henry John P. S. Roper-Curzon, <i>b.</i> 1867, <i>s.</i> 1892, <i>m.</i> ...	Hon. Chris. R.-C., <i>b.</i> 1896
1792	Tharlow, Thos. J. H.-T. Cumming-Bruce, P.C., <i>b.</i> 1838, <i>s.</i> 1874, <i>m.</i>	Rev. Hon. Charles C.-B., <i>b.</i> 69
1876	Tollenmache, Bentley Lyonel J. Tollenmache, <i>b.</i> 1833, <i>s.</i> 1904, <i>m.</i> ...	Hon. Denis T., <i>b.</i> 1884
1564 s.†	Torpichen, James Walter Sandilands, <i>b.</i> 1846, <i>s.</i> 1869, <i>obtd. dir.</i>	Master of T., <i>b.</i> 1886
1859	Tredegar, Countenay Charles Evan Morgan, <i>b.</i> 1867, <i>s.</i> 1913, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Evan M., <i>b.</i> 1893
1880	Trecoar, Arthur William Hill-Trevor, <i>b.</i> 1852, <i>s.</i> 1894, <i>m.</i>	Hon. George H.-T., <i>b.</i> 1859
1462 I.	Trinestown, Charles Aloysius Barnecall, <i>b.</i> 1861, <i>s.</i> 1891, <i>m.</i> ...	Hon. Reginald B., <i>b.</i> 1897
1881	Tweeddale. See "Tweeddale," <i>Scott. Marg.</i>	(As Scottish)
1881	Tweedmouth, Dudley C. Marjoribanks, M.V.O., D.S.O., <i>b.</i> 1874, <i>s.</i> 1909, <i>m.</i>	(None)
1786	Tiprone. See "Waterford," <i>Irish Marg.</i>	Hon. Coutts M., <i>b.</i> 1860
1523	Vaux of Harrowden, Hubert Geo. Chas. Mostyn, <i>b.</i> 1860, <i>s.</i> 1883, <i>m.</i>	(As Irish)
1800 I.†	Ventry, Dayrolles Blakeney Eveleigh-de-Moleyns, <i>b.</i> 28, <i>s.</i> 68, <i>w.</i>	Three co-heiresses
1762	Vraon, George F. A. Venables-Vernon, <i>b.</i> 1888, <i>s.</i> 1898.....	{ Lt.-Col. Hon. Frdk. E.-de- M., D.S.O., <i>b.</i> 1861
1841	Vrian, George Crespiigny Brabazon Vivian, <i>b.</i> 1878, <i>s.</i> 1893, <i>m.</i>	Hn. Francis, V.-I., <i>b.</i> 1889
1905	Waleran, William Hood Walrand, P.C., V.D., <i>b.</i> 1849, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Anthony V., <i>b.</i> 1906
1800 I.	Walscourt, Errol Augustus Jos. H. T. Blake, <i>b.</i> 1841, <i>s.</i> 1849, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Lionel W. M. P., <i>b.</i> 1876
1780	Walsingham, Thomas de Grey, <i>b.</i> 1843, <i>s.</i> 1870, <i>w.</i>	Hon. Charles B., <i>b.</i> 1875
1792 I.	Waterpark, Charles Frederick Cavendish, <i>b.</i> 1883, <i>s.</i> 1912.....	Hon. John A. de G., <i>b.</i> 1849
1906	Weardale, Philip James Stanhope, <i>b.</i> 1847, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i>	Henry S. H. C., <i>b.</i> 1876
1894	Welby, Reginald Earle Welby, P.C., G.C.B., <i>b.</i> 1832, 1st Baron...	(None)
1821	Wemyss. See "Wemyss and March," <i>Scott. Earl</i>	(As Scottish)
1839	Wentock, Richard Thompson Lawley, C.B., <i>b.</i> 1856, <i>s.</i> 1912, <i>m.</i> ...	Rev. Hon. Algn. L., <i>b.</i> 1857
1861	Westbury, Richard Luttrell Pilkington Ethell, <i>b.</i> 1852, <i>s.</i> 75, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Richard B., <i>b.</i> 1883
1776 I.*	Westgate. See "Colham," <i>Frit. Viset.</i>	(As British)
1912	Whitburgh, Thomas Banks Borthwick, <i>b.</i> 1874, 1st Baron.....	Hon. James B., <i>b.</i> 1876
1826	Wigan. See "Crawford," <i>Scott. Earl</i>	(As Scottish)
1910	Willingdon, Freeman Freeman-Thomas, G.C.I.E., <i>b.</i> 1866, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Gerald F.-T., <i>b.</i> 1893
1491	Willinghby de Broke, Richard Greville Verney, <i>b.</i> 1869, <i>s.</i> 1902, <i>m.</i>	Hon. John V., <i>b.</i> 1896
1880	Winborne, Ivor Bertie Guest, <i>b.</i> 1835, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i>	Lord Ashby St. Ledgers, <i>b.</i> 73
1869	Wolberton, Frederic Glyu, <i>b.</i> 1864, <i>s.</i> 1888, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Geo. Carr G., <i>b.</i> 1896
1835	Worlingham. See "Gosford," <i>Irish Earl</i>	(As Irish)
1838	Wrottesley, Victor Alexander Wrottesley, <i>b.</i> 1873, <i>s.</i> 1910.....	Hon. Walter B. W., <i>b.</i> 1877
1820	Wyndford, Philip George Best, <i>b.</i> 1871, <i>s.</i> 1904, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Samuel J. B., <i>b.</i> 1874
1308	Zouche of Harringworth, Robt. N. Cecil Geo. Curzon, <i>b.</i> 1851, <i>s.</i> 1873, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Darca C., <i>b.</i> 1860

PEERESSES IN THEIR OWN RIGHT: 16 Imperial; 3 Scottish.

1892	Amherst of Hackney, Mary Rothes Cecil, Buss., b. 1857, s. 1909, m.	Hon. William C., b. 1886
1309	Beaumont, Mona Josephine T. Stapleton, Buss., b. 1894, s. 1896	Hon. Ivy M. S., b. 1895
1421	Berkeley, Eva Mary Fitzhardinge Foley, Buss., b. 1875, s. 1899, m.	Hon. Mary L. F., b. 1905
1455	Berneis, Emma Harriet Tyrwhitt, Buss., b. 1835, s. 1871, w.	Hon. Sir Raymond Tyrwhitt-Whilston, Bt., b. 1855
1897	Burton, Nellie Lisa Baillie, Buss., b. 1873, s. 1909, m.	Hon. George E. M. B., b. 1894
1608	Clifton, Elizabeth Adeline Mary Bligh, Buss., b. & s. 1900	Earl of Darnley, q.v.
1861	Cromartie, Sibell Lilian Blunt-Mackenzie, Countess, b. 1878, s. 1895, m.	Viscount Tarbat, b. 1904
1332	Darcy de Knayth, Violet (Countess of Powis), Buss., b. 1865, m.	See Powis, Earl of
1264	De Ros, Mary Frances Dawson, Buss., b. 1854, s. 1907, m.	Three co-heiresses
1899	Dorchester, Henrietta Anne Carleton, b. 1846, 1st Baroness, m. ...	Hon. Dudley C., b. 1876
1295	Fauconberg & Conyers (1509), Marcia (Countess of Yarborough), Buss., b. 1863, m.	See Yarborough, Earl of.
1295	Furnivall, Mary Frances Katherine Petre, Buss., b. 1900, s. 1913	(None)
1900	Fife, H. R. H. Princess Alexandra Victoria Alberta Edwina Louise, Duchess of (Princess Arthur of Connaught), b. 1891, s. 1912 ...)	H. H. Princess Maud, b. 1893
1444 S.	Gray, Eveleen Smith-Gray, Buss., b. 1841, s. 1895, w.	Master of Gray, b. 1864
1490 S.	Herries, Gwendolen (Duchess of Norfolk), Buss., b. 1877, s. 1908, m.	See Norfolk, Duke of.
1602 S.	Kinloss, Mary Morgan-Grenville, Buss., C. I., b. 1852, s. 1889, w.	Master of Kinloss, b. 1887
1891	Macdonald of Earncliffe, Susan A. Macdonald, b. '36, 1st Buss., w.	(None)
1688 S.	Melfort, Lady Edith Drummond, b. 1854, title of Countess not used	Francis M. D., b. 1839
1529	Wentworth, Ada Mary Milbanke, Buss., b. 1871, s. 1906	Lady Anne Blunt, b. 1837
1885	Wolseley, Frances Garnet Wolseley, Viscountess, b. 1872, s. 1913	(None)

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.—£28,037.

Speaker, The Lord Chancellor, £4,000.

Chairman of Committees, The Earl of Donoughmore, £2,500.

Clerk of Parliaments, Sir Henry John Lowndes Graham, K.C.B.	£2,000
Clerk Assistant, Hon. Sir Edward Peirson Thesiger, K.C.B.	£1,500
Reading Clerk, Edward H. Alderson	£1,200
Counsel to Chairman of Com., Alb. Gray, K.C.	£1,800
Chief Clerk and Clerk of Printed Papers, C. L. Anstruther	£1,200
Senior Clerks, J. F. Symons-Jeune (Prin. Clerk, Private Committees), £900; W. H. H. Gordon (Clerk of the Journals), £1,000; Hon. A. McDonnell, £800; A. H. Robinson (Prin. Clerk, Private Bill Office, and Taxing Officer for Private Bill Costs), £1,150; H. P. St. John (Prin. Clerk and Taxing Officer, Judicial Department), £1,050. Other Clerks, V. M. Biddulph; Hon. E. A.	

Stonor; H. J. F. Badeley; C. Headlam (Clerk of Public Bills); J. B. Hotham; E. C. Vignors; G. D. Luard; G. Proby; W. G. G. Leveson-Gower (Clerk attending the Table); P. K. Hodgson; R. O. W. Pemberton	£100 to £600
Acct. and Receiver of Fees, T. Ambrey Court	£650
Librarian, Edmund Gosse, C.B.	£1,000
Examiners to Standing Orders, Hon. Edward Gully, C.B., £800; J. F. Symons-Jeune	£300
Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Admiral Sir Henry F. Stephenson, G.C.V.O.	£1,000
Yeoman Usher and Secretary to Lord Great Chamberlain, Capt. T. D. Butler, C.V.O.	£500
Serjeant-at-Arms, Capt. the Hon. Sir Seymour John Fortescue, K.C.V.O., R.N.	£1,000
Official Reporter, Arthur Walter	£500

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—£45,180.

Speaker, The Rt. Hon. James William Lowther, M.P. for Pemith Div. of Cumberland	£5,000
Chairman of Committees, The Rt. Hon. J. H. Whitley	£2,500
Deputy Chairman, Mr. Donald Maclean	£1,000
Temporary Chairmen, The Rt. Hon. Charles Beilby Stuart Wortley; Rt. Hon. Charles Fenwick; and Alfred Hutton	unpaid
Clerk of the House of Commons, Sir Courtenay Peregrine Ilbert, G.C.B., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Palace of Westminster	£2,000
Clerk Assistant, A. W. Nicholson, C.B.	£1,500
Second do., Thomas Lonsdale Webster, C.B.	£1,000
Principal Clerk Public Bill Office, and Clerk of the Fees, H. A. Ferguson-Davie	£1,000
Principal Clerk of Committees, S. L. Simeon	£1,000
Clerk of the Journals, G. C. Giffard	£1,250
Senior Clerks, C. V. Frere; A. I. Dasent; H. West; A. H. Ellis; P. A. Bull; F. R. Williams-Wynn; F. C. Holland	£650 to £800
Assistant Clerks, J. W. G. Bond; H. C. Dawkins; R. P. Colomb; B. H. Fell; J. S. Horsburgh-Porter; F. C. Bramwell; W. T. Legge; C. R. Turner; W. K. Gibbons; W. P. Johnston; R. N. Bailey; G. F. M. Campion; H. S. Green; O. C. Williams; V. W. D. Fox; G. W. B.	
Throckmorton; F. Seymour; B. H. Coode; L. F. Schooling; G. C. Tyler	each £100 to £600
Clerk in Charge of Accounts, C. L. Lockton	£600
Vote Office Principal Clerk, Philip Smith,	£450 to £650
Serjeant-at-Arms, Sir David Erskine, K.C.V.O.	£1,200
Deputy Serjeant, Francis R. Gosset	£800
Assistant do., Walter H. Erskine	£650
Secretary to Speaker, Hon. Edward Cadogan	£500
Chaplain, Ven. Archdeacon Wilberforce, D.D.	£400
Counsel to Speaker, Ernest Moon, K.C.	£1,800
Examiner for Private Bills and Taxing Officer, Hon. Edward Gully, C.B.	£800
Librarian, A. E. A. W. Smyth	£1,000
Assistant do., Vivian Kitto	£500
Shorthand Writer, W. Gurney Angus	
Official Debates (Editor), Sir J. Dods Shaw	£650
Do. (Asst. do.), W. T. Perkins	£400

His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught.
H. R. H. Prince Arthur of Connaught.
H. R. H. Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein.

The Archbishop of Canterbury.

The Lord High Chancellor—Viscount Haldane.

The Archbishop of York.

The Prime Minister—Herbert Henry Asquith.

The Lord President—Viscount Morley of Blackburn.

The Lord Privy Seal—Marquess of Crewe.

The Dukes of Norfolk, Devonshire, Marlborough, Buccleuch and Queensberry, Argyll, Portland, Manchester, and Northumberland.

The Marquesses of Huntly, Lansdowne, Salisbury, Chomondeley, Londonderry, Breadalbane, Zetland, and Lincolnshire.

The Earls Chesterfield, Granard, Derby, Coventry, Jersey, Elgin and Kincardine, Kintore, Aberdeen, Rosebery, Dartmouth, Waldegrave, Spencer, Clarendon, Mount Edgecumbe, Cadogan, Sefton, Desart, Grey, Minto, Brownlow, Beauchamp, Durham, Ducie, Yarborough, Dudley, Selborne, Halsbury, Roberts, Cromer, Plymouth, Loreburn, Curzon of Kedleston.

Lord Walter Gordon-Lennox, Lord Henry Somerset, Lord Richard Cavendish, and Lord George Hamilton.

Viscounts Midleton, Cross, Knutsford, Milner, St. Aldwyn, Gladstone, Knollys, Allendale, Chilton, Alverstone.

Lord Arthur Hill.

The Bishop of London.

Lords Sandhurst, Lucas, Balfour of Burleigh, Reay, Salfield, Thurlow, Ribblesdale, Sheffield, Rayleigh, Denman, Sudeley, Belper, Tennyson, Rothschild, Revelstoke, Ashcombe, Welby, Burghclere, Rathmore, Heneage, Kinnear, Farquhar, Lindley, Shuttleworth, Allerton, Dunedin, Atkinson, Waleran, Fitzmaurice, Haversham, Courtney, Eversley, MacDonnell, Marchamley, Pentland, Shaw, Ashby St. Ledgers, Mersey, Islington, Southwark, Devonport, Harding of Penshurst, de Villiers, Robson, Aberconway, St. Audries, Stamfordham, Emmott, Strachie, Moulton, Murray of Elibank, Parker, Sumner of Ibstone.

The Speaker—James William Lowther.

Secretaries of State—

Reginald McKenna.
Sir Edward Grey, Bart.
Lewis Harcourt.
John Edward Bernard Seely.

Hon. Sir Francis Bertie.
Hon. Sir Spencer Ponsonby-Fane.
Sir William Hart Dyke, Bart.

Joseph Chamberlain.

Sir George Otto Trevelyan, Bart.

Sir Edward Fry.

Henry Chaplin.

Arthur James Balfour.

Sir John Hay Athol Macdonald.

Sir John Eldon Gorst.

Arnold Morley.

Sir Arthur Herbert Dyke Acland.

James Bryce.

Jesse Collings.

Christopher Palles.

Sir Algernon Edward West.

Sir Frank Cavendish Lascelles.

Walter Hume Long.

Francis John Savile Foljambe.

Charles Bailby Stuart-Wortley.

Sir John Henry Kennaway, Bart.

Sir Samuel James Way, Bart.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Sir George Houston Reid.

Sir George Turner.

Sir John Forrest.

Sir Herbert Maxwell, Bart.

Sir Roland L. B. V. Williams.

Sir George Taubman-Goldie.

Edmond Robert Wodehouse.

Sir Charles Stewart Scott.

William Kenrick.

Sir Robert Romer.

Sir Frederick George Milner, Bart.

Gerald William Balfour.

Sir James Stirling.

Sir William Gray Ellison-Macartney.

Sir Edmund Barton.

Sir Samuel Walker Griffith.

Lewis Fry.

Thomas Frederick Halsey.

Sir Henry Mortimer Durand.

Sir Dighton M. Probyn, *K.C.*

Sir Herbert Hardy Cozens-Hardy.

Sir Andrew Scoble.

Sir Arthur Wilson.

Sir John Winfield Bonser.

Sir Albert Hime.

Sir Robert Bond.

Sir Ernest Cassel.

James Round.

Austen Chamberlain.

Henry Hobhouse.

Sir Savile Brinton Crossley, Bart.

Sir Arthur Charles.

Charles Scott Dickson.

Sir Edwin Henry Egerton.

Sir Henry Brackenbury.

Charles Booth.

James Parker Smith.

Hon. Sir Ailwyn Edward Fellowes.

Sir Arthur Nicolson, Bart.

Sir William Edward Goschen.

Sir Robert Bannatyne Finlay.

Arthur Cohen.

Sir Edward Henry Carson.

John Satterfield Sandars.

Sir Charles Dalrymple, Bart.

Amelius Richard Mark Lockwood.

David Lloyd George.

John Burns.

Augustine Birrell.

Sydney Charles Buxton.

Thomas Bart.

Sir Maurice William Ernest de Bunsen.

Sir George Farwell.

Sir John Tomlinson Brunner, Bart.

Sir Francis Mowatt.

Sir Cecil Clementi Smith.

Robert Farquharson.

Sir Ernest Mason Satow.

Sir Henry B. Buckley.

Sir Claude Maxwell Macdonald.

Sir William Rann Kennedy.

Winston Leonard Spencer-Churchill.

Sir Joseph George Ward, Bart.

Sir Leander Starr Jameson, Bart.

Sir Frederick Robert Moor.

Gen. Louis Botha.

Eugene Wason.

Sir Charles Tupper.

George William Erskine Russell.

Walter Runciman.

Thomas Lough.

Sir Gerard Augustus Lowther.

Sir Thomas Palmer Whittaker.

Charles George Milnes Gaskell.

Sir John Edge.

Sir Charles Fitzpatrick.

Sir Fairfax Leighton Cartwright.

Sir James Rennell Rodd.

Joseph Albert Pease.

Herbert Louis Samuel.

Sir Edward George Clarke.

Alexander Ure.

Charles Edward Henry Hobhouse.

Russell Rea.

John Xavier Merriman.

Sir Edward Hobart Seymour.

Sir Edgar Speyer, Bart.

Sir Henry Enfield Roscoe.

Syed Ameer Ali.

Sir Samuel Thomas Evans.

Lt.-Col. Sir William Carington.

Sir George Herbert Murray.

Sir William Mather.

Ronald Craufurd Munro-Ferguson.

James Caldwell.

Sir George William Buchanan.

Sir Charles Ernest Schwann, Bart.

Sir J. Compton-Rickett.

William Abraham.

John Frederick Cheetham.

Andrew Fisher.

Sir Edward Patrick Morris.

Sir Thomas Vesey Strong.

Sir William Reynell Anson, Bart.

Sir Frederick Pollock, Bart.

Sir John Rhys.

Sir Rufus Daniel Isaacs.

Thomas MacKinnon Wood.

Thomas James Macnamara.

John Henry Whitley.

Charles Fenwick.

John William Wilson.

Andrew Bonar Law.

William Hayes Fisher.

Laurence Hardy.

Frederick Edwin Smith.

Frederick Huth Jackson.

Robert Laird Borden.

Sir Francis John Stephens Hopwood.

George Lambert.

Charles Peter Allen.

Thomas Robinson Ferens.

Sir Henry Primrose.

Charles Frederick Gurney Masterman.

Sir David Brynmor Jones.

Sir James Henry Dalziel.

Sir Albert Speier, Bart.

Sir William Conyngham Greene.

Sir John Allsbrook Simon.

Sir Cecil Arthur Spring Rice.

John Herbert Lewis.

Sir Alfred Moritz Mond.

Sir Charles Swinfen Eady.

Sir Louis du Pan Mallet.

Sir Arthur Henry Hardinge.

Sir Walter George Frank Phillimore, Bart.

Sir Joshua Strange Williams.

Members of the Privy Council are addressed as The Right Honourable.

The Lord Lieutenant and His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council in Ireland.

His Excellency JOHN CAMPBELL, EARL OF ABERDEEN, K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.,

Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.
The Lord Chancellor—Ignatius John O'Brien.
Marquess of Londonderry.
Marquess of Ormonde.
Earl of Westmeath.
Earl of Meath.
Earl of Fingall.
Earl of Mayo.
Earl of Erne.
Earl of Dunraven and Mount Earl.
Earl of Ranfurly.
Earl Roberts, *†* &c.
Viscount St. Aldwyn.
Viscount Morley of Blackburn.
Lord Clonbrock.
Lord Castletown.
Lord O'Brien (*Ld. C.J.*).
Lord Allerton.
Lord Barrymore.
Lord Grenfell.
Lord Atkinson.
Lord Pirrie.
Lord MacDonnell.
Augustine Binnell (*Chief Sec.*).
Christopher Palles (*Ld. Ch. Baron*).

Sir Wm. Moore Johnson, Bart.
Sir George Otto Trevelyan, Bart.
Sir Andrew Marshall Porter, Bart.
Sir William Hart Dyke, Bart.
Hugh Holmes (*Lord Justice*).
John Young.
Arthur James Balfour.
John George Gibson (*Judge*).
Sir Joseph West Ridgeway.
Dodgson H. Madden (*Judge*).
Gerald W. Balfour.
Thomas Sinclair.
Sir Edward Henry Carson.
Hon. Sir Horace Curzon Plunkett.
William Drennan Andrews.
Sir David Harrel.
William Kenny (*Judge*).
Jonathan Hogg.
John Ross (*Judge*).
Sir Henry Augustus Robinson.
Frederick Wrench.
Thomas Andrews.
Walter Hume Long.
James Henry Mussen Campbell.
James Bryce.
Sir Patrick Coll.

Richard R. Cherry (*Lord Justice*).
Richard Edward Meredith.
Alexander M. Carlisle.
Robert Young.
Hon. Sir Neville G. Lytton.
Thomas Wallace Russell.
Sir James Brown Dougherty.
James Owens Wylie (*Judge*).
William Frederick Bailey.
Sir Robert E. Matheson.
Thomas Shillington.
Michael Francis Cox.
Robert G. Glendinning.
Laurence A. Waldron.
Charles Andrew O'Connor (*Master of the Rolls*).
Thomas Loddell O'Shaughnessy.
Sir Arthur H. F. Paget.
William Huston Dodd (*Judge*).
Edward Archdale.
Thomas Francis Molony (*Judge*).
John Francis Moriarty.

Clerk of the Council Edw. O'Farrell, c.b., (Dublin Castle).

Members of the Privy Council of Ireland, like those of England, are addressed as The Right Honourable.

* Table of Precedency in the United Kingdom.

The Sovereign.
The Prince of Wales.
Younger Sons of the Sovereign.
Grandsons of the Sovereign.
Sovereign's Brothers.
Sovereign's Uncles.
Sovereign's Nephews.
Ambassadors.
Archbishop of Canterbury.
Lord High Chancellor.
Archbishop of York.
Prime Minister.
Lord Chancellor of Ireland.
Lord President of the Council.
Lord Privy Seal.
Five following State Officers if Dukes:
(1) Lord Great Chamberlain (on duty)
(2) Earl Marshal.
(3) Lord Steward.
(4) Lord Chamberlain.
(5) The Master of the Horse.
Dukes, according to their Patents of Creation:
1. Of England; 2. Of Scotland; 3. Of Great Britain; 4. Of Ireland;
5. Those created since the Union.
Eldest sons of Dukes of Blood Royal.
Five above State Officers if Marquesses.
Marquesses, in same order as Dukes.
Dukes' eldest Sons.
Five above State Officers if Earls.
Earls, in same order as Dukes.
Younger sons of Dukes of Blood Royal.
Marquesses' eldest Sons.
Dukes' younger Sons.
Five above State Officers if Viscounts.
Viscounts, in same order as Dukes.
Earls' eldest Sons.
Marquesses' younger Sons.
Bishops of London, Durham and Winchester.
All other English Bishops, according to their seniority of Consecration.
Five above State Officers if Barons.
Secretaries of State, if of the degree of a Baron.
Barons, in same order as Dukes.
Speaker of the House of Commons.
Treasurer of H.M.'s Household.

Comptroller of H.M.'s Household.
Vice-Chamberlain of Household.
Secretaries of State under the degree of Baron.
Viscounts' eldest Sons.
Earls' younger Sons.
Barons' eldest Sons.
Knights of the Garter if Commoners.
Privy Councillors if of no higher rank.
Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.
Lord Chief Justice of England.
Master of the Rolls.
The Lords Justices of Appeal and President of the Probate Court.
Judges of the High Court.
Viscounts' younger Sons.
Barons' younger Sons.
Sons of Life Peers.
Baronets of either Kingdom, according to date of Patents.
Knights Grand Cross of the Bath.
Knights Grand Commanders of the Star of India.
Knights Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George.
Knights Grand Commanders of the Indian Empire.
Knights Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order.
Knights Commanders of the above Orders.
Knights Bachelors.
Commanders of the Royal Victorian Order.
Judges of County Courts and Judges of the City of London Court.
Serjeants at law.
Masters in Lunacy.
Companions of the Bath, Star of India, St. Michael and St. George, Indian Empire.
Members 4th Class of the Royal Victorian Order.
Companions of the Distinguished Service Order.
Companions of the Imperial Service Order.

Eldest Sons of younger Sons of Peers.
Baronets' eldest Sons.
Eldest Sons of Knights in order of their Fathers.
Members 5th Class of the Royal Victorian Order.
Younger Sons of the younger Sons of Peers.
Baronets' younger Sons.
Younger Sons of Knights in the same order as their Fathers.
Naval, Military, and other Esquires by Office.
Women take the same rank as their husbands or as their eldest brothers; but the daughter of a Peer marrying a Commoner retains her title as Lady or Honourable. Daughters of Peers rank next immediately after the wives of their elder brothers, and before their younger brothers' wives. Daughters of Peers marrying Peers of lower degree take the same order of precedence as that of their husbands; thus the daughter of a Duke marrying a Baron degrades to the rank of Baroness only, while her sisters married to commoners retain their rank and take precedence of the Baroness. Merely official rank on the husband's part does not give any similar precedence to the wife.*

There are three Orders confined to Ladies: The Order of Victoria and Albert, the Crown of India, and the Royal Red Cross. But members are entitled to no special precedence.

LOCAL PRECEDENCY. — No written code of county or city order of precedence has been promulgated, but naturally in the county the Lord Lieutenant stands first, and secondly the Sheriff. In London and other Corporations, the Mayor stands first, after him the Aldermen, Sheriff, Chief Officers, and Livery. At Oxford and Cambridge the High Sheriff takes precedence of the Vice-Chancellor.

* For fuller tables (and for Scottish and Irish Precedency) see Introduction to "WHITAKER'S PEERAGE, BARONETAGE, KNIGHTAGE AND COMPANIONAGE," a companion volume, price 5s. net.



England, Great Britain, U. K.,
and 58 Ireland (marked I).

Baronets.

(Exclusive of such as are Peers.)

Scotland or Nova
Scotia (87, marked S).



Abdy, <i>Capt.</i> Sir Anthony C. S.	1850	Bell, Sir (Thomas) Hugh	1885	Burgoyne, <i>Col.</i> Sir John M. ...	1641
Abercromby, Sir Geo. Wm. ...	1836	Bell, Sir James	1895	Burke, Sir Thomas Malachy. ...	1797
Acland, Sir C. Thos. Dyke ...	1645	Bell, Sir John Charles	1908	Burnaby, Sir Henry	1767
Acland, <i>Adm.</i> Sir Wm. A. Dyke, c.v.o.	1890	Bell, Sir Henry	1909	Burnett, <i>Col.</i> Sir Thomas ...	1626
Adair, <i>Capt.</i> Sir Fredk. Edwd. S.	1838	Bell, Sir Chas. W. Morrison- ...	1905	Burnett, Sir David	1913
Adam, Sir Charles Elphinstone ..	1882	Bellew, Sir Hy. C. Grattan- ...	1838	Burrard, Sir Harry Paul	1769
Afleck, Sir Robert	1782	Bellingham, Sir A. Henry	1796	Burrell, Sir Merrik Raymond ...	1774
Agnew, Sir Andrew Noel ...	1829	Berney, Sir Thos. Reedham ...	1602	Burrows, Sir Ernest P.	1874
Agnew, Sir George William, m.p. ...	1895	Bethell, Sir John, m.p.	1911	Burton, Sir Fras. C. E. Denys- ...	1813
Aird, Sir John	1901	Biddulph, Sir Theophilus G. ...	1664	Butler, Sir Richard Pierce ...	1628
Albu, Sir George	1912	Bilsland, Sir William	1907	Butlin, Sir Henry Trentham ...	1911
Alexander, Sir Lionel C. W. ...	1809	Bingham, Sir John E., v.d. ...	1903	Butlin, Sir Henry G. T.	1912
Alexander, Sir Claud	1886	Birkin, Sir Thomas Isaac	1905	Buxton, Sir T. Fowell, G.C.M.G. ...	1840
Alison, Sir Archibald	1852	Blackett, Sir Hugh Douglas ...	1673	Caird, Sir James Kay	1913
Allan, Sir Henry S. M. Have- lock, m.p.	1858	Blackwood, <i>Capt.</i> Sir Fras., R.N. ...	1814	Cameron, Sir Charles	1893
Alleyne, Sir John Meynell ...	1769	Blair, Rev. Sir D. O. Hunter- Blake, Sir Thomas P. U. J. ...	1622	Campbell, Sir Charles Ralph ...	1628
Amory, Sir Jno. H. Heathcoat- Anderson, Sir Robert	1874	Blake, Sir Patrick J. Graham ...	1772	Campbell, <i>M.-G.</i> Sir J. W., C.B. ...	1628
Anson, <i>Rev.</i> Sir Wm. R. ...	1911	Blake, Sir Francis Douglas ...	1907	Campbell, Sir John Hume. ...	1665
Anstruther, Sir Ralph Wm., m.p. ...	1831	Blakiston, Sir Horace N. ...	1763	Campbell, <i>Col.</i> Sir Alexander ...	1668
Anstruther, Sir Windham F. Carmichael- (Gt. B. 1798) ...	1700	Blane, <i>Comm.</i> Sir Chas. Rodney, R.N.	1812	Campbell, Sir Archibald S. L. ...	1808
Antrobus, <i>Col.</i> Sir Edmund ...	1815	Blepuerhasset, Sir Arth. C. F. B. Blois, <i>Capt.</i> Sir Ralph B. B. ...	1809	Campbell, Sir Guy T. ...	1815
Arbuthnot, <i>Rear-Adm.</i> Sir Robert Keith, m.v.o.	1823	Blomefield, Sir Thos. W. F., C.B. Blosse, Sir Henry Lynch- ...	1807	Campbell, Sir A. T. Cockburn- Campbell, Sir Archibald Aug. Ava	1821
Armstrong, Sir Andrew H. ...	1841	Blount, Sir Walter de S.	1622	Campbell, Sir Duncan Alex- ander Dundas, c.v.o.	1831
Armstrong, Sir Geo. Elliott ...	1892	Blunden, Sir William	1766	Carden, Sir John Craven ...	1787
Armstrong, Sir George John ...	1738	Blunt, <i>Capt.</i> Sir John Harvey Boehm, Sir Edgar Collins ...	1720	Carden, <i>Maj.</i> Sir Fredk. H. W. ...	1887
Arnott, Sir John Alexr.	1896	Boevely, Sir Fras. H. Crawley- Boileau, Sir Maurice C.	1889	Carew, Sir Henry Falk	1661
Arthur, Sir George C. A., m.v.o. ...	1841	Bonham, Sir George Francis ...	1784	Carnac, Sir Claude J. Rivett- Cartwright, <i>Capt.</i> Sir Regd. A. E. ...	1866
Arthur, Sir Matthew	1903	Boord, Sir William Arthur ...	1838	Cave, Sir Genile C. Browne- ...	1704
Ashman, Sir Herbert	1907	Booth, Sir Josslyn A. R. Gore- Boothby, Sir Charles Francis ...	1852	Cave, Sir Charles Daniel ...	1896
Austin, Sir William M. Byron ...	1894	Boreel, Sir Jacob W. Gustaaf Borowes, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir Kildare D. ...	1896	Cawley, Sir Frederick, m.p. ...	1906
Avery, Sir W. Eric T.	1905	Boswall, Sir G. R. Houstoun- Boughiey, Rev. Sir Robert ...	1760	Cayley, Sir George E. A.	1661
Aylmer, Sir Arthur P. F. ...	1622	Boughton, Sir W. St. A. Rouse- Boulton, Sir Samuel Bagster ...	1660	Cayzer, Sir Charles	1904
Backhouse, Sir Jonathan E. ...	1901	Bowman, Sir (Wm.) Paget Bowring, Sir Wm. Benjamin ...	1645	Chamberlain, Sir Henry H. E. ...	1828
Bacon, Sir Hickman Beckett (Premier Baronet) ...	1611	Bowler, Sir George Henry ...	1836	Champerlain, Sir Francis H., m.d. ...	1910
Bagge, <i>Capt.</i> Sir Alf. Thos., R.N. ...	1867	Boyle, Sir Edward Gurney ...	1798	Chance, Sir William	1900
Bagot, Sir Alan Desmond ...	1913	Bornton, Sir Griffith Henry ...	1641	Chapman, Sir Benj. Rupert ...	1782
Baillie, Sir Gawaine G. Stuart Baird, Sir Wm. James G. ...	1823	Bradford, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir Evelyn R. Bradstreet, Sir Edward S. V. ...	1905	Chaytor, Sir Edmund Hugh ...	1831
Baird, <i>Capt.</i> Sir David, m.v.o. ...	1809	Brady, <i>Maj.</i> Sir Wm. Longfield Brinckman, <i>Col.</i> Sir T. F., c.b. ...	1884	Chetwode, <i>Col.</i> Sir Philip Walhouse, D.S.O.	1700
Baird, Sir Alexander	1897	Brisco, Sir Hyton Ralph ...	1907	Chetwynd, Sir George	1795
Baker, His Hon. Sir George S. Baker, Sir Randolph L., m.p. ...	1796	Briscoe, Sir John James ...	1660	Cheyne, Sir Wm. Watson, C.B. ...	1908
Balfour, Sir Robert, m.p.	1802	Broadbent, Sir Jno. Francis H. Brocklebank, Sir Aubrey ...	1904	Chichester, Sir Edwd. Geo. ...	1641
Ball, Sir Charles Bent	1911	Brocklehurst, Sir Philip Lee Brodie, Sir Benjamin V. S. ...	1618	Child, Sir (Smith) Hill, m.v.o. ...	1868
Banbury, Sir Fredk. Geo., m.p. Bannerman, <i>Maj.</i> Sir Alexander ...	1903	Bromhead, <i>Col.</i> Sir Benj. P., c.b. Brooke, Sir Richard Marcus ...	1902	Chinubhai Madhavai, Sir C. I. E. ...	1913
Barclay, <i>Capt.</i> Sir David E. D. ...	1668	Brooke, Sir Arth. R. de Capel- Brooke, Sir Basil Stanlake ...	1869	Chisholm, Sir Samuel ...	1903
Baring, Sir Godfrey, m.p.	1911	Brooke, Sir George Frederick Broughton, Sir Delves Louis ...	1831	Cholmeley, <i>Capt.</i> Sir Montague Christison, <i>Surg.-Gen.</i> Sir Alex. ...	1806
Barker, Sir John	1908	Brown, Sir William	1782	Chubb, Sir George Hayter ...	1900
Barlow, <i>Col.</i> Sir Hilario W. Welllesley, C.B., R.A.	1803	Brown, Sir Jno. Francis H. Brooklebank, Sir Aubrey ...	1901	Church, Sir Wm. Selby, K.C.B. ...	1901
Barlow, Sir Thomas, K.C.V.O. ...	1907	Brown, Sir Alex. Hargreaves Brownrigg, <i>Capt.</i> Sir Douglas Egremont Robert, m.s.	1893	Clark, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir Andrew, c.b. ...	1883
Barlow, Sir John Emmott, m.p. Barnewall, Sir John Robert ...	1902	Brown, Sir Alex. Hargreaves Brownrigg, <i>Capt.</i> Sir Douglas Egremont Robert, m.s.	1885	Clark, Sir John Maurice, v.d. ...	1886
Barran, Sir John N., m.p.	1863	Brown, Sir Alex. Hargreaves Brownrigg, <i>Capt.</i> Sir Douglas Egremont Robert, m.s.	1834	Clarke, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir E. H. St. L. Clarke, <i>Gen.</i> Sir Charles M., G.C.B., G.C.V.O.	1804
Barratt, Sir Francis Layland ...	1908	Brown, Sir Alex. Hargreaves Brownrigg, <i>Capt.</i> Sir Douglas Egremont Robert, m.s.	1806	Clarke, Hon. Sir Rupert T. H. Cloughton, Sir Gilbert Henry ...	1831
Barrie, Sir James MacLay ...	1903	Brown, Sir Alex. Hargreaves Brownrigg, <i>Capt.</i> Sir Douglas Egremont Robert, m.s.	1806	Cloughton, Sir Gilbert Henry ...	1831
Barrington, Sir Charles B. ...	1831	Brown, Sir Alex. Hargreaves Brownrigg, <i>Capt.</i> Sir Douglas Egremont Robert, m.s.	1806	Cloughton, Sir Gilbert Henry ...	1831
Barrow, Sir Francis L. J.	1835	Brown, Sir Alex. Hargreaves Brownrigg, <i>Capt.</i> Sir Douglas Egremont Robert, m.s.	1806	Cloughton, Sir Gilbert Henry ...	1831
Barry, Sir Edward Arthur ...	1809	Brown, Sir Alex. Hargreaves Brownrigg, <i>Capt.</i> Sir Douglas Egremont Robert, m.s.	1806	Cloughton, Sir Gilbert Henry ...	1831
Bartlett, Sir Herbert Henry Bartolot, <i>Capt.</i> Sir Walter B. ...	1913	Brown, Sir Alex. Hargreaves Brownrigg, <i>Capt.</i> Sir Douglas Egremont Robert, m.s.	1806	Cloughton, Sir Gilbert Henry ...	1831
Barwick, Sir John Storey ...	1875	Brown, Sir Alex. Hargreaves Brownrigg, <i>Capt.</i> Sir Douglas Egremont Robert, m.s.	1806	Cloughton, Sir Gilbert Henry ...	1831
Bass, Sir Wm. Arthur Hamar Bates, Sir Percy Elly ...	1912	Brown, Sir Alex. Hargreaves Brownrigg, <i>Capt.</i> Sir Douglas Egremont Robert, m.s.	1806	Cloughton, Sir Gilbert Henry ...	1831
Bathurst, <i>Capt.</i> Sir Frederick Edwd. Wm. Hervey- ...	1880	Brown, Sir Alex. Hargreaves Brownrigg, <i>Capt.</i> Sir Douglas Egremont Robert, m.s.	1806	Cloughton, Sir Gilbert Henry ...	1831
Baynes, Sir Christopher Wm. Bazley, Sir Thomas Sebastian ...	1818	Brown, Sir Alex. Hargreaves Brownrigg, <i>Capt.</i> Sir Douglas Egremont Robert, m.s.	1806	Cloughton, Sir Gilbert Henry ...	1831
Beale, Sir W. Phipson, K.C.B., m.p. Beauchamp, Sir Edward, m.p. ...	1869	Brown, Sir Alex. Hargreaves Brownrigg, <i>Capt.</i> Sir Douglas Egremont Robert, m.s.	1806	Cloughton, Sir Gilbert Henry ...	1831
Beauchamp, <i>Col.</i> Sir Horace G. Proctor, C.B.	1911	Brown, Sir Alex. Hargreaves Brownrigg, <i>Capt.</i> Sir Douglas Egremont Robert, m.s.	1806	Cloughton, Sir Gilbert Henry ...	1831
Beaumont, <i>Capt.</i> Sir Geo. H. W. Becher, Sir John Wrixon ...	1745	Brown, Sir Alex. Hargreaves Brownrigg, <i>Capt.</i> Sir Douglas Egremont Robert, m.s.	1806	Cloughton, Sir Gilbert Henry ...	1831
Bedingfield, Sir Hy. E. Paston- Bevor, Sir Hugh Reeve ...	1861	Brown, Sir Alex. Hargreaves Brownrigg, <i>Capt.</i> Sir Douglas Egremont Robert, m.s.	1806	Cloughton, Sir Gilbert Henry ...	1831

Cooke, Sir Wm. H. C. W.	1661	D'Oyly, Sir Warren Hastings	1663	Foster, Col. Sir William Yorke	1838
Cooper, Sir Chas. N. P. Paston-	1821	Drake, Capt. Sir Fras. Geo.		Foulis, Sir Wm. Liston-.....	1834
Cooper, Sir William Charles ..	1863	Augustus Fuller-Eliott-.....	1821	Fowles, Sir Fredk. F. Conant ..	1814
Cooper, Sir George Alex.	1905	Drummond, Sir James H.		Fowler, Sir John Edward	1890
Cooper, Sir Richd. Ashmole, M.P.	1905	William-.....	1828	Frankland, Sir Fredk. W. F. G.	1660
Cooto, Sir Algernon C. P.	1621	Dryden, Sir Arthur	1733	Fraser, Capt. Sir Keith A.	1806
Cooto, Sir Charles A.	1774	Duckworth, Sir Dyce, M.D.	1909	Freako, Sir Thomas Geo.	1882
Cope, Col. Sir Anthony	1611	Duke, Sir James	1849	Frederick, Sir Chas. E. St. J.	1723
Corbet, Sir Roland James	1808	Dunbar, Sir William C., C.B.	1864	Freeling, Sir Harry	1828
Corbett, Sir Fras. E. G. Astley-	1821	Dunbar, Sir Geo. A. Drummond	1868	Frere, Maj. Sir Bartle, D.S.O.	1876
Cornwall, Sir Geoffrey	1764	Dunbar, Rev. Sir Charles G.		Fry, Sir John Pease	1894
Corry, Sir William	1885	C., D.D.	1700	F. C. M. G., T.D.	1910
Cory, Sir Clifford John, M.P.	1907	Dunbar, Capt. Sir Geo. Duff-	1706	Furness, Sir Stephen Wm., M.P.	1913
Cotter, Sir James Laurence	1763	Sutherland, I.A.	1814	Gallwey, Sir Ralph W. Payne-	1812
Cotterell, Sir Jno. R. Geers	1805	Dunbar, Sir Fredk. Geo.	1814	Gamble, Sir David	1897
Couper, Sir Ramsay Geo. Hy.	1841	Duncan, Sir Frederick William	1905	Garry, Sir William N. M.	1782
Craig, Sir Archd. C. Gibson	1831	Duncombe, Sir E. Pancefort-	1859	Gethin, Sir Richard C. P.	1665
Craufurd, Sir Chas. W. F.	1781	Dundas, Sir George W. Melville	1821	Gibbes, Sir Edw. Osborne	1774
Crews, Sir Vauncey Harpur	1626	Dundas, Sir Henry H. P.	1828	Gibbons, Sir Alexr. Doran	1752
Crisp, Sir Frank	1913	Dunzate, Sir George Alex.	1774	Gilbey, Sir Walter	1893
Critchett, Sir Anderson, C.V.O.	1908	Durand, Lt.-Col. Sir E. Law, C.B.	1784	Gilmour, Col. Sir John, V.D.	1897
Croft, Sir (Herbert) Archer	1671	Durrant, Sir Wm. R. E.	1784	Gladstone, Capt. Sir John R.	1846
Croft, Sir Fredk. Leigh	1813	Dyer, Sir John Swinnerton	1678	Glyn, Sir Gervas Powell	1759
Crofton, Capt. Sir Morgan G.	1801	Dyke, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. Hart	1677	Glyn, Capt. Sir Richard George	1800
Crofton, Sir Malby	1838	Earle, Lt.-Col. Sir Henry, D.S.O.	1869	Godfrey, Sir William Cecil	1785
Crosbie, Sir William E. D.	1630	East, Sir G. Aug. Clayton-.....	1721	Godloe, Sir Rickman John,	1912
Cross, Sir Alexander	1912	Echlin, Sir Henry Fredk.	1702	Goff, Sir Wm. Goff Davis-.....	1905
Crossley, Rt. Hon. Sir Savile B.,		Eden, Sir William	1774	Goldney, Sir G. Prior, C.V.O., C.B.	1880
K.C.V.O.	1863	Edmonstone, Sir Archd., C.V.O.	1866	Gooch, Sir Thos. Vere S.	1746
Crossley, Sir Kenneth Irwin	1909	Edwards, Sir Jno. H. P. C.	1907	Goeh, Sir Daniel Fulthorpe	1866
Cuffe, Maj. Sir C.F. D. Wheeler-	1800	Egerton, Sir Philip H. B. Grey-	1617	Goodhart, Sir Jas. Frederic	1911
Cunningham, Lt.-Col. Sir Wm. G.		Elliott, Sir Arthur Boswell	1905	Goold, Sir (James) Stephen	1801
Gordon	1804	Ellerman, Sir Jno. Reeves	1816	Gordon, Sir Home S. C. M.	1831
Cunard, Sir Bache E.	1859	Elphinstone, Sir Howard W.	1717	Gordon, Sir Robert Chas.	1813
Cuninghame, Sir Wm. Edward		Elton, Sir Edmund Harry, V.D.	1885	Gordon, Sir Lionel E. Smith-	1838
Fairlie	1630	Errington, Sir George	1821	Gore, Sir Ralph St. George C. I.	1622
Cuninghame, Maj. Sir Thos.		Erskine, Sir Thomas W. H. J.	1629	Goring, Sir Forster Gurney	1904
A. A. Montgomery, D.S.O.	1612	Esmonde, Sir Thomas H. G.,	1902	Goulding, Sir William J.	1911
Cunliffe, Sir Foster H. E.	1759	M.I.	1913	Graco, Sir Valentine R.	1795
Cunyngham, Sir Wm. Stewart-		Evans, Sir Murland de Grasse	1641	Greame, Sir G. E. W. Hamond-	1783
Dick	1669	Evans, Sir William Gwynne-	1887	Graham, Sir Robt. J. Stuart	1629
Cunynghame, Sir Percy F.	1802	Everard, Col. Sir Nugent Talbot	1910	Graham, Capt. Sir Reginald Hy.	1783
Currie, Sir Fredk. Reeve	1747	Every, Sir Edwd. Oswald	1886	Graham, Sir Richard Jas.	1906
Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Sir	1910	Ewart, Sir Wm. Quartus	1860	Grant, Sir Ludovic James	1705
Curtis, Sir Roger C. M.	1794	Ewart, Maj.-Gen. Sir Henry	1778	Grant, Sir Arthur Henry	1838
Curtis, Sir William M.	1802	Peter, C.V.O., K.C.B.	1780	Grant, Sir John McPherson-.....	1886
Cust, Comm. Sir Charles L.,	1876	Ewing, Sir Archd. E. Orr-.....	1796	Green, Sir Edward	1901
K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E.		Fage, Sir John Charles	1821	Greenall, Sir Gilbert, C.V.O.	1876
Cuyler, Maj. Sir Charles	1814	Falkbairn, Sir Arthur H.	1911	Greene, Sir E. Walter	1900
Dale, Sir J. Backhouse	1805	Falkner, Sir Leslie E. P. R.	1818	Greenwell, Sir Walpole L.	1906
Dalglish, Sir Wm. Ogilvy-.....	1866	Farmer, Sir Richd. H. K.	1866	Gresley, Sir Robert	1611
Dallas, Sir George Edwd.	1798	Farquhar, Sir Hy. Thos.	1846	Grey, Sir Hy. Foley	1711
Dalrymple, Sir Walt. Hamilton-	1697	Farquhar, Sir Robert Townsend-	1866	Grey, Rt. Hon. Sir Edward,	1814
Dalrymple, Capt. Sir Francis		Farrar, Sir George H., D.S.O.	1860	K.G., M.P.	1685
Napier Elphinstone-.....	1828	Farrington, Sir Henry A.	1874	Griffith, Sir Richard J. Waldie-	1858
Dalrymple, Rt. Hon. Sir Chas.		Fayrer, Lt.-C. Sir Jos., R.A.M.C.	1878	Grogan, Maj. Sir Edw. Ion B.	1859
Dancer, Sir Thomas J.	1862	Felden, Sir William Henry	1870	Grove, Sir Walter John	1874
Darell, Sir Lionel Edwd.	1795	Ferguson, Sir Jabez E. Johnson-	1801	Guise, Sir William F. Geo.	1783
Dashwood, Capt. Sir G. E. J.		Ferguson, Maj.-Gen. Sir	1866	Gull, Sir (William) Cameron	1872
Dashwood, Sir John Lindsay		Charles, C.B., M.V.O., D.S.O.	1866	Gunning, Sir Charles Vere	1778
David, Sir Sassoon J.	1911	Fergusson, Sir Jas. Ranken	1866	Gunter, Sir Robert B. N.	1901
Davie, Sir W. A. Ferguson, C.B.		Fetherston, Rev. Sir Geo. R.	1776	Haggerston, Sir Jno. de M.	1643
De Bathe, Sir Hugo Gerald	1801	Ffolkes, Sir Wm. Everard B.	1774	Hall, Sir John Richard	1687
DeCrespigny, Sir C. Champion-		Filmer, Sir Robert Marous	1674	Hamilton, Maj. Sir Frede H. A.	1646
De Houghton, Maj. Sir James		Firth, Sir Algernon Freeman	1909	Hamilton, Sir Wm. Stirling-.....	1673
De la Rue, Sir Fredk. Arundell		Fison, Sir Frederick W.	1905	Hamilton, Capt. Sir Edward A.	1776
Dela Rue, Sir Evelyn Andros		Fitzgerald, Sir Jos. C. Jukkin-	1801	Hamilton, Sir Charles E.	1892
Denny, Sir (Robert) Arthur	1732	Fitzgerald, Sir Maurice, C.V.O.		Hamnick, Col. Sir St. Vint. A.	1834
Denny, Sir Archibald	1913	(Knight of Kerry)	1866	Hampson, Sir George F.	1642
Dering, Maj. Sir Henry Edwd.		Fitzgerald, Sir Robt. Unicke-	1866	Hanham, Sir John Ludlow	1667
Des Voeux, Sir Charles C.	1787	Penrose	1903	Hanner, Sir Wyndham C. H.	1774
De Trafford, Sir Humphrey F.		Fitzgerald, Sir Edward	1883	Hanson, Sir Gerald Stanhope	1887
Dewar, Sir John Alexander,	1841	FitzHerbert, Sir Hugo M.	1878	Harding, Sir Edmund S.	1801
M.P.	1907	FitzWygram, Sir Fredk. L. F.	1904	Hardy, Sir Reginald	1876
Dilke, Sir Chas. Wentworth	1862	Flannery, Sir J. Fortescue, M.P.	1805	Hare, Sir George R. Leigh	1818
Dillon, Sir John Fox	1801	Fletcher, Sir Lancelot Aubrey-	1876	Hare, Sir Thomas Leigh, M.V.O.	1905
Dimsdale, Sir John H.	1902	Floyd, Capt. Sir Henry R.P., R.N.	1816	Harrington, Sir Richard	1611
Dixie, Sir Alex. B. C.	1660	Fludyer, Sir Arthur John	1759	Harnsworth, Sir Harold	1910
Dixon, Sir Thomas James	1903	Forbes, Sir Chas. H. Hepburn	1626	Hart, Sir Bruce	1893
Dodsworth, Sir Matt. B. Smith-		Forbes, Sir Charles Stewart	1883	Hartopp, Sir Chas. E. Cradock-	1796
Domville, Sir Compton M.	1815	Ford, Sir Francis C. R.	1793		
Domville, Sir James Hy., R.N.		Forrest, Sir W. Charles	1838		
Donner, Sir Edward	1907	Forster, Sir Charles	1874		
Douglas, Sir James Stewart	1777	Forster, Sir R. Collingwood	1912		
Douglas, Sir George Brisbane		Forwood, Sir Dudley Baynes	1895		
Douglas, Sir Kenneth	1831	Foster, Sir Augustus Vere	1831		
Doyle, Sir Everard H.	1828				

Hartwell, Sir Brodrick C. D. A.	1805	Johnson, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. Moore	1909	Lloyd, Sir Martaine Owen M.	1863
Harty, Sir Henry Lockington	1831	Johnston, Sir William	1826	Lockhart, Sir Robt. D. Sinclair	1836
Harvey, Sir Charles	1868	Johnstone, Sir Geo. Fredc. T. T.	1700	Lockhart, Col. Sir Simon, M.V.O.	1806
Harvey, Sir Robert G.	1868	Jones, Sir Lawrence J.	1831	Loceock, Sir Charles Bird	1857
Hatch, Sir Ernest F. G.	1908	Jones, Sir John B. Bowen	1911	Loder, Sir Edmund Giles	1887
Hawkins, Rev. Sir Jno. Cesar	1778	Jones, Sir Philip Burne	1894	Longman, Sir Hubert Harry	1909
Hawley, Sir Henry Cusack W.	1795	Jones, Sir John Prichard	1910	Lonsdale, Sir J. Brownlee, M.P.	1911
Haworth, Sir Arthur A.	1911	Kay, Lt.-Col. Sir Wm. Algernon	1803	Lopes, Sir Hy. Yarde Buller	1805
Hay, Sir Duncan Edwyn	1835	Kaye, Sir John Pepys Lister	1812	Loraine, R. Adm. Sir Lambton	1664
Hay, Sir Lewis John Erroll	1863	Keane, Capt. Sir John	1801	Louis, Sir Charles	1806
Hay, Sir Hector Maclean	1803	Kelk, Sir John William	1874	Low, Sir James	1908
Hay, Sir William Archibald		Kellett, Sir Henry de Castres	1801	Lowther, Capt. Sir Charles B.	1824
Dalrymple		Kemp, Sir Kenneth H.	1642	Luce, Sir Arthur Charles	1887
Hazlerigg, Sir Arthur Grey	1622	Kennard, Sir Coleridge A. F.	1891	Luce, Sir H. W. Ramsay-Fairfax	1836
Head, Sir Robert Pollock S.	1838	Kennaway, Rt. Hon. Sir John		Lushington, Maj. Sir Arth. P. D.	1791
Heath, Sir James	1904	Henry, C.B.	1701	Lvell, Sir Leonard	1894
Heathcote, Rev. Sir Wm. A. S. J.	1733	Kennedy, Sir Jno. Charles	1836	Macara, Sir Charles Wright	1911
Heaton, Sir John Henniker	1912	Key, Rev. Sir Jno. Kingsmill	1831	Macartney, Sir John	1799
Henderson, Sir Alexander, M.P.	1902	Kimber, Sir Henry	1904	McConnell, Sir Robert J.	1900
Henry, Sir Chas. Solomon, M.P.	1911	Kinahan, Sir Edward H. Hudson	1887	Macdonald, Sir Archibald J.	1813
Hepburn, Sir Archd. Buchan	1815	King, Sir Geo. Hy. J. Duckworth	1792	Macdonald, Sir A. W. M. Bosville	1625
Hertbert, Maj.-Gen. Sir Ivor		King, Sir Gilbert	1815	Mac Gregor, Capt. Sir Mal-	
John Caradoc, C.B., C.M.G., M.P.	1907	King, Sir Charles Simeon	1821	collu, R.S.	1795
Herschel, Sir William James	1838	King, Sir John Westall	1888	Macgregor, Sir Cyril P. MacC.	1828
Hesketh, Sir Thos. G. Fernor-	1761	Kinloch, Col. Sir David A.		McGrigor, Capt. Sir James R. D.	1831
Hewett, Sir Harold G.	1813	C.B., M.V.O.	1886	Melver, Sir Lewis, M.P.	1806
Heygate, Sir Frederick G.	1831	Kinloch, Sir George	1873	Mackenzie, Sir Arthur G. R.	1873
Heywood, Sir Arthur P.	1838	Kirkpatrick, Sir Chas. S.	1895	Mackenzie, Sir Kenneth Jno.	1703
Hickman, Sir Alfred Edward	1903	Kleinwort, Sir Alex. Drake	1909	Mackenzie, Sir Kenneth Dgls.	1703
Hill, Maj. Sir Henry Blyth	1779	Knatchbull, Sir Wyndham	1641	Mackenzie, Lt.-Col. Sir R. S.	
Hingley, Sir Geo. Benjamin	1893	Knightsley, Sir Chas. Val.	1798	Muir	1805
Hoare, Sir Sydney J. O.B.	1784	Krill, Sir John	1893	Mackenzie, Capt. Sir Victor	
Hoare, Sir Henry H. A.	1786	Knowles, V.-Ad. Sir Chas. G. F.	1765	Audley Falconer, M.V.O.	1890
Hoare, Sir Samuel	1899	Knowles, Sir Lees, C.V.O.	1903	Mackworth, Col. Sir Arthur W.	
Hobhouse, Sir Charles P.	1812	Lacon, Sir George H. U.	1818	C.B.	1776
Hodge, Col. Sir Robt. T. Her-		Lake, Sir St. Vincent A.	1711	Maclean, Col. Sir Fitz R. D., K.C.B.	1631
mon, T.D.	1902	Lakin, Sir Michael Henry	1909	Maclure, Col. Sir John E. S.	1898
Hodson, Sir Robert A.	1789	Laking, Sir Francis H., C.V.O.		McMahon, Sir Lionel	1815
Hogg, Sir Lindsay Lindsay	1905	K.C.B., M.D.	1902	McMahon, Maj. Sir Horace	
Holcroft, Sir Charles	1905	Lamb, Maj. Sir Archibald	1795	W. D.S.O.	1817
Holden, Sir Edward H.	1909	Lambart, Sir Gustavus F. W.		Macnaghten, Hon. Sir E. Charles	1836
Holder, Sir John Charles	1898	C.V.O.	1911	Magnay, Sir William	1844
Hollins, Sir Frank	1907	Lamont, Sir Norman	1910	Mahon, Col. Sir Wm. Hy., D.S.O.	1819
Horne, Sir James	1871	Lampson, Sir Curtis G.	1866	Mainwaring, Sir Harry S.	1804
Honywood, Sir Courtenay John	1660	Lane, Sir Wm. Arbathnot,		Maitland, Sir Jno. Nisbet	1818
Rope, Sir Alexander	1628	F.R.C.S.	1913	Makgill, Sir George	1627
Hornby, Sir William H.	1899	Langham, Sir Herbert C. A.	1660	Makins, Sir Paul A.	1903
Horsfall, Sir John Cousin	1909	Langman, Sir John L.	1906	Malcolm, Sir James Wm.	1863
Hort, Sir Arthur Fenton	1767	Langrishe, Sir Hercules Robt.	1777	Malet, Sir Charles St. Lo	1791
Hoskyns, Col. Sir Chandos	1676	Larwin, Sir Thos. Percival	1868	Mander, Sir Charles Tertius	1911
Hoste, Sir Wm. Graham	1814	Lauder, Sir Thos. N. Dick-	1690	Mann, Sir Edward	1905
Houldsworth, Sir Wm. H.	1887	Laurie, Rev. Sir Euilius	1834	Mansel, Sir Courtenay Cecil	1622
Hughan, Capt. Sir Arthur J.		Lawrence, Sir Alexander W.	1858	Mappin, Sir Frank	1886
Henniker, M.S.		Lawrence, Sir Trevor, K.C.V.O.	1867	Markham, Sir Arthur Basil, M.P.	1911
Hughes, Sir A. Collingwood	1813	Lawrence, Sir Edwin Durning	1898	Marling, Sir William Henry	1882
Hulse, Sir Edward H. W.	1739	Lawrence, Sir W. Roper, C.M.E.	1906	Marriott, Sir Wm. H. Smith	1774
Hulton, Sir Wm. Rothwell	1905	Lawson, Sir Wilfrid, M.P.	1831	Martin, Sir Richd. Biddulph	1905
Hunter, Sir Charles Rodk., M.P.	1812	Lawson, Sir Henry Joseph	1841	Matheson, Sir Kenneth J.	1882
Hunter, Sir Wm. B. Hughes	1906	Lawson, Sir Arthur T.	1900	Maxwell, Rt. Hon. Sir Herb. E.	1681
Huntington, Sir Charles P.	1906	Lawson, Sir John Grant	1905	Maxwell, Sir Jno. M. Stirling	1682
Inglby, Sir William	1866	Lea, Sir Sydney	1892	Ditto	
Ingram, Sir William Jas.	1893	Lechmere, Sir Edmund A.	1818	Maxwell, Sir Ivor W. Heron	1863
Innes, Sir James	1828	Leeds, Sir Edward T.	1812	Maxwell, Sir William F.	1804
Isham, Capt. Sir Vere	1627	Lees, Sir Harcourt James	1804	Medleycott, Rev. Sir Hubert J.	1868
Jackson, Sir Keith G.	1815	Lees, Sir Thomas E. K.	1907	Meneth, Sir James Stuart	1838
Jackson, Sir Hy. M. Mather	1869	Leese, Sir Jos. Francis, K.C.	1908	Meredith, Sir Henry B.	1795
Jackson, Sir Thomas	1902	Lo Fleming, Sir Andrew F. H.	1705	Metcalf, Sir Chas. H. T.	1802
Jackson, Sir Thos. Graham,		Legard, Sir Algernon W.	1660	Meyer, Sir Carl Ferdinand	1910
R.A.		Leicester, Sir Peter F. F.	1671	Meyrick, Sir George A. E. Tapps-	
Jaffray, Sir William	1913	Leighton, Sir Bryan B. M.	1693	Gervis	1791
James, Sir Jno. Kingston F.	1823	Le Marchant, Sir Hy. D.	1841	Meyrick, Col. Sir Thomas	
Jameson, Rt. Hon. Sir L. Starr, C.B.	1911	Lennard, Sir Thomas Barrett	1801	Charlton, K.C.B.	1880
Jardine, Sir William	1872	Lennard, Sir Hy. A. H. F.	1880	Middleton, Sir Arthur E.	1662
Jardine, Sir Robt. W. Buchanan	1885	Leon, Sir Herbert Samuel	1911	Milbank, Sir Powlett C. J.	1882
Jehangir, Sir Jehangir Cowasji	1908	Leslie, Sir Norman R. A. D.	1825	Milbanke, Maj. Sir Jno. Penis-	
Jejeebhoy, Sir Jamsetjee	1857	Leslie, Sir John	1876	ton, P.O.	1661
Jenkinson, Sir George B.	1661	Letherbridge, Capt. Sir Wroth	1804	Milburn, Sir Charles Stamp	1905
Jenner, Maj. Sir Walter K.W.	1868	Lever, Sir Arthur Levy	1911	Mildmay, Maj. Sir Henry P.	
Jerningham, Sir H. Wm. Star-		Lever, Sir William Hesketh	1911	St. John	1772
ford		Levinge, Sir Richd. William	1704	Miles, Sir Henry R. W.	1859
Jervis, Lt.-Col. Sir John Henry	1797	Levy, Sir Maurice, M.P.	1913	Milais, Sir J. Everett	1885
Jervis-White		Lewis, Sir George James G.	1902	Miller, Capt. Sir Charles Jno. H.	1705
Jervoise, Sir E. J. Clarke	1813	Ley, Sir Francis	1905	Miller, Sir Wm. Frederic	1788
Jessel, Sir Charles James	1883	Leysland, Sir A. E. H. Naylor	1895	Miller, Sir John Alex.	1874
Jodrell, Sir Alfred	1784	Lighton, Sir Christopher R.	1791	Milman, Sir Francis John	1800
Johnson, Sir E. Gordon	1755	Lipton, Sir Thomas J., K.C.V.O.	1902	Milne, Admiral Sir Archibald	
Johnson, Col. Sir Henry A. W.	1818	Llewelyn, Sir Jno. T. Dillwyn	1890	B., C.V.O., K.C.B.	1876

Milner, Rt. Hon. Sir Fredk. G.	1717	Paul, Sir Robert Joshua	1794	Robinson, Sir Ern. William	1823
Molynous, Rev. Sir John Chas.	1730	Paul, Sir Aubrey E. H. Dean	1821	Robinson, Sir John B.	1854
Moncreiffe, Col. Sir Robt. D., v.d.	1768	Pease, Sir Alfred Edward	1882	Robinson, Sir Jos. Benjamin	1908
Mond, Rt. Hon. Sir Alfred		Pechell, Lt.-Col. Sir Augustus		Roche, Sir Standish D. O'Grady	1838
Moritz, M.P.	1910	A. Brooke, R.A.M.C.	1797	Ropner, Col. Sir Robert, v.d.	1904
Monson, Sir Maxwell W. E. J.	1905	Peck, Sir Wilfrid	1874	Rose, Sir Cyril S.	1872
Montefiore, Sir Arthur W.	1886	Peel, Sir Robert	1800	Rose, Sir Philip Frederick	1874
Montgomery, Sir B. T. Graham	1801	Peirse, Sir Hy. M. De la Poer		Ross, Capt. Sir Frank Stanley	1909
Montgomery, Maj. Sir Hugh	1808	Beresford		Ross, Sir Charles H. A. F. L.	1672
Moon, Sir Arthur Wilfred G.	1855	Pelly, Sir Harold	1840	Rowley, Col. Sir Joshua T., v.d.	1786
Moon, Sir Cecil Ernest	1887	Pender, Sir James	1897	Rowley, Lt.-Col. Sir Geo. C. E.	1836
Moore, Sir Thos. O'Connor	1881	Perks, Sir Robert William	1908	Royden, Sir Thos. Bland	1905
Mordaunt, Sir Osbert L'E.	1611	Perring, Rev. Sir Philip	1808	Rumbold, Sir Horace G. M.,	
Morgan, Sir Walter Vaughan	1906	Perrott, Col. Sir Herb. C., C.B.	1716	M.V.O.	1779
Morris, Sir Robt. Armine	1806	Petit, Sir Dinshaw M.	1890	Runciman, Sir Walter	1906
Morris, Sir Henry	1909	Peto, Sir Henry	1855	Rushout, Sir Charles H.	1809
Mosley, Sir Oswald	1781	Peyton, Sir Alg. Francis	1776	Russell, Sir George A. C.	1812
Moss, Sir Jno. E. Edwards	1868	Philpotts, Sir Charles E. G.	1887	Russell, Sir William	1832
Mostyn, Sir Piers Charles	1670	Phillimore, Rt. Hon. Sir Walter		Rycroft, Sir Rd. Nelson	1784
Mowbray, Sir Robert G. C.	1886	G. F.		St. Aubyn, Sir Hugh Moles-	
Muir, Sir Alexander Kay	1892	Phillips, Sir Lionel	1912	worth	1689
Munro, Col. Sir Hector, A.D.C.	1634	Phillips, Sir George Faudel		St. George, Sir John	1766
Munro, Sir Hugh Thomas	1825	Faudel, G.C.E.	1897	Salomons, Sir David L. Gold-	
Muntz, Sir Gerard Albert	1902	Piers, Sir Charles Pigott	1661	smid-Stern-	1869
Murphy, Sir James	1903	Pigot, Sir George	1764	Salt, Sir Shirley Harris	1869
Murphy, Sir Michael	1912	Pigott, Sir Berkeley	1808	Salt, Maj. Sir Thos. Anderson	1899
Murray, Sir John	1638	Pile, Sir Thomas Devereux	1900	Samuel, Sir Edward Levien	1868
Murray, Lt.-Col. Sir E. R., v.d.	1630	Pilkington, Col. Sir Thomas		Samuel, Sir Marcus	1903
Murray, Capt. Sir Patrick K.	1673	Edwd. Milborne-Swinerton	1635	Samuel, Sir S. Montagu, M.P.	1912
Musgrave, Sir Richard Geo.	1611	Pocock, Col. Sir George F. C.	1821	Sassoon, Sir Henry B.	1884
Musgrave, Sir Richard Jno.	1782	Poe, Lt.-Col. Sir William		Sassoon, Sir Philip A. G. D., M.P.	1890
Naesmyth, Sir Jas. Tolme	1766	Hutcheson, C.B.	1912	Sassoon, Sir Jacob Elias	1909
Nairn, Sir Michael B.	1904	Pole, Sir Cecil P. Van-Notten-	1791	Savory, Sir Wm. Borradaile	1890
Nanney, Sir Hugh J. Ellis	1898	Polen, Sir Richard H.	1795	Savory, Sir Joseph	1891
Napier, Sir Alexander Lennox	1627	Pollock, Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick	1866	Sawle, Rear-Adm. Sir Chas. J.	
Napier, Sir Wm. Lennox	1867	Pollock, Sir M. F. Montagu	1872	Graves, M.V.O.	1836
Neave, Sir Thomas L. H.	1795	Poore, Admiral Sir Richard,		Scarlsbrick, Sir Tom T. Leyland	1909
Need, Lt.-Col. Sir Andley D.,		K.C.B., C.V.O.	1795	Schuster, Sir Felix	1906
C.B., M.V.O.	1859	Portal, Sir Wm. Wyndham	1901	Schwann, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles	
Nelson, Sir William	1912	Porter, Sir Wm. Henry	1889	E., M.P.	1906
Nepean, Sir Chas. E. M. Y.	1802	Porter, Rt. Hon. Sir Andrew M.	1902	Scott, Rev. Sir Douglas Edwd.	1806
Neumann, Sir Sigismund	1912	Pound, Sir John	1905	Scott, Sir Fras. M. Sibbald	1806
Newman, Sir Robt. H. S. D. L.	1836	Powell, Sir R. Douglas, K.C.V.O.	1897	Scott, Sir Samuel Edw. M.P.	1821
Newnes, Sir Frank Hillyard	1895	Power, Sir George	1836	Scott, Sir John	1907
Newton, Sir Alfred James	1900	Power, Sir James Douglas T.	1841	Scott, Sir Samuel Haslam	1909
Nicholson, Sir Chas. Archd.	1859	Poynter, Sir Edward J., K.C.V.O.,		Scott, Admiral Sir Percy M.,	
Nicholson, Sir Chas. N., M.P.	1912	P.R.A.	1902	K.C.B. (M.), K.C.V.O.	1913
Nicolson, Sir Arthur T. B. R.	1629	Praed, Sir H. B. Mackworth	1905	Scornfield, Sir Owen H. P.	1876
Nicolson, Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur,		Prescott, Capt. Sir George L. L. B.	1794	Seale, Sir John Henry	1836
G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E.	1623	Preston, Sir Jacob	1815	Selbright, Sir Edgar R. S.	1626
Nightingale, Sir Ed. Manners	1637	Prevost, Sir Charles T. K.	1805	Seely, Col. Sir Charles, v.d.	1896
Nixon, Sir Christopher, M.D.	1906	Prevost, Sir Augustus	1903	Seton, Sir Bruce M.	1863
Noble, Sir Andrew, K.C.B.	1902	Price, Sir Charles Ruge	1804	Seton, Col. Sir W. Samuel	1683
Nugent, Sir Charles	1795	Price, Sir Fras. C. Rose	1815	Seymour, Adm. Sir Michael	
Nugent, Sir Edmund Chas.	1866	Price, Sir Robert Hy. Green	1874	Culme, C.B., G.C.V.O.	1809
Nugent, Sir John (Count)	1831	Primrose, Sir John Gre	1903	Seymour, Sir Albert V. F.	1869
Nugent, Sir Walter R., M.P.	1831	Pringle, Sir Norman R.	1683	Shakerley, Col. Sir Walter G.,	
Nussey, Sir Thomas Williams	1909	Pryse, Sir E. J. Webley-Parry	1866	T.D.	1838
Nutting, Sir Jno. Gardiner	1903	Quilter, Sir Eley Cuthbert, M.P.	1897	Shaw, Rev. Sir Chas. J. Mounson	1665
Oakeley, Sir Chas. W. A.	1790	Radclyffe, Sir Joseph Edward	1813	Shaw, Col. Sir Fredk. W., v.d.	1821
Oakes, Sir Reginald L.	1815	Ralli, Sir Lucas E.	1912	Shaw, Sir Charles Edward	1908
O'Brien, Sir Timothy Carew	1849	Ramsay, Sir James Henry	1666	Sheffield, Sir Berkeley D. G.	1756
Ochterlony, Sir David F.	1823	Ramsay, Sir Herbert	1806	Shelley, Sir John	1611
O'Connell, Sir Morgan Ross	1869	Ramsden, Col. Sir John W., v.d.	1689	Shelley, Capt. Sir John C. E.	1806
Ogilvy, Sir Gilchrist N.	1626	Rankin, Sir James	1898	Shiffner, Sir John	1818
Ogle, Capt. Sir Hy. Asgill, R.N.	1836	Raphael, Sir Herbert H., M.P.	1911	Shuckburgh, Sir Stewkley F. D.	1660
O'Loughlin, Sir Michael	1838	Rash, Maj. Sir F. Carne	1903	Simeon, Sir Edmund Chas.	1815
Onslow, Sir William W. R.	1797	Rashleigh, Sir Colman B. W.	1831	Simpson, Sir James W. M.	1866
Orde, Sir Arthur J. Campbell	1790	Rawlinson, Maj.-Gen. Sir		Smclair, Col. Sir Jno. R. G. M.	1794
Osborn, Sir Alg. Kerr Butler	1662	Henry S., C.B., C.B.	1897	Smclair, Sir Archibald H. M.	1786
Osborne, Sir Francis	1623	Reade, Sir Geo. Compton	1661	Stitwell, Sir George R.	1808
Oster, Sir William, F.R.S.	1911	Reckitt, Sir James	1894	Skinner, Sir Thomas	1912
Outram, Rev. Sir James	1868	Redwood, Sir Borterton	1911	Skipwith, Sir Grey H. d'E.	1622
Owen, Sir John Arthur	1813	Reid, Sir James, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.	1897	Slade, Sir Alfred Pothringham	1831
Oxenden, Sir Percy Dixwell	1678	Renals, Sir James Herbert	1895	Smith, Sir Wm. Bowyer	1661
Paget, Sir Jno. Rahere, K.C.	1871	Renshaw, Sir Charles Bine	1903	Smiley, Sir John	1903
Paget, Sir Richard Arthur S.	1886	Rich, Maj. Sir Almeric E. F.	1791	Smith, Sir William Cusack	1799
Paget, Sir George Ernest	1897	Richardson, Sir E. A. Stewart	1630	Smith, Sir Drummond C.	1804
Palmer, Sir Edward G. B.	1660	Ricketts, Sir Fredk. Wm. R.	1828	Smith, Sir Wm. Sydney W.	1809
Palmer, Sir Geo. Hudson	1791	Ridell, Sir J. W. Buchanan	1628	Smith, Sir T. Rudolph H., M.P.	1897
Palmer, Sir Alfred Molyneux	1886	Ripley, Sir Henry W. A.	1880	Smith, Sir Prince	1911
Parker, Rev. Sir Wm. Hyde	1681	Ripley, Sir Frederic Hugh	1897	Smith, Sir Chas. G. Asheton	1911
Parker, Sir William Lorenzo	1844	Ritchie, Sir James William	1903	Smith, Sir Frederick Henry	1912
Parkyn, Sir Thos. M. F.	1681	Roberts, Col. Sir Howland, v.d.	1909	Smythe, Sir J. Walter	1661
Parry, Sir Hubert H., C.V.O.	1902	Roberts, Sir John Herbert, M.P.	1808	Soume, Sir Chas. Buckworth-H.	1698
Pasley, Maj. Sir Thomas E.		Roberts, Sir James	1909	Spearman, Sir Jos. L. F.	1840
Sabine	1794	Robinson, Capt. Sir Fredk. V. L.	1660	Speelman, Jonkheer Sir H. M.	1686

Speyer, Rt. Hon. Sir Edgar ..	1906	Trevelyan, Rt. Hon. Sir George	1905	Wernher, Sir Derrick Julius ..	1905
Spicer, Rt. Hon. Sir Albert, M.P.	1906	Otto, O.M.	1874	Western, Sir Thos. C. Callis ..	1864
Stamer, Maj. Sir Lovelace ..	1809	Treves, Sir Fredk., G.C.V.O., C.B.	1902	Wheler, Sir Trevor Wood	1660
Staples, Sir John M.	1628	Tritton, Sir (Charles) Ernest	1905	Whitecote, Sir George	1660
Stapleton, Sir Miles Talbot ..	1679	Troubridge, Sir Thos. H. C.	1799	White, Sir Archibald W.	1802
Stephen, Sir Herbert	1891	Truscott, Sir George Wyatt ..	1909	White, Sir George	1904
Stewart, Sir Douglas A. Seton ..	1815	Tuck, Sir Adolph	1910	Whitehead, Sir James	1889
Stewart, Sir Harry J. U.	1623	Tuite, Sir Morgan H. P.	1622	Wigan, Sir Roderic Grey	1898
Stewart, Sir Hugh Shaw	1867	Tupper, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles,		Wiggin, Sir Hy. Arthur	1892
Stewart, Sir Hugh Houghton ..	1803	G.C.M.G., C.B.	1888	Williamson, Sir Philip W. Baker ..	1776
Stewart, Maj.-Gen. Sir Norman		Turing, Sir James Walter	1638	Williams, Sir Wm. Willoughby	1798
Robert, C.B.	1882	Twisden, Rev. Sir Jno. Fras.	1666	Williams, Sir Burton Robt.	1866
Stewart, Col. Sir Mark MacTag-		Twysden, Sir Roger Thomas ..	1611	Williams, Sir John, G.C.V.O., M.D.	1894
gart, V.D.	1892	Usher, Sir Robert	1899	Williams, Sir Arthur Osmond ..	1909
Stirling, Maj. Sir George, D.S.O.	1866	Vane, Sir Fras. P. Fletcher ..	1786	Williamson, Sir Hedworth	1642
Stirling, Sir (Walter) George ..	1800	Vassour, Sir William E.	1828	Williamson, Sir Archibald, M.P.	1909
Stockenström, Sir Andries ..	1840	Verdin, Sir Joseph	1896	Willoughby, Maj. Sir Jno. C.	1794
Stokes, Sir Arthur R.	1889	Verner, Sir Edward W.	1846	Wills, Sir Gilbert A. H., M.P.	1897
Stonhouse, Sir Ernest Hay ..	1628	Verney, Sir Harry C. W., M.P.	1818	Wills, Sir Edward Channing ..	1904
Stow, Sir Elliot Philipson ..	1907	Vernon, Col. Sir Harry Foley, V.D.	1885	Willshire, Lt.-Col. Sir Arthur	
Stracey, Sir Edward P.	1818	Vestey, Sir William	1913	R. T. Maxwell	1841
Strickland, Sir Walter W.	1641	Vincent, Sir William	1620	Wilmot, Sir Ralph H. S.	1759
Stronge, Sir James Henry	1803	Vivyan, Rev. Sir Vyall D.	1645	Wilmot, Sir Robert R.	1772
Stuart, Sir Simeon H. L.	1660	Waechter, Sir Harry	1911	Wilmot, Sir John Eardley	1821
Swart, Rev. Sir James	1841	Wake, Sir Hereward	1621	Wilson, Sir Spencer P. Mervyn ..	1661
Suceley, Sir Edward Arthur G.	1859	Wakeman, Sir Offley	1828	Wilson, Sir Maurice Bromley ..	1757
Styke, Sir Fredk. Montague ..	1627	Walker, Maj. Sir G. F. Forestier	1835	Wilson, Hon. Sir Raymond R.	
Sullivan, Rev. Sir Frederick ..	1804	Walker, Sir Francis E.	1856	Tyrwhitt	1808
Sullivan, Sir Edward	1881	Walker, Sir Robt. Jas. M.	1868	Wilson, Sir Roland Knyvet	1858
Suttie, Sir George Grant	1872	Walker, Sir Peter Carlaw	1886	Wilson, Sir Mathew Amcotts ..	1874
Sutton, Sir Richd. Vincent ..	1772	Walker, Sir Alexander Arthur	1906	Wilson, Sir John	1906
Swinburne, Capt. Sir John, R.S.	1660	Waller, Sir William Edgar ..	1780	Winington, Sir Fras. S.	1755
Sykes, Capt. Sir Henry, R.S.	1781	Waller, Sir Francis E.	1815	Wiseman, Sir Wm. G. Eden	1628
Sykes, Sir Mark, M.P.	1783	Walsh, Sir Hunt H.A. Johnson ..	1775	Wittewronge, Sir Jno. B. Lawes ..	1882
Synge, Maj. Sir Francis R. M.	1801	Walsham, Sir John S.	1831	Wolseley, Sir Charles M.	1628
Tancred, Maj. Sir Thomas S.	1662	Walton, Sir Joseph, M.P.	1910	Wolseley, Sir Capel C.	1745
Tangye, Sir H. Lincoln	1912	Ward, Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph,		Wombwell, Sir Henry Herbert ..	1778
Tate, Sir William Henry	1898	K.C.M.G.	1911	Wood, Sir John Stuart Page	1837
Temple, Col. Sir Richd. C., C.B.	1876	Wardlaw, Sir Henry	1631	Wood, Sir Lindsay	1897
Thomas, Col. Sir Godfrey V.,		Warrington, Sir M. Denham	1908	Worsley, Sir Wm. Hy. A.	1838
C.B., D.S.O.	1694	Warner, Col. Sir T. Courtenay,		Wraxall, Sir Chas. F. Lascelles ..	1813
Thomas, Sir George S. M.	1766	C.B., M.P.	1910	Wrey, Capt. Sir Bouchier S., R.S.	1628
Thompson, Capt. Sir Thos. R. L.	1806	Warren, Col. Sir Augustus R.	1784	Wright, Sir Arthur C. Cory	1903
Thompson, Rev. Sir Peile	1800	Warrander, Lieut.-Adm. Sir Geo.		Wrightson, Sir Thomas	1900
Thompson, Sir Henry F. Herb.	1899	Jno. Scott, K.C.B. (M.), K.C.V.O.	1715	Wynn, Col. Sir Herbert L. W.	
Thomson, Sir Mitch. Mitchell ..	1900	Waterlow, Sir Philip H.	1873	Williams, C.B., C.B.	1688
Thornhill, Sir A. J. Compton ..	1885	Watkin, Sir Alfred M.	1880	Young, Sir William L.	1769
Thorold, Sir John Henry	1642	Watson, Sir Charles Rushworth	1866	Young, Sir George	1813
Throckmorton, Sir Wm. Geo.	1642	Watson, Sir John	1895	Young, Sir Wm. M. Need	1821
Thursby, Sir John O.S.	1897	Watson, Sir William George ..	1912	Younger, Sir George	1911
Tiephorne, Sir J. H. B. Doughty	1621	Wauchope, Sir Jno. D. Don ..	1667	Younger, Sir William	1911
Todd, Sir Wm. P. Wilson	1903	Way, Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel J.	1899		
Todd, Sir John White	1913	Webster, Sir Aug. F. W. E.	1703		
Tooth, Sir Robt. L. Lucas	1906	Wedderburn, Sir William	1801		
Trelawny, Sir Wm. L. Salusbury	1628	Welby, Sir Chas. G. Earle, C.B.			
Treloar, Sir William Purdie ..	1907	Weldon, Lt.-Col. Sir Anthony			
Trevelyan, Sir Walter J.	1662	Arthur, C.V.O., D.S.O.	1723		

Registrar of Baronetage (vacant),
Home Office, S.W.
Asst. do., R. F. Reynard, I.S.O.

The Order of Merit—O.M.

INSTITUTED 26th June, 1902.



Membership is of two kinds, Military and Civil, the former having crossed swords, and the latter oak leaves, upon the badge. Membership of this Order confers no precedence, and is designated by the suffix O.M., which is authorised to follow the first class of the Order of the Bath and to precede the letters designating membership of the inferior classes of the Bath and of the remaining Orders of Knighthood.

MILITARY MEMBERS.

Field-Marshal Earl Roberts of Kandahar, K.C., K.G., K.P.
Field-Marshal Viscount Kitchener, K.P.
Admiral of the Fleet Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Hobart Seymour, G.C.B.
Admiral of the Fleet Lord Fisher, G.C.B.
Field-Marshal Prince Yamagata.
Field-Marshal Prince Oyama.
Admiral Count Togo.
Admiral of the Fleet Sir A. Knyvet Wilson, K.C., G.C.B.

CIVIL MEMBERS.

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Earl of Cromer.
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Professor Henry Jackson.
Sir William Crookes.
Thomas Hardy.
Rt. Hon. Sir George Otto Trevelyan, Bart.
Sir Edward Elgar.
Sir Joseph John Thomson.
Secretary and Registrar, Col. Hon. Sir Henry Charles Legge, K.C.V.O.





KNIGHTS OF THE MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE GARTER (1349)—K.G.

Ribbon, Garter Blue. Motto, Honi soit qui mal y pense (Evil be to him who evil thinks).

THE SOVEREIGN.

Ladies of the Garter—H.M. QUEEN MARY; H.M. ALEXANDRA, THE QUEEN MOTHER.

THEIR MAJESTIES.—The Emperor of Austria, the German Emperor, the King of Italy, the King of Norway, the King of Rumania, the Emperor of Russia, the King of Spain, the King of Sweden, the King of Württemberg, King Manuel of Portugal, the Emperor of Japan.

THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES.—The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, Prince Arthur of Connaught, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, the Duke of Cumberland, the Grand Duke of Hesse, Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Prince Henry of Prussia, the Crown Prince of Germany, the Archduke Francis of Austria, the Duke of Aosta, the Grand Duke Michael of Russia, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

DUKES.—Argyll, Bedford, Buccleuch and Queensberry,

Grafton, Marlborough, Norfolk, Northumberland, Portland, Richmond and Gordon, Wellington.

MARQUESSSES.—Abergavenny, Breadalbane, Crewe, Lansdowne, Londonderry, Lincolnshire.

EARLS.—Cadogan, Durham, Elgin and Kincardine, Minto, Roberts, Rosebery, Selborne, Spencer.

BARONET.—Sir Edward Grey.

Prelate, The Bishop of Winchester.

Chancellor, The Bishop of Oxford.

Registrar, The Dean of Windsor.

Garter Principal King of Arms, Sir A. S. Scott-Gatty,

K.C.V.O., F.S.A.

Usher of the Black Rod, Admiral Sir Henry F.

Stephenson, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.

Secretary, Col. Sir Douglas Dawson, G.C.V.O., C.M.G.



KNIGHTS OF THE MOST ANCIENT AND MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE THISTLE (1687)—K.T.

Ribbon, Green. Motto, Nemo me impune lacessit (No one provokes me with impunity).

THE SOVEREIGN.

THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES.—The Duke of Connaught, Prince Arthur of Connaught.

DUKES.—Argyll, Atholl, Buccleuch and Queensberry, Moutrose, Roxburghe.

MARQUESS.—Zetland.

EARLS.—Aberdeen, Erroll, Haddington, Home, Mar and Kellie, Rosebery.

VISCOUNT.—Haldane.

BARONS.—Balfour of Burleigh, Hamilton of Dalzell, Reay.

Chancellor, The Duke of Atholl, K.T.

Dean, Rt. Rev. Andrew Wallace Williamson, D.D.

Secretary, Maj. Sir Duncan Alexander Dundas

Campbell, Bart., C.V.O.

Lyon King of Arms, Sir James Balfour Paul, C.V.O.

Gentleman Usher of the Green Rod, The Earl of Mansfield.



KNIGHTS OF THE MOST ILLUSTRIOUS ORDER OF ST. PATRICK (1788)—K.P.

Ribbon, Sky Blue. Motto, Quis separat? (Who shall separate?)

THE SOVEREIGN.

Grand Master, THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS.—The Duke of Connaught.

MARQUESS.—Ormonde.

EARLS.—Arran, Bandon, Dunraven, Enniskillen, Erne, Gosford, Granard, Kilmorey, Listowel, Longford, Lucan, Mayo, Meath, Roberts, Shaftesbury.

VISCOUNTS.—Iveagh, Kitchener of Khartoum.

BARONS.—Castletown, Clonbrock, Montcagle of Brandon, Pirrie.

Chancellor, Chief Secretary for Ireland.

Ulster King of Arms, Capt. Nevile R. Wilkinson,

C.V.O., F.S.A.

Secretary, Sir G. Francis W. Lambart, Bart., C.V.O.

Usher of the Black Rod (vacant).

THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH (1399).

Tria juncta in uno. (Remodelled 1725 and 1815, and enlarged thirteen times since.)—The SOVEREIGN; *Great Master* and *Principal Knight Grand Cross*, Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., E.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.; *Dean of the Order*, The Dean of Westminster; *Bath King of Arms*, Rt. Hon. Sir Spencer Cecil Brabazon Ponsonby-Fane, G.C.B., I.S.O.; *Registrar and Secretary*, The Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Department, St. James's Palace, S.W.—for the time being Col. Sir Douglas Dawson, G.C.V.O., C.M.G.; *Gentleman Usher of the Scarlet Rod*, Col. Sir Charles Wyndham Murray, C.B.; *Chancery*, The Lord Chamberlain's Dept.—G.C.B., Knight Grand Cross; K.C.B., Knight Commander; C.B., Companion—each marked (m) or (c) for Mil. or Civ. Division.

THE MOST EXALTED ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA (1861).

Heaven's Light our Guide.—SOVEREIGN, THE KING-EMPEROR; *Grand Master and First and Principal Knight Grand Commander*, Viceroy and Gov.-Gen. of India; *Secretary* (in India), Lt.-Col. Sir A. H. McMahon, G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.; *Registrar*, The Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Department, St. James's Palace, S.W.—for the time being Col. Sir Douglas Dawson, G.C.V.O., C.M.G.—G.C.S.I., Knight Grand Commander; K.C.S.I., Knight Commander; C.S.I., Companion.

THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE (1818).

Auspiciis melioris avi.—THE SOVEREIGN; *Prelate*, Rt. Rev. Henry Hutchinson Montgomery, D.D.; *Chancellor*, His Grace, The Duke of Argyll, K.G., K.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.; *Secretary*, Sir John Anderson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.; *King of Arms*, Sir M. F. O'Malley, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., I.S.O.; *Registrar*, Sir H. W. J. R. C.M.G.

C.B.; *Gentleman Usher of the Blue Rod*, Sir William Alexander Bailie-Hamilton, K.C.M.G., C.B.; *Chancery*, Colonial Office, S.W.—G.C.M.G., Knight Grand Cross; K.C.M.G., Knight Commander; C.M.G., Companion.

THE MOST EMINENT ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE (1878). (Since enlarged five times.) *Imperatrix auspiciis.*—SOVEREIGN, THE KING-EMPEROR; *Grand Master*, The Viceroy and Governor-General of India for the time being; *Secretary* (in India), Lt.-Col. Sir A. H. McMahon, G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.; *Registrar*, The Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Department.—G.C.I.E., Knight Grand Commander; K.C.I.E., Knight Commander; C.I.E., Companion.

THE ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER (1896).

—THE SOVEREIGN; *Chancellor*, The Lord Chamberlain; *Secretary*, The Keeper of His Majesty's Privy Purse.—G.C.V.O., Knight Grand Cross; K.C.V.O., Knight Commander; C.V.O., Commander; M.V.O., Member, marked 4th or 5th Class.

THE KNIGHTS BACHELOR do not constitute a Royal Order, but comprise the surviving representation of the ancient State Orders of Knighthood. The Register of Knights Bachelor, instituted by James I. in the 17th century, lapsed, and in 1908 a voluntary association under the title of "The Society of Knights Bachelor" (now "The Imperial Society of Knights Bachelor" by Royal command) was formed with the primary objects of continuing the various registers dating from 1257 and obtaining the uniform registration of every created Knight. An annual Knightage is published from information supplied by the authorities, and can be obtained on application. The Officers of the Society are:—*President*, Sir Henry Pellatt, Kt., C.V.O.; *Hon. Registrar*, Sir William Bull, Kt., M.P.; *Hon. Secretary*, Willoughby Bullock; *Registry and Library*, 8, Clifford's Inn, Temple Bar, E.C.

(EXCLUSIVE OF THOSE HOLDING HIGHER RANK AS PEERS OR BARONETS, &c.)

For *Knights Bachelor*, see pp. 154-157.

- Abney, *Capt.* Sir William de Wiveleslie, *K.C.B.*(c).
 Adair, *General* Sir Wm. T., *K.C.B.*(m).
 Adams, *Maj.* Sir Hamilton J. Gould, *G.C.M.G.*, *C.B.*(c).
 Adams, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Robert Bellew, *77th*, *K.C.B.*(m).
 Adamson, Sir Harvey, *K.C.S.I.*
 Aga Khan, H.H. Sir Aga, *G.C.S.I.*, *G.C.I.E.*
 Agnew, Sir Stair Andrew, *K.C.B.*(c).
 Ahmad-bin-Fadhl, Sultan Sir, *K.C.S.I.*
 Ajaigarh, H.H. Maharaja of, *K.C.I.E.*
 Allbutt, Sir T. Clifford, *K.C.B.*(c).
 Alwar, H.H. the Maharaja of, *K.C.S.I.*, *K.C.I.E.*
 Amarsinhji Banesinhji, Raj Sahib Sir, *K.C.I.E.*
 Anderson, Sir John, *G.C.M.G.*, *K.C.B.*(c).
 Anderson, Sir Kenneth S., *K.C.M.G.*
 Anderson, Sir Robert, *K.C.B.*(c).
 Annesley, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Arthur L. Lytton, *K.C.V.O.*
 Anson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Archibald E. H., *K.C.M.G.*
 Anstee, Col. Sir Arthur, *K.C.B.*(c), *V.D.*
 Anstee, Col. Sir Robt. Hy., *K.C.B.*(c).
 Antrobus, Sir Reginald L., *K.C.M.G.*, *C.B.*(c).
 Arundel, Sir Arundel Tagg, *K.C.S.I.*
 Ashburnham, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Cromer, *K.C.B.*(m).
 Askwith, Sir G. Rankin, *K.C.B.*(c), *K.C.*
 Aston, Col. Sir Geo. Grey, *K.C.B.*(m), *A.D.C.*, *R.M.A.*
 Atkinson, Sir John N., *K.C.S.I.*
 Awdry, Sir Richard Davis, *K.C.B.*(c).
 Aylesworth, Hon. Sir Allan B., *K.C.M.G.*, *K.C.*
 Bahraun Khan, Nawab Sir, *K.C.I.E.*
 Bailey, Sir Abs., *K.C.M.G.*
 Baldeo Singh, Raja Sir, *K.C.I.E.*
 Barbours, Sir David Miller, *K.C.S.I.*, *K.C.M.G.*
 Barclay, Sir Geo. H., *K.C.S.I.*, *K.C.M.G.*, *C.V.O.*
 Barker, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Geo., *K.C.B.*(m).
 Barker, *General* Sir George Digby, *G.C.B.*(m).
 Barnaby, Sir Nathaniel, *K.C.B.*(c).
 Barnes, Sir Hugh S., *K.C.S.I.*, *K.C.V.O.*
 Baroda, Gadkwar of, H.H. Maharaja, *G.C.S.I.*
 Barr, *Lt.-Col.* Sir David W. K., *K.C.S.I.*
 Barrett, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Arthur A., *K.C.B.*(m), *K.C.V.O.*
 Barrington, Hon. Sir Bernard Eric Edward, *K.C.B.*(c).
 Barrington, Hon. Sir William Augustus Curzon, *K.C.M.G.*
 Barron, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Harry, *K.C.M.G.*, *C.V.O.*
 Barrow, *Gen.* Sir Edmund G., *C.B.*(m), *A.D.C.*, *G.N.*
 Barry, Sir John W. Wolfe, *K.C.B.*(c).
 Barton, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Geoffrey, *K.C.V.O.*, *C.B.*(m), *C.M.G.*
 Barton, Rt. Hon. Sir Edmund, *G.C.M.G.*
 Bateman, Sir Alfred E., *K.C.M.G.*
 Bayley, Sir Charles Stuart, *K.C.S.I.*, *L.S.O.*
 Bayley, Sir Stuart C., *G.C.S.I.*, *C.I.E.*
 Bayly, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Alfred William Lambart, *K.C.B.*(m), *C.S.I.*, *D.S.O.*
 Beaton, Col. Sir Geo. T., *K.C.B.*(c), *V.D.*
 Beaton, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Stuart B., *K.C.B.*(m), *K.C.S.I.*, *K.C.V.O.*
 Beaumont, *Admiral* Sir Lewis A., *C.B.*(m), *K.C.M.G.*
 Bell, Sir H. Hesloth, *K.C.M.G.*
 Bell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Alex., *K.C.V.O.*
 Benares, H.H. Maharaja of, *G.C.I.E.*
 Benbow, *Ch.-Insp.-Mach.* Sir Henry, *K.C.B.*(m), *D.S.O.*, *R.N.*
 Bengough, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Harcourt Mortimer, *K.C.B.*(m).
 Bennett, Sir William H., *K.C.V.O.*
 Benson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Fred. Wm., *K.C.B.*(m).
 Benton, Sir John, *K.C.I.E.*
 Beresford, *Adm.* Lord Charles W. de la Poer, *G.C.B.*(m), *G.C.V.O.*, *M.P.*
 Bertie, Rt. Hon. Sir Francis L., *G.C.B.*(c), *G.C.M.G.*, *G.C.V.O.*
 Best, Hon. Sir R. Wallace, *K.C.M.G.*
 Bethell, *Vice-Admiral* Hon. Sir Alexander Edward, *K.C.M.G.*
 Bhagwati Prasad Singh, Maharaja Sir, *K.C.I.E.*
 Bhaunagar, H.H. the Thakur Sahib of, *K.C.S.I.*
 Bhim Shum Shere Jung, Sir, *K.C.V.O.*
 Bhopal, The Begum of, *G.C.S.I.*, *G.C.I.E.*, *C.I.*
 Bhure Singh, Raja Sir, *K.C.S.I.*, *C.I.E.*
 Biddulph, *Gen.* Sir Robert, *G.C.B.*(m), *G.C.M.G.*
 Bigge, Sir Lewis A. Selby, *K.C.B.*(c).
 Bijawar, H.H. the Maharaja of, *K.C.I.E.*
 Bikanir, Col. H.H. the Maharaja of, *G.C.S.I.*, *G.C.I.E.*, *A.D.C.*
 Biliotti, Sir Alfred, *K.C.M.G.*, *C.B.*(c).
 Birch, Sir Arthur Nonus, *K.C.M.G.*
 Birch, Sir Ernest W., *K.C.M.G.*
 Birdwood, Sir Geo. C. M., *K.C.I.E.*, *C.S.I.*
 Bisset, Col. Sir William S. S., *K.C.I.E.*
 Blake, Sir Ernest Edward, *K.C.M.G.*
 Blake, Sir Henry Arthur, *G.C.M.G.*
 Bliss, Sir Henry W., *K.C.I.E.*
 Block, Sir Adam S. Jas., *K.C.M.G.*
 Blomfield, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Richard Massey, *K.C.M.G.*
 Blood, *Gen.* Sir Bindon, *G.C.B.*(m).
 Bobbili, Raja of, *G.C.I.E.*
 Bomford, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Gerald, *K.C.I.E.*, *M.D.*
 Bond, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert, *K.C.M.G.*
 Borden, *Surg.-Gen.* Hon. Sir Frederick William, *K.C.M.G.*, *M.D.*
 Bosanquet, *Admiral* Sir Day H., *G.C.V.O.*, *K.C.B.*(m).
 Boucart, Hon. Sir James P., *K.C.M.G.*
 Bourne, Sir Alfred G., *K.C.I.E.*, *F.R.S.*
 Bowell, Hon. Sir Mackenzie, *K.C.M.G.*
 Bower, *Comm.* Sir Graham J., *K.C.M.G.*, *R.N.*
 Bower, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Hamilton, *K.C.B.*(m).
 Boxall, Col. Sir Chas. G., *K.C.B.*(c), *V.D.*
 Boyd, Hon. Sir John A., *K.C.M.G.*
 Boyle, Sir Cavendish, *K.C.M.G.*
 Brabant, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward Y., *K.C.B.*(m), *C.M.G.*
 Brabazon, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John Palmer, *K.C.B.*(m), *C.V.O.*
 Brackenbury, *Gen.* Rt. Hon. Sir Henry, *G.C.B.*(m), *K.C.S.I.*
 Bradbury, Sir John S., *K.C.B.*(c).
 Bradford, Sir John Rose, *K.C.M.G.*
 Bradshaw, *Surgeon-Major-General* Sir Alex. Frederick, *K.C.B.*(m), *K.N.F.*
 Bremston, Sir John, *G.C.M.G.*, *C.B.*(c).
 Britton, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Arthur M., *K.C.I.E.*
 Britton, Sir Robert E., *K.C.M.G.*
 Bridge, *Admiral* Sir Cyprian A. G., *G.C.B.*(m).
 Bridgeman, *Admiral* Sir Francis Bridgeman, *G.C.B.*(m), *G.C.V.O.*
 Briggs, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Chas. J., *K.C.B.*(m).
 Brise, Sir Evelyn J. Ruggles, *K.C.B.*(c).
 Brock, Sir Thomas, *K.C.B.*(c), *R.A.*
 Brockman, Sir Edwd. Lewis, *K.C.M.G.*
 Brooke, Sir William R., *K.C.I.E.*
 Brown, *Maj.* Sir R. Hanbury, *K.C.M.G.*
 Brown, Col. Sir Wm. J., *K.C.B.*(c), *V.D.*
 Browne, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Arthur G. F., *K.C.B.*(m), *D.S.O.*
 Brownlow, *Field-Marshal* Sir Chas. H., *G.C.B.*(m).
 Bruce, Sir Charles, *G.C.M.G.*
 Bruce, *Adm.* Sir James A. T., *K.C.M.G.*
 Buchanan, Rt. Hon. Sir George W., *G.C.M.G.*, *G.C.V.O.*, *C.B.*(c).
 Buck, Sir Edward Charles, *K.C.S.I.*
 Bullock, *Lieut.-General* Sir George Mackworth, *K.C.B.*(m).
 Bulwer, Sir Henry E. G., *G.C.M.G.*
 Bunbury, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Herbert Napier, *K.C.B.*(m).
 Bundi, H.H. the Maharaja Raja of, *G.C.I.E.*, *G.C.V.O.*, *K.C.S.I.*
 Burdett, Sir Hy. C., *K.C.B.*(c), *K.C.V.O.*
 Burdwan, Bahadur of, *K.C.S.I.*, *K.C.I.E.*
 Burnett, *Gen.* Sir Charles John, *K.C.B.*(m), *K.C.V.O.*
 Burney, *V.-Adm.* Sir Cecil, *K.C.B.*(m), *K.C.M.G.*
 Burt, Sir Hy. Parsall, *K.C.I.E.*
 Bushman, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Henry Augustus, *K.C.B.*(m).
 Butler, Sir S. Harcourt, *K.C.S.I.*, *C.I.E.*
 Byrne, Sir William Patrick, *K.C.V.O.*, *C.B.*(c).
 Callaghan, *Admiral* Sir George Astley, *G.C.V.O.*, *K.C.B.*(m).
 Campbell, *Capt.* Sir Walter Douglas Somerset, *K.C.V.O.*
 Campbell, *Gen.* Sir William, *K.C.B.*(m), *R.M.A.*
 Cappel, Sir Albert J. L., *K.C.I.E.*
 Carden, Sir Lionel E. G., *K.C.M.G.*
 Cardew, Col. Sir Frederic, *K.C.M.G.*
 Carew, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Reginald Pole, *K.C.B.*(m), *C.V.O.*, *M.P.*
 Carington, *Lt.-Col.* Rt. Hon. Sir William H. P., *G.C.V.O.*, *K.C.B.*(c).
 Carpenter, Rt. Rev. Wm. Boyd, *K.C.V.O.*
 Carlyle, Sir Robert W., *K.C.S.I.*, *C.I.E.*
 Carroll, Hon. Sir James, *K.C.M.G.*
 Carruthers, Hon. Sir Joseph Hector, *K.C.M.G.*
 Carter, Sir Gilbert Thomas, *K.C.M.G.*
 Cartwright, Rt. Hon. Sir Fairfax L., *G.C.V.O.*, *K.C.M.G.*
 Cartwright, Sir (W.) Channey, *K.C.M.G.*
 Cassel, Rt. Hon. Sir Ernest J., *G.C.B.*(c), *G.C.M.G.*, *G.C.V.O.*
 Cave, Col. Sir Thomas Sturmy, *K.C.B.*(c), *V.D.*
 Cecil, Col. Lord Edward, *K.C.M.G.*, *D.S.O.*
 Chalmers, Sir Mackenzie Dalzell, *K.C.B.*(c), *C.S.I.*
 Chalmers, Sir Robert, *K.C.B.*(c).
 Chamberlain, Col. Sir Neville F. F., *K.C.B.*(c), *K.C.V.O.*
 Chancellor, *Maj.* Sir John Robt., *K.C.M.G.*, *D.S.O.*
 Chandra Shum Shere Jung, H.E. Maharaja Sir, *G.C.B.*(c), *G.C.S.I.*, *G.C.V.O.*
 Chapman, *Gen.* Sir Edw. F., *K.C.B.*(m).
 Charkhari, H.H. the Maharaja of, *K.C.I.E.*
 Charles, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Rd. H., *G.C.V.O.*
 Chermiside, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Herbert C., *G.C.M.G.*, *C.B.*(c).
 Chitty, Sir Arthur, *K.C.M.G.*
 Christie, Sir William Henry Mahoney, *K.C.B.*(c).
 Church, Sir Arthur Herbert, *K.C.V.O.*, *F.R.S.*
 Clark, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Bouverie F., *K.C.B.*(m).
 Clarke, Sir Fredk. Jas., *K.C.M.G.*
 Clauson, *Maj.* Sir John E., *K.C.M.G.*, *C.V.O.*

- Clery, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (C.) Francis, K.C.B.(m), K.C.M.G.
- Cleveland, Sir Charles Raitt, K.C.I.E.
- Clifford, Sir Hugh Charles, K.C.M.G.
- Cochin, H.H. the Raja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
- Cockburn, Hon. Sir John A., K.C.M.G.
- Codrington, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Alfred Edward, K.C.V.O., G.B.(m).
- Coke, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Charles Henry, K.C.V.O.
- Coll, Rt. Hon. Sir Patrick, K.C.B.(c).
- Colville, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Fiennes M., K.C.B.(m).
- Colville, *Vice-Adm.* Hon. Sir Stanley Cecil James, K.C.B.(m), C.V.O.
- Colvin, Sir Elliot Graham, K.C.S.I.
- Cooper, Hon. Sir Pope Alexr., K.C.M.G.
- Corbett, Sir Vincent E. H., K.C.V.O.
- Cotton, Sir Henry J. S., K.C.S.I.
- Cowans, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John S., K.C.B.(m), C.B.(c), M.V.O.(Ath).
- Cox, Sir Charles Thos., K.C.M.G.
- Cox, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Percy Z., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
- Craddock, Sir Reginald Hy., K.C.S.I.
- Craddock, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Christopher G. F. M., K.C.V.O., C.B.(m).
- Craik, Sir Henry, K.C.B.(c), M.P.
- Cranston, Col. Sir Robert, K.C.V.O., C.B.(c), V.D.
- Crawford, Sir Richd. Fredk., K.C.M.G.
- Creagh, *General* Sir G. O'Moore, G.C.B.(m), G.C.S.I., A.D.C.GEN.
- Creswell, *Rear-Adm.* Sir William Rooke, K.C.M.G.
- Creswick, Col. Sir Nathaniel, K.C.B.(c), V.D.
- Crichton, Col. Hon. Sir Henry George Louis, K.C.B.(c), T.D., A.D.C.
- Cripps, Sir C. Alfred, K.C.V.O., K.C., M.P.
- Croft, Sir Alfred W., K.C.I.E.
- Crosthwaite, Sir Chas. H. T., K.C.S.I.
- Crosthwaite, Sir Robert J., K.C.S.I.
- Crowe, Sir Eyre, K.C.M.G., C.B.(c).
- Crutchley, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles, K.C.V.O.
- Cuffe, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Charles McD., K.C.B.(m).
- Cullen, Sir Wm. Portus, K.C.M.G.
- Cullinan, Sir Frederick F., K.C.B.(c).
- Cunningham, Sir William J., K.C.S.I.
- Cunningham, Sir Alexander F. D., K.C.I.E.
- Cunningham, Sir Henry S., K.C.I.E.
- Cunynghame, Sir Hy. H. S., K.C.B.(c).
- Costance, *Admiral* Sir Reginald N., G.C.B.(m), K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
- Dacca, The Nawab of, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
- Dalton, Sir Cornelius Neale, K.C.M.G., C.B.(c).
- Dalton, Rev. Canon John Neale, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
- Daly, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Hugh, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
- Daly, Hon. Sir Malachy B., K.C.M.G.
- Dane, Sir Louis W., G.C.I.E., C.S.I.
- Dane, Sir Richd. Morris, K.C.I.E.
- Darbhanga, Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.
- Davidson, Col. Sir Arthur, K.C.B.(c), K.C.V.O., C.B.(m).
- Davidson, Sir Wm. E., K.C.M.G., C.B.(c).
- Davies, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Sir Jno. Geo., K.C.M.G.
- Davies, Hon. Sir Louis H., K.C.M.G.
- Davy, Sir James Stewart, K.C.B.(c).
- Dawson, Sir Bertrand, K.C.V.O., M.D.
- Dawson, Col. Sir Douglas F. R., K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
- De Bunsen, Rt. Hon. Sir Maurice W. E., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B.(c).
- De Horsey, *Adm.* Sir Algernon F. R., K.C.B.(m).
- Denny, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Thos., K.C.I.E.
- Dent, Sir Alfred, K.C.M.G.
- Denton, *Capt.* Sir George C., K.C.M.G.
- De Renzy, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Annesley Charles Castriot, K.C.B.(m).
- De Waal, Hon. Sir Nicolaas F., K.C.M.G.
- Dewas, H.H. the Senior Raja of, K.C.S.I.
- Dhar, H.H. the Raja of, K.C.S.I.
- Dick, *Insp.-Gen.* Sir James N., K.C.B.(m), R.N.
- Digby, Sir Kenelm E., G.C.B.(c), K.C.
- Dixon, Col. Sir Henry G., K.C.B.(m).
- Dodds, Sir James Miller, K.C.B.(c).
- Dodds, Hon. Sir John S., K.C.M.G.
- Domville, *Admiral* Sir Compton E., G.C.B.(m), G.C.V.O.
- Donaldson, Sir Hay Frederick, K.C.B.(c).
- Dorrien, *General* Sir Horace L. Smith, G.C.B.(m), D.S.O., A.D.C.GEN.
- Dorward, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Arthur R.F., K.C.B.(m), D.S.O.
- Dougherty, Rt. Hon. Sir James Brown, K.C.B.(c), K.C.V.O.
- Douglas, *General* Sir Chas. Whittingham Horsley, G.C.B.(m).
- Dotie, Sir James McCrone, K.C.S.I.
- Downer, Hon. Sir John W., K.C.M.G.
- Drummond, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Francis H. R., K.C.I.E., C.B.(m).
- Drury, *Admiral* Sir Charles C., G.C.B.(m), G.C.V.O., K.C.S.I.
- Du Boulay, Sir James Houssemayne, K.C.I.E.
- Duck, *Vet.-Col.* Sir Francis, K.C.B.(m).
- Duff, *General* Sir Beauchamp, G.C.B.(m), K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., C.I.E.
- Duke, Sir Frederick Wm., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
- Dundas, Col. Sir Lorenzo George, K.C.B.(c).
- Dungarpur, H.H. the Maharawal of, K.C.I.E.
- Dunne, Gen. Sir John H., K.C.B.(m).
- Durand, Rt. Hon. Sir Mortimer, G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
- Durnford, *Adm.* Sir John, G.C.B.(m), D.S.O.
- Durston, *Eng.-Vice-Adm.* Sir A. John, K.C.B.(c).
- Dyer, Sir Wm. Turner Thiselton, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., F.R.S.
- Earle, Sir Archdale, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
- Edgerley, Sir Steyning W., K.C.V.O., C.I.E.
- Edwards, *General* Sir Stanley de Burgh, K.C.B.(m).
- Edwards, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir J. Bevan, K.C.B.(m), K.C.M.G.
- Egerton, Gen. Sir Charles Comyn, G.C.B.(m), D.S.O.
- Egerton, Rt. Hon. Sir Edwin II., G.C.M.G., K.C.B.(c).
- Egerton, *Adm.* Sir George Le Clerc, K.C.B.(m).
- Egerton, Sir Walter, K.C.M.G.
- Eliot, Sir Chas. N.E., K.C.M.G., C.B.(c).
- Eliot, Very Rev. Philip Frank, K.C.V.O., D.D.
- Elles, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Edmond R., G.C.I.E., K.C.B.(m).
- Elliot, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Edward L., K.C.B.(m), D.S.O.
- Elliot, Sir Francis E. H., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.
- Elliott, Sir Thomas Henry, K.C.B.(c).
- Engleheart, Sir John G. D., K.C.B.(c).
- Erskine of Cardross, Sir Henry David, K.C.V.O.
- Escott, Sir Ernest B. Sweet, K.C.M.G.
- Eustace, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Fras. J. W., K.C.B.(m).
- Evans, Sir Frederick, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
- Evans, Gen. Sir Horace Moule, K.C.B.(m).
- Ewart, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir John Spencer, K.C.B.(m), A.D.C.GEN.
- Ewing, Sir Jas. Alfred, K.C.B.(c), F.R.S.
- Ewing, Hon. Sir Thomas Thomson, K.C.M.G.
- Eyles, Sir Alfred, K.C.B.(c).
- Fane, Rt. Hon. Sir Spencer C. B. Ponsonby, G.C.B.(c), I.S.O.
- Fanshawe, *Admiral of the Fleet* Sir Arthur D., G.C.B.(m), G.C.V.O.
- Fanshawe, Sir Arthur Upton, K.C.I.E., C.V.O., C.S.I.
- Faure, Hon. Sir Pieter H., K.C.M.G.
- Fawkes, *Admiral* Sir Wilmot H., G.C.B.(m), K.C.V.O.
- Fellowes, Rt. Hon. Sir Ailwyn, K.C.V.O.
- Fellowes, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Thomas Hounsom Butler, K.C.B.(m).
- Fenwick, Sir George Townsend, K.C.M.G.
- Fiddes, Sir George Vandelaar, K.C.M.G., C.B.(c).
- Field, *Adm.* Sir A. Mostyn, K.C.B.(c), F.R.S.
- Filose, Sir Michael, K.C.I.E.
- Findlay, Hon. Sir John George, K.C.M.G., K.C.
- Finlay, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert B., G.C.M.G., K.C., M.D., M.P.
- Fisher, *Admiral* Sir Frederick W., K.C.V.O.
- FitzGeorge, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Adolphus A. F., K.C.V.O.
- FitzGeorge, Col. Sir Augustus C. F., K.C.V.O., C.B.(c).
- FitzPatrick, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles, G.C.M.G.
- FitzPatrick, Sir Dennis, G.C.S.I.
- FitzPatrick, Sir (J.) Percy, K.C.M.G.
- FitzRoy, Sir Almeric Wm., K.C.B.(c), K.C.V.O.
- Fitzwilliam, *Capt.* Hon. Sir (W.) Charles Wentworth, K.C.V.O.
- Fleming, Sir Francis, K.C.M.G.
- Fleming, Sir Sandford, K.C.M.G.
- Forbes, Sir George Stuart, K.C.S.I.
- Forrest, Rt. Hon. Sir John, G.C.M.G.
- Fortescue, *Capt.* Hon. Sir Seymour John, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., R.N.
- Fowler, Sir James Kingston, K.C.V.O.
- Franklin, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Benjamin, K.C.I.E.
- Franklyn, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Wm. E., K.C.B.(m).
- Fraser, Sir Andrew H. L., K.C.S.I.
- Fraser, Sir Everard D. H., K.C.M.G.
- Fraser, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Thomas, K.C.B.(m), C.M.G.
- Frederick, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Charles Arthur Andrew, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.(c).
- Fremantle, Hon. Sir Charles W., K.C.B.(c).
- Fremantle, *Adm.* Hon. Sir Edmund R., G.C.B.(m), C.M.G.
- French, Sir Edward Lee, K.C.V.O.
- French, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Geo. A., K.C.M.G.
- French, *Field-Marshal* Sir John Denton Pinkstone, G.C.B.(m), G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., A.D.C.GEN.
- French, Sir Somerset R., K.C.M.G.
- Fripp, Sir Alfred D., K.C.V.O., C.B.(c).
- Frost, Hon. Sir John, K.C.M.G.
- Fry, Rt. Hon. Sir Edward, G.C.B.(c).
- Fryer, Sir Frederic W. R., K.C.S.I.
- Fryer, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir John, K.C.B.(m).
- Fuller, Sir Joseph B., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
- Fullerton, *Adm.* Sir John R. T., G.C.V.O., C.B.(c).
- Fysh, Hon. Sir Philip O., K.C.M.G.
- Galloway, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Thomas J., K.C.M.G., C.B.(m), M.D.
- Galway, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Henry Lionel, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Gamble, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Douglas A., K.C.V.O.
- Gangadhar Madho Chitnavis, Sir, K.C.I.E.
- Gastin, Sir William F., G.C.M.G.
- Gascoigne, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wm. Julius, K.C.M.G.
- Gaselee, Gen. Sir Alfred, G.C.B.(m), G.C.I.E.

- Gatacre, *M.-G.* Sir John, *K.C.B.*(*m*).
 Gates, Sir Frank C., *K.C.I.E.*, *C.S.I.*
 Gatty, Sir Alfred Scott Scott, *K.C.V.O.*
 Geary, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Henry Le G.,
K.C.B.(*m*).
 Geikie, Sir Archib., *K.C.B.*(*c*), *F.R.S.*
 Ghaus Bakhsh, Sardar Sir, *K.C.I.E.*
 Ghulam Muhammad Ali, Prince,
K.C.I.E.
 Gib, *Gen.* Sir William A., *K.C.B.*(*m*).
 Gibbons, Sir William, *K.C.B.*(*c*).
 Gibson, Sir Henry James, *K.C.B.*(*c*).
 Gibson, Hon. *Col.* Sir John Morison,
K.C.M.G.
 Gidhaur, Maharaja Bahadur of,
K.C.I.E.
 Glidea, *Col.* Sir Jas., *K.C.V.O.*, *C.B.*(*c*).
 Gill, Sir David, *K.C.B.*(*c*), *F.R.S.*
 Gimlette, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Thomas
 Desmond, *K.C.B.*(*m*), *R.N.*
 Girouard, *Col.* Sir E. Percy C.,
K.C.M.G., *D.S.O.*
 Gleichen, *Brig.-Gen.* Count, *K.C.V.O.*,
C.B.(*m*), *C.M.G.*, *D.S.O.*
 Goldie, *Rt. Hon.* Sir George Dash-
 wood Taubman, *K.C.M.G.*
 Gondal, Thakur Sahib of, *G.C.I.E.*
 Goodrich, *Adm.* Sir James E. C.,
K.C.V.O.
 Gordon, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Benjamin L.,
K.C.B.(*m*).
 Gordon, *Gen.* Sir Thos. E., *K.C.B.*(*m*),
K.C.I.E., *C.S.I.*
 Gore, Sir Francis Charles, *K.C.B.*(*c*).
 Goschen, *Rt. Hon.* Sir W. Edward,
K.C.B.(*c*), *G.C.M.G.*, *G.C.V.O.*
 Gosling, Sir Audley C., *K.C.M.G.*
 Gouin, Hon. Sir Lomer, *K.C.M.G.*
 Gould, Sir Alfred Pearce, *K.C.V.O.*
 Graham, Sir Frederick, *K.C.B.*(*c*).
 Graham, Sir Henry J. L., *K.C.B.*(*c*).
 Graham, Sir John James, *K.C.M.G.*
 Graham, *Gen.* Sir S. James,
K.C.B.(*m*).
 Graham, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Thomas,
K.C.B.(*m*).
 Grant, *General* Sir Hy. Fane, *G.C.V.O.*,
K.C.B.(*m*).
 Grant, Sir James A., *K.C.M.G.*, *M.D.*
 Greaves, *Gen.* Sir Geo. R., *G.C.B.*(*m*),
K.C.M.G.
 Greene, *Rt. Hon.* Sir W. Conyngham,
K.C.B.(*c*).
 Greene, Sir Wm. Graham, *K.C.B.*(*c*).
 Greville, Sir George, *K.C.M.G.*
 Greville, Hon. Sir Sidney R., *K.C.V.O.*,
C.B.(*c*).
 Grierson, Sir Geo. Abraham, *K.C.I.E.*
 Grierson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir James Mon-
 crieff, *K.C.B.*(*m*), *C.V.O.*, *C.M.G.*
 Griffith, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Samuel W.,
G.C.M.G.
 Grinston, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Rollo
 Estouteville, *K.C.V.O.*, *C.I.E.*
 Grove, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Coleridge,
K.C.B.(*m*).
 Grover, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Malcolm H. S.,
K.C.I.E., *C.B.*(*m*).
 Grubbe, *Adm.* Sir Walter J. Hunt,
G.C.B.(*m*).
 Gubbins, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir William
 Launellotte, *K.C.B.*(*m*), *M.V.O.*,
K.H.S.
 Guillelard, Sir Lawrence N., *K.C.B.*(*c*).
 Gurney, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Somerville
 Arthur, *K.C.V.O.*, *V.D.*
 Gwalior, H.H. the Maharaja
 Scindhia of, *G.C.S.I.*
 Hackett, Hon. Sir John W., *K.C.M.G.*
 Hadden, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Chas F.,
K.C.B.(*c*).
 Haggard, Sir William Henry Dove-
 ton, *K.C.M.G.*, *C.B.*(*c*).
 Haig, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Douglas, *K.C.B.*(*m*),
K.C.I.E., *K.C.V.O.*
 Hall, *Admiral* Sir George Fowler
 King, *K.C.B.*(*m*), *C.V.O.*
 Hambro, Sir Everard A., *K.C.V.O.*
 Hamilton, *Gen.* Sir Bruce M.,
K.C.B.(*m*), *K.C.V.O.*
 Hamilton, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward
 Owen Fisher, *K.C.B.*(*m*).
 Hamilton, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Fredk.
 Tower, *K.C.B.*(*m*), *C.V.O.*
 Hamilton, *Rt. Hon.* Lord George F.,
G.C.S.I.
 Hamilton, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Henry,
K.C.B.(*m*).
 Hamilton, *Gen.* Sir Ian S. M.,
K.C.B.(*m*), *D.S.O.*
 Hamilton, Sir William A. Baillie,
K.C.M.G., *C.B.*(*c*).
 Hamnick, Sir Murray, *K.C.S.I.*, *C.I.E.*
 Hammond, *Col.* Sir Arthur G.,
K.C.B.(*m*), *D.S.O.*, *†*
 Hardinge, Sir Arthur H., *G.C.M.G.*,
K.C.B.(*c*).
 Hare, Sir Lancelot, *K.C.S.I.*, *C.I.E.*
 Harman, Sir Chas. A. King, *K.C.M.G.*
 Harnam Singh, Raja Sir, *K.C.I.E.*
 Harrel, *Rt. Hon.* Sir David, *K.C.B.*(*c*),
K.C.V.O., *I.S.O.*
 Harrington, *Maj.* Sir John Lane,
K.C.M.G., *K.C.V.O.*, *C.B.*(*c*).
 Harris, Sir Charles, *K.C.B.*(*c*).
 Harris, *Col.* Sir David, *K.C.M.G.*, *V.D.*
 Harris, *Adm.* Sir Robt. H., *K.C.B.*(*m*),
K.C.M.G.
 Harrison, *Gen.* Sir Richard, *G.C.B.*(*m*),
C.M.G.
 Hart, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Reginald C., *K.C.B.*
 (m), *K.C.V.O.*, *†*
 Hartley, Sir Charles A., *K.C.M.G.*
 Harvey, Sir Henry P., *K.C.M.G.*, *C.B.*(*c*).
 Hawkes, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Henry Mon-
 tague Pakington, *K.C.B.*(*m*), *C.S.I.*
 Hay, *Col.* Sir George Jackson,
K.C.B.(*c*), *C.M.G.*
 Hay, Sir James Shaw, *K.C.M.G.*
 Hay, *Admiral of the Fleet* Lord
 John, *G.C.B.*(*m*).
 Healey, Sir Charles E. H. Chadwick,
K.C.B.(*c*), *K.C.*
 Heath, Sir Thomas Little, *K.C.B.*(*c*).
 Heffernan, *Ch. Insp. Mach.* Sir John
 Harold, *K.C.B.*(*m*).
 Helme, *Col.* Sir George C., *K.C.B.*(*c*),
C.M.G.
 Henderson, *Adm.* Sir Regd. F. H.,
K.C.B.(*m*).
 Heneage, *Adm.* Sir Algernon C. F.,
G.C.B.(*m*).
 Henry, Sir Edward Richard, *G.C.V.O.*,
K.C.B.(*c*), *C.S.I.*
 Herbert, Sir Arthur J., *G.C.V.O.*
 Hervey, Sir George W., *K.C.B.*(*c*).
 Hewett, Sir John P., *G.C.S.I.*, *C.I.E.*
 Hext, *Rear-Adm.* Sir John, *K.C.I.E.*
 Higginson, *Gen.* Sir George W. A.,
G.C.B.(*m*).
 Highmore, Sir Nathaniel J., *K.C.B.*(*c*).
 Hildyard, *Gen.* Sir Henry J. T.,
G.C.B.(*m*).
 Hill, *Gen.* Sir Rowley Sale Sale,
K.C.B.(*m*).
 Hill, *Col.* Sir William Alexander,
K.C.B.(*c*).
 Hillier, Sir Walter C., *K.C.M.G.*, *C.B.*(*c*).
 Hime, *Lt.-Col.* *Rt. Hon.* Sir Albert
 H., *K.C.M.G.*
 Hirtzel, Sir F. Arthur, *K.C.B.*(*c*).
 Hobart, Sir Robert H., *K.C.V.O.*, *C.B.*(*c*).
 Hodgson, Sir Fredk. M., *K.C.M.G.*, *V.D.*
 Hogg, Sir Frederick R., *K.C.I.E.*, *C.S.I.*
 Holderness, Sir Thos. Wm., *K.C.S.I.*
 Holdich, *Col.* Sir T. Hungerford,
K.C.M.G., *K.C.I.E.*, *C.B.*(*m*).
 Holford, *Lt.-Col.* Sir George Lindsay,
K.C.V.O., *C.I.E.*
 Holland, Sir Thomas Henry, *K.C.S.I.*
 Holmes, Sir George Charles Vincent,
K.C.B.(*c*), *K.C.V.O.*
 Home, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Anthony D.,
K.C.B.(*m*), *M.D.*, *†*
 Hooper, *Col.* Sir Wm. R., *K.C.S.I.*, *K.H.S.*
 Hope, Sir Edwd. Stanley, *K.C.B.*(*c*).
 Hope, Sir Theodore C., *K.C.S.I.*, *C.I.E.*
 Hopkins, *Adm.* Sir John O., *G.C.B.*(*m*).
 Hopwood, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Francis J. S.,
G.C.M.G., *K.C.B.*(*c*).
 Horner, Sir John F. F., *K.C.V.O.*
 Hotham, *Adm.* of the Fleet Sir Charles
 F., *G.C.B.*(*m*), *G.C.V.O.*
 Howard, Sir E. Stafford, *K.C.B.*(*c*).
 Howard, *Maj.-General* Sir Francis,
K.C.B.(*m*), *C.M.G.*
 Howard, Sir Henry, *K.C.B.*(*c*), *K.C.M.G.*
 Howorth, Sir Henry Hoyle, *K.C.I.E.*
 Hudson, Sir Wm. Brereton, *K.C.I.E.*
 Hunter, *General* Sir Archibald,
G.C.B.(*m*), *G.C.V.O.*, *D.S.O.*
 Hunter, Sir David, *K.C.M.G.*
 Hutchins, Sir Philip P., *K.C.S.I.*
 Hutton, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Edward T. H.,
K.C.B.(*m*), *K.C.M.G.*
 Hyderabad, *Col.* H. H. the Nizam of,
G.C.S.I.
 Ilbert, Sir Courtenay Peregrine,
G.C.B.(*c*), *K.C.S.I.*, *C.I.E.*
 m Thurn, Sir Everard F., *K.C.M.G.*,
C.B.(*c*).
 Ingfield, *Admiral* Sir Frederick
 Samuel, *K.C.B.*(*m*).
 Innes, Hon. Sir James R., *K.C.M.G.*
 Ironside, Sir Henry O. Bax, *K.C.M.G.*
 Irvine, *Adm.* Sir St. George Caulfield
 D'Arcy, *K.C.B.*(*m*).
 Irving, Sir Henry T., *G.C.M.G.*
 Ismay, Sir Stanley, *K.C.S.I.*
 Jackson, Sir Fredk. J., *K.C.M.G.*,
C.B.(*c*).
 Jackson, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Henry B.,
K.C.B.(*m*), *K.C.V.O.*, *F.R.S.*
 Jackson, *Adm.* Sir Thomas S., *K.C.V.O.*
 Jacob, Sir Lionel M., *K.C.S.I.*
 Jacob, *Col.* Sir Swinton, *K.C.I.E.*,
C.V.O.
 Jaipur, *Maj.-Gen.* H. H. Maharaja of,
G.C.S.I., *G.C.I.E.*, *G.C.V.O.*
 James, Sir Henry E. M., *K.C.I.E.*,
C.S.I.
 Jamkhandi, Chief of, *K.C.I.E.*
 Jammu and Kashmir, *Maj.-Gen.*
 H. H. Maharaja of, *G.C.S.I.*
 Janjira, H. H. Nawab of, *G.C.I.E.*
 Jaora, H. H. the Nawab of, *K.C.I.E.*
 Jardine, Sir John, *K.C.I.E.*, *M.P.*
 Jekyll, *Col.* Sir Herbert, *K.C.M.G.*
 Jellicoe, *Vice-Adm.* Sir John R.,
K.C.B.(*m*), *K.C.V.O.*
 Jenkins, Sir John Lewis, *K.C.S.I.*
 Jenkins, Hon. Sir Lawrence H.,
K.C.I.E.
 Jenkinson, Sir Edward G., *K.C.B.*(*c*).
 Jennings, *Gen.* Sir Robt. M., *K.C.B.*(*m*).
 Jerningham, Sir Hubert E. H.,
K.C.M.G.
 Jetté, Sir Louis Amable, *K.C.M.G.*
 Jhalawar, H. H. the Raj Rana of,
K.C.S.I.
 Jind, Sir Ranbir Singh, Bahadur of,
K.C.S.I.
 Jodhpur, see Pratap Singh.
 Jodrell, *Col.* Sir Edward Thomas
 Davenant Cotton, *K.C.B.*(*c*), *T.D.*
 Jones, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir James Hills,
G.C.B.(*m*), *†*
 Johnston, *Col.* Sir Duncan A.,
K.C.M.G., *C.B.*(*c*).
 Johnston, Sir Harry H., *G.C.M.G.*,
K.C.B.(*c*).
 Johnstone, Hon. Sir Alan, *G.C.V.O.*
 Johore, H. H. Sultan of, *K.C.M.G.*
 Jones, Hon. Sir William Hall, *K.C.M.G.*
 Jordan, Sir John Newell, *G.C.I.E.*,
K.C.B.(*c*), *K.C.M.G.*
 Just, Sir Hartmann Wolfgang,
K.C.M.G., *C.B.*(*c*).
 Kane, *Adm.* Sir Hy. Coey, *K.C.B.*(*m*).
 Kapurthala, H. H. the Maharaja of,
G.C.S.I.

- Karauli, H.H. Maharaja of, G.C.I.E.
Kashi Rao Holkar, Sir, K.C.S.I.
Kashmir, *Maj.-Gen.* H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
Kekewich, Sir George W., K.C.B.(c).
Kelly, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir William F., K.C.B.(m).
Kemp, Sir John Arrow, K.C.B.(c).
Kennedy, Sir Robert John, K.C.M.G.
Kennedy, *Adm.* Sir William R., G.C.B.(m).
Kenney, *Gen.* Sir Thomas Kelly, G.C.B.(m), G.C.V.O.
Kenyon, Sir Fredk. G., K.C.B.(c).
Keogh, *Surgeon-Gen.* Sir Alfred, K.C.B.(m), M.D., K.H.P.
Keppel, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Colin Richd., K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., G.B.(m), D.S.O.
Keppel, Hon. Sir Derek, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., C.I.E., V.D.
Keppel, *Lt.-Col.* Sir G. Olaf Roos, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Kerr, *Maj.-Gen.* Lord Ralph Drury, K.C.R.(m).
Kerr, *Adm. of the Fleet* Lord Walter Talbot, G.C.R.(m).
Khaipur, H.H. the Mir of, G.C.I.E.
Khalat, Khan of, G.C.I.E.
Kilpin, Sir Ernest F., K.C.M.G.
King, Sir Alexander F., K.C.B.(c).
King, Sir Henry Seymour, K.C.I.E.
Kirk, Sir Hy. Alexr., K.C.I.E.
Kirk, Sir John, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.(c), M.D.
Kishan Parshad, Maharaja, G.C.I.E.
Kishangarh, *Maj.* H.H. Maharaj Dhiraj of, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Kitson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Gerald Charles, K.C.V.O., G.B.(m), C.M.G.
Knollys, *Col.* Sir Henry, K.C.V.O.
Knowles, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles B., K.C.B.(m).
Knox, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Chas. E., K.C.B.(m).
Knox, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Wm. G., K.C.B.(m).
Koihapur, Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.
Kotah, *Maj.* Maharao of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
Krishna Gobinda Gupta, Sir, K.C.S.I.
Kutch, H.H. the Rao of, G.C.I.E.
Lagden, Sir Godfrey Y., K.C.M.G.
Lake, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Percy H. N., K.C.M.G., G.B.(c).
Lamb, Sir Richard A., K.C.S.I., C.I.F.
Lambert, Sir John, K.C.I.E.
Lane, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Ronald B., K.C.B.(m), K.C.V.O.
Langley, Sir Walter L. F. G., K.C.M.G.
Lankester, Sir Edwin Ray, K.C.B.(c), F.R.S.
Lascelles, Rt. Hon. Sir Frank Cavenish, G.C.B.(c), G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
La Touche, Sir James J. D., K.C.S.I.
Laurence, Sir Percival Maitland, K.C.M.G.
Laurier, Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid, G.C.M.G.
Lawley, *Capt.* Hon. Sir Arthur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G.
Leach, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edmund, K.C.B.(m).
Leach, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John, K.C.V.O.
Lee, Sir H. Austin, K.C.M.G., G.B.(c).
Legard, *Col.* Sir James D., K.C.B.(c).
Legge, *Col.* Hon. Sir Henry Charles, K.C.V.O.
Le Hunte, Sir George R., G.C.M.G.
Leigh, Hon. Sir E. Chandos, K.C.B.(c).
Lely, Sir Frederic S. P., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Leslie, Sir Bradford, K.C.I.E.
Lethbridge, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Alfred S., K.C.S.I., M.D.
Lethbridge, Sir Roper, K.C.I.E.
Lewis, Hon. Sir Neil E., K.C.M.G.
Llewellyn, Sir Robert B., K.C.M.G.
Lloyd, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Francis, K.C.B.(m), G.C.V.O., D.S.O.
Lloyd, *Col.* Sir Morgan George, K.C.B.(c).
Lockhart, Sir James H. S., K.C.M.G.
Lockyer, Sir Norman, K.C.B.(c), F.R.S.
Loharu, Chief of, K.C.I.E.
Longmore, *Col.* Sir Chas. E., K.C.B., V.D.
Lowther, Rt. Hon. Sir Gerard Aug., G.C.M.G., G.B.(c).
Lowther, Sir Henry Crofton, K.C.M.G.
Lowther, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Robert S., K.C.B.(m).
Lubbock, Sir Nevile, K.C.M.G.
Lucas, Sir Charles P., K.C.B.(c), K.C.M.G.
Luck, *General* Sir George, G.C.B.(m).
Lugard, *Col.* Sir Frederick J. D., G.C.M.G., G.B.(c), D.S.O.
Lukis, *Surv.-Gen.* Sir Charles P., K.C.S.I., M.D.
Lumsden, *General* Sir Peter Stark, G.C.B.(m), C.S.I.
Lunawara, Raja of, K.C.I.E.
Lyall, Sir Charles J., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Lynn, Sir James R., G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
Lyte, Sir Henry C. Maxwell, K.C.B.(c).
Lytelton, *General* Rt. Hon. Sir Neville G., G.C.B.(m), G.C.V.O.
MacAlister, Sir Donald, K.C.B.(c), M.D.
Macartney, Sir George, K.C.I.E.
Macartney, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. Grey Ellison, K.C.M.G.
Macaulay, *Col.* Sir George Bohun, K.C.M.G., R.E.
McBride, Hon. Sir Richd., K.C.M.G.
McCallum, *Col.* Sir Henry E., G.C.M.G.
MacCalmont, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Hugh, K.C.B.(m), G.C.V.O.
MacDonald, *Col.* Rt. Hon. Sir Claude M., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.B.(c) & M.
Macdonald, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir James R. L., K.C.I.E., G.B.(c).
Macdonald, *Col.* Rt. Hon. Sir John H.A., K.C.B.(c), V.D.
McDonnell, Hon. Sir Schomberg K., G.C.V.O., K.C.B.(c).
MacGregor, Sir Evan, G.C.B.(c), I.S.O.
MacGregor, Sir Wm., G.C.M.G., G.B.(c).
McHardy, *Lt. Col.* Sir Alex. B., K.C.B.(c).
McIlwraith, Sir Robert M., K.C.M.G.
Mackenzie, *Col.* Sir Alfred R. D., K.C.B.(m).
McKenzie, *Col.* Sir Duncan, K.C.M.G.
Mackenzie, Sir John W. P. Muir, K.C.S.I.
Mackenzie, Sir Kenneth A. Muir, G.C.B.(c), K.C.
Mackinnon, *Gen.* Sir (W.) Henry, K.C.B.(m), K.C.V.O.
MacLagan, Sir Edwd. D., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Maclean, *Kaid* Sir Harry, K.C.M.G.
MacLeod, *General* Sir Donald J. S., K.C.B.(m), D.S.O.
Macleod, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir John C., G.C.B.(m).
MacLeod, Sir Reginald, K.C.B.(c).
McMahon, *Lieut.-Col.* Sir Arthur Henry, G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
McMillan, Hon. Sir Daniel Hunter, K.C.M.G.
McMillan, Sir William, K.C.M.G.
Macpherson, Sir Arthur G., K.C.I.E.
Macready, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Cecil F. N., K.C.B.(m), G.B.(c).
Madden, Hon. Sir John, G.C.M.G.
Mahon, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Bryan, K.C.V.O., G.B.(m), D.S.O.
Mallet, Rt. Hon. Sir Louis, K.C.M.G., C.B.(c).
Mancherjee Merwanjee Bhownagroe, Sir, K.C.I.E.
Manning, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir William H., K.C.M.G., G.B.(m).
Manson, Sir Patrick, G.C.M.G., F.R.S.
Markby, Sir William, K.C.I.E.
Markham, *Admiral* Sir Albert H., K.C.B.(m).
Markham, Sir Clements R., K.C.B.(c).
Markham, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Edwin, K.C.B.(m).
Marshall, Sir James Brown, K.C.B.(c).
Martin, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Alfred R., K.C.B.(m).
Martindale, Sir Arthur H. T., K.C.S.I.
Mathews, Sir Charles W., K.C.B.(c).
Matthews, Sir William, K.C.M.G.
Maunsell, *Gen.* Sir Frederick R., K.C.B.(m).
Maxwell, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir John G., K.C.B.(m), G.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O.
May, Sir Francis Henry, K.C.M.G.
May, *Admiral of the Fleet* Sir William H., G.C.B.(m), G.C.V.O.
Maycock, Sir Willoughby R. D., K.C.M.G.
Melliss, *Col.* Sir Howard, K.C.S.I.
Mellor, Sir John Paget, K.C.B.(c).
Melville, Sir George, K.C.M.G.
Merewether, Sir Edward Marsh, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
Merwanji Mehta, Pherozeshah Sir, K.C.I.E.
Meston, Sir James S., K.C.S.I.
Meux, *Admiral* Hon. Sir Hedworth, G.C.B.(m), K.C.V.O.
Meyer, Sir Wm. Stevenson, K.C.I.E.
Micallef, Hon. Sir Ricardo, K.C.M.G.
Mieville, Sir Walter F., K.C.M.G.
Miles, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Herbert S. G., K.C.B.(m), G.C.V.O.
Miller, Sir John Ontario, K.C.S.I.
Mills, Sir James, K.C.M.G.
Milman, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir G. Bryan, K.C.B.(m).
Milton, Sir Wm. H., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Miraj, Chief of, K.C.I.E.
Mirrieles, Sir Fredk. Jas., K.C.M.G.
Molesworth, Sir Guilford L., K.C.I.E.
Moncrieff, *Col.* Sir Colin Campbell Scott, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G.
Monro, Sir Horace Cecil, K.C.B.(c).
Montagu, *Gen.* Sir Horace W., K.C.B.(m).
Monteath, Sir James, K.C.S.I.
Moor, Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick Robert, K.C.M.G.
Moore, *Gen.* Sir Alexander George Montgomery, K.C.B.(m).
Moore, *Adm.* Sir Arthur W., G.C.B.(m), G.C.V.O., C.M.G.
Moore, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Hy., K.C.B.(m), C.I.E.
Moore, *Paym.-in-Chief* Sir John Samuel, K.C.B.(m).
Moore, *Lieut.-Col.* Hon. Sir Newton J., K.C.M.G.
Morant, *Adm.* Sir Geo. D., K.C.B.(m).
Morant, Sir Robert Laurie, K.C.B.(c).
Moreton, Hon. Sir Richd. Chas., K.C.V.O.
Morrison, Sir Theodore, K.C.I.E.
Morrison, Sir Wm. Thomson, K.C.S.I.
Morris, Sir Daniel, K.C.M.G.
Morris, *Commy.-Gen.* Sir Edward, K.C.B.(m).
Morris, Rt. Hon. Sir Edwd. Patrick, K.C.M.G.
Morris, Sir Malcolm Alexr., K.C.V.O.
Morris, *Col.* Sir William G., K.C.M.G., G.B.(m).
Mortimer, *Col.* Sir William Hugh, K.C.B.(m).
Morvi, H.H. Thakur Saheb of, G.C.I.E.
Mostyn, *Maj.-Gen.* Hon. Sir Savage, K.C.B.(m).
Mowatt, Rt. Hon. Sir Fras., G.C.B.(c), I.S.O.
Muhammad Abdulla Khan, Nawab Hafiz Sir, K.C.I.E.
Muhammad Ali Beg, *Lt.-Col.* Nawab Mirza Sir, K.C.I.E., M.V.O.(4th).

- Muhammad Ali Muhammad Khan, Raja Sir, K.C.I.E., A.D.C.
 Muhammad Aslam Khan, Col. Nawab Sir, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., A.D.C.
 Muhammad Faiyaz Ali Khan, Sir, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., C.S.I.
 Mulcahy, Maj.-Gen. Sir Francis Edward, K.C.B.(m).
 Mulock, Hon. Sir William, K.C.M.G.
 Murray, Maj.-Gen. Sir Archibald James, K.C.B.(m), C.V.O., D.S.O.
 Murray, Rt. Hon. Sir Geo. H., K.C.B.(c).
 Murray, Lt.-Gen. Sir Jas. W., K.C.B.(m).
 Murray, Sir John, K.C.B.(c).
 Murray, Hon. Sir Thos. K., K.C.M.G.
 Murshidabad, The Nawab Bahadur of, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.
 Mysore, Col. H.H. the Maharaja of, C.S.I.
 Mysore, The Yavaraaja of, K.C.I.E.
 Naoraz Khan (of Kharan), Sir, K.C.I.E.
 Nares, Vice-Adm. Sir George S., K.C.B.(c).
 Nathan, Col. Sir Matthew, K.C.M.G.
 Neale, Sir Henry J. Vansittart, K.C.B.(c).
 Nelson, Sir Edward M., K.C.M.G.
 Neville, Admiral Sir George, K.C.B.(m), C.V.O.
 Newmarch, Maj.-Gen. Sir Oliver R., K.C.S.I.
 Nicholls, Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Charles, R.M.A.
 Nicholson, Sir Frederick A., K.C.I.E.
 Nicholson, Adm. Sir Henry F., K.C.B.(m).
 Niven, Sir William D., K.C.B.(c).
 Nixon, Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Eccles, K.C.B.(m).
 Noel, Admiral of the Fleet, Sir Gerard H. U., K.C.B.(m), K.C.M.G.
 Norbury, Dir.-Gen. Sir Henry F., K.C.B.(m).
 O'Callaghan, Maj.-Gen. Sir Desmond D. T., K.C.V.O.
 O'Connor, Maj.-Gen. Sir Luke, K.C.B.(m), P.F.
 O'Dwyer, Sir Michael Fras., K.C.S.I.
 Ogston, Prof. Sir Alexr., K.C.V.O., M.D.
 Oliphant, General Sir Laurence J., K.C.R.(m), K.C.V.O.
 Olivey, Col. Sir Walter R., K.C.B.(c).
 Olivier, Sir Sydney Haldane, K.C.M.G.
 Ollivant, Sir Charles, K.C.I.E.
 Ommamney, Sir Montagu F., K.C.M.G., K.C.B.(c), I.S.O.
 Oram, Eng.-Vice-Adm. Sir Hy. Jno., K.C.B.(c).
 Otter, Maj.-Gen. Sir William D., K.C.B.(m), C.V.O.
 Ottley, Rear-Adm. Sir Charles L., K.C.M.G., C.B.(c), M.V.O.(4th).
 Ottley, Col. Sir John W., K.C.I.E.
 Owen, Sir Hugh, K.C.B.(c).
 Owen, Gen. Sir John F., K.C.B.(m).
 Pace, Most Rev. Mgr. Peter, K.C.V.O.
 Paget, Vice-Adm. Sir Alfred W., K.C.B.(m), K.C.M.G.
 Paget, Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur H. F., G.C.B.(m), G.C.V.O.
 Paget, Sir Ralph Spencer, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
 Palanpur, H.H. Diwan of, G.C.I.E.
 Parr, Maj.-Gen. Sir Hy. Hallam, K.C.B.(m), C.M.G.
 Parsons, Hon. Sir Charles Algernon, K.C.B.(c), D.S.O.
 Parsons, Maj.-Gen. Sir Charles S. B., K.C.M.G., C.B.(m).
 Parsons, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Laurence W., K.C.B.(m).
 Partabgarh, H.H. the Maharawal of, K.C.I.E.
 Patey, Rear-Adm. Sir Geo. E., K.C.V.O.
 Patiala, H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.I.E.
 Peace, Sir Walter, K.C.M.G., I.S.O.
 Peacock, Hon. Sir Alex. J., K.C.M.G.
 Pearson, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Alfred Astley, K.C.B.(m).
 Pease, Col. Sir Thales, K.C.B.(m).
 Pemberton, Maj.-Gen. Sir Wykeham Leigh, K.C.B.(m).
 Pender, Sir John Denison, K.C.M.G.
 Perceval, Sir Westby B., K.C.M.G.
 Philipps, Sir Owen Cosby, K.C.M.G.
 Phillips, M.-Gen. Sir Jos., K.C.B.(m).
 Pilkington, Maj. Sir Henry, K.C.B.(c).
 Pinching, Surg.-Maj. Sir Horace H., K.C.M.G.
 Pittar, Sir Thos. J., K.C.B.(c), C.M.G.
 Plowden, Sir Wm. Chichele, K.C.S.I.
 Plumer, Lt.-Gen. Sir Herbert C. O., K.C.B.(m).
 Plunkett, Rt. Hon. Sir Horace C., K.C.V.O.
 Poë, Admiral Sir Edmund S., G.C.V.O., K.C.B.(m).
 Ponsonby, Lt.-Col. Sir Frederick E. Grey, K.C.V.O., C.B.(c).
 Pope, Sir Joseph, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., I.S.O.
 Porter, Surg.-Gen. Sir Jas., K.C.B.(m), M.D., R.N.
 Porter, Sir Leslie A. S., K.C.S.I.
 Powell, Admiral Sir Fras., K.C.M.G., C.B.(m).
 Powell, Lt.-Gen. Sir Robt. Stephenson Smyth Baden, K.C.B.(m), K.C.V.O.
 Power, Sir William Hy., K.C.B.(c).
 Pratap Sing, Maj.-Gen. H.H. Maharaja Sir, G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., A.D.C. (Regent of Jodhpur).
 Pretymann, Maj.-Gen. Sir George T., K.C.M.G., C.B.(m).
 Price, Sir John F., K.C.S.I.
 Price, Sir Thomas Rees, K.C.M.G.
 Primrose, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry W., K.C.B.(c), C.S.I., I.S.O.
 Pringle, Sir John, K.C.M.G., M.B.
 Prinsep, Hon. Sir Henry T., K.C.I.E.
 Probyn, Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir Dighton M., G.C.B. (m & c), G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., I.S.O., P.F.
 Probyn, Sir Lesley C., K.C.V.O.
 Probyn, Sir Leslie, K.C.M.G.
 Provis, Sir Samuel B., K.C.B.(c).
 Pudukkottai, H.H. the Raja of, G.C.I.E.
 Purcell, Sir J. Samuel, K.C.B.(c).
 Raban, Col. Sir Edward, K.C.B.(c).
 Rajendra Nath Mukharji, Sir, K.C.I.E.
 Rajgarh, H.H. Raja of, K.C.I.E.
 Rapipla, H.H. the Raja of, K.C.I.E.
 Raleigh, Sir Thomas, K.C.S.I.
 Ram Krishna Gopal Bhandarkar, Sir, K.C.I.E., LL.D.
 Rampur, Col. H.H. the Nawab of, G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.
 Ramsay, Maj.-Gen. Sir John George, K.C.B.(m).
 Ramsay, Sir William, K.C.B.(c).
 Ratiani, H.H. the Raja of, K.C.S.I.
 Reade, Surg.-Maj.-Gen. Sir Jno. By Cole, K.C.B.(m).
 Reed, Sir Andrew, K.C.B.(c), C.V.O.
 Rees, Sir John D., K.C.I.E., C.V.O., M.P.
 Reid, Surgeon-Gen. Sir Adam Scott, K.C.B.(m), I.M.S.
 Reid, Rt. Hon. Sir Geo. Houston, G.C.M.G.
 Rendel, Sir Alexander M., K.C.I.E.
 Rewa, H.H. Maharaja of, G.C.S.I.
 Rice, Rt. Hon. Sir Cecil A. Spring, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.
 Richards, Sir Henry Erle, K.C.S.I.
 Richardson, Lt.-Gen. Sir Geo. L. R., K.C.B.(m), C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Richardson, Col. Sir Wodehouse D., K.C.B.(m).
 Richmond, Sir William B., K.C.B.(c).
 Ridgeway, Col. Rt. Hon. Sir J. West, G.C.B.(c), G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I.
 Rivaz, Sir Charles M., K.C.S.I.
 Robertson, Sir Benj., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Robertson, Lt.-Col. Sir Donald, K.C.S.I.
 Robertson, Lt.-Col. Sir G. Scott, K.C.S.I., M.P.
 Robertson, Maj.-Gen. Sir Wm. Robt., K.C.V.O., C.B.(m), D.S.O.
 Robinson, Rt. Hon. Sir Hy. Augustus, K.C.B.(c).
 Robinson, Sir Thos. Bilbe, K.C.M.G.
 Robin, Hon. Sir Redmond P., K.C.M.G.
 Rochfort, Maj.-Gen. Sir Alexander Nelson, K.C.B.(m), C.M.G.
 Rodd, Rt. Hon. Sir Rennell, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B.(c).
 Rogers, Lt.-Col. Sir John G., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. (Pacha).
 Rolleston, Col. Sir Lancelot, K.C.B.(c), D.S.O.
 Romer, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert, G.C.B.(c).
 Ross, Lt.-Col. Sir Ronald, K.C.B.(c), F.R.C.S.
 Ross of Bladensburg, Lt.-Col. Sir John F. G., K.C.B.(c), K.C.V.O.
 Runde, General Sir H. M. Leslie, G.C.B.(m), G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Ryan, Sir Charles L., K.C.B.(c).
 Sadler, Lt.-Col. Sir J. Hayes, K.C.M.G., C.B.(c).
 Sailana, Raja of, K.C.I.E.
 St. John, Sir Frederick R., K.C.M.G.
 Sajjan Singh, Capt. H.H. Raja Sir, K.C.S.I.
 Salis, Count de, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
 Salmond, Maj.-Gen. Sir William, K.C.B.(m).
 Sampson, Col. Sir A. Wools, K.C.B.(m).
 Sanderson, Sir Percy, K.C.M.G.
 Sarawak, H.H. the Raja of, G.C.M.G.
 Satow, Rt. Hon. Sir Ernest M., G.C.M.G.
 Saunders, Sir Charles J. R., K.C.M.G.
 Scallan, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Robert I., K.C.B.(m), K.C.I.E., D.S.O.
 Schlich, Sir Wilhelm, K.C.I.E.
 Schlatter, Lt.-Gen. Sir Hy. C., K.C.B.(m).
 Scooble, Rt. Hon. Sir Andrew R., K.C.S.I.
 Scott, Col. Sir Buchanan, K.C.I.E.
 Scott, Maj.-Gen. Sir Charles H., K.C.B.(m).
 Scott, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles S., G.C.B.(c), G.C.M.G.
 Scott, Sir J. George, K.C.I.E.
 Semon, Sir Felix, K.C.V.O.
 Seth Kasturchand Daga, Diwan Bahadur Sir, K.C.I.E.
 Settle, Lt.-Gen. Sir Hy. Hamilton, K.C.B.(m), D.S.O.
 Seymour, Adm. of the Fleet Rt. Hon. Sir Edwd. H., G.C.B.(m), G.C.V.O.
 Seymour, Gen. Lord Wm. F. E., K.C.V.O.
 Seymour, Gen. Sir Wm. F., K.C.B.(m).
 Shaban Ali Khan, Raja, Khan Bahadur, K.C.I.E.
 Shahbaz Khan, Nawab, K.C.I.E.
 Shahpura, Raja of, K.C.I.E.
 Sharpe, Sir Alfred, K.C.M.G., C.B.(c).
 Shaw, Insp.-Gen. Sir Doyle Money, K.C.B.(m).
 Shaughnessy, Sir Thos. Geo., K.C.V.O.
 Sheoraj Singh, Rana Sir, K.C.I.E.
 Shone, Lt.-Gen. Sir William T., K.C.B.(m), D.S.O.
 Sikkim, H.H. the Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.
 Simon, Rt. Hon. Sir John Alsebrook, G.C.V.O., K.C., M.P.
 Simpson, Surg.-Gen. Sir Benjamin, K.C.I.E.
 Sirohi, H.H. Maharao of, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
 Sitaman, H.H. the Raja of, K.C.I.E.
 Sivewright, Hon. Sir James, K.C.M.G.
 Slade, Rear-Adm. Sir Edmond J. W., K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O.

Slatin Pasha, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Rudolf C., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. (hon.), C.B. (m).
 Sloyer, Sir Herbert Cecil, K.C.M.G.
 Smartt, Hon. Sir Thos. Wm., K.C.M.G.
 Smith, Rt. Hon. Sir C. Clementi, G.C.M.G.
 Smith, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles H., K.C.M.G., C.B. (m).
 Smith, Sir Edwin T., K.C.M.G.
 Smith, Sir Francis W., K.C.I.E.
 Smith, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Gerard, K.C.M.G.
 Smith, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Henry, K.C.B. (c).
 Smith, *Lt.-Col.* Sir James Robert Dunlop, K.C.S.I., G.I.E.
 Smith, Sir Hy. Babington, K.C.B. (c), C.S.I.
 Smith, Sir H. Llewellyn, K.C.B. (c).
 Smith, Sir Wm. F. Haynes, K.C.M.G.
 Smith, *Adm.* Sir Nathaniel Bowden, K.C.B. (m).
 Smith, Sir T. Berry Cusack, K.C.M.G.
 Smith, *Col.* Sir Charles B. Euan, K.C.B. (c), C.S.I.
 Snagge, His Hon. Sir Thomas William, K.C.M.G.
 Solomon, Hon. Sir Edwd. Philip, K.C.M.G.
 Solomon, Hon. Sir Wm. Hy., K.C.M.G.
 Somerset, *Col.* Sir Alfred Plantagenet Frederick Charles, K.C.B. (c).
 Spencer, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Lionel D., K.C.B. (m), I.M.S.
 Spring, Sir Fras. Edwd., K.C.I.E.
 Stanley, Sir John, K.C.I.E., K.C.
 Stedman, *Gen.* Sir Edward, G.C.B. (m), K.C.I.E.
 Steevens, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Jno., K.C.B. (m).
 Stein, Sir Marc Aurel, K.C.I.E.
 Stephenson, *Adm.* Sir Henry F., G.C.V.O., K.C.B. (m).
 Stewart, *General* Sir Robert MacG., G.C.B. (m).
 Stirling, Hon. Sir Jno. Lancelot, K.C.M.G.
 Stokes, Sir Gabriel, K.C.S.I.
 Stokes, Sir Henry E., K.C.S.I.
 Stone, Sir Edward Albert, K.C.M.G.
 Stoppford, *Lt.-Gen.* Hon. Sir Fredk. W., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B. (m).
 Stout, Hon. Sir Robert, K.C.M.G.
 Strickland, Sir Gerald (Count della Catenà), G.C.M.G.
 Strong, Rt. Hon. Sir Vesey, K.C.V.O.
 Struthers, Sir John, K.C.B. (c).
 Stuart, Sir Harold A., K.C.V.O., C.S.I.
 Sturdee, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Chas. D., K.C.B. (m), C.V.O., C.M.G.
 Subbaizur Subranianiya Aiyar, Sir, K.C.I.E.
 Sultan Jan Sadozai, Sir, K.C.I.E.
 Sutherland, Sir Thomas, G.C.M.G.
 Sutton, Hon. Sir George M., K.C.M.G.
 Swaine, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Leopold Victor, K.C.B. (m), C.M.G.
 Swayne, *Col.* Sir Eric J. E., K.C.M.G., C.B. (m).
 Swettenham, Sir Frank A., G.C.M.G.
 Swettenham, Sir J. Alexander, K.C.M.G.
 Sym, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Jno. M., K.C.B. (m).
 Symon, Sir Josiah H., K.C.M.G.
 Talbot, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Adelbert C., K.C.I.E.
 Talbot, *Maj.-Gen.* Hon. Sir Reginald A. J., K.C.B. (m).
 Tasadduk Rasul Khan, Raja Sir, K.C.S.I.
 Taverner, Hon. Sir John Wm., K.C.V.O.
 Taylor, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Wm., K.C.B. (m).
 Taylor, Sir Wm. Thomas, K.C.M.G.
 Tempest, *Col.* Lord Herbert Vane, K.C.V.O.
 Thackeray, *Col.* Sir Edward T., K.C.B. (c), F.C.
 Theoburger, Hon. Sir Edward Pierson, K.C.B. (c).

Thomas, Sir C. Inigo, G.C.B. (c).
 Thomas, *Gen.* Sir Francis William, K.C.B. (m), R.M.L.I.
 Thompson, Sir E. Maunde, G.C.B. (c), I.S.O.
 Thomson, Sir James, K.C.S.I.
 Thomson, *General* Sir Mowbray, K.C.I.E.
 Thomson, *Col.* Sir Robt. T. White, K.C.B. (c).
 Thornhill, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Hy. Beaufoy, K.C.I.E.
 Thornton, *Dep.-Surg.-Gen.* Sir J. Howard, K.C.B. (m).
 Thring, Sir A. Theodore, K.C.B. (c).
 Thuillier, *Col.* Sir Hy. Ravenshaw, K.C.I.E.
 Thynne, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Reginald T., K.C.B. (m).
 Toker, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Alliston C., K.C.B. (m).
 Tonk, H.H. the Nawab of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
 Tosti, Sir Francesco Paolo, K.C.V.O.
 Tower, Sir Reginald T. K.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
 Townley, Sir Walter Beaupré, K.C.M.G.
 Townsend, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Edmond, K.C.B. (m), C.M.G.
 Tozer, Hon. Sir Horace, K.C.M.G.
 Travancore, H.H. Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
 Treacher, Sir Wm. Hood, K.C.M.G.
 Tregear, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Vincent William, K.C.B. (m).
 Trevor, Sir Arthur C., K.C.S.I.
 Trevor, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Francis W., K.C.S.I., C.B. (m), K.H.S.
 Trotter, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Henry, K.C.M.G., C.B. (c).
 Trotter, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir James K., K.C.B. (m), C.M.G.
 Troup, Sir C. Edward, K.C.B. (c).
 Tucker, *Lieut.-General* Sir Charles, G.C.B. (m), G.C.V.O.
 Tulloch, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Alexander B., K.C.B. (m), C.M.G.
 Tupper, Hon. Sir C. Hibbert, K.C.M.G.
 Turner, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Alfred E., K.C.B. (m).
 Turner, Rt. Hon. Sir Geo., K.C.M.G.
 Turner, Sir William, K.C.B. (c).
 Tuson, *Gen.* Sir Henry B., K.C.B. (m).
 Twigg, Sir John, K.C.I.E.
 Twynnam, Sir William C., K.C.M.G.
 Tyrell, Sir William Geo., K.C.M.G., O.B. (c).
 Tytler, *Gen.* Sir James M. B. Fraser, K.C.B. (m).
 Udaipur, H.H. Maharana of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
 Udny, Sir Richard, K.C.S.I.
 Ugven Wangchuk, H.H. Maharaja Sir, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
 Upcott, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Frederick R., K.C.V.O., C.S.I.
 Venkatagiri, Raja of, K.C.I.E.
 Vickers, Sir Arthur E., K.C.V.O.
 Vickrama Deo, Maharaja Sir, K.C.I.E.
 Villiers, Hon. Sir Francis Hyde, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B. (c).
 Vincent, Sir Edg., K.C.M.G.
 Vivian, *Col.* Sir A. Pendarves, K.C.B. (c).
 Vyvyan, *Capt.* Sir Geo. R., K.C.M.G.
 Walker, Sir Geo. Casson, K.C.S.I.
 Walker, Sir Thomas G., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
 Wallace, Sir Donald M., K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O.
 Wallace, Sir William, K.C.M.G.
 Walpole, Sir Horatio G., K.C.B. (c).
 Walsh, Hon. Sir Arthur H.J., K.C.V.O.
 Walton, Hon. Sir Edgar Harris, K.C.M.G.
 Ward, *Col.* Sir Edward W. D., K.C.B. (m), K.C.V.O.
 Ward, Sir William, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
 Ward, Sir William E., K.C.S.I.
 Warner, Sir William Lee, G.C.S.I.

Warren, *Gen.* Sir Charles, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. (c).
 Warren, Sir Pelham L., K.C.M.G.
 Watson, *Col.* Sir Chas. M., K.C.M.G., C.B. (c).
 Watson, *Gen.* Sir John, G.C.B. (m), F.C.
 Watt, Hon. Sir Thomas, K.C.M.G.
 Watts, Sir Philip, K.C.B. (c).
 Watts, *Col.* Sir William, K.C.B. (c).
 Webb, Sir Arthur Lewis, K.C.M.G.
 West, Rt. Hon. Sir Algernon E., G.C.B. (c).
 Westmacott, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Richard, K.C.B. (m), D.S.O.
 White, Hon. Sir Herbert T., K.C.I.E.
 Whitehead, Sir Jas. Beethom, K.C.M.G.
 Whitelegge, Sir Benjamin Arthur, K.C.B. (c), M.D.
 Whitehouse, Sir George, K.C.B. (c).
 Whitney, Hon. Sir James P., K.C.M.G.
 Wilkin, Sir Walter H., K.C.M.G.
 Willcocks, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir James, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.B. (m), D.S.O.
 Willocks, Sir William, K.C.M.G.
 Willes, *Adm.* Sir Geo. L. Atkinson, K.C.B. (m).
 Williams, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Albert H. W., K.C.V.O.
 Williams, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John Hanbury, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
 Williams, Sir Ralph C., K.C.M.G.
 Wilmot, Sir Saint-Hill Eardley, K.C.I.E.
 Wilson, Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur, K.C.I.E.
 Wilson, *Admiral of the Fleet* Sir A. Knycett, G.C.B. (m), O.M., G.C.V.O., F.C.
 Wilson, Sir C. Rivers, G.C.M.G., C.B. (c).
 Wilson, Sir David, K.C.M.G.
 Wilson, Sir James, K.C.S.I.
 Wilson, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir William D., K.C.M.G.
 Wilson, Sir Guy D. A. Fleetwood, G.C.I.E., K.C.B. (c), K.C.M.G.
 Wilson, Sir Henry Francis, K.C.M.G.
 Wilson, Sir William Grey, K.C.M.G.
 Wilson, Sir Charles Stewart, K.C.I.E.
 Wingate, Sir Andrew, K.C.I.E.
 Wingate, *Gen.* Sir F. Reginald, G.C.V.O., K.C.B. (m), K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Winsloe, *Admiral* Sir Alfred Leigh, K.C.B. (m), C.V.O., C.M.G.
 Winterbotham, Sir Hy. Martin, K.C.S.I.
 Wittenoom, Hon. Sir E. Horne, K.C.M.G.
 Wodehouse, *Maj.* Sir Ed. Frederick, K.C.V.O., C.B. (c).
 Wodehouse, *General* Sir Josceline H., G.C.B. (m), C.M.G.
 Wollaston, Sir Arthur Naylor, K.C.I.E.
 Wollaston, Sir Harry N. P., K.C.M.G., I.S.O., LL.D.
 Wolseley, *Gen.* Sir George B., G.C.B. (m).
 Wood, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Elliott, K.C.B. (m).
 Wood, *Field-Marshal* Sir H. Evelyn, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., F.C.
 Woods, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Hy. Felix, K.C.V.O. (Pach).
 Woon, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John Blaxell, K.C.B. (m).
 Wyndham, Sir G. Hugh, K.C.M.G., C.B. (c).
 Wynne, *General* Sir Arthur Singleton, K.C.B. (m).
 Wynne, Sir Trevellyn Rashleigh, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., V.D.
 Yorke, Sir Henry F. R., K.C.B. (c).
 Young, *Capt.* Sir A. Henderson, K.C.M.G.
 Young, Sir Wm. Mackworth, K.C.S.I.
 Youngusband, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Francis E., K.C.I.E.
 Youngusband, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Geo. John, K.C.I.E., C.B.



A LIST OF THE GENTLEMEN WHO HAVE RECEIVED THE HONOUR OF KNIGHTHOOD.

(Exclusive of such as have afterwards received the higher honour of K.C.B., etc., q.v.)

- A'Beckett, Sir Thomas.
Adam, Sir P. Forbes, C.I.E.
Adamson, Sir Wm., C.M.G.
Adcock, Sir Hugh, C.M.G.
Addis, Sir Chas. Stewart.
Adkins, Sir Ryland, M.P.
Aitken, Sir J. Ormiston, M.D.
Aitken, Sir Robt. Smith.
Alexander, Sir George.
Allan, Sir H. Montagu, C.V.O.
Allen, Col. Sir Charles, V.D.
Allison, Sir Robt. Andrew.
Allom, Sir Charles.
Anderson, Sir George.
Anderson, Sir John.
Anderson, Sir R. Rowand.
Anderson, Sir Wm. M. A., M.V.O. (4th).
Angers, Hon. Sir Auguste R.
Ankier, Sir Theodore V. S.
Anwyll, Prof. Sir Edward.
Arbuckle, Hon. Sir Wm.
Arbutnot, Sir Geo. Gough.
Armstrong, Sir C. Herbert.
Armstrong, Sir Walter.
Arthur, Sir Allan.
Ascroft, Sir William.
Ashton, Sir Ralph P.
Aske, Sir Robt. Wm., 11th D.
Astbury, Hon. Sir Jn. Mvir.
Atkin, Hon. Sir J. Richard.
Avory, Hon. Sir Horace E.
Azopardi, Sir Vincenzo F., M.G.
Badeley, Sir John James.
Bailey, Sir Rowland, C.B. (c), 15th D., M.V.O. (5th).
Bailey, Sir William Henry.
Bailhache, Hon. Sir Clement M.
Baines, Sir Athelstane, C.S.I.
Baker, Sir Augustine F.
Ball, Sir R. Stawell, F.R.S.
Ballantyne, Sir Henry.
Bam, Sir Pieter Canzian van Blomestein Stewart.
Bancroft, Sir Squire B.
Bandaranaike, Sir Solomon Dias, C.M.G.
Banks, Hon. Sir Jno. Eldon.
Banner, Sir J. S. Harwood, M.P.
Barclay, Sir Thomas, LL.B.
Barclay, Sir Thomas.
Barham, Sir George.
Barker, Col. Sir Fras. W. J.
Barker, Hon. Sir Fredk. E.
Barnard, Sir Herbert.
Barr, Sir James, M.D.
Barrett, Sir Wm. Fletcher, F.R.S.
Barrett, Sir Wm. Scott.
Barrow, Sir Reuben V.
Barry, Sir John Edmond.
Barter, Sir Richard.
Bartlett, Sir Herbert Folgerstrom, 1st D.
Barton, Sir John George, C.B.
Bate, Sir Henry Newell.
Baxter, Sir George W.
Baxter, Sir William James.
Becheroff, Sir Melville.
Beaumont, Hon. Sir William Henry.
Beck, Hon. Sir John Henry Meiring, M.D.
Beck, Sir Raymond.
Bedford, Lt.-Col. Sir C. H., M.D.
Beecham, Sir Joseph.
Begbie, Sir James.
Behrens, Sir Charles.
Bell, Sir James.
Bellamy, Sir Joseph Arthur.
Beisey, Sir Fras. Flint.
Benn, Sir J. Williams.
Bennett, Sir F. Sowerby.
Bennett, Sir Wm. Fletcher.
Benson, Sir John Hawtray.
Benson, Sir Ralph S.
Berkeley, Sir Hy. Spencer, K.C.
Berridge, Sir Thomas H. D.
Berry, Hon. Sir Wm. Bisset.
Bertram, Sir Geo. Clement.
Bezoni Dadabhoy Mehta, Sir.
Bhalchandra Krishna Bhat-tawadekar, Sir.
Bigge, Sir Wm. Egelric.
Biggs, Maj. Sir Arthur W.
Bignold, Sir Arthur.
Biles, Sir John Harvard.
Binnie, Sir Alexander R.
Black, Sir Fredk. Wm., C.B. (c).
Blaine, Sir C. Fredk.
Blaker, Sir John George.
Blunt, Sir John Elijah, C.B. (c).
Boak, Hon. Sir Robert.
Bois, Sir Stanley.
Bolton, Sir Frederic.
Bonser, Rt. Hon. Sir John W.
Bonython, Sir J. Langdon, C.M.G.
Boot, Sir Jesse.
Borwick, Sir Rbt. Hudson.
Boscaquet, Sir Fredk. A., K.C.
Boscaquet, Lt.-Col. Sir A. S. T. Griffith, M.P.
Baud, Sir Henry Alleyne.
Bowler, Sir T. Vansittart.
Bowen, Hon. Sir Charles C.
Bower, Sir Alfred L.
Bower, Capt. Sir J. Wm. Nott, C.V.O.
Bowers, Sir Edw. Hardman.
Bowlby, Sir Anthony A., C.M.G.
Bowring, Sir Thos. Benj.
Bowron, Sir Edward.
Brabrook, Sir E. Iwd. Wm., C.B.
Bradley, Col. Sir A. Montague, T.D.
Brady, Sir Andrew Newton.
Brain, Sir Francis W. T.
Bransdon, Sir Thomas A.
Brav, Hon. Sir Reginald M.
Brett, Sir Cecil M. W., C.S.I.
Brett, Sir Charles Henry.
Brickdale, Sir C. Portescue.
Brickwood, Sir John.
Bridge, Sir Fredk., C.V.O.
Bright, Sir Joseph.
Brookman, Sir H. W. Drake.
Broxley, Sir John, C.B.
Brown, Sir Frank.
Brown, Sir J. McLeary, C.M.G.
Brown, Sir Wm. Slater.
Browne, Sir Benj. Chapman.
Browne, Sir Jas. Crichton.
Bruce, Sir A. Carmichael.
Bruce, Surg.-Gen. Sir David, C.B. (c).
Bruce, Sir Robert, C.B. (c).
Buchanan, Hon. Sir E. Jno.
Buchanan, Sir W. Clarke.
Ruckell, Sir Robert.
Buckingham, Sir Hy. Cecil.
Buckley, Rt. Hon. Sir H. B.
Buckmaster, Sir Stanley O., M.P., K.C.
Bucknill, Hon. Sir Thos. T.
Bull, Sir William J. M.P.
Bullough, Sir George.
Burls, Sir E. Grant, C.S.I.
Burnand, Sir Fras. Cowley.
Burnet, Sir Robt. Wm.
Burt, Sir J. Mowlem.
Busk, Sir Edward Henry.
Butler, Hon. Sir Richard.
Byers, Sir John W., M.D.
Byles, Sir Wm. Pollard, M.P.
Cable, Sir Ernest.
Caillard, Sir Vincent Hy. P.
Cameron, Sir Chas. A., C.B. (c).
Cameron, Sir Hector Clare.
Campbell, Sir Francis Joseph.
Carlile, Sir Edward, K.C.
Carlile, Col. Sir (E.) Hildred, M.P.
Carnduff, Sir Herbert W. C., C.I.E.
Carr, Sir William St. John.
Carson, Rt. Hon. Sir Edward H., K.C., M.P.
Casement, Sir Roger, C.M.G.
Cave, Sir Thomas Cave-Browne, C.B.
Chalmers, Sir Alfred J. G.
Chambers, Sir R. Newman.
Chack, Sir Arthur.
Channell, Hon. Sir Arth. M.
Chapman, Sir Arthur.
Charles, Rt. Hon. Sir Arth.
Chater, Sir Catchick P., C.V.O.
Chettur Sankaran Nayar, Sir, C.I.E.
Chiroi, Sir Valentine.
Chunder Madhub Ghose, Sir.
Clark, Hn. Sir Wm. Mortimer.
Clark, Sir Wm. Owens.
Clarke, Sir Edgar Chatfield.
Clarke, Rt. Hon. Sir Edwd., K.C.
Clarke, Sir Ernest.
Clarke, Sir Fielding.
Clayton, Maj. Sir Edwd. G., C.B. (c).
Clegg, Sir William E.
Clouston, Sir T. Smith, M.D.
Colbette, Sir William.
Cockburn, Sir George J.
Cocklan, Sir Charles P. J.
Coll, Hon. Sir Anthony Michael.
Collard, Sir George.
Collie, Sir R. John.
Collins, Sir Arthur J. H.
Collins, Sir Stephen, M.P.
Collins, Sir Wm. Job, M.D.
Colvin, Sir Sidney, 1st Lt.
Conway, Sir (Wm.) Martin.
Cook, Sir Edward Tyas.
Cook, Sir Henry, v.s.
Cooke, Sir Clement Kinloch, M.P.
Cooke, Sir Henry Paget.
Cooper, Sir Alfred.
Cooper, Sir Edward E.
Cooper, Col. Sir Wm. E., C.I.E.
Coote, Sir Eyre.
Cornwall, Sir Edwin A., M.P.
Cotes, Sir Merton Russell.
Couch, Sir Arthur T. Quiller.
Coutis, Sir John W.
Cousens, Sir George Edwin.
Cowen, Sir Frederic Hymen.
Cowlley, Hon. Sir Alfred S.
Cox, Sir W. H. Lionel.
Crags, Sir John Geo., M.P.
Crump, Sir Wm. D., 1st D.
Crawford, Sir Homewood.
Crawford, Sir William.
Crookes, Sir Wm., O.M., F.R.S.
Croon, Sir J. Halliday, M.D.
Crosby, Sir Thos. Boor, M.D.
Crossman, Sir William.
Cruckshank, Sir W. D., C.I.E.
Crump, Sir William John.
Crundall, Sir William Hy.
Cullinan, Sir Thos. Major.
Cunliffe, Sir Robert Ellis.
Dalby, Sir W. Bartlett.
Dale, Sir Alfred Wm. W.
Dalziel, Rt. Hon. Sir James Henry, M.P.
Darling, Hon. Sir Chas. J.
Darwin, Sir Francis, F.R.S.
Dassett, Sir Jno. R., C.B. (c).
Davidson, Hon. Sir Chas. Peets.
Davidson, Sir James M.
Davies, Sir Wm. H., M.P.
Davies, Sir Wm. Rees.
Davis, Sir Charles Henry.
Dawson, Sir (A.) Trevor.
Deane, Hon. Sir Hy. Bargrave Finnerley, v.d.
Deane, Sir Thos. Manly.
Delafaye, Hon. Sir Louis Victor.
Dempsey, Sir Alexander, M.D.
De Sausmerez, Sir H. Walter.
Dewar, Sir James, F.R.S.
Dewar, Sir Thomas Robert.
Dibdin, Sir Lewis T., K.C.
Dickinson, Sir John.
Dill, Sir Samuel, LL.D.
Dinshaw Dhanjibhai Davar, Hon. Sir.
Dobbin, Sir Alfred Graham.
Dockrell, Sir Maurice E.
Donaldson, Sir George.
Donaldson, Sir James, LL.D.
Donkin, Sir H. Bryan, M.D.
Doughty, Sir George, M.P.
Dowdall, Sir Laurence C., C.B. (c).
Downes, Sir Arthur H., M.D.
Downes, Sir Joseph.
Doxford, Sir Theodore.
Doyle, Sir A. Conan, M.D.
Dubuc, Hon. Sir Joseph.
Duckworth, Sir James.
Duggeon, Sir Chas. John.
Dumayne, Sir Frederick G.
Duncan, Sir John.
Dunlop, Sir Nathaniel.
Dunn, Sir William Henry.
Dunning, Sir Edwin Harris.
Dupree, Col. Sir W. Thos., V.D.
Dyson, Sir Frederick.
Eade, Sir Peter, M.P.
Eady, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Swinfen.
Edgumbe, Sir Robt. Pearce-Edge, Rt. Hon. Sir John.
Edridge, Sir Frederick T.
Egerton, Sir Regd. Arth., C.B.
Eggar, Sir Henry C., M.V.O.
Eggar, Sir Edward, O.M.
Elliot, Sir Whately.
Elliot, Maj. Sir Edmd. H., M.V.O. (4th).
Ellis, Sir Joseph Baxter.
Ellis, Sir Thomas Ratcliffe Ratcliffe.
Elverston, Sir Harold.
Emerson, Sir Wm., F.R.I.B.A.
Essex, Sir Richd. Walter, M.P.
Evans, Sir Arthur J., F.R.S.
Evans, Sir Edward.
Evans, Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel T.
Evans, Sir Evan Vincent.
Eve, Sir Frederic S., F.R.C.S.
Eve, Hon. Sir H. Trevelyan.
Fagan, Sir John, F.R.C.S.I.
Fairbair, Sir Samuel.
Fairfax, Sir Jas. Reading.
Falconbridge, Hon. Sir (W.) Glenholme.
Fanning, Sir Rowland F. N.
Fardell, Rt. T. George.
Farwell, Rt. Hon. Sir Geo.
Fay, Sir Sam.
Fazlulhoy Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Sir.
Fenton, Sir Myles.
Ferrier, Sir David, M.D., F.R.S.
Fife, Col. Sir Aubone, C.V.O.
Fildes, Sir Luke, K.A.
Finlay, Sir Campbell K.
Finney, Sir Stephen, C.I.E.
Fisher, Sir Walter Newton.
Fithian, Sir Edwd. Wm.
Fitzmaurice, Sir Maurice.
Fleming, Sir James.

Fleming, Sir John.	Harrington, Sir Stanley.	Kemp, Sir Alfred B.	Mack, Sir Hugh.
Flitcroft, Sir Thos. Evans.	Harris, Sir Matthew.	Kennaway, Sir Walter, c.m.g.	Mackellar, Sir Chas. Kin-
Flower, Sir Ernest.	Harrison, Sir Frederick.	Kennedy, Sir Alexr. B. W.	naird.
Follett, Sir Charles J., c.b.(c).	Harrison, Sir J. Humphreys,	Kennedy, Rt. Hon. Sir	Mackenzie, Sir A. C., mus.d.
Ford, Sir Theodore Thos.	m.v.o.(4th).	William Rann.	Mackenzie, Sir William.
Fordham, Sir (H.) George.	Hartley, Sir William P.	Kerrick, Sir Geo. Hamilton.	Mackie, Sir Richard.
Forget, Sir Rodolphe.	Harvey, Sir Robert.	Ker, Hon. Sir Arthur M.,	McLaurin, Hon. Sir Hy. N.
Forrest, Sir Geo. Wm., c.i.e.	Haslam, Sir Alfred Seale.	c.i.e., m.v.o.(4th).	McLean, Hon. Sir George.
Forsey, Lt.-Col. Sir John,	Hastings, Sir George, m.d.	King, Sir Charles Albert,	McLearn, Sir William.
c.v.o., v.d.	Hay, Sir Robert Hay-Drum-	c.b.(c).	Macmillan, Sir Frederick O.
Fort, Sir Hugh.	mond-, c.m.g.	King, Sir Henry Clark.	Macnughten, Sir Melville
Forwood, Sir Wm. Bower.	Hegarty, Sir Daniel.	Kirk, Sir John.	Leslie, c.b.(c).
Foster, Sir T. Scott.	Helme, Sir Norman W.	Knight, Sir Henry Edmund.	McNeill, Sir Malcolm, c.b.
Fox, Sir Charles Edmund.	Henderson, Sir James.	Knox, Hon. Sir George Edw.	Macpherson, Sir Jas. M.,
Fox, Sir Douglas.	Hennell, Col. Sir Reginald,	Knox, Sir James.	c.s.i.
Fox, Sir Francis.	c.v.o., d.s.o.	Krishna Bose Bipin, Sir, c.i.e.	Macrae, Sir Colin George.
Fox, Col. Sir G. Malcolm.	Hepburn, Sir Thomas H.	Lacoste, Hon. Sir Alexandre.	McRobert, Lt.-Col. Sir Alexr.,
Fox, Sir Robt. Eyes.	Herbert, Sir Jesse.	Laidlaw, Sir Robert.	v.d.
Frampton, Sir George, r.a.	Herkomer, Sir Hubert von,	Lamb, Sir John Cameron,	McVail, Sir David C., m.n.
Franks, Sir John, c.b.(c).	c.v.o., r.a.	c.b.(c), c.m.g.	Madden, Hon. Sir Frank.
Franks, Sir Kendall, c.b.(c).	Hertslet, Sir Cecil.	Lambert, Sir George Thos.,	Magnus, Sir Philip, m.p.
Fraser, Sir Edw. Henry.	Hewitt, Sir Fredk. Wm.,	c.b.(c).	Major, Sir Charles Henry.
Fraser, Sir Hugh Stein.	m.v.o.(4th), m.d.	Lancaster, Sir William J.	Mallet, Sir Claude C., c.m.g.
Fraser, Sir John George.	Hewitt, Sir Thomas, k.c.	Lane, Sir Hugh Percy.	Manby, Sir Alan Reeve,
Fraser, Sir Thomas, m.d.	Hibbert, Sir H. Flemming,	Langelier, Sir François.	m.v.o.(4th), m.d.
Fraser, Sir Charles.	m.p.	Langerman, Sir Jan W. S.	Mance, Sir Henry C., c.i.e.
Frizzelle, Sir Joseph.	Hill, Sir A. Norman.	Larmor, Sir Joseph, m.p.,	Mann, Sir Donald Daniel.
Fulton, Sir Forrest, k.c.	Hill, Sir John Gray.	f.r.s.	Manning, Sir Wm. Patrick.
Fulton, Sir Robert Fulton.	Hitching, Sir Thos. Brooke.	Lascelles, Sir Alfred Geo.	Manton, Sir Henry John.
Furley, Sir John, c.b.(c).	Hogg, Sir Stuart Saunders.	Laughton, Sir Jno. Knox.	Marks, Sir G. Croydon, m.p.
Galsworthy, Sir Edwin H.	Ho Kai, Sir, c.m.g.	Law, Sir Archd. FitzGerald.	Marshall, Col. Sir Arth. W.
Garnier, Sir Robert.	Holden, Sir Edward Thos.	Lawless, Surg.-Lt.-Col. Sir	Marshall, Sir Herbert.
Garnau, Sir (J.) George.	Holliday, Sir Frederick C.	Warren R. Crooke-, c.i.e.,	Marshall, Sir Horace Brooks.
Gartton, Sir Richard Charles.	Holland, Sir Arthur.	m.d.	Marshall, Col. Sir Thos. H.,
Gatty, Sir Stephen H.	Holland, Sir R. Sothorn.	Lawrence, Hon. Sir Alfd. T.	c.b.(c), v.d.
Gavey, Sir John, c.b.(c).	Holroyd, Sir Charles.	Lawrence, Sir Joseph.	Martin, Sir George C.,
Gelder, Sir Alfred, m.p.	Holroyd, Sir Edw. Dundas.	Lawrie, Sir Arch. Campbell.	m.v.o.(4th), mus.d.
George, Sir Ernest, c.i.e.	Hopkinson, Sir Alfred, k.c.	Lawson, Sir Charles Allen.	Martin, Sir T. Carlaw, l.l.d.
Gibb, Sir George Stegnann.	Horne, Sir Andrew John.	Layard, Hon. Sir Chas. Peter.	Mason, Sir Thomas.
Gibbons, Sir William Juff.	Horridge, Hon. Sir Thos. G.	Leclercq, Sir Eugène F. J.	Masson, Col. Sir David, c.i.e.,
Gibbons, Sir Geo. Christie,	Horsley, Sir Victor, f.r.s.	Lee, Sir Sidney.	v.d.
k.c.	Horwood, Hon. Sir Wm. Hy.	Leishman, Col. Sir William	Mathias, Sir Richard.
Giffard, Sir Henry Alexr., k.c.	Hosie, Sir Alexander.	Boog, m.d., f.r.s.	Matheson, Rt. Hon. Sir William.
Glover, Sir John.	Howard, Sir Frederick.	Lennon, Sir James.	Matheson, Rt. Hon. Sir
Goddard, Sir Daniel Ford, m.p.	Howse, Sir Hy. G., f.r.s.	Letaingne, Sir John.	Robert E.
Godsell, Sir William.	Hudson, Sir Robert A.	Letchworth, Sir Edward.	Matthews, Sir John B., k.c.
Godwin, Sir J. Arthur.	Hughes, Sir Thomas.	Lewis, Sir Henry.	Matthews, Sir Thomas.
Gold, Sir Charles.	Hughes, Sir Walter C., c.i.e.	Lewis, Sir Walter Llewellyn.	Maule, Sir Robert.
Goldney, Sir J. Tankerville.	Huilett, Hon. Sir Jas. Liege.	Liberty, Sir Arthur L.	Maxim, Sir Hiram, Stevens.
Gomme, Sir Geo. Lawrence,	Hunter, Sir Thos., l.l.d.	Lindley, Sir William H.	Maxwell, Sir Frederic
f.s.a.	Hussey, Sir George.	Linton, Sir Jas. Dromgole.	Mackenzie.
Goode, Sir Charles Henry.	Hutchinson, Sir G. Thomp-	Lister, Sir Robt. Ashton.	Meldon, Sir Albert.
Goodman, Sir Wm. Meigh.	son.	Littlejohn, Sir Hy. D., m.d.	Mellor, Sir James R.
Gordon, Hon. Sir Jno. H.	Hutchinson, Sir Joseph T.	Lloyd, Sir Horatio.	Menendez, Sir (M.) Raymond.
Gorst, Rt. Hon. Sir John	Hutchinson, Sir Sydney H.C	Lodge, Sir Oliver, f.r.s.	Meredith, Hon. Wm. Ralph.
Eldon, k.c.	Hyde, Sir Clarendon G.	Long, Sir James.	Michell, Hon. Sir Lewis,
Gosselin, Maj. Sir Nicholas.	Hyslop, Sir Thomas.	Longhurst, Sir Hy. Bell, c.v.o.	c.v.o.
Gould, Lt.-Col. Hon. Sir	Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sir,	Lord, Sir Riley.	Middleton, Sir John Page.
Albert John, v.d.	c.i.e.	Lorimer, Sir Robert S.	Miers, Sir Henry Alexr.
Could, Sir F. Carruthers.	Inglis, Sir Albemarle P.,	Lovell, Surg.-Gen. Sir Francis	Miller, Sir Francis Henry.
Gowers, Sir Wm. R., f.r.s.	m.v.o.(4th), l.s.o.	Henry, c.m.g.	Miller, Hon. Sir Hy. Jno.
Graham, Sir Cecil W. N.	Inglis, Col. Sir Robert Wm.	Low, Sir Frederick, k.c., m.p.	Milvain, Sir T., c.b.(m), k.c.
Graham, Sir Claverhouse.	Irving, Sir Amilius, k.c.	Lower, Sir Francis Wm. m.p.	Mitchell, Sir Thomas, c.v.o.
Graham, Sir Hugh.	Irwin, Sir Alfred M. B., c.s.i.	Lucy, Sir Henry William.	Mitchell, Sir Wm. W., c.m.g.
Granet, Sir (W.) Guy.	Jackson, Sir John, c.v.o., m.p.	Lunn, Sir Henry S., m.p.	Molteno, Hon. Sir James
Gray, Sir Walter.	Jackson, Dep.-Surg.-Gen. Sir	Luscombe, Sir John Henry.	Tennant, k.c.
Greaves, Hon. Sir Wm. H.	Robt. Wm., c.b.(m).	Lush, Hon. Sir Montague.	Moody, Sir Jas. M., m.r.c.s.
Green, Sir Frederick.	Jaffé, Sir Otto.	Lynch, Sir John Patrick.	Moody, Maj.-Gen. Sir Jno. M.
Green, Sir George.	James, Sir Edward E.	Lyon, Sir Alexander.	Moore, Sir Fredk. William.
Greenhill, Sir A. George, f.r.s.	James, Hon. Sir Walter, k.c.	Lyons, Sir Joseph.	Moore, Sir John Wm., m.d.
Gregory, Sir Philip Spencer.	Jelf, Sir Arthur Richd.	Maasdorp, Sir Andries F.S.	Morgan, Hon. Sir Arthur.
Grierson, Sir Philip J. H.	John, Sir Wm. Goscombe, r.a.	Macalpine, Sir Geo. Watson.	Mottram, Sir Richard.
Grierson, Hon. Sir Henry Daly.	Johnson, Sir Benjamin S.	MacCabe, Sir Francis X. F.	Moyers, Sir George.
Griffith, Sir John Parser.	Johnson, Sir Henry J.	McCall, Hon. Sir John, m.d.	Moyrhan, Sir Berkeley G.A.
Griffith, Sir W. Brandford.	Johnston, Sir Charles.	McCallum, Sir John M., m.p.	Mukharji, Sir Asutosh, c.s.i.
Grubb, Sir Howard, f.r.s.	Johnston, Sir John Barre.	McCauley, Hon. Sir Sand.	Munro, Sir Henry.
Gunn, Sir John.	Jonas, Sir Joseph.	McClure, Sir John David.	Murphy, Sir Shirley F., m.d.
Gurney, Sir Eustace.	Jones, Rt. Hon. Sir Brynmor,	McCormick, Sir Alexander,	Murray, Sir George S.
Guthrie, Sir James.	k.c., m.p.	m.p.	Murray, Sir James, l.l.d.
Hadfield, Sir Robt. Abbott,	Jones, Sir Henry.	McCormick, Sir William	Murray, Col. Sir Wyndham,
f.r.s.	Jones, Hon. Sir Lyman M.	Symington.	c.b.
Hagard, Sir H. Rider.	Jones, Sir P. Sydney, m.d.	McCrace, Sir George.	Murton, Sir Walter, c.b.
Hain, Sir Edward.	Jones, Sir W. H. Hyndman.	McCruth, Sir John Tom.	Myles, Sir Thomas.
Haldane, Sir William S.	Jones, Sir Pryce Pryce.	McCullagh, Sir Jas. A., m.d.	Napier, Sir Walter J., d.c.l.
Hale, Col. Sir Lonsdale.	Jones, Sir Wm. H. Quayle.	McDonald, Sir Andrew.	Narayan Ganes Chanda-
Hale, Sir Henry, l.s.o.	Joyce, Hon. Sir Matt. Ingie.	MacDonald, Hon. Sir Hugh	varkar, Sir.
Halliday, Sir Fredk. Loch,	Jugmohandas Varjivandas,	J., k.c.	Nash, Sir Vincent.
c.i.e., m.v.o.(4th).	Sir.	Macdonald, Sir William C.	Nathan, Col. Sir Frederic.
Hamilton, Sir Daniel M.	Juta, Hon. Sir Henry H., k.c.	Macdonell, Sir John, c.b.	Nathan, Sir Nathaniel.
Hampson, Sir Robt. Alfred.	Karr, Sir Hy. Seton, c.m.g.	McDougall, Sir John.	Naudi, Sir Salvatore, c.m.g.
Hardie, Sir David, m.d.	Keightley, Sir Samuel R.	MacEwen, Sir Wm., f.r.s.	Neville, Hon. Sir Ralph.
Hardy, Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert	Kelly, Sir Henry Greene.	McPadyean, Sir John.	Newman, Sir George, m.d.
Hare, Sir John. [H. Cozens-,	Kelly, Sir Malachy.	McGrath, Sir Joseph, l.l.d.	Newton, Sir Hy. William.

- Newton, Sir William.
 Nicholson, Sir Arthur.
 Nicoll, Sir Wm. Robertson,
 L.L.D.
 Norman, Sir Henry, M.P.
 North, *Maj.* Sir Harry.
 Northcote, Hon. Sir Ernest
 A.
 Oakeley, Sir Hy. Evelyn.
 Oakes, Sir Augustus Hy., c.b.
 Obeyesekere, Sir Solomon C.
 O'Connell, Sir Peter.
 O'Donohoe, Sir James.
 Oldfield, Sir Rich. Chas.
 Oldham, Col. Sir Hy., c.v.o.
 Oldroyd, Sir Mark.
 Oliver, Sir Thomas, M.D.
 Oliphert, Sir John, c.v.o.
 O'Malley, Sir Edwd. L.
 Oppenheimer, Sir Francis.
 Ormsby, Sir Lambert.
 O'Rourke, Hon. Sir Maurice.
 Osler, Sir Edmund Boyd.
 Outerbridge, Sir Joseph.
 Owen, Sir Isambard, M.D.
 Owens, Lt.-Col. Sir Chas. J. F.
 Paise, Sir George.
 Falgrave, Sir R. H. Inglis,
 F.R.S.
 Palmer, Sir Fras. Beaufort.
 Parker, Sir Gilbert, M.P.
 Parker, Sir Stephen H.
 Parkinson, Col. Sir Roper.
 Parratt, Sir Walter, M.V.O.
 Parrott, Sir J. Edward, L.D.S.
 Parsons, Sir Herbert J. F.
 Partington, Sir Edwarp.
 Paul, Sir George Morison.
 Paul, Sir Jas. Balfour, c.v.o.
 Paulin, Sir David.
 Pears, Sir Edwin.
 Peat, Sir Wm. Barclay.
 Pedler, Sir Alexander, C.I.E.
 Pellatt, Col. Sir Hy., M.V.O.
 Pennefather, Sir A. Richard,
 C.B.
 Perry, *Maj.* Sir Allan, M.D.
 Perry, Sir Edwin Cooper.
 Petheram, Sir Wm. Comer.
 Petrie, Sir Charles.
 Pettigrew, Sir Andrew
 Hislop.
 Phillip, Sir Roht. Wm., F.R.S.
 Phillips, Sir G. Hare, M.D.
 Phillips, Sir George.
 Phillips, Sir Claude.
 Pickford, Hon. Sir William.
 Piggett, Sir Fras. Taylor.
 Pigott, Sir Paynton, M.V.O.
 Pigott, Sir Thos. Digby, c.b.
 Pilkington, Sir Geo. A.
 Pilster, Sir John.
 Pinerio, Sir Arthur Wing.
 Pink, Sir Thomas.
 Playfair, Sir Patrick, C.I.E.
 Plender, Sir William.
 Plowden, Sir Hy. Meredyth.
 Plummer, Sir Walter R.
 Pocock, Sir Sidney J.
 Poland, Sir H. Bodkin, K.C.
 Pollard, Sir Geo. Herbert, M.P.
 Porter, Sir Alexander.
 Powell, Sir Francis.
 Power, Sir James A.
 Pragnell, Sir George.
 Prain, Lt.-Col. Sir David,
 C.M.G., C.I.E.
 Pramada Charan Banarji,
 Sir.
 Pratul Chandra Chatterji,
 Sir, C.I.E.
 Prendergast, Hon. Sir James.
 Price, Sir Robert, M.P.
 Pridcaunt, Sir Walter S.
 Priestley, Sir Arthur, M.P.
 Priestley, Sir Wm. E. B., M.P.
 Procter, Sir Henry E. E.
 Prodyat Kumar Tagore, Sir.
 Puvris, Sir Robert.
 Pyne, Sir Thos. Salter, C.S.I.
 Quick, Hon. Sir John.
 Radford, Sir Chas. Horace.
 Rae, Sir Alexander.
 Raleigh, Sir Walter.
 Ramsay, Sir Dalhousie, c.b.
 Ramsay, Sir William M., D.D.
 Randall, Sir Henry E.
 Randles, Sir J. Scourrah, M.P.
 Rason, Hon. Sir Cornthwaite
 H.
 Rayner, Sir Thos. Crossley.
 Raynor, Sir Wm. Pick.
 Read, Sir C. Hercules, F.R.S.
 Redford, Sir Edward P. W.,
 C.B.(C).
 Redmond, Sir J. Michael, M.D.
 Ree, Sir Frank.
 Reichel, Sir Harry.
 Reid, Hon. Sir Arthur Hay.
 Reynolds, Sir Alfred Jas.
 Rhys, Rt. Hon. Sir John.
 Richards, Sir Hy. Geo., K.C.
 Rickett, Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph
 Compton, M.P.
 Riddell, Sir Geo. Allardice.
 Riddell, Sir Oliver.
 Ridley, Hon. Sir Edward.
 Ritchie, Sir George.
 Roberts, Lt.-Col. Sir James
 Reid, C.I.L., L.M.S.
 Roberts, Sir John.
 Roberts, Sir John R.
 Roberts, Sir Owen.
 Roberts, Sir Thos. Edwards.
 Robertson, Sir Fredk. Alex.
 Robertson, Sir Helenus Robt.
 Robertson, Sir Hy. Beyer.
 Robertson, Sir Johnston
 Forbes.
 Robertson, Sir William.
 Robinson, Sir John.
 Robinson, Sir Thos. Wm.
 Roche, Sir George.
 Roe, Sir Chas. Arthur.
 Roe, Sir Thomas, M.P.
 Rogers, Sir Hallowell.
 Rogers, Sir Robert H.
 Rolleston, Sir John F.L., M.P.
 Rollitt, Sir Albert Kaye.
 Roscoe, Rt. Hon. Sir Hy.
 Enfield, F.R.S.
 Rosling, Sir Edward.
 Ross, Hon. Sir George Wm.
 Rotton, Sir J. Francis, K.C.
 Routhier, Sir Adolphe Basile.
 Rowlett, Sir Sidney A. T.
 Roysds, Col. Sir Clement
 M., C.B.
 Roys, Sir Samuel W.
 Rucker, Sir Arthur, F.R.S.
 Runtz, Sir Jno. Johnson.
 Russell, Sir Edward Rd.
 Russell, Sir James Alex.
 Rutledge, Hon. Sir Arthur.
 Ryan, Sir G. Hemmington.
 Rymer, Sir Joseph Sykes.
 Samuel, Sir Harry S., M.P.
 Sandys, Sir John Edwin,
 Litt. D., L.B.A.
 Santley, Sir Charles.
 Sargent, Hon. Sir Chas. Hy.
 Savage, Sir George Henry.
 Sawyer, Sir James, M.D.
 Scarsbrick, Sir Charles.
 Schafer, Sir Ed. Albert, F.R.S.
 Schiffer, Sir Ernest.
 Schofield, Sir Henry.
 Schooles, Sir Hy. R. Pipon.
 Schuster, Sir Claud.
 Scott, Hon. Sir Basil.
 Scott, Sir Benjamin.
 Scott, Sir James.
 Scott, Sir John Harley.
 Scott, Sir Robert T., L.S.O.
 Scovell, Sir Augustus Chas.
 Scrutton, Hon. Sir Thos. E.
 Selfe, Sir Robert Carr.
 Selfe, Hls Hon. Sir Wm. L.
 Semple, Lt.-Col. Sir David.
 Sergeant, Sir Wm., c.b.
 Shackleton, Sir Ernest, c.v.o.
 Shann, Sir T. Thornhill.
 Shapurji Burjorji Broacha,
 Sir.
 Shaw, Sir Alexander W.
 Shaw, Sir Archibd. McInnes.
 Shaw, Sir Geo. Watson, C.S.I.
 Shaw, Sir James Dods.
 Shephard, Sir Horatio Hy.
 Sherburn, Sir John.
 Shipley, Sir William.
 Short, Sir Frank, R.A.
 Simon, Sir Robt. M., M.D.
 Simpson, Sir Alexr. R., M.P.
 Simpson, Sir Geo. Bowen.
 Smallman, Sir Herbert, M.D.
 Smallman, Sir Hy. George.
 Smith, Hon. Sir Abercrombie.
 Smith, Sir Cecil Harcourt.
 Smith, Sir Clarence.
 Smith, Sir Frederick Wm.
 Smith, Sir Geo. Hy. Fisher.
 Smith, Sir George John.
 Smith, Com. Sir Hamilton
 P. Freer, C.S.I., R.N.
 Smith, Sir James.
 Smith, Sir Swire.
 Smith, Sir William.
 Smith, Sir Wm. Alexander.
 Smith, Sir William Edward,
 C.B.
 Smith, Sir Alfred van
 Waterschoot Lucie.
 Smully, Sir P. Crampton.
 Smully, Sir William J., M.D.
 Snowden, Hon. Sir Arthur.
 Soares, Sir Ernest J.
 Soulsby, Sir William J., c.b.,
 C.I.F.
 Soundy, Sir John Thos.
 Spear, Sir John Ward, M.P.
 Speed, Sir Edwin Arney.
 Spencer, Sir J. Ernest.
 Spielmann, Sir Isidore, C.M.G.
 Stanford, Sir C. Villiers,
 M.S.D.
 Stapley, Sir Richard.
 Stanning, Sir Alex. Rose.
 Stephen, Sir Harry Lushington.
 Stephen, Hon. Sir Henry.
 Stephens, Sir William.
 Stephenson, Sir Wm. H.
 Stern, Sir Edward D.
 Stevens, Hon. Sir Jno. F.
 Stevens, Sir Joseph Weston.
 Stewart, Sir Edmond S.
 Stewart, Sir David.
 Stirling, Rt. Hon. Sir James.
 Stockman, Sir Stewart,
 M.R.C.V.S.
 Stone, Sir John Benjamin.
 Straight, Sir Douglas, L.D.S.
 Sutherland, Hon. Sir Geo. H.
 Sutton, Sir Abraham.
 Sutton, Sir Henry.
 Sutton, Sir John Bland.
 Sutton, Hon. Sir Francis B.
 Swan, Sir J. Wilson, F.R.S.
 Szlumper, Sir Jas. W., F.R.S.
 Tacon, Sir Thomas Hy.
 Tagore, Raja Sir Sourindro
 Mohun, C.I.E.
 Tait, Sir Melbourne McT.
 Tait, Sir Thomas.
 Talbot, Sir William Hy.
 Tanner, Sir Henry, C.B.(C),
 L.S.O.
 Tarak Nath Palit, Sir.
 Tarring, Sir Charles Jas.
 Taschereau, Rt. Hon. Sir
 H. Elzéar.
 Tata, Sir Dorabjee J.
 Taylor, Sir Allen.
 Taylor, Sir Fredk. Williams.
 Taylor, Sir Thomas W.
 Tedder, Sir Arthur John.
 Tenniel, Sir John.
 Thomas, Sir (Abraham) Gar-
 red, M.D.
 Thomas, Sir Brumwell.
 Thomas, Sir Griffith.
 Thomas, Sir John.
 Thompson, Sir Robert J.
 Thompson, Sir William Jno.
 Thompson, Sir Courtauld.
 Thomson, Sir Joseph J., O.M.,
 D.S.C.
 Thomson, Sir St. Clair.
 Thorne, Sir William.
 Thornycroft, Sir Jno., F.R.S.
 Thorpe, Sir Thos. Edwd.,
 C.B., F.R.S.
 Thrift, Sir John Edward.
 Thynne, Sir Henry, c.b.
 Tilden, Prof. Sir Wm. Aug.,
 D.S.C.
 Toulmin, Sir George, M.P.
 Townshend, Sir Charles Jas.
 Towse, Sir J. Wrench.
 Tree, Sir Herbt. Beerbohm.
 Trevelyan, Sir Ernest J.
 Trevor, Sir Chas. Cecil, C.B.
 Trippel, *Maj.* Sir Francis.
 Trotter, Col. Sir Philip D.
 Tupper, Sir Daniel A. A.,
 M.V.O.(4th).
 Turnbull, Sir Robt., M.V.O.
 5th.
 Turner, Sir George, M.B.
 Turner, Sir Montagu C.
 Turney, Sir John.
 Tweedy, Sir John, F.R.C.S.
 Tylor, Sir Edward B.
 Tyler, Sir Charles R.
 Van Boeschoten, Sir Johan-
 nes G.
 Van Hulsteyn, Sir Willem.
 Vasanji Trikamji Mulji, Sir.
 Vaudrey, Sir Wm. Henry.
 Veitch, Sir Harry James.
 Vembakam Comandur De-
 sicksariyari, Sir.
 Vennings, Sir Edgcombe.
 Vernon, Sir W. H. Venables.
 Vincent, Sir Wm. Hy. Hoare.
 Vincent, Sir William W.
 Vine, Sir Somers, C.M.G.
 Vincent, Hon. Sir Joseph.
 Vithaldas Damodar Thak-
 arsi, Sir.
 Voulos, Sir Gordon B.
 Wadson, Hon. Sir Thos. John.
 Waechter, Sir Max L.
 Wakefield, Sir Chas. Cheers.
 Waldstein, Sir Charles.
 Walker, Sir Byron E., c.v.o.
 Walker, Sir Edward Daniel.
 Walker, Lt.-Col. Sir Jas.,
 C.I.E.
 Wallace, Sir Matthew G.
 Wallis, Sir J. E. Power.
 Wallis, Sir Whitworth.
 Walpole, Sir Charles Geo.
 Walters, Sir John Tudor.
 Walton, Sir Robert.
 Ward, Sir Adolphus Wm.
 Warner, Sir Geo. Fredk.
 Warrington, Hon. Sir T. R.
 Waterlow, Sir Ernest, R.A.
 Watney, Sir John.
 Watson, Sir William.
 Watt, Sir George, C.I.E.
 Weatherbee, Sir Robert L.
 Webb, Sir Aston, c.v.o., C.B.,
 R.A.
 Weber, Sir Hermann, M.D.
 Webster, Sir Francis.
 Wedmore, Sir Frederick.
 Weedon, Sir Henry.
 Welby, Sir Geo. Farley, C.M.G.
 Wessels, Hon. Sir Johannes
 W.
 White, Sir Arnold.
 White, Sir Edward.
 White, Sir Henry Arthur
 C.V.O.
 White, Sir Luke, M.P.
 Whittle, Sir Wm., M.D.
 Whitney, Sir Benjamin.
 Whittaker, Rt. Hon. Sir
 Thomas P., M.P.
 Whyte, Sir William.
 Wilkinson, Sir Hiram S.
 Wilkinson, Sir Wm. Henry.
 Williams, Hon. Sir Hartley.
 Williams, Rt. Hon. Sir
 Joshua S.
 Williams, Rt. Hon. Sir
 Roland Vaughan.
 Williams, Sir T. Marchant.
 Williamson, Sir James, c.b.

Willison, Sir John S., LL.D.
Wills, Sir Frank Wm.
Wilmot, *Rear-Adm.* Sir S.
M. Eardley.
Wilson, Sir Frederick W.
Windle, Sir Bertram C. A.
Winter, Sir F. Pratt, C.M.G.

Wood, Sir Edward.
Wood, Sir Henry J.
Wood, Sir Henry Trueman.
Woodall, Sir Corbet.
Woodhouse, Sir Jas. Thos.
Woodhouse, Sir Stewart.
Woodman, Sir George.

Woods, Sir Robert Henry.
Worthington, *Maj.* Sir Ed.
Scott, M.V.O. (4th), R.A.M.C.
Wright, Sir Almoth E.,
M.D.
Wright, Sir Robert Patrick.
Wyndham, Sir Charles.

Yorke, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Horatio
A., C.B.(c).
Young, Sir Allen, C.V.O., C.B.
Young, *Col.* Sir John Smith,
C.V.O.
Yoxall, Sir Jas. Henry, M.P.
Yule, Sir David.

Commanders of the Royal Victorian Order—c.v.o.

EXCLUSIVE OF THOSE WHO HOLD HIGHER DISTINCTIONS, *q.v.*

Aldrich, *Admiral* Pelham.
Aziz-ud-din, Munshi, C.I.E.
Bacon, *Rear-Adm.* Reginald Hugh
Spencer, D.S.O.
Baker, Walter Reginald.
Balwant Rao Bhuya Scindia.
Bankart, *Fleet-Surg.* Arthur Regi-
nald, R.N.
Bannerman, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur D'Arcy
Gordon, C.I.E.
Barclay, *Col.* Henry Albert.
Baring, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Everard.
Barter, *Maj.-Gen.* Charles St. Leger,
C.B.(m).
Bayley, Charles B.
Bayly, *Rear-Adm.* Lewis, C.B.(c).
Benson, Arthur Christopher.
Beresford, Lord Marcus.
Bethune, *Lt.-Gen.* Cecil E., C.B.(m).
Biancardi, *Col.* Nicola Grech, C.M.G.,
A.D.C.
Bingham, *Brig.-Gen.* Hon. Cecil
Edward.
Boulton, Harold Edwin.
Bradford, *Rear-Adm.* Edward Eden.
Broadwood, *Brig.-Gen.* Arthur.
Brooklehurst, *Maj.-Gen.* John
Fielden, C.B.(m).
Bulfin, *Brig.-Gen.* Edward S., C.B.(m).
Burke, Henry Farnham, C.B.(c).
Butler, Montague Sherard Dawes,
C.I.E.
Butler, *Capt.* Thomas Dacres.
Calthorpe, *Rear-Adm.* Hon. Some-
set Arthur Gough, C.B.(c).
Campbell, *Maj.-Gen.* Barrington
Bulkeley Douglas, C.B.(m).
Campbell, *Rear-Adm.* Hy. Hervey.
Campbell, *Brig.-Gen.* John Hasluck.
Carington, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Rupert
Clement George, D.S.O.
Cecil, *Col.* Lord William.
Chaffield, *Capt.* Alfred F. M., R.N.
Cheatle, George Lenthal, C.B.(c),
F.R.C.S.
Clerk, *Col.* John, C.S.I.
Coke, *Brig.-Gen.* Edward Beresford.
Cooper, *Col.* Richard Joshua.
Corkran, Victor George Seymour.
Cronroux, George Augustus.
Cowan, *Col.* Henry Vivian, C.B.(m),
A.D.C., R.A.
Cresswell, *Col.* George Frs. A., V.D.
Dawson, *Br.-Gen.* Harry L., C.B.(m).
Dawson, *Maj.-Gen.* Vesey John.
D'Epinay, Charles Adrian Prosper.
Desborough, John, C.B.(m).
Diack, Alexander Henderson.
Dugdale, *Lt.-Col.* Frank.
Dumas, *Capt.* Philip W., R.N.
Edwardes, Stephen M.
Essery, William Joseph.
Farquhar, *V.-Adm.* Arthur Murray.
Faussett, *Capt.* Bryan Godfrey
Godfrey, C.M.G., R.N.
Finnis, *Admiral* Frank.
Fletcher, *Lt.-Col.* Henry Arthur.
Fludger, *Col.* Henry.
Fry, Frederick Morris.

Fry, *Maj.-Gen.* Wm., C.B.(m).
Gabriel, Edmund Vivian, C.S.I.
Gilmour, *Col.* Robert G. Gordon,
C.B.(m), D.S.O.
Godfray, *Brig.-Gen.* John Wm.,
C.B.(m), A.D.C.
Grey, *Lt.-Col.* Raleigh, C.M.G.
Groomie, *Admiral* Robt. Leonard.
Haig, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur Balfour, C.M.C.
Hall, *Br.-Gen.* Francis Hy., C.B.(m).
Hall, *Rear-Adm.* Herbert Good-
enough King, C.B.(m), D.S.O., R.N.
Hallett, *Col.* Jas. Wyndham Hughes,
C.B.(m), D.S.O.
Hamilton, *Maj.-Gen.* Hubert I. W.,
C.B.(m), D.S.O.
Harford, Frederic Dundas.
Harrison, *Col.* Charles Edw.
Hartley, Percival Horton-Smith, M.D.
Heath, *Maj.-Gen.* Chas. Ernest, C.B.(c).
Hendrie, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. John S.
Herbert, *Col.* Lionel, C.B.(m).
Higgins, Henry Vincent.
Hill, *Fleet-Surg.* Robert.
Hodgson, *Col.* Henry West.
Hood, Hon. Alexander Nelson.
Hood, Donald William Charles.
Howard, Esme William, C.M.G.
Hutchison, *Rear-Adm.* J. de Mestre,
C.M.G.
Jeffreys, *Adm.* Edmund Frederick.
Jones, *Maj.-Gen.* Inigo Richmond.
Jones, John Joseph Casimir, C.B.(c).
Kavanagh, *Col.* Charles T. McM.,
C.B.(m), D.S.O.
Keppel, *Rear-Adm.* Colin Richard,
C.B.(m), D.S.O.
Kincaid, Charles Augustus.
Laye, *Maj.-Gen.* Joseph Henry.
Lockwood, *Col.* Rt. Hon. Amelius
Richard Mark, M.P.
Lowther, *Lt.-Col.* Henry C., C.M.G.,
D.S.O.
Lumsden, *Capt.* Walter, R.I.M.
Lyle, John Cromie.
Macbean, *Maj.-Gen.* Forbes, C.B.(m).
MacNaughtan, *Lt.-Col.* Neil Fer-
guson.
MacLeod, *Admiral* Angus.
Madden, *Rear-Adm.* Charles Edw.
Mahaffy, Rev. John Pentland, D.D.
Martin, *Maj.* James Evan Baillie.
Mason, *Lt.-Col.* Percival Lawrence.
Maxse, *Brig.-Gen.* Fredc. Ivor, C.B.(m),
D.S.O.
Montagu, Lord Charles William
Augustus.
Montgomery, Charles Hubert.
Montgomery, *Major-Gen.* Robert
Arthur, C.B.(c).
Mooney, John.
Moore, *Rear-Admiral* Archibald
G. H. W., C.B.(c).
Moore, Charles James Stevenson.
Morgan, John Hammond.
Morgan, Charles Arthur.
Murray, John.
Murray, *Maj.* Malcolm Donald,
C.B.(c).

Muther, Maurice.
Nash, Vaughan, C.B.
Newton, Francis Jas., C.M.G.
Niblett, *Admiral* Harry Seawell
Frank.
Ninnis, *Inspector-Gen.* Belgrave,
R.N., M.D.
O'Beirne, Hugh J., C.B.(c).
O'Callaghan, *Admiral* Michael
Pelham, C.B.(m).
Palmer, *Commodore* Norman C.,
A.D.C.
Penton, *Maj.-Gen.* Arthur P., C.B.(m).
Peyton, *Brig.-Gen.* William Elliot,
C.B.(m), D.S.O.
Pitkeathly, James Scott.
Radcliffe, *Col.* Charles Dehné,
C.B.(m), C.M.O.
Rees, Milson, F.R.C.S.E.
Rewse, *Col.* Henry Whistler Smith,
R.E.
Ricardo, *Col.* Francis Cecil.
Ricardo, *Col.* Horace.
Rimington, *Maj.-Gen.* Michael F.,
C.B.(m).
Robinson, *Admiral* Charles Grey.
Robson, A. W. Mayo, D.S.O.
Romilly, *Col.* Fredk. Wm., C.B.(m),
D.S.O.
Rothschild, Alfred Charles.
Rothschild, Leopold.
Russell, Hon. Theo O. W. V.
Ryle, Rt. Rev. Herbert Edward,
D.D.
Sandars, Rt. Hon. John Satterfield.
Savage, *Col.* George Robert Rollo.
Scott, *Maj.-Gen.* Douglas Alexr.,
C.B.(m), D.S.O.
Sheppard, Rev. Canon Edgar, D.D.
Smallwood, *Maj.* Frank Graham,
R.A.
Smith, *Col.* Granville Ron. Francis.
Smith, *Lt.-Col.* John Manners, V.C.,
C.I.E.
Smith, Rt. Rev. Bishop John
Taylor.
Stacpole, *Col.* John, C.M.G., A.S.C.
Stevenson, George Aug., C.B.(c).
Stonor, Hon. Henry Julian.
Streatfield, *Col.* Henry, C.B.(c).
Trench, *Col.* Frederic John Arthur,
D.S.O.
Trench, *Col.* Hon. William Le Poer.
Tupper, *Rear-Adm.* Reginald G. O.
Turgeon, Hon. Adelard, C.M.G.
Vassallo, Dean.
Waller, *Col.* Stanier.
Wallington, Edward Wm., C.M.G.
Ward, Hon. John Hubert.
Wardrop, *Col.* Douglas.
Warre, Rev. Edmund, C.B.(c), D.D.
Waters, *Brig.-Gen.* Wallscourt Hely-
Hutchinson, C.M.G.
Watson, *Maj.* James K., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Weldon, William Henry.
Wilkinson, *Capt.* Nevile R.
Windham, *Admiral* Charles.
Woods, *Insp.-Gen.* Henry Charles,
C.B.(c), M.D., R.N.

Companions of the various Orders of Knighthood.

EXCLUSIVE OF SUCH COMPANIONS AS HOLD HIGHER DISTINCTIONS, *q.v.*NOTE.—Companions of the Distinguished Service Order, **D.S.O.**, and of the Imperial Service Order, **I.S.O.**, will be found in separate lists. For explanation of contractions see p. 147.

- Abadie, *Maj.-Gen.* Henry R., **c.b.(m)**.
 Abanindra Nath Tagore, **c.i.e.**
 Abbas Ali Baig, **c.s.t.**
 Abbas, Kuli Khan, **c.m.g.**
 Abbott, *Brig.-Gen.* Henry A., **c.b.(m)**.
 Abdul Jubbar, Moulvi Khan Bahadur, **c.i.e.**
 Abdul Majid, Nawab, **c.i.e.**
 Abdul Qaiyum Khan, Khan Bahadur Sahibzada, **c.i.e.**
 Abdy, *Col.* Anthony John, **c.b.(m)**.
 Abrahams, Lionel, **c.b.(c)**.
 Acheson, *Lt. Hon.* Patrick C. G. C., **m.v.o.(4th)**, **R.N.**
 Acland, *Eng.-Lieut.* E. L. Dyke, **m.v.o.(4th)**, **R.N.**
 Acutt, Ernest Leslie, **c.m.g.**
 Acworth, Harry Arbuthnot, **c.i.e.**
 Adam, *Brig.-Gen.* Fredk. Archibald, **c.b.(m)**.
 Adams, *Col.* Henry E. F. Goold, **c.m.g.**
 Adamson, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. H. E., **c.i.e.**
 Adrian, Alfred D., **c.b.(c)**, **k.c.**
 Adaye, *Maj.-Gen.* John, **c.b.(m)**.
 Adaye, *Col.* Walter, **c.b.(m)**.
 Agnew, *Maj.* Quentin G. K., **m.v.o.(4th)**, **d.s.o.**
 Ahmad Hussain, Maulvi, **c.s.t.**
 Aikman, David Wain, **c.i.e.**
 Ainger, Arthur C., **m.v.o.(4th)**.
 Ainsworth, John, **c.m.g.**
 Aitchison, *Gen.* Charles Terrington, **c.b.(m)**.
 Aitken, Geo. Atherton, **m.v.o.(4th)**.
 Aitken, *Col.* William, **c.b.(m)**.
 Aiyar, Venkatarama K., **c.s.t.**
 Albion Rajkumar Banerji, **c.i.e.**
 Alcock, *Lt.-Col.* Alfred Wm., **c.i.e.**
 Alcock, Walter, **m.v.o.(5th)**, **MUS. DOG.**
 Alderson, *Maj.-Gen.* Edwin A. H., **c.b.(m)**.
 Aldridge, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur R., **c.s.t.**, **R.A.M.C.**
 Alexander, *Maj.* Dudley H., **c.m.g.**
 Ali Husain, **m.v.o.(5th)**.
 Ali Khan, Asaf Sardar, **c.i.e.**
 Alipura, Jagirdar, **c.s.t.**
 Allardyce, *Hon.* William L., **c.m.g.**
 Allason, *Maj.-Gen.* Richard Baunatime, **c.b.(m)**.
 Allen, *Brig.-Gen.* Alfred J. W., **c.b.(m)**.
 Allen, *Fleet-Paym.* Bertram C., **m.v.o.(4th)**.
 Allen, Geo. Thomas, **c.m.g.**, **i.s.o.**
 Allen, Rev. Rd. Watson, **m.v.o.(4th)**.
 Allenby, *Maj.-Gen.* Edmund H. H., **c.b.(m)**.
 Allenby, *Rear-Adm.* Reg. Arthur, **m.v.o.(4th)**.
 Allman, Robert, **c.m.g.**
 Allwood, James, **c.m.g.**
 Altham, *Maj.-Gen.* Edward A., **c.b.(m)**, **c.m.g.**
 Alton, *Paymtr-in-Ch.* Francis C., **c.b.(m)**, **R.N.**
 Amar Nath, Rai Sahib Diwan, **c.i.e.**
 Ameer Ahmed, *Capt.*, **m.v.o.(5th)**.
 Ameer Ali, *Rt. Hon.* Syed, **c.i.e.**
 Anand Shrinman, Rao Gackwar, **c.i.e.**
 Anderson, *Maj.-Gen.* Charles Alexander, **c.b.(m)**.
 Anderson, *Capt.* David M., **m.v.o.(4th)**, **R.N.**
 Anderson, Graham, **c.i.e.**
 Anderson, *Gen.* Harry C., **c.b.(m)**.
 Anderson, Henry Aiken, **c.s.t.**
 Anderson, *Jno.* Wm. S., **m.v.o.(4th)**.
 Anderson, *Surg.-Gen.* Louis E., **c.b.(m)**, **A.M.S.**
 Anderson, Robert, **c.m.g.**
 Anderson, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Patrick, **c.m.g.**
 Angus, *Col.* William M., **c.b.(c)**, **v.d.**
 Anson, *R.-Adm.* Chas. E., **m.v.o.(4th)**.
 Anson, *Capt.* Hon. Geo., **m.v.o.(4th)**.
 Anstruther, Arth. Wellesley, **c.b.(c)**.
 Anstruther, *Col.* Charles F. St. C., **m.v.o.(4th)**, **d.s.o.**
 Anstruther, *Capt.* Robt. H., **c.m.g.**, **R.N.**
 Antill, *Col.* John Macquarie, **c.b.(m)**.
 Aplin, *Maj.* John Geo. O., **c.m.g.**
 Appaji Rao Shitole Ankhar, **c.i.e.**
 Appelbe, *Col.* Edward B., **c.b.(m)**.
 Apperley, Newton W., **m.v.o.(4th)**.
 Apps, *Eng.-Capt.* William R., **m.v.o.(4th)**, **R.N.**
 Arbuthnot, *Maj.-Gen.* Hy. Thos., **c.b.(m)**.
 Arbuthnot, *Maj.* John Bernard, **m.v.o.(5th)**.
 Arbuthnot, John Campbell, **c.i.e.**
 Archdale, *Brig.-Gen.* Hugh J., **c.b.(m)**.
 Archer, *Lt.-Col.* Charles, **c.s.t.**, **c.i.e.**
 Archer, Geoffrey Fray, **c.m.g.**
 Archer, Walter E., **c.b.(c)**.
 Archer, William John, **c.m.g.**
 Ardron, John, **c.b.(c)**.
 Arkwright, Rev. Ernest H., **m.v.o.(4th)**.
 Arncliffe, *Capt.* Cecil H., **c.m.g.**, **d.s.o.**
 Arncliffe, *Col.* Edward H., **c.b.(m)**.
 Armitage, Percy, **m.v.o.(4th)**.
 Arnold, Geo. Fredk., **c.i.e.**
 Arnold, Thos. Walker, **c.i.e.**
 Ashburner, *Capt.* Lionel F., **m.v.o.(4th)**, **d.s.o.**
 Ashby, *Col.* George A., **c.b.(m)**.
 Ashe, *Rear-Adm.* E. Percy, **m.v.o.(4th)**.
 Ashford, Cyril F., **m.v.o.(4th)**.
 Ashmore, *Maj.* Edwd. B., **m.v.o.(4th)**.
 Ashmore, William C., **c.i.e.**
 Atherley, *Maj.* Llewellyn William, **m.v.o.(4th)**.
 Atchley, Chewton, **c.m.g.**, **i.s.o.**
 Atherton, *C.J.* Thomas J., **c.b.(m)**.
 Athill, Charles Harold, **m.v.o.(4th)**.
 Atkinson, *Lt.-Col.* Edwin H. de V., **c.i.e.**
 Atkinson, *Col.* Francis G., **c.b.(m)**.
 Atterbury, Frederick, **c.b.(c)**.
 Athill, *Capt.* Anthony W. M., **m.v.o.(4th)**.
 Austin, *Lt.-Col.* Herbert H., **c.m.g.**, **d.s.o.**
 Avis, John, **m.v.o.(5th)**.
 Ayers, *Eng.-Capt.* Robert B., **m.v.o.(4th)**.
 Aymer, *Col.* Edmund K. G., **c.b.(m)**.
 Aylmer, *Maj.-Gen.* Fenton John, **c.b.(m)**, **V.C.**
 Azopardi, Jas. Frendo, **m.v.o.(5th)**.
 Baba Gurbaksh Singh Bedi, **c.i.e.**
 Babington, *Lt.-Col.* David M., **c.i.e.**
 Babington, *Maj.-Gen.* J. Melville, **c.b.(m)**, **c.m.g.**
 Babbie, *Surg.-Gen.* William, **c.b.(m)**, **c.m.g.**, **V.C.**
 Bacon, John H. F., **m.v.o.(4th)**, **A.R.A.**
 Badian Singh, Sardar, **c.s.t.**
 Badoock, Jasper Capper, **c.b.(c)**.
 Badoock, Vincent W., **c.b.(c)**.
 Badoock, Henry Walter, **c.s.t.**
 Bagge, Stephen Salisbury, **c.m.g.**
 Bagnold, *Col.* Arthur Hy., **c.b.(m)**.
 Bagwell, *Capt.* John, **m.v.o.(5th)**.
 Bah Tvo, Maung, **c.i.e.**
 Bailey, Frederick M., **c.m.g.**
 Bailey, *Rt. Hon.* William F., **c.b.(c)**.
 Baillie, Duncan Colvin, **c.s.t.**
 Baillie, *Col.* James E. B., **m.v.o.(4th)**.
 Bainbridge, *Col.* Edmond G. T., **c.b.(m)**.
 Baines, Frank E., **m.v.o.(5th)**.
 Baird, J. Lawrence, **c.m.g.**, **M.P.**
 Baldock, *Maj.-Gen.* T. Stanford, **c.b.(m)**.
 Baldwin, *Maj.* John Grey, **c.b.(c)**.
 Balfour, Andrew, **c.m.g.**, **M.D.**
 Ball, Thomas, **c.m.g.**
 Ballance, Charles A., **m.v.o.(4th)**.
 Ballard, *Capt.* Geo. Alex., **c.b.(c)**, **A.D.C.**, **R.N.**
 Ballard, Henry, **c.m.g.**
 Bamber, *Col.* Charles Jas., **m.v.o.(4th)**.
 Bamber, Herbert K., **m.v.o.(5th)**.
 Banfield, *Col.* Rees J. F., **c.b.(m)**.
 Bangalore Perumal Annaswami Mudaliar, Rao Bahadur, **c.i.e.**
 Bannerman, *Gen.* William, **c.b.(m)**.
 Bannerman, *Surg.-Gen.* Wm. B., **c.s.t.**
 Barclay, Colville A. de R., **m.v.o.(4th)**.
 Barclay, *Col.* Hugh G., **m.v.o.(4th)**.
 Barclay, *Col.* Reginald, **c.b.(c)**.
 Barker, *Capt.* John S. S. S., **m.v.o.(4th)**, **R.F.**
 Barker, *Maj.-Gen.* John S. S., **c.b.(m)**.
 Barker, Rayner C., **c.i.e.**
 Barker, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Frank, **c.m.g.**
 Barlow, *Col.* John, **m.v.o.(4th)**, **v.d.**
 Barnard, Andrew B., **c.i.e.**
 Barnard, Jos. Terence Owen, **c.i.e.**
 Barnardiston, *Col.* Nathaniel W., **m.v.o.(4th)**.
 Barnes, George S., **c.b.(c)**.
 Barnes, J. F. Evelyn, **c.m.g.**
 Barnes, *Col.* Osmond, **c.b.(m)**.
 Barnett, Alfred John, **m.v.o.(5th)**.
 Barnham, Henry D., **c.m.g.**
 Barratt, *Col.* Wm. Cross, **c.b.(m)**, **d.s.o.**
 Barrett, James William, **c.m.g.**
 Barrett, *Col.* Ed. A. Moulton, **c.m.g.**
 Barron, Claude Alexr., **c.i.e.**
 Barron, Willie N., **m.v.o.(4th)**.
 Barrow, Oscar Theodore, **c.s.t.**
 Barstow, Geo. Lewis, **c.b.(c)**.
 Barton, Francis R., **c.m.g.**
 Barton, Sidney, **c.m.g.**
 Bate, *Col.* Thos. Elwood L., **c.i.e.**
 Bath, *Eng.-Capt.* George C., **m.v.o.(4th)**.
 Batson, *Col.* Herbert, **c.b.(m)**.
 Batt, *Lt.-Col.* Regd. Cossley, **m.v.o.(4th)**.
 Batten, *Col.* John Mount, **c.b.(c)**.
 Batten, *Adm.* Alex. W. Chisholm, **m.v.o.(4th)**.
 Bauchop, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur, **c.m.g.**
 Bayley, *Lt.-Col.* Edward Charles, **c.i.e.**
 Bayly, *Col.* Hon. Zachary S., **c.m.g.**
 Bayne, Charles G., **c.s.t.**
 Baynes, Joseph, **c.m.g.**
 Bearcroft, *Col.* Edward H., **c.b.(c)**.
 Bearcroft, *Admiral* John E., **c.b.(m)**, **m.v.o.(4th)**.
 Beard, *Supt.* Frederick, **m.v.o.(5th)**.
 Beasley, *Lieut.* Fras. A., **m.v.o.(4th)**, **R.N.**
 Beatson, *Col.* Chas. Hy., **c.b.(m)**.
 Beatson, *Brig.-Gen.* Finlay C., **c.b.(m)**.
 Beatty, *Rear-Adm.* David, **c.b.(m)**, **m.v.o.(4th)**, **d.s.o.**

- Beatty, Haslitt M., C.M.G.
 Beaver, Lt. Hy. A., M.V.O. (5th), R.N.
 Beck, Frank R., M.V.O. (4th).
 Beckett, Br.-Gen. Charles E., C.B. (m).
 Beckett, Col. Stephen, C.B. (m).
 Beckett, Walter R. D., C.M.G.
 Bedford, Col. W. G. Augustus, C.M.G.
 Bedwell, Horace, C.M.G.
 Beech, Lt.-Col. John R., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Beer, Col. James H. E., C.I.E., V.D.
 Beevor, Lt.-Col. Walter C., C.M.G., M.B.
 Begbie, Maj.-Gen. Elphinstone W., C.B. (m), D.S.O.
 Bellby, Francis Alston, C.B. (c).
 Belam, Comm. Henry, M.V.O. (4th), R.N.
 Belcher, Maj. Robert, C.M.G.
 Belfield, Henry Conway, C.M.G.
 Belfield, Lieut. - Gen. Herbert E., C.B. (m), D.S.O.
 Bell, Charles G. H., C.M.G.
 Bell, Lt.-Col. John W., C.M.G.
 Bell, William, C.I.E.
 Bell, Nicholas D. Beatson-, C.I.E.
 Bell, Lt.-Col. Arthur L. Lynden-, C.M.G.
 Bellairs, Hamond D'A., M.V.O. (4th).
 Benn, Lt.-Col. Robert A. E., C.I.E.
 Bennett, Andrew Percy, C.M.G.
 Bennett, Courtenay W., C.I.E.
 Bennett, Eng.-Rear-Adm. James M. C., M.V.O. (4th).
 Bennett, Thomas J., C.I.E.
 Bennett, Wm. E. T., C.S.I.
 Bennett, William Hart, C.M.G.
 Bentinck, Maj. Walter Guy, Baron, C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Beresford, J. Stuart, C.I.E.
 Beresford, Marcus Henry De la Poer, C.M.G., I.S.O.
 Berkeley, Ernest J. L., C.B. (c).
 Berkeley, Maj.-Gen. J. Cavan, C.I.E.
 Bernal, Frederic, C.M.G.
 Bernard, Lt.-Col. Edgar E., C.M.G.
 Berrange, Maj. Charles A. L., C.M.G.
 Bertie, Col. Hon. Reginald H., C.B. (m).
 Bertram, Louis J., C.M.G.
 Best, Comm. Hon. Matthew R., M.V.O. (4th).
 Bett, Fleet-Surg. Wm., M.V.O. (4th).
 Beville, Lt.-Col. Francis G., C.I.E.
 Bhag Ram, Pandit Rai Bahadur, C.I.E.
 Bhai Ram Singh, Sardar Bahadur, M.V.O. (5th).
 Bhairon Singh, Maharaj, C.S.I.
 Bhannagar, Dewan of, C.I.E.
 Bhopendra Nath Mitra, C.I.E.
 Bichu Singh, Thakur, C.I.E.
 Bickford, Adm. Andrew K., C.M.G.
 Bickford, Maj. Arthur L., C.I.E.
 Bickford, Maj. Wm. Wilfrid, C.I.E., I.A.
 Biddulph, Thos. H. Stillingfleet, C.I.E.
 Bidwell, Hayward John, M.V.O. (5th).
 Bigge, Maj.-Gen. T. Scovell, C.B. (m).
 Higham, Capt. Hon. C. Clive, C.M.G.
 Bingley, Col. Alfred H., C.I.E.
 Bir Bikram Singh, Lt.-Col. Raj Kunwar, C.I.E.
 Birch, Col. de Burgh, C.B. (c), V.D.
 Birchenough, John Hy., C.M.G.
 Bird, Christopher John, C.M.G.
 Bird, Lt.-Col. Robert, C.I.E., M.V.O. (4th), I.M.S.
 Bird, Col. Stanley, M.V.O. (4th).
 Birdwood, Maj.-Gen. William R., C.B. (m), C.S.I., C.I.E., D.S.O., A.D.C.
 Birkbeck, Maj.-Gen. Wm. Henry, C.B. (m), C.M.G.
 Birley, Col. Richard K., C.B. (c).
 Birse, Lt.-Gen. Wm. Walters, C.B. (m).
 Blackburne, Col. Robert I., C.B. (m).
 Blackham, Maj. Robert J., C.I.E., R.A.M.C.
 Blackwell, Emley R. H., C.B. (c).
 Blagrove, Col. Hy. John, C.B. (m).
 Blair, Col. Frederick G., C.B. (m).
 Blake, Col. Arthur M., C.B. (c).
 Blake, Henry C., M.V.O. (5th).
 Blake, Col. Maurice C. J., C.B. (c).
 Blakeney, C. Altavilla, M.V.O. (4th).
 Blakeway, Maj. Denys Brooke, C.I.E.
 Bland, Robert Norman, C.M.G.
 Blech, Edward Charles, C.M.G.
 Blenkinsop, Edwd. R. Kaye, C.I.E.
 Blennerhassett, Col. B. Montgomerie, C.M.G.
 Blewitt, Maj.-Gen. Wm. Edward, C.B. (m), C.M.G.
 Bliss, Maj. James A., M.V.O. (4th).
 Blissett, Commr. Henry F., C.M.G.
 Blomfield, Edwd. Hugh, M.V.O. (5th).
 Blomfield, Maj.-Gen. Charles J., C.B. (m), D.S.O.
 Blundell, Col. John E., C.B. (m).
 Blunt, Col. Ernest, C.B. (m).
 Boardman, Vice-Adm. Frederick R., C.B. (m).
 Bocquet, Roland R. C., C.I.E.
 Bodle, Lt.-Col. William, C.M.G.
 Boleau, Col. Francis W., C.B. (m).
 Bolster, John, C.I.E.
 Bolton, Charles W., C.S.I.
 Bonar, Henry A. C., C.M.G.
 Bond, Eng.-Com. Ed. E., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Bond, Br.-Gen. Francis G., C.B. (m).
 Bond, Col. Wensly J. H., C.B. (m).
 Bond, Maj.-Gen. Wm. Dunn, C.B. (m).
 Bonham, Capt. Eric Hy., M.V.O. (4th).
 Bonham, Col. John, C.B. (m).
 Bookey, Col. J. T. Brownrigg, C.B. (m).
 Booth, Capt. Fras. Fitzg. Haworth-, C.M.G., R.N.
 Booth, William, C.M.G.
 Boothby, Josiah, C.M.G.
 Booty, Capt. Edwd. L., M.V.O. (4th), R.N.
 Boppe, Lucien, C.I.E.
 Bor, Lieut.-Gen. James Hy., C.B. (m), C.M.G.
 Borradaile, Col. Geo. Wm., C.B. (m).
 Borrett, Maj.-Gen. Herbt. C., C.B. (c).
 Borthwick, Lt.-Col. Alex., M.V.O. (4th).
 Borton, Col. Charles E., C.B. (m).
 Bosanquet, Oswald V., C.I.E.
 Bottomley, Lt.-Col. Herbert, C.M.G.
 Bounghey, Col. Geo. F. Otley, C.S.I.
 Bourke, Surg.-Gen. Geo. Deane, C.B. (m).
 Bourne, Capt. Alan G. B., M.V.O. (5th).
 Bourne, Frederick S. A., C.M.G.
 Bourne, H. Clarence, C.M.G.
 Bousfield, Lt.-Col. H. Richings, C.M.G.
 Boville, Thomas Cooper, C.M.G.
 Bowdler, Col. Cyril Wm. B., C.B. (c).
 Bowen, Paym.-in-Ch. Wm. Herbert, M.V.O. (4th), R.N.
 Bower, Edmund E. Nott-, C.B. (c).
 Bower, Maj. Robert L., C.M.G.
 Bowles, Maj.-Gen. Fredk. Aug., C.B. (m).
 Bowles, Col. Henry, C.B. (m).
 Bowling, Paym.-in-Ch. Thos. H., C.B. (m), R.N.
 Bowring, Chas. Calvert, C.M.G.
 Bowring, Col. Fredk. T.N.S., C.B. (m).
 Boyce, Rev. Walter, M.V.O. (4th).
 Boyd, Charles W., C.M.G.
 Boyd, Francis D., C.M.G.
 Boyd, Col. J. Alexander, C.B. (m).
 Boyd, Col. Chas. A. Rochfort-, C.M.G.
 Boyes, Maj.-Gen. John E., C.B. (m).
 Boyle, Alexander George, C.M.G.
 Boyle, Capt. Hon. Algernon D. E. H., M.V.O. (4th), R.N.
 Boyle, Capt. James, M.V.O. (4th).
 Boyle, Col. Lionel R. C., M.V.O. (4th).
 Boyle, Capt. Hon. Robert F., M.V.O. (4th), R.N.
 Brackenbury, Adm. John William, C.B. (m), C.M.G.
 Brackenbury, Col. Maule C., C.S.I.
 Brackley, Visc., M.V.O. (4th).
 Brade, Reginald H., C.B. (c).
 Bradley, Brig.-Gen. Chas. Edward, C.B. (m).
 Bradley, Herbert, C.S.I.
 Bradney, Col. Joseph A., C.B. (c), T.D.
 Bradshaw, M.-Gen. Laurence J. E., C.B. (m).
 Braithwaite, Brig.-Gen. Walter P., C.B. (m).
 Brake, Lieut.-Col. Herbert E. J., C.B. (m), D.S.O.
 Brand, Capt. Hon. Hubert G., M.V.O. (4th), R.N.
 Brand, Hon. Robert Henry, C.M.G.
 Brander, Col. Herbert R., C.B. (m).
 Brassey, Maj. Edgar H., M.V.O. (4th).
 Bray, Col. Claude A., C.B. (m), C.M.G.
 Brennan, Byron, C.M.G.
 Brennan, Louis, C.B. (c).
 Brereton, Alfred, C.S.I.
 Brereton, Reginald Hugh, C.I.E.
 Brett, Capt. Hon. Maurice V. R., M.V.O. (5th).
 Brewin, Arthur Wimbolt, C.M.G.
 Bridge, Col. Charles H., C.B. (m), C.M.G.
 Bridges, Br.-Gen. Wm. Throsby, C.M.G.
 Bright, Charles E., C.M.G.
 Bright, Ernest Henry, M.V.O. (5th).
 Bright, Maj. R. G. Tyndall, C.M.G.
 Brinton, Maj. J. C., M.V.O. (4th), D.S.O.
 Brise, Brig.-Gen. H. G. Ruggles-, M.V.O. (4th).
 Broad, Staff-Capt. George A., M.V.O. (4th), R.N.
 Broadbent, Col. John E., C.B. (m).
 Broadfoot, Col. Archibald, C.B. (m).
 Broadwood, Lieut.-Gen. Robert G., C.B. (m).
 Brook, Vice-Adm. Frederick E. E., C.B. (c).
 Brodhurst, Henry W. F. C., C.M.G.
 Bromhead, Col. Charles J., C.B. (m).
 Brooke, Col. Lionel G., C.B. (m).
 Brooke, Lt.-Col. Victor R., C.I.E., D.S.O.
 Brooks, James Henry, C.B. (c).
 Broome, Maj.-Gen. Ralph C., C.I.E.
 Brough, Maj. John, M.V.O. (4th).
 Brown, Charles, C.I.E.
 Brown, Col. Frederick J., C.B. (m).
 Brown, Jno. Alva, C.S.I.
 Brown, John Frank, C.M.G.
 Brown, Montagu Yeats-, C.M.G.
 Brown, Lieut. David T. Graham-, M.V.O. (4th), R.N.
 Browne, Albert, C.M.G., I.S.O.
 Browne, Maj.-Gen. George F., C.B. (m), D.S.O.
 Browne, Hamilton G., C.M.G.
 Browne, Gen. Hy. Ralph, C.B. (m).
 Browne, Col. Reginald S., C.B. (m).
 Browne, Col. Samuel H., C.I.E.
 Browne, M.-Gen. Swinton J., C.B. (m).
 Browne, Surg.-Gen. Wm. Richd., C.I.E.
 Browning, Rear-Adm. Montagu E., M.V.O. (4th).
 Browning, Lt.-Col. Winthrop B., C.I.E.
 Brownlow, Col. Celadon C., C.B. (m).
 Brownlow, Maj.-Gen. Wm. Vesey, C.B. (m).
 Bruce, Col. Andrew McC., C.B. (m).
 Bruce, Lt.-Col. Hon. G.C., M.V.O. (4th).
 Bruce, Capt. Henry Harvey, M.V.O. (4th), R.N.
 Bruce, Henry Jas., M.V.O. (4th).
 Bruce, Richard I., C.I.E.
 Bruce, Hon. Wm. Napier, C.B. (c).
 Brüll, Ignatz, C.M.G.
 Brunyate, James Bennett, C.I.E.
 Brunyate, Wm. Edwin, C.M.G.
 Bryan, Maj. Herbert, C.M.G.
 Bryant, Francis M., M.V.O. (4th).
 Bryant, Frederick Beadon, C.S.I.
 Buchanan, Geo. Cunningham, C.I.E.
 Buchanan, Col. Kenneth J., C.B. (m).

- Buchanan, *Lt.-Col.* Walter J., *C.I.E.*, *I.M.S.*
 Buckland, Charles E., *C.I.E.*
 Buckley, *Col.* Arthur D. B., *C.B.(m)*
 Buckley, Robert B., *C.S.I.*
 Budd, Alfred, *M.V.O.*(4th)
 Budworth, *Maj.* C. E. Dutton, *M.V.O.*(4th)
 Buist, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur H., *M.V.O.*(4th)
 Bulkeley, *Col.* Charles R., *C.B.(c)*
 Bulkeley, *Capt.* Thomas H. R., *C.M.G.*, *M.V.O.*(4th)
 Buller, *Capt.* Hy. Tritton, *M.V.O.*(4th), *R.N.*
 Buller, *Col.* Hon. Henry Yarde, *M.V.O.*(4th), *D.S.O.*
 Buller, Ralph B. Hughes-, *C.I.E.*
 Bullock, Frederick S., *C.I.E.*
 Bun Behari Kapur, *C.S.I.*
 Bunbury, Cecil Edwd. Francis, *C.S.I.*
 Bunbury, Henry Noel, *C.B.(c)*
 Bunbury, *Col.* Vesey T., *C.B.(m)*, *D.S.O.*
 Bunbury, *Maj.-Gen.* Wm. E., *C.B.(m)*
 Bunin, Menahem Messa, *M.V.O.*(4th)
 Burden, *Lt.-Col.* Henry, *C.I.E.*, *I.M.S.*
 Burdon, *Maj.* John A., *C.M.G.*
 Burgess, James, *C.I.E.*
 Burnaby, *Maj.-Gen.* Eustace B., *C.B.(m)*
 Burney, *Brig.-Gen.* Herbert H., *C.B.(m)*
 Burnham, John Charles, *C.S.I.*
 Burr, *Rear-Adm.* J. Leslie, *C.M.G.*, *M.V.O.*(4th)
 Burrard, *Col.* Sidney G., *C.S.I.*, *R.E.*
 Burrowes, *Lt.-Col.* Algernon St. Leger, *C.B.(m)*, *R.M.L.I.*
 Burrowes, *Col.* E. Augustine, *C.M.G.*
 Burton, *Maj.-Gen.* Benjamin, *C.B.(m)*
 Burton, *Col.* Edmund B., *C.B.(m)*
 Bush, J. Paul, *C.M.G.*
 Bush, *Vice-Adm.* Paul W., *M.V.O.*(4th)
 Bushie, Robert Gervase, *C.M.G.*
 Bushie, *Col.* Thomas F., *C.M.G.*
 Buston, *Brig.-Gen.* Philip T., *C.B.(m)*, *D.S.O.*
 Buta Singh, Rai Bahadur, *C.I.E.*
 Butcher, *Paym.* Reginald, *M.V.O.*(4th), *R.N.*
 Butcher, *Brig.-Gen.* George J., *C.B.(m)*, *C.M.G.*
 Butler, Matthew Joseph, *C.M.G.*
 Butler, Richard J., *C.B.(c)*
 Butter, *Capt.* Archibald E., *C.M.G.*
 Buxton, *Capt.* Lionel G., *M.V.O.*(4th)
 Byatt, Horace Archer, *C.M.G.*
 Byrne, *Col.* Henry, *C.B.(c)*
 Byrne, Jas. Patrick, *C.B.(c)*, *I.S.O.*
 Byng, *Maj.-Gen.* Hon. Julian H. G., *C.B.(m)*, *M.V.O.*(4th)
 Byron, *Lt.-Col.* John J., *C.M.G.*
 Caborne, *Comm.* Warren F., *C.B.(c)*, *R.N.R.*
 Caccia, Antonio M. F., *M.V.O.*(5th)
 Cadell, Alan, *C.S.I.*
 Cadell, Patrick Robt., *C.I.E.*
 Cadell, *Col.* Thos., *C.B.(m)*, *700*
 Cadogan, *Maj.* Hon. William G. S., *M.V.O.*(4th)
 Cahill, William G., *C.M.G.*
 Caldecott, *M.-Gen.* Fras. J., *C.B.(m)*
 Caldwell, Francis, *M.V.O.*(5th)
 Calica Dass Dutt, Rai Bahadur, *C.I.E.*
 Calley, *Col.* Thomas C. P., *C.B.(m)*, *M.V.O.*(4th)
 Callwell, *Col.* Chas. Edwd., *C.B.(m)*
 Calverley, Joseph F. G., *C.M.G.*
 Cameron, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Cyril St. C., *C.B.(m)*
 Cameron, Donald Andreas, *C.M.G.*
 Cameron, *M.-Gen.* Donald R., *C.M.G.*
 Cameron, Edward J., *C.M.G.*
 Cameron, *Com.* John Ewen, *M.V.O.*(4th), *R.N.*
 Cameron, *Maj.* Maurice A., *C.M.G.*
 Cameron, Wm. Lochiel S. L., *C.S.I.*
 Campbell, *Capt.* Alexr., *C.I.E.*, *D.S.O.*
 Campbell, *Capt.* Alexr. V., *M.V.O.*(4th), *R.N.*
 Campbell, Archibald Y. D., *C.I.E.*
 Campbell, *Col.* A. McIvor, *C.B.(m)*
 Campbell, *Lt.-Col.* Charles F., *C.I.E.*
 Campbell, Charles Wm., *C.M.G.*
 Campbell, Douglas Graham, *C.M.G.*
 Campbell, *M.-G.* Fredk., *C.B.(m)*, *D.S.O.*
 Campbell, *Col.* Frederick, *C.B.(c)*
 Campbell, *Capt.* Hector, *M.V.O.*(4th)
 Campbell, *Capt.* H. Hervey, *M.V.O.*(4th), *A.D.C.*, *R.N.*
 Campbell, *E.-Adm.* H. J. Fletcher, *C.B.(m)*
 Campbell, Jno. Stratheden, *C.I.E.*
 Campbell, *Lt.-Col.* Malcolm S. C., *C.I.E.*
 Campbell, Richard H., *C.I.E.*
 Campbell, *Col.* Robt. Neil, *C.B.(m)*, *C.I.E.*, *I.M.S.*
 Campbell, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. MacLaren, *M.V.O.*(4th)
 Campbell, *Capt.* Wm. Lachlan, *C.I.E.*
 Campbell, *Lt.-Gen.* Wm. Pitcairn, *C.B.(m)*
 Campion, *Col.* Wm. Henry, *C.B.(c)*
 Cappel, Edward L., *C.I.E.*
 Capper, *Col.* John E., *C.B.(m)*
 Capper, *Brig.-Gen.* Thompson, *C.B.(m)*, *D.S.O.*
 Carden, *Col.* John, *C.M.G.*
 Cardew, Alexander Gordon, *C.S.I.*
 Cardin, James J., *C.B.(c)*
 Carey, Bertram S., *C.I.E.*
 Carey, *Maj.-Gen.* Carteret W., *M.V.O.*(4th)
 Carey, Herbert S., *C.B.(c)*
 Cargill, Featherston, *C.M.G.*
 Carles, Wm. Richard, *C.M.G.*
 Carmichael, George, *C.S.I.*
 Carnac, *Col.* John Hy. Rivett, *C.I.E.*
 Carnegie, Hon. Lancelot D., *M.V.O.*(4th)
 Carnegie, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. G., *M.V.O.*(4th)
 Carnegie, *Maj.-Gen.* Philip M., *C.B.(m)*
 Carow, Ferdinand, *M.V.O.*(5th)
 Carr, *Col.* Edward E., *C.B.(m)*
 Carr, *Maj.* Robert G. T. Baker, *M.V.O.*(4th)
 Carruthers, *Capt.* James, *M.V.O.*(4th)
 Carruthers, *Col.* Robert A., *C.B.(m)*
 Carter, *Col.* Charles H. P., *C.B.(m)*, *C.M.G.*
 Carter, *Col.* Duncan C., *C.B.(m)*
 Carter, *Lt.-Col.* Evan E., *C.M.G.*, *M.V.O.*(4th)
 Carter, *Br.-Gen.* Francis C., *C.B.(m)*
 Carter, *Lt.-Col.* Gordon, *M.V.O.*(4th)
 Carter, *Colonel.* Harry M., *C.B.(m)*
 Carter, *Lt.* Hy. F., *M.V.O.*(5th), *R.N.*
 Carter, Edgar Bonham, *C.M.G.*
 Cartwright, *Lt.-Col.* Robert, *C.M.G.*
 Casson, Herbert Alexander, *C.S.I.*
 Castellati, *Capt.* Joseph T., *M.V.O.*(4th)
 Castle, Marcellus Purnell, *M.V.O.*(4th)
 Cathcart, Wm. Taylor, *C.I.E.*
 Caunter, *Br.-Gen.* Jas. Eales, *C.B.(m)*
 Cave, Basil Shilleto, *C.B.(c)*
 Cavendish, *Col.* Alfred E. J., *C.M.G.*
 Cavendish, *Lieut.* Ralph H. V., *M.V.O.*(5th)
 Cavendish, Hon. William Edward, *M.V.O.*(4th)
 Cawston, John Westerman, *C.B.(c)*
 Chads, *Maj.-Gen.* Wm. John, *C.B.(m)*
 Chaine, *Lt.-Col.* William, *M.V.O.*(4th)
 Chambers, Edmd. Kerchever, *C.B.(c)*
 Chamier, *Maj.-Gen.* Fras. E. A., *C.B.(m)*, *C.I.E.*
 Chamier, *Col.* George D., *C.M.G.*
 Channay, *Maj.* Henry, *C.M.G.*
 Champion, *Cpt.* Jno. Fras., *M.V.O.*(4th)
 Champness, Henry R., *M.V.O.*(4th)
 Chand, Raja Narendra, *C.S.I.*
 Chandler, Wm. Kellman, *C.M.G.*
 Chaplin, *Col.* John W., *C.B.(m)*, *700*
 Chapman, *Captain.* Cuthbert G., *M.V.O.*(4th), *R.N.*
 Chapman, *Maj.* David P., *M.V.O.*(4th)
 Chapman, *Col.* Fredc. H., *M.V.O.*(4th)
 Chapman, James Ernest, *C.B.(c)*
 Chapple, *Paym.-in-Ch.* John H. G., *C.B.(m)*, *M.V.O.*(4th), *R.N.*
 Charles, *Comm.* James T. W., *C.B.(c)*
 Charlesworth, *Lt.-Col.* Henry, *C.M.G.*
 Charrington, *Col.* Francis, *C.M.G.*
 Chart, E., *M.V.O.*(5th)
 Chater, Sir Cathick P., *C.M.G.*
 Chatham, William, *C.M.G.*
 Chatr Pati, Rao Bahadur, *C.S.I.*
 Chatterton, Alfred, *C.I.E.*
 Chatterton, *Col.* Frank Wm., *C.I.E.*
 Chaube Raghunath Das, Dewan Bahadur, *C.S.I.*
 Chauvel, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. Geo., *C.M.G.*
 Cheetham, Milne, *C.M.G.*
 Chiene, John, *C.B.(c)*
 Chilcott, *Eng.-Rear-Adm.* William Winsland, *C.B.(c)*
 Child, *Lt.* Herbt. A., *C.M.G.*, *R.N.*
 Child, *Col.* Ralph B. W., *C.B.(m)*
 Childers, *Col.* E. S. Eardley, *C.B.(m)*
 Chirmside, *Capt.* John P., *C.M.G.*
 Cholmeley, Norman Goodford, *C.S.I.*
 Cholmondeley, *Col.* Hugh C., *C.B.(m)*
 Chouinard, Honoré J. J. B., *C.M.G.*
 Christian, *Rear-Adm.* Arthur H., *M.V.O.*(4th)
 Christian, *Captain.* Charles A., *M.V.O.*(4th), *R.N.*
 Christian, *Adm.* Henry, *M.V.O.*(4th)
 Christie, Dugald, *C.M.G.*, *F.R.C.F.*
 Christopher, *Maj.-Gen.* Leonard W., *C.B.(m)*
 Church, *Maj.-Gen.* Thomas R., *C.I.E.*
 Churchill, Sidney J. A., *M.V.O.*(4th)
 Churchward, Alaric Watts, *M.V.O.*(5th)
 Churchward, *Col.* Paul R. S., *C.B.(m)*
 Clare, *Capt.* Chapman J., *C.M.G.*, *R.N.*
 Clark, *Lt.-Col.* Gowan C. S., *C.M.G.*
 Clark, *Col.* James, *C.B.(c)*, *R.C.*
 Clark, James R., *C.B.(c)*
 Clark, William Henry, *C.S.I.*, *C.M.G.*
 Clarke, *Capt.* A. E. Stanley, *M.V.O.*(5th)
 Clarke, *Col.* Alexander R., *C.B.(c)*
 Clarke, *Vice-Adm.* Arthur C., *C.M.G.*
 Clarke, *Lt.-Col.* Charles, *M.V.O.*(4th)
 Clarke, Edward H. S., *C.S.I.*, *C.I.E.*
 Clarke, *Col.* Stephenson R., *C.B.(c)*
 Clarke, *Maj.* Thos. H. M., *C.M.G.*, *D.S.O.*
 Clarke, *Capt.* Chas. H. G. Mansfield, *M.V.O.*(4th)
 Clarkson, *Eng.-Capt.* Wm., *C.M.G.*
 Clayton, *Maj.-Gen.* Frdk. T., *C.B.(m)*
 Cleghorn, *Surv.-Gen.* James, *C.S.I.*
 Cleland, Chas. Jno., *M.V.O.*(4th)
 Clerk, George Russell, *C.M.G.*
 Clery, *Surv.-Gen.* James A., *C.B.(m)*
 Clibborn, *Lt.-Col.* John, *C.I.E.*
 Clifford, *Lt.-Gen.* Robt. C. R., *C.B.(m)*
 Cloete, Hendrik, *C.M.G.*
 Clogstoun, Herbt. C., *C.I.E.*
 Close, *Lt.-Col.* Charles F., *C.M.G.*
 Clough, *Col.* Alfred H. B., *C.B.(m)*, *M.V.O.*(4th)
 Clowes, *Lt.-Col.* Peter L., *C.B.(m)*
 Coates, Abraham G., *M.V.O.*(5th)
 Coates, *Col.* William, *C.B.(c)*
 Coats, *Col.* George H. B., *C.B.(m)*
 Cobb, Cyril Stephen, *M.V.O.*(5th)
 Cobb, Henry Venn, *C.S.I.*, *C.I.E.*
 Cobham, Claude D., *C.M.G.*
 Cochran, *Vice-Adm.* Charles H., *M.V.O.*(4th)
 Cochrane, Arthur W. S., *M.V.O.*(4th)
 Cochrane, Thomas B. H., *M.V.O.*(4th)
 Cochrane, *Maj.* T. Henry, *M.V.O.*(4th)
 Cochrane, *Col.* Wm. F. D., *C.B.(m)*
 Cock, Henry, *M.V.O.*(5th)
 Cockaday, *Capt.* George L., *M.V.O.*(5th)
 Cockburn, Henry, *C.B.(c)*
 Cocks, P. S. Somers, *C.M.G.*
 Cocks, Philip A. Somers, *C.M.G.*

- Cocoto, Spiridon G., *M.V.O.* (4th).
 Coghill, *Col.* Kendal J. W., *C.B.* (m).
 Coghlan, *Col.* Charles, *C.B.* (c).
 Colborne, *Col.* Hon. Fras. L., *M.V.O.* (4th).
 Cole, Alan S., *C.B.* (c).
 Cole, *Br.-Gen.* Arthur W. G. L., *C.B.* (m), *D.S.O.*
 Cole, *Lt.-Col.* Henry W. G., *C.S.I.*
 Coleman, James B., *C.M.G.*
 Colenbrander, *Lt.-Col.* Johan W., *C.B.* (m).
 Coles, *Col.* Arthur H., *C.M.G.*, *D.S.O.*
 Coles, Charles E. (*Pacha*), *C.M.G.*
 Collet, Wilfrid, *C.M.G.*
 Collingwood, *Col.* Cuthbert G., *C.B.* (m).
 Collingwood, *Fleet-Surg.* George T., *M.V.O.* (4th), *R.N.*
 Collins, Arthur Ernest, *C.M.G.*
 Collins, *Capt.* Robert H. M., *C.M.G.*, *R.N.*
 Collins, *Col.* Robert J., *C.M.G.*, *I.S.O.*
 Collis, *Col.* William Cooke, *C.M.G.*
 Colmer, Joseph G., *C.M.G.*
 Colson, Charles, *C.B.* (c).
 Colston, *Capt.* Edwd. M., *M.V.O.* (5th).
 Colville, *Col.* Arthur E. W., *C.B.* (m).
 Colvin, *Col.* Richard Beale, *C.B.* (m&c), *T.D.*
 Colwell, *Lt.* George H., *M.V.O.* (5th).
 Combe, *Maj.-Gen.* Boyce A., *C.B.* (m).
 Commissions, Wm. Sayer, *C.M.G.*
 Compton, *Comm.* Walter B., *M.V.O.* (4th), *R.N.*
 Comyn, Hy. Ernest Fitzwilliam, *C.B.* (c).
 Congreve, *Col.* Walter N., *C.B.* (m), *M.V.O.* (4th), *V.C.*
 Connolly, *Col.* Benjamin B., *C.B.* (m).
 Connor, *Capt.* H. G. Adams, *M.V.O.* (4th).
 Cooch, *Col.* Charles, *M.V.O.* (4th).
 Cook, Charles Archer, *C.B.* (c).
 Cook, *Lt.-Col.* Edwin B., *M.V.O.* (4th).
 Cook, Frank Hy., *C.I.E.*
 Cook, *Maj.-Gen.* Henry, *C.B.* (m).
 Cook, *Maj.-Gen.* James, *C.B.* (m).
 Cookson, *Maj.-Gen.* Geo. Arthur, *C.B.* (m).
 Cooper, *Maj.-Gen.* Chas. D., *C.B.* (m).
 Cooper, *Maj.-Gen.* Edward J., *C.B.* (m), *M.V.O.* (4th), *D.S.O.*
 Cooper, Francis A., *C.M.G.*
 Cooper, *Col.* Harry, *C.M.G.*
 Cooper, *Lieut.* H. E. H. Spencer, *M.V.O.* (4th), *R.N.*
 Copland, William Wallace, *M.V.O.* (4th).
 Copley, *Col.* Robert C. A. Bewicke, *C.B.* (m).
 Corbet, *Maj.-Gen.* Arthur D., *C.B.* (m).
 Corbet, Eustace K., *C.M.G.*
 Corbett, *Capt.* Chas. F., *M.V.O.* (4th), *R.N.*
 Cordeaux, *Maj.* Harry E. S., *C.B.* (c), *C.M.G.*
 Cork, Philip C., *C.M.G.*
 Cory, William Wallace, *C.M.G.*
 Coryndon, Robert Thorne, *C.M.G.*
 Cottingham, *Maj.* Edwd. Roden, *M.V.O.* (4th).
 Cotton, *Capt.* Richard G. A. W., *Stapleton*, *M.V.O.* (4th), *R.N.*
 Coulter, Robert Millar, *C.M.G.*
 Courtenay, *Col.* Arthur H., *C.B.* (m).
 Courtenay, *Col.* Edward R., *C.B.* (m).
 Courthorpe, William John, *C.B.* (c).
 Courtney, J. Mortimer, *C.M.G.*, *I.S.O.*
 Cousins, William Henry, *C.B.* (c).
 Coventry, Bernard, *C.I.E.*
 Cowan, *Capt.* Walter H., *M.V.O.* (4th), *D.S.O.*, *R.N.*
 Cowie, *Maj.-Gen.* Crombie, *C.B.* (m).
 Cowper, *Brig.-Gen.* Maitland, *C.I.E.*
 Cowper, Sydney, *C.M.G.*
 Cox, Arthur F., *C.S.I.*
 Cox, *Lt.-Col.* Charles F., *C.B.* (m).
 Cox, H. Bertram, *C.B.* (c).
 Cox, *Brig.-Gen.* Herbert V., *C.B.* (m), *C.S.I.*
 Cox, John Hugh, *C.I.E.*
 Coxhead, *Brig.-Gen.* James A., *C.B.* (m).
 Crabb, Edward, *C.B.* (c).
 Craddock, *Lt.-Col.* Montagu, *C.B.* (m).
 Craggs, Sir John G., *M.V.O.* (4th).
 Craig, *Dep.-Surg.-Gen.* Wm. M., *C.B.* (c), *R.N.*
 Craigie, *Maj.* Patrick G., *C.B.* (c).
 Crampton, *Capt.* Denis B., *M.V.O.* (4th), *R.N.*
 Craufurd, *Maj.* Geo. S. G., *C.I.E.*, *D.S.O.*
 Crawford, *Col.* Geo. Ranier, *C.B.* (m).
 Crawford, Henry L., *C.M.G.*
 Crawford, *Comm.* Lawrence H., *C.B.* (c), *R.N.*
 Crawford, *Lt.-Col.* Robert. M., *M.V.O.* (4th).
 Crawley, *Capt.* Richard P., *M.V.O.* (5th).
 Creagh, *Maj.-Gen.* Arthur G., *C.B.* (m).
 Creagh, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur H. D., *M.V.O.* (4th).
 Creagh, C. Vandeleur, *C.M.G.*
 Creagh, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. W. Brazier, *C.M.G.*
 Creak, *Capt.* Ettrick W., *C.B.* (c), *R.N.*
 Creedy, Herbert Jas., *M.V.O.* (4th).
 Creighton, Jas. G. A., *C.M.G.*, *K.C.*
 Crewe, *Col.* Hon. C. Preston, *C.B.* (m).
 Crichton, *Maj.* Hon. Geo. A. C., *M.V.O.* (4th).
 Crichton, *Lt.-Col.* Richmond R., *C.I.E.*
 Crimmin, *Lt.-Col.* John, *C.B.* (m), *C.I.E.*, *V.C.*, *I.S.S.*
 Crocker, George, *C.B.* (c).
 Crofton, *Col.* Morgan S., *C.B.* (m), *D.S.O.*
 Crofts, *Surg.-Gen.* Aylmer M., *C.I.E.*
 Crole, Charles S., *C.I.E.*
 Crompton, *Col.* Rookes E. B., *C.B.* (m).
 Crookshank, *Maj.* Sydney Aguilar, *C.I.E.*, *M.V.O.* (4th), *R.E.*
 Crosbie, *Col.* Henry, *C.B.* (c).
 Crosse, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. R., *M.V.O.* (4th).
 Crow, Francis Edward, *C.M.G.*
 Crowe, Edwd. Thos. Fredk., *C.M.G.*
 Crowley, Joseph P., *C.B.* (c).
 Cruickshank, Alexander W., *C.S.I.*
 Cubitt, Bertram Blakiston, *C.B.* (c).
 Cubitt, *Col.* Hon. Henry, *C.B.* (c).
 Cullen, *Maj.* Ernest H. S., *M.V.O.* (4th), *D.S.O.*
 Cullen, *Comm.* Percy, *C.M.G.*, *R.N.*
 Cullen, William, *M.V.O.* (5th).
 Cumberbatch, Hy. Alfred, *C.M.G.*
 Cumberland, *Maj.-Gen.* Charles E., *C.B.* (m).
 Cuming, *Col.* Helier B., *C.B.* (m).
 Cumming, John Ghost, *C.I.E.*
 Cummins, *Maj.* Hy. Alfred, *C.M.G.*
 Cunningham, *Col.* David D., *C.I.E.*
 Cunningham, *Col.* G. Glencairn, *C.B.* (m), *D.S.O.*
 Curmi, Tancred, *M.V.O.* (4th).
 Currie, James, *C.M.G.*
 Currie, *Col.* Thomas, *C.B.* (m).
 Currie, *Maj.* Wm. Leopold, *C.M.G.*
 Curry, *Col.* Montagu C., *C.B.* (m), *D.S.O.*
 Curteis, *Brig.-Gen.* Fras. Algn., *C.B.* (m).
 Curtis, George Seymour, *C.S.I.*
 Curtis, *Col.* Reginald S., *C.M.G.*, *D.S.O.*, *R.E.*
 Cust, Lionel H., *M.V.O.* (4th).
 Cust, *Rear-Adm.* Herbert Edward, *Purey*, *C.B.* (c).
 Custance, *Col.* Frederic H., *C.B.* (m).
 Cuthbert, *Col.* Gerald J., *C.B.* (m).
 Cuthbertson, *Lt.-Col.* Edward B., *M.V.O.* (4th).
 Dalbiac, *Col.* Philip Hugh, *C.B.* (c).
 Dale, Frank Harry, *C.B.* (c).
 Daigety, *Col.* Edmund Hy., *C.B.* (m).
 Daigety, *Col.* Reginald Wm., *C.B.* (m).
 Dallas, *Lt.-Col.* Charles Mowbray, *C.S.I.*
 Dalrymple, *Maj.-Gen.* Wm. Liston, *C.B.* (m).
 Daly, *Lt.-Col.* Francis A. B., *C.B.* (m).
 Dalzell, Ralph, *C.B.* (c).
 Dalzell, *Col.* Hon. Arthur E., *C.B.* (m).
 Damant, *Lt.-Col.* Frederick H., *C.B.* (m), *D.S.O.*
 Damant, *Eng.-Lieut.* Walter S., *M.V.O.* (4th).
 Dampier, Hy. Lucius, *C.I.E.*
 Dare, *Rear-Adm.* Charles H., *M.V.O.* (4th).
 Darlington, Edwin, *C.I.E.*
 Darwin, *Col.* Charles W., *C.B.* (c).
 Daukes, Frederic C., *C.I.E.*
 Daunesey, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. B., *C.B.* (c).
 David, Tannatt W. E., *C.M.G.*, *F.R.S.*
 Davidson, *Col.* John, *C.B.* (m).
 Davidson, Lionel, *C.S.I.*
 Davidson, Walter E., *C.M.G.*
 Davidson, *Col.* Wm. Leslie, *C.B.* (m).
 Davie, *Maj.* Arthur F. Ferguson, *C.I.E.*, *D.S.O.*
 Davie, Wm. Augustus Ferguson, *C.B.* (c).
 Davies, *Maj.-Gen.* Fras. Jno., *C.B.* (m).
 Davies, Henry, *C.B.* (c), *I.S.O.*
 Davies, Richd. Humphrey, *C.B.* (c).
 Davies, *Brig.-Gen.* Richd. Hutton, *C.B.* (m).
 Davies, *Col.* Thomas A. H., *C.B.* (m), *D.S.O.*
 Davies, William Robert, *C.B.* (c).
 Davis, Charles, *M.V.O.* (5th).
 Davis, *Adm.* Edward H. M., *C.M.G.*
 Davis, Nicholas D., *C.M.G.*
 Davis, *Supt.* William Dominic, *M.V.O.* (5th).
 Davison, *Maj.-Gen.* Kenneth S., *C.B.* (m).
 Dawkins, *Col.* C. Tyrwhitt, *C.M.G.*
 Dawnay, *Capt.* Guy Payan, *D.S.O.*, *M.V.O.* (5th).
 Dawson, Samuel E., *C.M.G.*
 Daya Kishen Kaul, Rai Sahel Diwan, *C.I.E.*
 Deacon, *Lt.-Col.* W. T., *C.B.* (m).
 Deadman, Hy. Edward, *C.B.* (c).
 Deane, *Col.* George W., *C.B.* (m).
 Deane, *Maj.* James, *C.M.G.*
 de Bartolomé, *Capt.* Chas. M., *C.B.* (c), *R.N.*
 de Boucherville, Hon. Charles E. B., *C.M.G.*
 De Brath, *Lt.-Gen.* E., *C.B.* (m), *C.I.E.*
 de Burgh, *Col.* Ulick G. C., *C.B.* (c).
 De Celles, Alfred Duclos, *C.M.G.*
 de Chair, *Rear-Adm.* Dudley R. S., *M.V.O.* (4th).
 de Chazal, Hon. Pierre A. E., *C.M.G.*
 De la Bere, Henry, *C.B.* (c).
 Delavoye, *Col.* Alexander M., *C.B.* (c).
 Delevigne, Malcolm, *C.B.* (c).
 de Lisle, *Brig.-Gen.* Henry de B., *C.B.* (m), *D.S.O.*
 Delmege, *Dep.-Insp.-Gen.* Alfd. G., *M.V.O.* (4th), *R.N.*
 De Lotbiniere, *Maj.* Alain C. de L. Joly, *C.S.I.*, *C.I.E.*
 Dempster, Francis E., *C.I.E.*
 Denison, *Col.* Henry, *C.B.* (c).
 Denison, *Col.* Septimus J. A., *C.M.G.*
 Dennis, Alfred H., *C.B.* (c).
 Dennistoun, *Capt.* Ian O., *M.V.O.* (4th).
 Denny, *Col.* Hy. Cuthbert, *C.B.* (m).
 Denyer, Stanley E., *C.M.G.*
 de Paravicini, Percy J., *M.V.O.* (4th).
 Dering, Herb. Guy, *M.V.O.* (4th).
 de Rougemont, *Maj.* Cecil H., *M.V.O.* (4th), *D.S.O.*
 de Salis, *R.-Adm.* Wm. F., *M.V.O.* (4th).
 Desaraj Urs, *Capt.* J. C. F., *M.V.O.* (4th).
 de Saram, J. Henrius, *C.M.G.*
 Desborough, *Maj.-Gen.* John, *C.B.* (m).
 Deshon, Edward, *C.M.G.*
 de Snidt, Henry, *C.M.G.*

- de Soucahton, Baron J. C. E. G.,
M.V.O. (4th).
Deuchars, David, M.V.O. (5th).
Dew, Maj. Armine B., C.I.E.
de Winton, Walter B., C.I.E.
Dhaupat Rai, C.I.E.
Dick, Col. Archibald C. D., C.B. (m).
Dick, Col. Arthur Robt., C.B. (m).
Dickie, Maj.-Gen. John E., C.B. (m), R.E.
Dickins, F. Victor, C.B. (c).
Dickins, Maj.-Gen. W. D. Scrase,
C.B. (m).
Dickinson, Lieut.-Col. William, C.S.I.
Dickson, Lt.-Col. George A. H.,
M.V.O. (4th).
Dickson, Maj.-Gen. J. B. Ballantyne,
C.B. (m), C.M.G.
Diddams, Harry Jno. Chas., C.M.G.
Digby, Samuel, C.I.E.
Dobbie, William Herbert, C.I.E.
Dobbie, Brig.-Gen. Wm. Hugh,
C.B. (m).
Dobbs, H. R. Conway, C.I.E.
Dodd, Maj. George, C.I.E., I.A.
Docker, Frank Dudley, C.B. (c).
Donald, Maj.-Gen. Colin G., C.B. (m).
Donald, Douglas, C.I.E.
Donald, John Stuart, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Donaldson, William, C.B. (c).
Donnan, James, C.M.G.
Donne, Col. Henry R. B., C.B. (m).
Donop, Maj.-Gen. Stanley B. von,
C.B. (m).
Donovan, Surg.-Gen. Wm., C.B. (m).
Doran, Brig.-Gen. Beauchamp J. C.,
C.B. (m).
Doran, Edwd. Anthony, C.I.E.
Doran, Brig.-Gen. Walter R. B.,
C.B. (m), D.S.O.
Dorman, Surg.-Gen. J. Cotter, C.M.G.
Doughty, Arthur G., C.M.G.
Douglas, Lt.-Col. Jas. A., C.M.G.
Douglas, Lt.-Col. Montagu W., C.I.E.
Douglas, Admiral Sholto, C.B. (m).
Douglas, Maj.-Gen. Wm., C.B. (m), D.S.O.
Downer, Wm. Jas., C.B. (c), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Downes, Maj.-Gen. Major F., C.M.G.
Downing, Col. Cameron M. H., C.M.G.
Drage, Col. Thos. Wm., C.B. (m).
Drayton, Edward R., C.M.G.
Drummond, Capt. George R. B.,
M.V.O. (4th).
Drummond, M.-Gen. Laurence Geo.,
C.B. (m), M.V.O. (4th).
Drury, Henry G., M.V.O. (4th).
Dryhurst, Frederick John, C.B. (c).
Du Cane, Col. Hubert J., C.B. (m),
M.V.O. (4th).
Du Cane, Brig.-Gen. John P., C.B. (m).
Dudgeon, Col. Robt. Fras., C.B. (c).
Duff, Maj. Adrian Grant, C.B. (c).
Duff, Rear-Adm. Alexander L., C.B. (c).
Duff, Maj. Arthur A., C.I.E.
Duff, Col. Charles E., C.B. (m).
Duff, Evelyn Mountstuart Grant,
C.M.G.
Duffy, C. Gavan, C.M.G.
Duleep Singh, Prince Frederick V.,
M.V.O. (4th).
Dumaresq, Capt. Jno. S., M.V.O. (4th),
R.N.
Duncan, Leland L., M.V.O. (4th).
Duncan, Patrick, C.M.G.
Dundas, Wm. Chas. M., C.I.E.
Dundee, Col. Wm. J. D., C.I.E.
Dunlop, Alexander J., C.I.E.
Dunlop, Col. James Wm., C.B. (m).
Dunlop, Col. Robt. W. L., C.I.E., V.D.
Dunlop, Col. Samuel, C.M.G.
Dunne, Col. William, C.B. (c).
Dunstan, Wm. Rowland, C.M.G., L.L.D.
Durand, Col. Algernon G. A., C.B. (m),
C.I.E.
Durnford, Richard, C.B. (c).
Durrant, Arthur I., M.V.O. (4th).
Dyce, Col. George H. C., C.B. (m).
Dyke, Maj. Jno. Samuel, M.V.O. (5th).
- Eaglesome, John E., C.M.G.
Eales, Herbert Lovely, C.S.I.
Eames, Lt.-Col. Wm. L'Estrange,
C.B. (m).
Earle, Lionel, C.B. (c), C.M.G.
Eaton, Col. John, C.B. (c).
Edge, Surg.-Gen. J. Dallas, C.B. (m).
Edis, Col. Robert Wm., C.B. (c).
Edmeades, Lt.-Col. James F.,
M.V.O. (4th).
Edmonds, Col. Jas. Edwd., C.B. (c).
Edujji Dinshaw, C.I.E.
Edwards, Col. Alfred H. M., C.B. (m),
M.V.O. (4th).
Edwards, Col. Henry Jno., C.B. (c).
Edwards, Wilbraham T. A., C.M.G.
Edwards, Lt.-Col. Wm. Rice, C.M.G.
Egerton, Brian, C.I.E.
Egerton, Maj.-Gen. Granville G. A.,
C.B. (m).
Egerton, Br.-Gen. Raleigh G., C.B. (m).
Elliot, Rev. Frederick R., M.V.O. (4th).
Elliott, Algernon, C.I.E.
Ellis, Col. Chas. Conyngham, C.B. (m).
Ellis, Capt. Edwd. H. F. Heaton,
M.V.O. (4th), R.N.
Ellis, Francis R., C.M.G.
Ellis, Robt. Powley, M.V.O. (5th).
Ellison, Br.-Gen. Gerald F., C.B. (m).
Ellison, Rev. John H. J., M.V.O. (4th).
Ellison, Col. Wm. A., M.V.O. (4th).
Ellistoun, Col. George S., C.B. (c).
Elmslie, Col. Frederick B., C.B. (m).
Elton, Col. F. Coulthurst, C.B. (m).
Elwes, Maj. Fredk. Fenn, C.I.E., M.D.
Elwes, Maj. Hy. Cecil, M.V.O. (5th).
Englebach, Francis Regd., M.V.O. (5th).
English, Alexr. Emanuel, C.I.E.
Enthoven, Reginald Edward, C.I.E.
Erskine, Col. Hy. Adeane, C.B. (c).
Erskine, Col. Jas. Fras., M.V.O. (4th).
Erskine, Lt.-Col. Keith D., C.I.E.
Erskine, Hon. Wm. A. F., M.V.O. (4th).
Evans, Capt. Bertram S., M.V.O. (4th),
R.N.
Evans, Comm. Edward R. G. R., C.B. (c).
Evans, Col. E. Stokes, C.B. (m).
Evans, Col. George Hy., C.I.E.
Evans, Henry Farrington, C.S.I.
Evans, J. Enriys, C.M.G.
Evans, Hon. John William, C.M.G.
Evans, Maurice S., C.M.G.
Evans, Maj.-Gen. T. J. Penrhys,
C.B. (m).
Evans, William, C.B. (c).
Evatt, Surgeon-Gen. George J. H.,
C.B. (m).
Even, Col. George Ensébe, C.B. (m).
Everett, Col. Edward, C.B. (m).
Ewan, Col. Thos. Geo., C.B. (c).
Ewart, Col. Richard Henry, C.I.E.,
D.S.O., A.D.C.
Exham, Col. Richard, C.M.G.
Exham, Col. Simon Hardy, C.B. (c), R.E.
Eyles, G. Launcelot, C.M.G.
Eyre, Col. Edmund Henry, C.B. (m).
Faber, George D., C.B. (c), M.P.
Fairbank, William, M.V.O. (4th).
Fairbrother, Col. W. Tomes, C.B. (m).
Fairholme, George F., C.M.G.
Fairholme, Col. William E., C.M.G.,
M.V.O. (4th).
Fairtlough, Maj. Edward C. D'H.,
C.M.G., D.S.O.
Fairtlough, Col. Frederick H., C.M.G.
Fakir Sayad Itakhar-ud-din, C.I.E.
Falconer, Robt. Alexr., C.M.G., L.L.D.
Fancourt, Col. St. John M., C.B. (m).
Fanshawe, Herbert C., C.S.I.
Fanshawe, Maj.-Gen. Hew D., C.B. (m).
Fardunji Kuvaji Tarapurvala, C.I.E.
Fardoonji Jamshedji, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Farnall, Edmund W., C.B. (c).
Farnall, H. de la R. B., C.B. (c), C.M.G.
Farquhar, Joseph, C.M.G.
Farquharson, James M., C.M.G.
Farrington, Col. Malcolm C., C.B. (m).
- Fasken, M.-G. Charles G. M., C.B. (m).
Fatch Ali Khan, Nawab, C.I.E.
Fawcett, Surg.-Gen. Wm. James,
C.B. (m).
Fazulbhoj Visram, C.I.E.
Fearon, Daniel R., C.B. (c).
Feilden, Maj.-Gen. Hy. B., C.B. (m).
Feilden, Col. H. Wemyss, C.B. (m).
Fell, Godfrey B. H., C.I.E.
Fellows, Col. R. Bruce, C.B. (c).
Fenn, Col. Ernest H., C.I.E.
Fenton, Brig.-Gen. Alex. Bulstrode,
C.B. (m).
Fenton, Michael William, C.S.I.
Fenwick, Col. Henry T., M.V.O. (4th),
D.S.O.
Ferrard, Hy. Cecil, C.I.E.
Ferguson, Lt.-Col. Nicholas C., C.M.G.
Fergusson, James, C.I.E.
Ferreira, P. J., C.M.G.
Ferrier, Maj.-Gen. James A., C.B. (m),
D.S.O.
Festing, Lt.-Col. Arthur H., C.M.G.,
D.S.O.
Fetherstonhaugh, Herbert H.,
M.V.O. (4th).
Fetherstonhaugh, Maj.-Gen. Richd.
S. R., C.B. (m).
Folkes, Rev. Francis A. S.,
M.V.O. (4th).
Filgate, Lt.-Col. Townley R., C.I.E., V.D.
Filrose, Lt.-Col. Clement, M.V.O. (5th).
Findlay, Surg.-Maj. John, C.I.E.
Findlay, Mansfield de C., C.B. (c), C.M.G.
Findlay, Brig.-Gen. Neil D., C.B. (m).
Finlay, James F., C.S.I.
Finlayson, Col. Robert A., C.M.G.
Finn, Brig.-Gen. Harry, C.B. (m).
Finnis, Col. Henry, C.S.I., R.E.
Fisher, Col. John, C.B. (m).
Fisher, V.-Adm. Wm. Blake, C.B. (m).
Fisher, Capt. Wm. W., M.V.O. (4th),
R.N.
Fitchett, Frederick, C.M.G., L.L.D.
Fitton, Brig.-Gen. Hugh G., C.B. (m),
D.S.O., A.D.C.
FitzGerald, Lt.-Col. Gerald J., M.V.O.
(4th).
FitzGerald, Col. Herbert S., C.B. (m).
FitzGerald, Insp.-Gen. Michael,
C.M.G., R.N.
FitzGerald, Percy S. V., C.S.I.
FitzHugh, Maj.-Gen. Alfred, C.B. (m).
FitzHugh, Capt. Terrick C.,
M.V.O. (5th).
Fitzmaurice, Maj. Lord Charles
George Francis, M.V.O. (4th).
Fitzmaurice, Gerald H., C.B. (c), C.M.G.
Fitzmaurice, Maurice, C.M.G.
Fitzpatrick, Wm. Fras. Joseph, C.M.G.
Flaggate, Wm. Francis, M.V.O. (4th).
Fleet, John F., C.I.E.
Fleming, A. Milroy, C.M.G.
Fletcher, Lt. Henry L. Aubrey,
M.V.O. (5th).
Flint, Joseph, C.M.G.
Flynn, Joshua Albert, C.B. (c).
Follett, Capt. Gilbert B. S.,
M.V.O. (5th).
Foote, Adm. Randolph F.O., C.M.G.
Forbes, Arthur, C.S.I.
Forbes, Capt. Hon. Donald A., M.V.O.
(4th).
Forbes, Gordon S. D., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Forbes, James, M.V.O. (5th).
Forbes, Col. Willoughby E. G., C.B. (m).
Ford, Col. Arthur, C.B. (c).
Foreman, Harry B., C.B. (c).
Forester, Maj. Hon. Arthur Weld,
M.V.O. (4th).
Forsyth, Neil, M.V.O. (5th).
Fortescue, Brig.-Gen. Hon. Charles
G., C.B. (m), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Fortescue, Col. Fras. Alexr., C.B. (m).
Fortescue, Hon. Jno. Wm., M.V.O. (4th).
Fosbery, Edmund W., C.M.G.
Fosbery, Widenham F. W., C.M.G.

- Poster, E. W. Percival, C.M.G.
 Foster, *Br.-Gen.* Turville D., C.B.(m),
 M.V.O.(4th).
 Foster, William, C.I.E.
 Fountain, Henry, C.M.G.
 Fowle, *Col.* Frederick Trenchard,
 C.B.(m).
 Fowle, *Col.* John, C.B.(m).
 Fowler, George M., C.M.G.
 Foxton, Hon. Justin F. G., C.M.G.
 Francia, *Col.* Jno. Lewis, M.V.O.(4th).
 Franklin, *Capt.* Philip, M.V.O.(4th),
 R.N.
 Franks, *Captain* Norman, C.I.E.
 Fraser, Edward Cleather, C.M.G.
 Fraser, *Maj.* Hon. Hugh J., M.V.O.
 (4th).
 Fraser, John George, C.M.G.
 Fraser, *Maj.* J. Randall, C.M.G.
 Fraser, Stuart M., C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Freeland, *Maj.* Hy. F. E., M.V.O.(4th),
 R.E.
 Freeman, *Col.* Alfred, C.M.G.
 Freeth, *Lt.-Col.* William, M.V.O.(4th).
 Fremantle, *Capt.* Sydney Robt., M.V.O.
 (4th), R.N.
 French, *Gen.* Arthur, C.B.(m).
 French, Edward H., C.B.(c).
 French, *Capt.* Houston, M.V.O.(4th).
 Frenchman, *Lt.-Col.* Edulji P., C.I.E.
 Frewen, *Col.* Edward, C.B.(c), T.D.
 Freyer, *Lt.-Col.* Saml. F., C.M.G.
 Friend, *Maj.-Gen.* Lovick B., C.B.(m).
 Frost, *Frank* Castle, M.V.O.(5th).
 Froude, Ashley A., C.M.G.
 Froude, *Robt.* Edmund, C.B.(c), F.R.S.
 Fulford, Harry E., C.M.G.
 Fuller, Francis C. B. D., C.M.G.
 Fuller, Hy. Roxburgh, M.V.O.(4th).
 Furlong, Robert O'B., C.B.(c).
 Fyres, *Capt.* Herbert A.N., M.V.O.(4th).
 Gaisford, *Col.* R. Boileau, C.B.(m),
 C.M.G.
 Gait, Edwd. Albert, C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Galloway, *Col.* Edmond J., C.B.(m).
 Galloway, *Capt.* Wm. T. Payne,
 M.V.O.(5th).
 Gamble, *Adm.* Edward H., C.B.(m).
 Gamble, James S., C.I.E.
 Ganga Ram, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E.,
 M.V.O.(4th).
 Ganpat Rai, Diwan, C.I.E.
 Gard, Wm. Hy., M.V.O.(4th).
 Gardner, Christopher T., C.M.G.
 Garforth, *Rear-Adm.* Edmund St.J.,
 C.B.(m).
 Garland, Patrick Joseph, C.M.G.
 Garran, R. Randolph, C.M.G.
 Garratt, *Brig.-Gen.* Francis S., C.B.(m),
 D.S.O.
 Garraway, *Maj.* E. C. F., C.M.G.
 Garrett, *Lt.-Col.* Edmund, C.B.(c).
 Garstin, *Col.* Alfred A., C.M.G.
 Gascoigne, Jno. Hy., M.V.O.(5th).
 Gatt, Hon. Lorenzo, C.M.G.
 Gaunt, *Capt.* Ernest F. A., C.M.G.,
 A.D.C., R.N.
 Gell, Herbert G., M.V.O.(4th).
 George, Edward C. S., C.I.E.
 Ghulam Raza Khan, *Risaldar* Maj.,
 M.V.O.(5th).
 Gibbon, Thomas M., C.I.E.
 Gibbons, James S., C.B.(c).
 Gibson, *Lt.* Isham W., M.V.O.(5th),
 R.N.
 Gibson, Walter M., M.V.O.(4th).
 Giffard, *Admiral* George A., C.M.G.
 Giffard, *Lt.-Col.* Gerard G., C.S.I.,
 I.M.N.
 Gifford, *Paym.-in-Ch.* Charles E.,
 C.B.(c), R.N.
 Gilbert, Alfred, M.V.O.(4th).
 Giles, Edward, C.I.E.
 Giles, *Col.* Peter B., C.B.(c), V.D.
 Giles, Robert, C.I.E.
 Gillan, Robert Woodburn, C.S.I.
 Gilpin, *Col.* Fredk. C. A., C.B.(m).
 Gimlette, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. H. D., C.I.E.,
 M.D.
 Glascock, Lancelot C. B., M.V.O.(5th).
 Glasier, Frank Bedford, C.M.G.
 Glazebrook, Richard Tetley, C.B.(c),
 S.C.D.
 Glynn, *Lt.-Col.* Thomas G. P., C.M.G.
 Goad, *Col.* Howard, C.S.I.
 Godding, *Insp.-Gen.* Charles Cane,
 C.B.(m).
 Godfrey, Charles, M.V.O.(4th).
 Godfrey, *Lieut.* Charles, M.V.O.(5th).
 Godfrey, *Lt.-Col.* Stuart Hill, C.I.E.
 Godley, *Col.* Alexander J., C.B.(m).
 Godley, *Col.* Francis C., M.V.O.(4th).
 Godman, *Col.* Arthur F., C.B.(c).
 Goffe, Herbert, C.M.G.
 Goldney, *Col.* Thomas H., C.B.(m).
 Goldsmith, Herbert Symond, C.M.G.
 Golley, *Col.* Alexander John, C.B.(m).
 Gomerino, Baron of, C.M.G.
 Goodenough, *Capt.* William E.,
 M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
 Goodridge, *R.-Adm.* Walter S., C.I.E.
 Goodwin, *Col.* Frank, C.I.E., V.D.
 Goodwin, *Maj.* George A., C.M.G.
 Goodwin, *Eng. Rear-Adm.* Geo. G.,
 C.B.(c).
 Gopal Krishna Gokhale, C.I.E.
 Gordon, *Maj.-Gen.* Alex. Hamilton,
 C.B.(m).
 Gordon, Archibd. Alex., M.V.O.(4th).
 Gordon, Arthur J. L., C.M.G.
 Gordon, *Maj.* Duncan F., M.V.O.(4th).
 Gordon, *Col.* George Grant, C.I.E., V.D.
 Gordon, *Col.* James H., C.B.(m), D.S.O.
 Gordon, *Col.* John C. F., C.I.E.
 Gordon, *Brig.-Gen.* Joseph M.,
 C.B.(m).
 Gordon, *Col.* Louis A., C.B.(m), D.S.O.
 Gordon, *Lt.-Col.* Ramsay F. C., C.I.E.
 Gordon, Webster B., C.I.E.
 Gordon, Gen. William, C.I.E.
 Gordon, *Maj.* Wm. Alexander, C.M.G.
 Gore, *Col.* St. John C., C.B.(m).
 Gorges, Edmond H. L., M.V.O.(4th).
 Goringe, *Maj.-Gen.* George F., C.B.(m),
 C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Gosse, *Edmond*, C.B.(c), L.L.D.
 Gough, *Brig.-Gen.* Hubert De la
 Poer, C.B.(m).
 Gough, *Maj.-Gen.* Hugh Sutlej,
 C.B.(m), C.M.G.
 Gough, *Br.-Gen.* John Edmond, *†* *Off.*,
 C.M.G.
 Goumont, Chas. Earnest Vear, C.S.I.
 Gracey, *Col.* Thomas, C.S.I.
 Gracie, Alexander, M.V.O.(4th).
 Graff, Stephen J., C.B.(c).
 Graham, *Comm.* C. E. F. Cunning-
 hame, M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
 Graham, *Brig.-Gen.* Edwd. R. C.,
 C.B.(m).
 Graham, Rev. Jno. Anderson, C.I.E.,
 D.D.
 Graham, Ronald, C.B.(c).
 Grahame, Geo. Dixon, M.V.O.(4th).
 Grainger, *Col.* Thomas, C.B.(m).
 Granet, *Col.* Edwd. Jno., C.B.(m).
 Granum, Edward Thomas, C.M.G.
 Grant, Alfred Hamilton, C.I.E.
 Grant, *Col.* Edward J., C.B.(m).
 Grant, Hy. Eugene Walter, C.M.G.
 Grant, *Col.* Hugh G., C.B.(m).
 Grant, *Capt.* Robt. F. S., M.V.O.(4th),
 D.S.O.
 Grant, *Col.* Samuel C. N., C.B.(m),
 C.M.G.
 Grant, William, C.M.G.
 Grant, *Rear-Adm.* Wm. Lowther,
 C.B.(m).
 Granville, *Capt.* Dennis, M.V.O.(4th).
 Graves, Robert W., C.M.G.
 Gray, *M.-Gen.* Wm. Du Gard, C.B.(m).
 Greatorex, *Capt.* Clement M.V.O.(4th),
 R.N.
 Green, *Lt.* Benj. S., M.V.O.(5th).
 Green, Rev. Wm. Spotswood, C.B.(c).
 Greene, *Col.* Hon. Edwd. M., C.M.G.
 Greenfield, *Brig.-Gen.* Richard M.,
 C.B.(m).
 Greenstreet, Reginald H., C.I.E.
 Greer, Fras. Nugent, C.B.(c).
 Greer, Joseph, C.M.G.
 Greer, Richard T., C.S.I.
 Gregorie, *Maj.-Gen.* Chas. F., C.B.(m).
 Gregson, Edward Gelson, C.I.E.
 Greig, *Col.* Jas. W., C.B.(c), K.C., M.P.
 Greig, *Maj.* Jno. Glennie, C.I.E.
 Grenfell, *Col.* Harold M., M.V.O.(4th).
 Grenfell, Wilfred T., C.M.G., M.D.
 Greville, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Alwyn H. F.,
 M.V.O.(4th).
 Grey, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur, C.I.E.
 Grey, *Col.* Leopold J. H., C.S.I.
 Griffin, Martin Jos., C.M.G.
 Griffith, Horace M. B., C.M.G.
 Griffiths, Vincent, C.B.(c).
 Grinlinton, Frederick Hy., C.M.G.
 Grogan, *Col.* Edward G., C.B.(m).
 Grove, *Brig.-Gen.* Edward A. W. S.,
 C.B.(m).
 Gubbins, John H., C.M.G.
 Gudgeon, *Lt.-Col.* Walter E., C.M.G.
 Guggisberg, *Maj.* Fdk. G., C.M.G., R.E.
 Guider, James Adolphus, C.I.E.
 Guinness, *Col.* Hy. Wm. N., C.B.(m).
 Guinness, *Comm.* Hon. Rupert E. C.,
 C.B.(c), C.M.G., R.N.V.R.
 Oully, Hon. Edward W. K., C.B.(c).
 Gundry, Richard S., C.B.(c).
 Gurdon, *Maj.* Bertram E. M., C.I.E.,
 D.S.O.
 Gurdon, *Lt.-Col.* Phillip R. T., C.S.I.
 Gurmukh Singh, Sardar Bahadur,
 C.S.I.
 Gurney, Hugh, M.V.O.(4th).
 Gurney, Martyn P. C., M.V.O.(4th).
 Gwatkin, *Col.* Frederick S., C.B.(m).
 Gwynn, *Maj.* Chas. Wm., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Haddock, *Comm.* Herbert J., C.B.(c),
 R.N.R.
 Haddy, *Eng.-Lieut.* Fredk. G.,
 M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
 Haden, Francis S., C.M.G.
 Haffkine, Waldemar M. W., C.I.E.
 Haig, *Lt.-Col.* Thomas W., C.M.G.
 Hailey, William Malcolm, C.I.E.
 Haking, *Brig.-Gen.* Richard, C.B.(m).
 Halahan, Lt. Fredk. C., M.V.O.(5th),
 R.N.
 Haldane, *Brig.-Gen.* James A. L.,
 C.B.(m), D.S.O.
 Hall, *Lieut.* Chas. W. H., M.V.O.(5th).
 Hall, *Col.* Henry S., C.B.(c).
 Hall, John C., C.M.G., I.S.O.
 Hall, *Brig.-Gen.* Lewis M. Murray,
 C.B.(m).
 Hall, Sydney P., M.V.O.(4th).
 Hall, Wm. Thomas, C.S.I.
 Halliday, Francis C. T., M.V.O.(5th).
 Halliday, *Maj.* Lewis S. T., C.B.(m),
† *Off.*
 Hamilton, Charles B., C.M.G.
 Hamilton, *Col.* Gilbert H. C., C.B.(m).
 Hamilton, *Rear-Adm.* Jas. de Courcy,
 M.V.O.(4th).
 Hamilton, James Fetherstonhaugh,
 M.V.O.(4th).
 Hamilton, *Maj.* Hon. Leslie D'II,
 M.V.O.(5th).
 Hamilton, *Lt.-Col.* Thomas W. O'II,
 C.M.G.
 Hamley, *Col.* Francis G., C.M.G.
 Hammersley, *Maj.-Gen.* Frederick,
 C.B.(m).
 Hammond, *Col.* Dayrell T., C.B.(c).
 Hamnett, George, C.I.E.
 Handcock, *Lt.-Gen.* Arthur G., C.B.(m).
 Hankey, *Capt.* Maurice P. A., C.B.(c).
 Hankin, Arthur C., C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Hanley, Allen H., C.M.G.
 Hannay, *Brig.-Gen.* Fredk. Rains-
 ford, C.B.(c).

- Hannington, *Maj.* John A., C.M.G.
 Hansell, Henry P., M.V.O.(4th).
 Hansford, Benjamin, C.B.(c).
 Hapgood, Henry James, C.B.(c).
 Haran, James Augustin, C.M.G., M.D.
 Hara Pras-ad Shastri, C.I.E.
 Harari, Victor R. (*Pasha*), C.M.G.
 Harbord, Col. Hon. Charles, C.B.(m),
 M.V.O.(4th).
 Harding, Colin, C.M.G.
 Hardy, *Maj.-Gen.* Fredk., C.B.(m).
 Hardy, Richard G., C.S.I.
 Hare, Col. Frederick S. C., C.M.G.
 Hare, Col. Richard C., C.B.(m).
 Hare, Robert D., C.I.E.
 Hare, *Maj.* Robt. H., M.V.O.(4th), D.S.O.
 Harford, Col. Hy. Chas., C.B.(m).
 Hari Kishan Kaul, Rai Bahadur,
 C.I.E.
 Harkness, Col. Henry D'A., C.B.(m).
 Harman, Edward G., C.B.(c).
 Harness, *Maj.-Gen.* Arthur, C.B.(m).
 Harper, *Com.* John E. T., M.V.O.(4th),
 R.N.
 Harrel, Wm. Vesey, C.B.(c), M.V.O.(4th).
 Harriott, George Moss, C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Harris, Charles A., C.B.(c), C.M.G.
 Harris, Col. George F. A., C.S.I., M.D.
 Harris, *Brig.-Gen.* Richard H.W. H.,
 C.B.(m).
 Harris, Robert, C.M.G.
 Harris, Walter Hy., C.M.G.
 Harrison, Albert John, C.I.E.
 Harrison, Lt.-Col. Edgar G., C.B.(m).
 Harrison, Francis Capel, C.S.I.
 Harrison, *Capt.* Henry N. B.,
 M.V.O.(5th).
 Harrison, John B., C.M.G.
 Harrison, Col. Robert A. G., C.M.G.
 Harrison, Sydney Thirlwall, C.M.G.
 Hart, Col. Charles J., C.B.(c).
 Hart, George Sankey, C.I.E.
 Hartley, Col. Edmund B., C.M.G., V.C.
 Harvey, Col. George S. A., C.M.G.
 Hastings, *Adm.* Alexander P., C.B.(m).
 Hastings, Charles G. W., C.I.E.
 Hastings, *Maj.-Gen.* Edwd. S., C.B.(m),
 D.S.O.
 Hastings, *Maj.-Gen.* Francis E.,
 C.B.(m).
 Hastings, *Gen.* Francis Wm., C.B.(m).
 Hatch, Lt.-Col. George P., C.M.G.
 Hutton, *Maj.-Gen.* Villiers, C.B.(m).
 Hawes, Col. Benjamin R., C.B.(m).
 Hawes, *Maj.* Chas. H., M.V.O.(4th).
 Hawkins, *Maj.-Gen.* A. Caesar, C.B.(m).
 Hawkins, Col. Walter F., C.M.G.
 Hawksley, *Com.* Jas. R. Price,
 M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
 Hay, *Maj.-Gen.* E. Owen, C.B.(m).
 Hay, Col. James, C.B.(m).
 Hay, James P., M.V.O.(4th).
 Hay, John B., C.M.G.
 Hay, *Brig.-Gen.* James R. M. Dal-
 rymples, C.B.(m), D.S.O.
 Hay, Francis E. Drummond,
 M.V.O.(4th).
 Hayden, Henry Hubert, C.I.E.
 Haynes, Col. Chas. Edwd., C.B.(m),
 R.N.
 Hazell, *Comm.* William, C.B.(c).
 Headlam, Col. John E. W., C.B.(m),
 D.S.O.
 Hean, Hon. Alexander, C.M.G.
 Henley, Col. Charles, C.M.G.
 Heath, *Brig.-Gen.* Frederick C.,
 C.B.(m).
 Heath, Col. Harry H. R., C.B.(m).
 Heath, Henry Frank, C.B.(c), Ph.D.
 Heath, *Brig.-Gen.* Hy. N. Chas.,
 C.B.(m).
 Heath, R.-Adm. Herbert L., M.V.O.
 (4th).
 Heberden, Wm. Buller, C.B.(c).
 Hebert, Louis F., C.M.G.
 Hedder, John, M.V.O.(4th).
 Hean Col. Edward, C.B.(m).
 Heidenstam, Frederick C., C.M.G.
 Hellard, Col. Robert C., C.B.(c).
 Hemming, *Maj.-Gen.* Frederick W.,
 C.B.(m).
 Henderson, Alfred F., C.M.G.
 Henderson, *Br.-Gen.* David, C.B.(m),
 D.S.O.
 Henderson, Lt. Francis B., C.M.G.,
 D.S.O., R.N.
 Henderson, V.-A. F. Hannam, C.M.G.
 Henderson, *Admiral* George M.,
 M.V.O.(4th).
 Henderson, *Maj.-Gen.* Philip D., C.S.I.
 Henderson, Robert, C.B.(c).
 Henderson, R. Heriot, C.I.E.
 Henderson, Robert H., C.M.G.
 Hendley, Col. Thomas H., C.I.E.
 Hendry, Alex., M.V.O.(4th), M.D.
 Heneage, *Captain* Algernon W.,
 M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
 Heneage, *Major* Godfrey C. W.,
 M.V.O.(4th).
 Henry, *Lieut.-Gen.* George, C.B.(m).
 Henry, Lt.-Col. Wm. Daniel, C.I.E.,
 V.D.
 Hepworth, *Comm.* Melville W. C.,
 C.B.(c), R.N.R.
 Herbert, Lt.-Col. Charles, C.S.I.
 Herbert, Charles St. J. S., C.B.(c).
 Herbert, Col. Edmund Arthur,
 M.V.O.(4th).
 Herbert, Col. Edward Wm., C.B.(m).
 Hertslet, Harry L., M.V.O.(4th).
 Hertz, Henry F., C.I.E.
 Hertz, William Axel, C.S.I.
 Heuston, Lt.-Col. Fredk. S., C.M.G.
 Hewby, Louis John, C.B.(c).
 Hewby, Wm. Patch, C.M.G.
 Hewett, Edbert Ansgar, C.M.G.
 Hewett, R.-Adm. Geo. Hayley, C.I.E.
 Hewson, *Capt.* Lionel L., M.V.O.(5th).
 Heydegge, George von Pryffer,
 M.V.O.(4th).
 Hickey, *Capt.* Daniel, M.V.O.(5th).
 Hickley, *Capt.* Cecil S., M.V.O.(4th),
 R.N.
 Hickley, Lt.-Col. Victor N., C.I.E., V.D.
 Hickman, Col. Thomas E., C.B.(m),
 D.S.O., M.P.
 Hicks, Col. Hy. Tempest, C.B.(m).
 Hickson, *Br.-Gen.* Robert A., C.B.(m).
 Higgs, Henry, C.B.(c).
 Higinbotham, *Capt.* George M.,
 M.V.O.(4th).
 Hildebrand, Arthur H., C.I.E.
 Hill, Arthur, C.I.E.
 Hill, *Br.-Gen.* Augustus W., C.B.(m).
 Hill, Claude H. A., C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Hill, Edward B. L., C.B.(c).
 Hill, Col. Felix F., C.B.(m), D.S.O.
 Hill, *Maj.* Hugh, M.V.O.(4th).
 Hill, Col. Joseph, C.B.(c).
 Hill, Col. Peter Edwd., C.B.(m).
 Hill, *Maj.* Thomas H., C.I.E.
 Hill, Vincent W., M.V.O.(4th).
 Hillier, Edward G., C.M.G.
 Hillier, Joseph H., M.V.O.(4th).
 Hills, *Maj.* Edmond H., C.M.G.
 Hinde, Col. John H. E., C.B.(m).
 Hippisley, Col. Richard L., C.B.(m).
 Hipwell, Col. Alfred G., C.B.(m).
 Hira Singh, Rana, C.I.E.
 Hoare, Lt.-Col. Arthur F., C.B.(c).
 Hobbs, Col. Percy E. F., C.M.G.
 Hobday, *Maj.-Gen.* Thos. F., C.B.(m).
 Hobbey, Charles Wm., C.M.G.
 Hodding, Col. John, C.I.E.
 Hodge, *Capt.* Roland H. Hermion,
 M.V.O.(4th).
 Hodges, Aubrey D. P., C.M.G., M.D.
 Hodson, Col. George B., C.B.(m), D.S.O.
 Hodson, Vincent S., M.V.O.(4th), M.P.
 Hoernle, Augustus F. R., C.I.E.
 Hoffmeister, Hy. E. W., M.V.O.(4th),
 M.H.C.S.
 Hogg, *Maj.-Gen.* Geo. C., C.B.(m).
 Hogg, *Capt.* Rudolph S. E. T., C.I.E.
 Holbrow, Col. William H., C.M.G.
 Holbrook, *Lieut.* Leonard S.,
 M.V.O.(5th), R.N.
 Holden, Col. Hy. C. L., C.B.(c), F.R.S.
 Holdsworth, Lt.-Col. John J., C.I.E.
 Holland, *Brig.-Gen.* Arthur E. A.,
 M.V.O.(4th), D.S.O.
 Holland, Bernard H., C.B.(c).
 Holland, *Comm.* Gerald E., C.I.E.,
 D.S.O., R.I.M.
 Holland, Lt.-Col. Guy L., M.V.O.(4th).
 Holland, *Maj.-Gen.* Hy. Wm., C.B.(m).
 Holland, Herbert C., M.V.O.(4th).
 Holland, Col. Percy, C.B.(m) I.A.
 Holland, Robert Martin, C.B.(c).
 Hollis, Alfred Claud, C.M.G.
 Holmes, John M., C.S.I.
 Home, Col. Frederick J., C.S.I.
 Home, Walter, C.I.E.
 Honey, John William, C.M.G.
 Hood, *George P.* Jacobm., M.V.O.(4th).
 Hood, *Rear-Adm.* Hon. Horace L.
 A., C.B.(m), M.V.O.(4th), D.S.O.
 Hoole, Col. James, C.M.G.
 Hope, Col. Lewis A., C.B.(m).
 Hopkins, *Paymr.-in-Ch.* David B. L.,
 M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
 Hopkinson, *Capt.* Henry C. B., C.M.G.
 Hopwood, Charles A., C.B.(c).
 Hore, Col. Charles O., C.M.G.
 Hornumsee Cowasjee Dinshaw, C.I.E.
 Horn, David B., C.I.E.
 Hornby, *Rear-Adm.* Robt. S.P., C.M.G.
 Hornby, Col. Edmund John Phipps,
 C.B.(m), V.C.
 Horne, Wm. Ogilvie, C.S.I.
 Horsfall, Jeremiah G., C.I.E.
 Hose, John Walter, C.S.I.
 Hoshang Jamasji Dartur, Khan
 Bahadur, C.I.E.
 Hoskyns, *Rear-Adm.* Peyton, C.M.G.,
 M.V.O.(4th).
 Houston, William, C.M.G.
 Houston, Lt.-Col. Wilfred B. David-
 son, C.M.G.
 Howard, *Capt.* Fredk. G., M.V.O.(4th).
 Howard, Henry Fraser, C.I.E.
 Howard, Lt.-Col. Henry R. L., C.B.(m).
 Howell, Mortimer S., C.I.E.
 Hrish Kesh Laha, Babu, C.I.E.
 Huddleston, George, C.I.E.
 Hudson, Lt.-Col. Joseph A. G., C.M.G.
 Hudson, *Brig.-Gen.* Havelock, C.I.E.
 Huggins, Lt.-Col. Ponsonby G.,
 C.B.(m), D.S.O.
 Hughes, Arthur J., C.I.E.
 Hughes, *Maj.-Gen.* Chas. F., C.B.(m).
 Hughes, Col. Edward T., C.B.(c).
 Hughes, Col. Emilius, C.B.(m), C.M.G.
 Hughes, Col. Herbt., C.B.(c), C.M.G., V.D.
 Hughes, Col. John A., C.B.(c).
 Hull, Hy. Mitchell, C.M.G.
 Hume, Col. C. Vernon, M.V.O.(4th),
 D.S.O.
 Humphry, Alfred Paget, M.V.O.(4th).
 Hunt, *Capt.* Allan T., C.S.I., R.N.
 Hunt, Allee A., C.M.G.
 Hunt, Edmund Langley, C.M.G.
 Hunter, *Capt.* George G., C.M.G.
 Hunter, Hamilton, C.M.G.
 Hunter, Col. John Gunning, C.B.(m).
 Hunter, Lt.-Col. John M., C.S.I.
 Hunza, Mir of, C.I.E.
 Hurst, Cecil J. B., C.B.(c), K.C.
 Husain Bilgrami Saiyid, C.S.I.
 Husey, Ernest Innis, M.V.O.(5th).
 Hutchinson, Col. Francis P., C.B.(m).
 Hutchinson, Lt.-Gen. Hy. D., C.S.I.
 Hutchinson, Col. James B., C.S.I.
 Hutson, Eyre, C.M.G.
 Hyde, Lt.-Col. J. Irvine Lang., C.M.G.
 Hyde, *Capt.* Richard, M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
 Hyslop, Lt.-Col. Wm. Campbell,
 C.B.(c).
 Impey, Lt.-Col. Lawrence, C.I.E.
 Ingfield, *Maj.-Gen.* Fras. S., C.B.(m),
 D.S.O.

- Inglis, Wm. Arbuthnot, C.S.I.
Ireland, *Eng.-Comm.* J. H. H., M.V.O. (4th), R.N.
Ireland, *Col.* Robert M., C.B.(m), C.M.G.
Irvine, *Col.* Henry, C.B.(c).
Irvine, *Maj.* Richard Abercrombie, C.M.G.
Irving, Charles J., C.M.G.
Irwin, Alfred, C.M.G.
Irwin, *Lt.-Col.* De la C. Thos., C.M.G.
Irwin, George R., C.S.I.
Irwin, Henry, C.I.E.
Irwin, *Col.* John S., C.B.(c).
Izat, Alexander, C.I.E.
Jack, *Col.* Herbert R. H., C.M.G.
Jackson, *Col.* Herbert Wm., C.B.(c).
Jackson, *Capt.* Lambert C., C.M.G., R.E.
Jackson, *Col.* Louis C., C.M.G.
Jackson, *Col.* Robert Whyte Melville, C.B.(m), C.M.G.
Jackson, *Capt.* Thomas, C.B.(m), M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Jackson, *Capt.* Thomas Dare, M.V.O.(4th), D.S.O.
Jacob, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur Le Grand, C.I.E., D.S.O.
Jagadish, Chandra Bose, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Jallab Khan, Sardar, C.I.E.
Jalal ud Din Khan, Akhundzada of Kandahar, C.I.E.
James, Charles Canniff, C.M.G.
James, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. Hy., C.I.E.
James, Frederick S., C.M.G.
James, *Col.* Herbert, C.B.(m).
James, *Lt.-Col.* Herbert E. R., C.B.(c).
James, John Arthur, M.V.O.(4th).
James, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. B., C.I.E., M.V.O.(4th).
James, Wm. Dodge, M.V.O.(4th).
Jamiat Rai, Rai Bahadur Diwan, C.I.E.
Jamieson, George, C.M.G.
Jamieson, James William, C.M.G.
Janisch, Noel, C.M.G.
Jardine, William Ellis, C.I.E.
Jarrett, *Col.* Henry S., C.I.E.
Jarvis, *Lt.-Col.* Alexander W., C.M.G., M.V.O.(4th).
Jarvis, *Maj.* Arthur M., C.M.G.
Jeffreys, *Maj.-Gen.* Henry B., C.B.(m).
Jeffreys, *Br.-Gen.* Patrick D., C.B.(m).
Jenner, George F. B., C.M.G.
Jennings, *Col.* Edward L. F., M.V.O.(4th).
Jennings, *Col.* Robert Henry, C.S.I.
Jerome, *Col.* Henry J. W., C.B.(m).
Jerram, *Vice-Adm.* Thomas H. M., C.B.(c).
Jerved, Walter Tapper, C.B.(c).
Jessop, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. Thorp, C.I.E.
Jiwan Singh, Sardar, C.S.I.
Johns, William Arthur, C.I.E.
Johnson, *Capt.* Chas. D., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Johnson, *Col.* Frederick F., C.B.(m).
Johnson, George William, C.M.G.
Johnson, *Capt.* Henry C., M.V.O.(5th).
Johnson, *Brig.-Gen.* Richard F., C.B.(m), C.M.G.
Johnson, *Lt.-Col.* William, C.B.(c).
Johnson, Wilf. Athelstan, M.V.O.(5th).
Johnston, Fredk. William, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Johnston, *Col.* Henry H., C.B.(m).
Johnston, *Maj.-Gen.* Jas. T., C.B.(m).
Johnston, *Col.* James W., M.V.O.(4th).
Johnston, *Col.* Percy H., C.M.G.
Johnston, *Col.* William, C.B.(c).
Johnstone, Frederick J., C.I.E.
Johnstone, *M.-Gen.* Jas. R., C.B.(m).
Johnstone, Jas. Wm. Douglas, C.I.E.
Jones, Adrian, M.V.O.(4th).
Jones, Fredk. T., M.V.O.(5th).
Jones, *Lt.-Col.* Leslie C., M.V.O.(4th).
Jones, *Brig.-Gen.* Morey Q., C.B.(m).
Jones, *Maj.-Gen.* R. Owen, C.B.(c).
Jones, *Lt.-Col.* Richd. Godfrey, C.I.E.
Jopp, *Brig.-Gen.* John, C.B.(m).
Jowsey, *Lt.-Col.* Thomas, C.M.G.
Joyner, Robert B., C.I.E.
Judd, John W., C.B.(c).
Julian, *Lt.-Col.* Oliver R. A., C.M.G.
Kagai, The Senior Chief of, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Kahlur, The Chief of, C.S.I.
Kailas Chandra Bose, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E.
Kailas Narayan Haksar, *Lt.-Col.*, C.I.E.
Kaisar Khan, Nawab, C.I.E.
Kali Prasanna Ghosh, Rai, C.I.E.
Kalika Dass Dutt, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E.
Kalinath Mitter, Babu, C.I.E.
Kaluba, Kumar Shri, C.I.E.
Kanshi Krishnaswami Rao, Diwan Bahadur, C.I.E.
Karim Beg, Sardar Bahadur, M.V.O.(5th).
Kaye, *Maj.* Cecil, C.I.E.
Kearns, *Lt.-Col.* Thos. Jos., C.B.(c).
Keary, *Maj.-Gen.* Henry D'Urban, C.B.(m), D.S.O.
Keatinge, Gerald Francis, C.I.E.
Keatinge, Henry P., C.M.G., M.B.
Keefer, Thomas C., C.M.G.
Keene, Charles J., C.I.E.
Keene, Hy. George, C.I.E.
Keene, William, M.V.O.(4th).
Keene, *Capt.* Wm. G. E. Ruck, M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Keighley, *Capt.* Vernon A. S., M.V.O.(4th).
Keir, *Maj.-Gen.* Jno. L., C.B.(m).
Kekewich, *Maj.-Gen.* Robert G., C.B.(m).
Kelham, *Brig.-Gen.* Hy. Robert, C.B.(m).
Kelly, *Maj.-Gen.* Fras. Hy., C.B.(m).
Kelly, *Col.* James G., C.B.(m).
Kelly, *Brig.-Gen.* Richard M. B. F., C.B.(m).
Kelly, *Lt.-Col.* R. Vandeleur, C.B.(m).
Kelly, *Capt.* Wm. A. H., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Kemball, *Col.* Arnold H. G., C.B.(m).
Kemball, *Lt.-Col.* Charles A., C.I.E.
Kemball, *Col.* George Vero, C.B.(m), D.S.O.
Kemble, *Capt.* Horace L., M.V.O.(5th).
Kennis, *Col.* Wm., C.M.G., M.V.O.(4th).
Kemp, *Capt.* Thomas W., C.I.E., R.N.
Kennedy, Frederick C., C.I.E.
Kennedy, Hartley, C.S.I.
Kennedy, *Col.* John M., M.V.O.(4th).
Kennedy, *Capt.* Macdougall Ralston, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Kennedy, Michael, C.S.I.
Kennedy, Rev. Mortimer E., M.V.O.(4th).
Kennedy, Robt. Geo., C.I.E.
Kennedy, *Lt.-Col.* Willoughby P., C.S.I.
Kennedy, *Maj.-Gen.* Edward Charles William Mackenzie, C.B.(m).
Kenney, *Col.* Arthur H., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Koppel, *Capt.* Hon. Geo., M.V.O.(4th).
Ker, Wm. Pollock, C.M.G.
Kerala Varma, V. K. Tamburan, C.S.I.
Kerr, *Col.* Alex. F. Kidston, C.B.(m).
Kerr, John Henry, C.I.E.
Kerr, *Col.* Mark A., C.B.(m).
Kerr, *Rear-Adm.* Mark E. F., C.B.(c), M.V.O.(4th).
Kerr, *Col.* Robt. Scott, M.V.O.(4th), D.S.O.
Kerrison, *Lt.-Col.* Edmd. R. A., C.M.G.
Kershaw, Louis James, C.I.E.
Kershaw, Noel T., C.B.(c).
Kershaw, Thomas H., C.M.G.
Key, *Capt.* Edmd. M. C. Cooper, M.V.O.(4th).
Koyes, *Capt.* Roger J. B., C.B.(m), M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Keyser, *Col.* Frederick C., C.B.(m).
Khomam Singh, C.S.I.
Khuda Bakhsh Khan, C.I.E.
Khurja Salimullah, Nawab Bahadur, C.S.I.
Kiggell, *Brig.-Gen.* Lancelot E., C.B.(m).
Kilkelly, *Lt.-Col.* Charles R., C.M.G., M.V.O.(4th).
Kincaid, *Col.* Wm. F. H. S., C.B.(m).
Kinder, Claude Wm., C.M.G.
King, *Col.* Charles W., M.V.O.(4th).
King, George Kemp, M.V.O.(4th).
King, Lucas W., C.S.I.
King, *Col.* Walter G., C.I.E.
King, Wm. Fredk., C.M.G., L.L.D.
King, Wm. L. M., C.M.G.
Kingscote, Thomas A. F., M.V.O.(4th).
Kinloch, *Maj.-Gen.* Alexander A. A., C.B.(m).
Kirkpatrick, *Col.* George M., C.B.(m).
Kirkpatrick, *Col.* Roger, C.M.G.
Kirkpatrick, *Br.-Gen.* Wm. Johnston, C.B.(m).
Kirkwood, *Col.* Carleton H. M., C.B.(m), D.S.O.
Kisch, Hermann M., C.S.I.
Kishan Sah, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E.
Knaggs, Samuel William, C.M.G.
Knibbs, George Handley, C.M.G.
Knight, *Lieut.* Anthony, M.V.O.(5th).
Knight, Wm. Anderson, C.M.G.
Knollys, *Maj.* Louis F., C.M.G.
Knowles, *Col.* John Geo., C.I.E., V.D.
Knox, *Maj.* Stuart G., C.I.E.
Koe, *Col.* Frederick W. B., C.B.(m).
Kothi, the Raja of, C.I.E.
Krishna Rao Wasudeo Mulye, Rao Bahadur, C.I.E.
Kuchler, George William, C.I.E.
Kutlehr, Raja Ram Pal of, C.S.I.
Lace, John Henry, C.I.E.
Laffan, *Col.* Henry D., C.M.G.
Lahore, Khan Bahadur of, C.I.E.
Laihka, Khun Lai, Sawbwa of, C.I.E.
Lakhtar, The Chief of, C.S.I.
Laking, Guy F., M.V.O.(4th).
Lala Sheo Prasad, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E.
Lamb, Ernest Henry, C.M.G., M.P.
Lamb, *Col.* Charles A., M.V.O.(4th).
Lamb, Harry Harting, C.M.G.
Lambagraon, *Lt.-Col.* Raja of, C.S.I.
Lambert, Henry Chas. Miller, C.B.(c).
Lambert, *Col.* Guy L. Bence, C.M.G.
Lambton, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. William, C.M.G., M.V.O.(4th), D.S.O.
Lampson, Miles W., M.V.O.(4th).
Landon, *Maj.-Gen.* Frederick Wm. B., C.B.(m).
Landon, *Brig.-Gen.* Herman J. S., C.B.(m).
Lane, *Eng.-R.-Adm.* Charles, C.B.(c).
Lane, *Maj.-Gen.* Chas. Stuart, C.B.(m).
Lane, *Col.* Clayton T., C.I.E.
Lane, Henry P. P., M.V.O.(4th).
Lane, *Col.* Maitland Moore, C.B.(c).
Lang, Alexander, C.M.G.
Lang, *Col.* Arthur M., C.B.(m).
Lang, Charles D., C.B.(c).
Langdon, *Col.* Harry, C.B.(c), V.D.
Langman, *Maj.* Archie L., C.M.G.
Larcom, Arthur, C.B.(c).
Larmore, *Maj.* Hy. Douglas, C.M.G.
Lassetter, *Col.* Harry B., C.B.(m).
Loughton, *Col.* Arthur F., C.B.(m).
Laurie, *Col.* Claude V.E., C.B.(c), D.S.O.
Laurie, Maxwell, M.V.O.(4th).
Law, *Col.* Hon. Cecil H., C.B.(m).
Law, James Macdonald, C.I.E.
Law, Wm. Algernon, C.B.(c).
Lawrence, *Col.* Richd. C. B., C.B.(m).
Lawson, Arthur Ernest, C.I.E.
Lawson, *Maj.-Gen.* Hy. Merrick, C.B.(m).
Layard, Raymond de B. M., C.M.G.
Lea, *Col.* Samuel J., C.B.(m).
Leach, *Brig.-Gen.* Harold P., C.B.(m), D.S.O.

- Leader, *Brig.-Gen.* Henry P., c.b.(m).
 Lean, *Brig.-Gen.* Kenneth E., c.b.(m).
 Leathes, Stanley M., c.b.(c).
 Leclézio, Henri, c.m.g.
 Lee, Col. Arthur V. H. Vaughan-, m.v.o.(4th).
 Lees, Oswald C., c.s.i.
 Le Fanu, Thos. Philip, c.b.(c).
 Lefroy, Hon. Hy. Bruce, c.m.g.
 Legg, Capt. Geo. E. W., m.v.o.(4th).
 Legge, Lt.-Col. James G., c.m.g.
 Legh, Col. H. S. Shuldham-, m.v.g.(4th).
 Leigh, Lt.-Col. Henry P. P., c.i.e.
 Le Messurier, Col. Augustus, c.i.e.
 Le Mesurier, Col. Fredk. A., c.b.(m).
 Le Mesurier, Havilland, c.s.i., c.i.e.
 Lemmon, Col. Thomas W., c.b.(c).
 London, Capt. Penry B., m.v.o.(5th).
 Lennox, Lord Esmé Gordon, m.v.o.(4th).
 Lessard, *Brig.-Gen.* François L., c.b.(m).
 Leuchars, Lt.-Col. George, c.m.g.
 Leveson, Col. Geo. Francis, c.b.(m).
 Leveson, Col. Julian J., c.m.g.
 Leveson, Capt. Arthur C., c.b.(c), R.N.
 Levey, George C., c.m.g.
 Levinge, Edward Vere, c.s.i.
 Levita, Maj. Cecil B., m.v.o.(4th).
 Lewes, Capt. Price V., c.b.(m), d.s.o., R.N.
 Lewis, Col. David F., c.b.(m).
 Lewis, Lt.-Col. John, c.m.g.
 Lewis, John Penry, c.m.g.
 Lewis, Col. Somers R., c.b.(c).
 Lewis, Col. Herman Le Roy, c.b.(c), d.s.o.
 Leys, Peter, c.m.g.
 Liddell, Adolphus G. C., c.b.(c).
 Liddell, Frederick F., c.b.(c).
 Liddell, Lionel Chas., m.v.o.(4th).
 Limpus, *Rear-Adm.* Arthur Hy., c.b.(m).
 Lindley, *Rear-Adm.* Geo. R., c.b.(m).
 Lindley, James B., c.m.g.
 Lindsay, Lt.-Col. Henry E. M., c.b.(c).
 Lindsay, Capt. Lionel A., m.v.o.(4th).
 Lindsay, Hon. Ronald, m.v.o.(4th).
 Lindsay, Capt. Walter C., m.v.o.(4th).
 Lindsay, Maj.-Gen. Walter F. Ludovic, c.b.(m), d.s.o.
 Lindsell, Henry Martin, c.b.(c).
 Lindsell, Col. Robert F., c.b.(m).
 Linton, *Lieut.* Henry, m.v.o.(5th).
 Liston, Maj. Wm. Glen, c.i.e., I.M.S.
 Littleby, John, c.b.(c).
 Little, Col. Malcolm O., c.b.(m).
 Littlejohns, *Eng.-Rear-Adm.* Wm. Geo., c.b.(c).
 Livingstone, Lt.-Col. Hubert A. A., c.m.g.
 Lloyd, Lt.-Col. A. H. Orlando, m.v.o.(4th).
 Lloyd, Com. Edwd. Wm., c.b.(c), R.N.
 Lloyd, *Surg.-Gen.* Owen E. P., *VC*, c.b.(m).
 Lloyd, Col. Thomas, c.b.(c).
 Lloyd, Maj. Wilford N., m.v.o.(4th).
 Loch, Lt.-Col. Granville H., c.i.e.
 Lodge, Frank Adrian, c.i.e.
 Loftus, Montagu E., m.v.o.(4th).
 Long, George Bathurst, m.v.o.(5th).
 Long, Col. William, c.m.g.
 Longden, Clifford, m.v.o.(5th).
 Longe, Col. Francis Bacon, c.b.(m).
 Longfield, Lt. J. Percival, m.v.o.(5th).
 Lorimer, John G., c.i.e.
 Longhead, Lt.-Col. Samuel F., c.m.g.
 Lonsada, Col. Frederick P., c.b.(m).
 Lovett, Maj.-Gen. Beresford, c.b.(m), c.s.i.
 Lovett, Harrington Verney, c.s.i.
 Low, Charles E., c.i.e.
 Lowe, Col. Wm. Henry M., c.b.(m).
 Lowsley, Capt. H. de La Pollard, c.i.e.
 Louth, Col. Frank R., c.b.(m).
 Lucas, Col. Alfred G., c.b.(m), m.v.o.(4th).
 Lucas, Frank H., c.b.(c).
 Lucas, Col. Thomas J. R., c.b.(m).
 Lucas, Wm. Henry, c.s.i.
 Lualow, Col. Walter Robert, c.b.(c).
 Luke, Stephen F. W. V., c.i.e.
 Lukin, *Br.-Gen.* Hy. T., c.m.g., d.s.o.
 Lumley, Col. Francis D., c.b.(m).
 Lumsden, Lt.-Col. Dugald McT., c.b.(m).
 Lunham, Col. Thos. A., c.b.(c).
 Lushington, Lt.-Col. Stephen, c.m.g.
 Lyall, David R., c.s.i.
 Lygon, Capt. Hon. Robert, m.v.o.(4th).
 Lyon, Percy Comyn, c.s.i.
 Lyster, Lt.-Gen. Harry H., c.b.(m), *VC*.
 Lyttelton, Hon. G. W. Spencer, c.b.(c).
 Macartney, Col. John W. M., c.b.(c).
 MacBarnet, Major Alexander E., m.v.o.(4th), d.s.o.
 Macbean, Regd. Gambier, m.v.o.(4th).
 MacCall, *Brig.-Gen.* Henry Blackwood, c.b.(m).
 MacCallmont, Col. Barklie C., c.b.(c).
 McCarthy, James D., c.m.g., R.N.
 McCarthy, Robert Hy., c.m.g.
 MacCartie, Lt.-C. F. FitzGerald, c.i.e.
 McComb, Col. Robert B., c.b.(m).
 McConaghey, Lt.-Col. Allen, c.i.e.
 McCracken, *Brig.-Gen.* Fredk. W. N., c.b.(m), d.s.o.
 Macrae, Col. Alexr. Wm., c.i.e., v.d.
 McCubbin, Lt.-Col. Thomas, c.m.g.
 Macdonald, Maj.-Gen. Donald A., c.m.g., I.S.O.
 Macdonald, Col. John A., c.b.(c).
 Macdonald, Murdoch, c.m.g.
 Macdonnell, *Insp.-General* Henry, c.b.(m), R.N.
 McDonnell, Col. John, c.b.(m).
 McDonnell, Richard G. P. P., c.i.e.
 Macdonnell, Col. William, c.b.(c).
 McDougald, John, c.m.g.
 MacDougall, James P., c.b.(c).
 McDowell, Donald K., c.m.g.
 Macfarlane, George J., c.m.g.
 MacFarlane, Maj. Ronald, c.m.g.
 Macfarlane, Maj. Thomas J. M., c.m.g.
 MacGill, Campbell Gerald Hertslet, m.v.o.(5th).
 MacGill, *Adm.* Thomas, c.b.(m).
 MacGregor, Col. Hy. Grey, c.b.(m).
 MacGrigor, Col. Charles R. R., c.b.(m).
 Machell, Capt. Percy W., c.m.g.
 McInerney, Maj. Timothy M., c.m.g.
 McInnis, Col. Edward B., c.m.g.
 McInroy, Col. Charles, c.b.(m).
 McIntosh, John F., m.v.o.(5th).
 McIntyre, *Brig.-Gen.* Donald C. F., c.b.(m).
 McKay, Col. Hy. Kellock, c.b.(m), c.i.e.
 Mackay, Col. Hon. Jas. A. K., c.b.(m).
 McKean, Col. Alexander C., c.m.g.
 Mackennal, Bertram, m.v.o.(4th), A.R.A.
 Mackenzie, Lt.-Col. Alexander F., m.v.o.(4th).
 Mackenzie, M.-Gen. Colin J., c.b.(m).
 Mackenzie, Col. Frederick F., c.b.(m).
 Mackenzie, Capt. John, c.i.e.
 Mackenzie, Col. Robt. Campbell, c.b.(c).
 McKerrill, Col. Aug. de Ségur, c.b.(m).
 Mackey, Maj. Hugh J. A., m.v.o.(5th).
 Mackinnon, Archibald D., c.m.g.
 Mackintosh, Col. Donald J., m.v.o.(4th).
 Mackintosh, Col. George, c.b.(m).
 McLachlan, Duncan Clark, c.m.g., I.S.O.
 MacLagan, Col. Robert S., c.b.(m), c.s.i.
 MacLaughlin, Lt.-Col. Alex. J. M., c.i.e.
 MacLean, Maj.-Gen. Charles S., c.b.(m), c.i.e.
 Maclean, Frederick G., c.i.e.
 McLeish, Lt.-Col. Duncan, c.m.g.
 Macleod, Lt.-Col. James J., c.i.e.
 MacLeod, James Melver, c.m.g.
 Macleod, Lt.-Col. Jno. N., c.i.e., I.M.S.
 MacLeod, Maj. Norman M., c.m.g.
 MacLeod, Col. Roderick Wm., c.b.(m).
 McMicking, Maj. Gilbert, c.m.g., M.P.
 Macnabb, Lt.-Col. Donald J. C., c.s.i.
 McNamara, *Surg.-Gen.* William Hy., c.b.(m), c.m.g.
 MacNeece, *Surg.-Gen.* Jas. Gaussen, c.b.(m).
 Maconchy, Col. Ernest W. S. K., c.b.(m), c.i.e., d.s.o.
 Macoun, James Melville, c.m.g.
 Macpherson, Duncan J., c.i.e.
 Macpherson, James S., c.m.g.
 Macpherson, Wm. Charles, c.s.i.
 Macpherson, Col. William Grant, c.m.g., R.N.P.
 McRae, Col. Hy. Napier, c.b.(m).
 Macrae, Col. Roderick, c.i.e., M.B.
 Macrorie, Com. Arthur K., m.v.o.(4th), R.N.
 MacTaggart, Lt.-Col. Charles, c.i.e., I.M.S.
 McTurk, Michael, c.m.g.
 Madden, Archd. Maclean, c.m.g.
 Maddox, Stuart Lockwood, c.s.i.
 Madge, Walter Culley, c.i.e.
 Madho Lal, Munshi, c.s.i.
 Madhu Sudhan Das, c.s.i.
 Magill, Col. James, c.b.(m).
 Maginness, Edmund J., m.v.o.(4th).
 Mahadev Bhaskar Chaulab, c.s.i.
 Mahendro Lal Garkar, c.i.e.
 Mahon, Maj.-Gen. Reginald Henry, c.b.(m), c.s.i.
 Main, Reuben, m.v.o.(5th).
 Main, Col. Thomas R., c.b.(m).
 Mainwaring, Col. Rowland B., c.m.g.
 Maitland, Maj.-Gen. Pelham J., c.b.(m).
 Maitland, Wm. James, c.i.e.
 Makins, Capt. Geoffrey, m.v.o.(4th).
 Makins, Geo. Hy., c.b.(c).
 Malcolm, Col. Edward D., c.b.(m).
 Malcolm, Col. Hy. Huntly L., c.b.(m), d.s.o.
 Malcolm, Maj. Pulteney, m.v.o.(4th), d.s.o.
 Malcolmson, Maj.-Gen. John H. P., c.b.(m).
 Maling, Capt. Irwin C., c.m.g.
 Malleson, Col. Wilfrid, c.i.e.
 Mallet, Bernard, c.b.(c).
 Maltby, Lt. Gerald R., m.v.o.(4th), R.N.
 Malthus, Col. Sydenham, c.b.(m).
 Man, Edward H., c.i.e.
 Manders, Richard, c.b.(c).
 Manderson, Maj.-Gen. George R., c.b.(m).
 Manekjee Byramjee Dadabhoy, c.i.e.
 Manifold, Col. John F., c.m.g.
 Mann, Maj.-Gen. James R., c.m.g.
 Mansel, George, c.m.g.
 Mansell, Capt. Geo. R., m.v.o.(4th), R.N.
 Mansfield, *Fleet-Surg.* Cyril Jas., m.v.o.(4th).
 Mansfield, M.-Gen. Herbt., c.b.(m).
 March, George E., c.m.g.
 Marchant, Col. Alfred E., c.b.(m).
 Marinitch, Hugo, c.m.g.
 Markwick, Col. Ernest E., c.b.(m).
 Marling, Chas. Murray, c.b.(c), c.m.g.
 Marling, Col. Percival S., c.b.(m), *VC*.
 Marlow, Col. Benjamin Wm., c.i.e.
 Marriot, Col. John, m.v.o.(4th), d.s.o.
 Marsh, Edwd. Howard, c.m.g.
 Marsh, Henry, c.i.e.
 Marsh, Thomas R., c.m.g.

- Marshall, *Maj.-Gen.* G. F. Leycester, C.I.E.
- Marshall, John Hubert, C.I.E.
- Marshall, *Brig.-Gen.* J. W. Astley, C.B.(m).
- Martin, *Col.* Cunliffe, C.B.(m).
- Martin, *Col.* George B. N., C.B.(m).
- Martin, *Col.* Herbert, C.B.(m).
- Martin, *Col.* Rowland H., C.B.(m), C.M.G.
- Martineau, George, C.B.(c).
- Marwood, William Francis, C.B.(c).
- Marx, *Adm.* John L., M.V.O.(4th).
- Masefield, *Col.* Robert T., C.B.(c).
- Massy, *Col.* Harry S., C.B.(m).
- Masters, *Col.* Alexander, C.B.(m).
- Mathew, *Col.* Charles M., C.B.(m), D.S.O.
- Mathew, George F., C.I.E.
- Mathews, Hy. Montagu, C.I.E.
- Mathews, Hy. M. Segundo, C.S.I.
- Mathias, *Col.* Hy. Harding, C.B.(m).
- Mathieu, *Mgr.* Olivier E., C.M.G.
- Matthews, *Lt.-Col.* Godfrey Estcourt, C.B.(m), R.M.L.I.
- Matthey, *Col.* Edward, C.B.(c).
- Maud, *Maj.* Philip, C.M.G.
- Maud, *Capt.* Wm. Hartley, C.M.G.
- Maunder, *Col.* Frederic N., C.B.(c).
- Maunder, *Col.* Fredk. S., C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Maulavi Saiyid Muhammad Nasaruddin, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E.
- Maulvi Khuda Bakish, Khan Bahadur of Patna, C.I.E.
- Maung Myat Tun Aung, C.I.E.
- Maunsell, *Lt.-Col.* Francis R., C.M.G.
- Maunsell, *Surg.-Gen.* Thos., C.B.(m).
- Maxse, Ernest G. B., C.M.G.
- Maxwell, *Lt.-Col.* Francis Aylmer, T.F.C., C.S.I., D.S.O.
- Maxwell, *Lt.-Col.* Henry St. P., C.S.I.
- Maxwell, James Crawford, C.M.G.
- Maxwell, Richard P., C.B.(c).
- Maxwell, *Maj.-Gen.* Ronald C., C.B.(m).
- Maxwell, William, C.I.E., M.V.O.(4th).
- May, *Lt. Archd. S.*, M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
- May, *Surg.-Gen.* Arthur Wm., C.B.(m), R.N.
- May, *Maj.-Gen.* E. Sinclair, C.B.(m), C.M.G.
- May, *Maj.* Thomas J., C.M.G.
- May, *Col.* Wm. Allan, C.B.(m).
- Maycock, Willoughby R. D., C.M.G.
- Mayne, *Col.* George N., C.B.(m).
- Mayne, *Col.* Richard C. G., C.B.(m).
- Mayston, *Eng.-R.-Adm.* Robt., C.B.(c).
- Mende, *Lt.-Col.* Malcolm J., C.I.E.
- Mears, *Maj.* Cecil D., M.V.O.(4th).
- Measures, Harry Bell, M.V.O.(4th).
- Meers, James B., C.B.(c).
- Mehrulla Khan, Mir Raisani, Nazim of Mekran, C.I.E.
- Meiklejohn, Roderick S., C.B.(c).
- Melhado, Carlos, C.M.G.
- Melitus, Paul G., C.S.I., C.I.E.
- Melliss, *Maj.-Gen.* Charles John, C.B.(m), T.F.C.
- Melrose, *Chief-Insp.-Mach.* James, C.B.(c), R.N.
- Melville, William, M.V.O.(5th).
- Mercer, *Brig.-Gen.* Harvey F., C.B.(m), A.D.C.
- Mercer, Lawrence, C.I.E.
- Mercer, Wm. Hopworth, C.M.G.
- Meredith, Arthur, C.S.I.
- Merk, Wm. R. Hy., C.S.I.
- Meyrick, *Insp.-Vet.-Surg.* James, C.B.(m).
- Meyrick, *Col.* Frederick Charlton, C.B.(m).
- Mian Rahim Shah, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E.
- Michell, Roland Lyons Nosworthy, C.M.G.
- Michelli, Pietro J., C.M.G.
- Michie, John, M.V.O.(5th).
- Middleton, Thos. Hudson, C.B.(c).
- Midwinter, *Capt.* Edward Colpoys, C.B.(c), C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Mifsud, Oreste Grech, C.M.G.
- Mildmay, *Lt.-Col.* Herbert Alexander St. John, M.V.O.(4th).
- Miles, *Col.* C. Napier, C.B.(m), M.V.O.(4th).
- Miles, Geo. Edward, M.V.O.(5th).
- Miley, *Col.* James A., C.S.I.
- Miller, Jno. Alexr. S., M.V.O.(4th).
- Miller, *Col.* David, C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Miller, *Lt.* Geo. John, M.V.O.(5th).
- Miller, Rev. William, C.I.E.
- Mills, *Brig.-Gen.* Geo. Arthur, C.B.(m).
- Mills, *Col.* Herbert J., C.B.(m).
- Milne, Alan Hay, C.M.G.
- Milne, *Col.* George, C.B.(c).
- Milne, *Br.-Gen.* Geo. F., C.B.(m), D.S.O.
- Milner, *Capt.* Marcus Hy., M.V.O.(5th), D.S.O.
- Minchin, *Maj.* Alfred B., C.I.E.
- Minehouse, *Col.* Richard W. B., C.M.G.
- Mirza Mahdi Husain, Nawab, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E.
- Mitchell, *Col.* Thomas, C.B.(c).
- Mitford, *Brig.-Gen.* Bertram R., C.B.(m).
- Mitford, Robt. Sidney, C.B.(c).
- Mitford, *Col.* Wm. Kenyon, C.M.G.
- Mobsby, George, C.M.G.
- Moffat, Rev. John S., C.M.G.
- Moffat, Robt. Unwin, C.M.G.
- Mohendra Lal Sircar, C.I.E.
- Mokshagundam Visvesvaraya, C.I.E.
- Molesworth, *Brig.-Gen.* Edwd. H., C.B.(m).
- Mollison, James, C.S.I.
- Molynieux, *Capt.* Hon. Richd. F., M.V.O.(4th).
- Moncrieff, Alexander Bain, C.M.G.
- Moncrieff, *Maj.-Gen.* George K. Scott, C.B.(m), C.I.E.
- Money, *Br.-Gen.* A. Wigram, C.B.(m).
- Money, *Col.* Charles G. C., C.B.(m).
- Money, *Col.* Elliot A., C.B.(m).
- Money, *Maj.* Ernest D., C.I.E.
- Money, *Brig.-Gen.* Gordon L. C., C.B.(m), D.S.O.
- Money, *Maj.-Gen.* Herbert C., C.B.(m).
- Moneyenny, Fredk. W., M.V.O.(4th).
- Mong Nai, Sawbwa of (Kun Kyi), C.I.E.
- Monkhouse, *Maj.* Wm. P., M.V.O.(4th).
- Monro, Alexander, C.I.E.
- Monro, *Maj.-Gen.* Charles C., C.B.(m).
- Monro, James, C.B.(c).
- Montagu, *Rear-Adm.* Hon. Victor Alex., C.B.(m).
- Montanaro, *Col.* Arthur F., C.B.(m), M.V.O.(4th).
- Monteith, *Col.* John, C.B.(m).
- Montgomery, *Lt.-Col.* James A. L., C.S.I.
- Montgomery, *Col.* Hugh F. Lyons, C.B.(m).
- Montgomery, *Brig.-Gen.* Robt. A. K., C.B.(m), D.S.O.
- Moody, *Col.* Richard S. H., C.B.(m).
- Moore, *Col.* Edwd. Jas., C.B.(c).
- Moore, *Col.* Maurice G., C.B.(m).
- Moore, Pierce Langrishe, C.I.E.
- Moore, *Lt.-Col.* R. St. Leger, C.B.(m).
- Moore, Thomas, M.V.O.(5th).
- Moorsom, *Lieut.-Col.* Hy. Martin, M.V.O.(4th).
- Morgan, Wm. Harrison, C.S.I., C.I.E.
- Morgan, *Carp.-Lt.* David, M.V.O.(5th), R.N.
- Morgan, *Col.* Harrison R. L., C.B.(m).
- Morgan, *Col.* Hill Godfrey, C.B.(m), D.S.O.
- Morland, *Maj.-Gen.* Thomas L. N., C.B.(m), D.S.O.
- Morrell, *Lt.* John F. B., M.V.O.(5th).
- Morris, *Col.* Arthur Hy., C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Morris, *Lt.-Col.* Joseph, M.V.O.(5th), A.D.C.
- Morrison, *Col.* John, M.V.O.(4th), V.D.
- Moseley, Charles H. H., C.M.G.
- Mosely, Alfred, C.M.G.
- Mosley, Alexander, C.M.G.
- Mosley, Tomman, C.B.(c).
- Moule, Horace F. D'O., C.S.I.
- Mountstevens, *Col.* Francis H., C.M.G.
- Moysey, *Maj.-Gen.* Charles J., C.M.G.
- Muddiman, Alex. P., C.I.E.
- Muhammad Abdulla Khan, Nawab Hafiz, C.I.E.
- Muhammad Ali, M.V.O.(4th).
- Muhammad Israr Hasan Khan, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E.
- Muhammad Salamullah Khan Bahadur, Nawab, C.I.E.
- Muhammad Umar Hayat Khan, C.I.E.
- Muir, *Col.* C. Wemyss, C.B.(m), C.I.E.
- Muir, Thomas, C.M.G.
- Muirhead, Alexander, C.I.E.
- Mules, Horace C., C.S.I., M.V.O.(4th).
- Mullaly, *Maj.-Gen.* Herbert, C.B.(m), C.S.I.
- Mullaly, Joseph John, C.I.E.
- Mullen, *Lt.-Col.* Jno. L. W. French, C.I.E.
- Müller, William G. Max., C.B.(c), M.V.O.(4th).
- Mullins, *Maj.* Chas. H., C.M.G., T.F.C.
- Muncherji Cowaji Murzban, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E.
- Muncherji Rustumji Dholu, C.I.E.
- Mundy, *Rear-Adm.* Godfrey H. B., M.V.O.(4th).
- Murdoch, *Brig.-Gen.* John F. Burn, C.B.(m).
- Mure, Wm. John, C.B.(c).
- Murray, Andrew W., M.V.O.(5th).
- Murray, *Col.* Arthur M., C.B.(m), M.V.O.(4th).
- Murray, *Lt.-Col.* Cyril F. T., M.V.O.(4th).
- Murray, Hugh, C.I.E.
- Murray, Oswin Alexander R., C.B.(c).
- Murray, Richard, M.V.O.(5th).
- Murray, *Major-Gen.* R. Hunter, C.B.(m), C.M.G.
- Murray, *Br.-Gen.* Wm. H. E., C.B.(m).
- Nadaun, Raja of, C.S.I.
- Nalini, Bhusan Gupta, C.I.E.
- Nanak Chand, Rao Bahadur, C.S.I., C.I.E.
- Nanquette, Pierre F. H., C.I.F.
- Narorji Pestonji Vakil, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E.
- Napier, *Rear-Adm.* Charles L., C.B.(c).
- Napier, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Geo. C., C.I.F.
- Napier, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Hy. Dundas, C.M.G.
- Napier, *Col.* Hon. John S., C.M.G.
- Napier, *Rear-Adm.* Trevelyan D. W., M.V.O.(4th).
- Napier, William, C.M.G.
- Narbeth, John H., M.V.O.(4th).
- Nath Mukharji, C.I.E.
- Nathan, Robert, C.S.I., C.I.E.
- Nathul Mal Bahadur, Rai, C.I.E.
- Nayar, C. Sankaran, C.I.E.
- Naylor, James R., C.S.I.
- Needham, Francis J., C.I.E.
- Neel Edmund, C.I.E.
- Neish, Chas. Hy. Lawrence, C.B.(c).
- Nepean, *Com.* St. Vincent, M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
- Nevill, Lord Richard Plantagenet, C.M.G.
- Newall, *Col.* Stuart, C.B.(m).
- Newcombe, Edmund L., C.M.G., K.C.
- Newcomen, *Col.* A. H. Gleadowe, C.I.E.
- Newlands, John, C.I.E.
- Newman, *Capt.* R. G. O. Bramston, M.V.O.(4th).
- Newsholme, Arthur, C.B.(c), F.R.C.P.
- Newton, *Capt.* Denzil O. C., M.V.O.(4th).

- Nicholas, *Capt.* John, M.V.O. (4th).
 Nicholls, Henry A. A., C.M.G.
 Nicholson, Arthur Wm., C.B. (c).
 Nicholson, John Runney, C.M.G.
 Nicholson, Col. John S., C.B. (m),
 C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Nicholson, *Rear-Admiral* Stuart,
 M.V.O. (4th).
 Nicholson, *Major-Gen.* Stuart J.,
 C.B. (m).
 Nicol, John, C.M.G.
 Nicoll, *Gen.* Henry, C.B. (m).
 Nicolls, *Brig-Gen.* Edmund G.,
 C.B. (m).
 Nicolson, David, C.B. (c).
 Nizambar Mukharji, Babu, C.I.E.
 Nisbet, *Colonel* Robert P., C.I.E.
 Noble, *Comm.* Percy L. H., M.V.O. (5th),
 R.N.
 Norcott, Col. Charles H. B., C.M.G.
 Norman, *Capt.* Claude Lumsden,
 M.V.O. (4th).
 Norris, Col. Hy. Charles, M.V.O. (4th).
 North, Col. Bordrigge N., C.B. (m),
 M.V.O. (4th).
 North, Col. Dudley, C.B. (m).
 North, Frederic D., C.M.G.
 Norton, David, C.S.I.
 Nrittya Gopal Basu, Rai Bahadur,
 C.I.E.
 Nugent, Col. George Colborne,
 M.V.O. (4th).
 Nugent, Col. Robert A., C.B. (m).
 Nuthall, Col. Hy. Jno., C.B. (m), A.M.S.
 Nutt, Alfred Y., M.V.O. (4th), I.S.O.
 Nye, *Engineer-Capt.* Alfred J.,
 M.V.O. (4th), R.N.
 Obaidullah Khan, *Maj.*, C.S.I.
 O'Brien, *Capt.* Aubrey J., C.I.E.
 O'Brien, *Lt.-Col.* Charles R.M., C.M.G.
 O'Brien, *Brig-Gen.* Edmund D. J.,
 C.B. (m).
 O'Brien, *Maj.* Hon. Murrugh,
 M.V.O. (4th).
 O'Connor, Col. Arthur P., C.B. (m).
 O'Connor, *Lt.-Col.* Patrick F., C.B. (m).
 O'Connor, *Maj.* Wm. F. Travers, C.I.E.
 O'Connor, James E., C.I.E.
 Odling, Charles William, C.S.I.
 O'Donnell, *Maj-Gen.* Hugh, C.B. (m),
 D.S.O.
 O'Donovan, Col., The, C.B. (c).
 O'Donovan, Denis, C.M.G.
 O'Farrell, Edward, C.B. (c).
 Ogilvie, Col. Andrew M. John, C.B. (c).
 Ogilvie, Francis G., C.B. (c).
 Ogle, *Maj-Gen.* Frederic A., C.B. (m).
 O'Gorman, Mervyn, C.B. (c).
 O'Grady, *Lt.-Col.* J. de Courcy,
 C.B. (m).
 O'Halloran, Joseph S., C.M.G.
 Ohu Ghine, Moung, C.I.E.
 Okover, *Captain* Haughton E.,
 M.V.O. (5th).
 Oldham, Wm. Benjamin, C.I.E.
 Oliver, Charles N. J., C.M.G.
 Oliver, Henry Alfred, C.M.G.
 Oliver, *Capt.* H. Francis, C.B. (c), M.V.O.
 (4th), A.D.C., R.N.
 O'Malley, Col. William A. D'Oyley,
 C.B. (m).
 O'Meara, *Maj.* Walter A. J., C.M.G.
 Ommannay, *Brig-Gen.* Albert E.,
 C.B. (m).
 Ommannay, Charles Henry, C.M.G.
 Ommannay, Col. Edward L., C.S.I.
 Ommannay, *R.-Adm.* Robt. N., C.B. (c).
 O'Neill, *Maj-Gen.* Jno. J. S., C.B. (m).
 O'Neal, *Surg-Gen.* John, C.B. (m).
 Onslow, Col. Geo. Thorp, C.B. (m).
 Onyon, *Eng.-Capt.* Wm., M.V.O. (4th),
 R.N.
 Openshaw, *Lt.-Col.* Thos. H., C.M.G.,
 T.D., M.E.
 Orange, Hugh W., C.I.E.
 Orange, William, C.B. (c).
 Ord, Col. Frederick C., C.B. (c).
 O'Reilly, *Lt.-Col.* Thomas J., C.M.G.
 Organ, *Maj.* Charles, M.V.O. (5th).
 Ornstein, John I. M., C.M.G.
 Orpen, *Maj.* Redmond N. M., C.M.G.
 Orr, James Peter, C.S.I.
 Orr, Thomas, C.M.G.
 O'Shaughnessy, Richard, C.B. (c),
 M.V.O. (4th).
 O'Shee, *Maj.* Richard A. P., C.M.G.
 Osgood, Fredc. Stanley, M.V.O. (5th).
 Otterson, Henry, C.M.G.
 Owens, Col. Gerald H., C.B. (m).
 Ovey, Esmond, M.V.O. (4th).
 Owen, Col. Arthur A., M.V.O. (4th).
 Owen, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. Wm., C.M.G.,
 C.I.E.
 Owen, Col. Hy. Mostyn, C.B. (m),
 M.V.O. (4th).
 Owen, *Capt.* Roger C. R., C.M.G.
 Owen, Edward Cunliffe, C.M.G.
 Paget, *Capt.* Albert E. S. L.,
 M.V.O. (5th).
 Paget, Col. Harold, C.B. (m), D.S.O.
 Paget, *Brig-Gen.* Wellesley L. H.,
 M.V.O. (4th).
 Pain, Col. George Wm. H., C.B. (m).
 Paine, *Capt.* Godfrey M., M.V.O. (4th),
 R.N.
 Pakami Rajaratna, Diwan Bahadur,
 C.I.E.
 Pakenham, *R.-Adm.* W. Christopher,
 C.B. (m), M.V.O. (4th).
 Palamaneri Sundarasa Sivaswami,
 C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Palin, Col. Gilbert W., C.I.E.
 Palmer, Charles George, C.I.E.
 Palmer, Fredk., C.I.E.
 Palmes, Col. Philip, C.B. (m).
 Panna Lalji, H.E. Rai Mehta, C.I.E.
 Panton, Col. John G., C.M.G.
 Panton, Joseph A., C.M.G.
 Panzera, *Lt.-Col.* Francis Wm., C.M.G.
 Paris, Col. Archibald, C.B. (m).
 Parish, *Navy-Instr.* Arthur J., C.B. (c).
 Park, Col. James S., M.V.O. (4th).
 Park, Col. Wm. Urquhart, M.V.O. (4th),
 C.M.G.
 Parker, Alwyn, C.M.G.
 Parker, Col. John W. Robinson, C.B. (c).
 Parker, Joseph, C.S.I.
 Parkin, George Robert, C.M.G.
 Parkin, *Lt.-Col.* Henry, C.I.E.
 Parkinson, *Capt.* Chas. C., M.V.O. (5th).
 Parry, Frederick S., C.B. (c).
 Parshad Sukdeo, Rao Bahadur
 Pandit, C.I.E.
 Parsons, Col. Harold D. E., C.M.G.
 Partab Bahadur Singh, Raja, C.I.E.
 Pasley, Thomas H. S., M.V.O. (4th),
 R.N.
 Patch, Col. Robert, C.B. (m).
 Paton, *Maj-Gen.* George, C.M.G.
 Paton, *Com.* Wm. D., M.V.O. (4th), R.N.
 Patron, Joseph Armand, C.M.G.
 Patterson, Alexander B., C.I.E.
 Pattison, Jacob Luard, C.B. (c).
 Patton, Col. Henry B., C.B. (c).
 Payne, *Maj-Gen.* Richard L., C.B. (m),
 D.S.O.
 Payton, Charles A., M.V.O. (4th).
 Peacock, Robert, M.V.O. (5th).
 Peacock, Walter, M.V.O. (4th).
 Peacocke, Col. William, C.M.G.
 Peake, *Lt.-Col.* Malcolm, C.M.G.
 Pearce, *Maj.* Francis B., C.M.G.
 Pearson, Arthur A., C.M.G.
 Pearson, James Rae, C.I.E.
 Pearson, Col. Michael B., C.B. (c).
 Pease, *Lt.-Col.* Henry Thos., C.I.E.
 Pedder, John, C.B. (c).
 Peebles, *Lieut.* Aubrey W., M.V.O. (5th),
 R.N.
 Peel, Algernon R., M.V.O. (4th).
 Peile, Col. Schofield Patten, C.B. (m).
 Peile, Col. Solomon C. F., C.I.E.
 Peirse, *Rear-Adm.* Richard H., C.B. (c),
 M.V.O. (4th).
 Pelham, Hon. Thomas H. W., C.B. (c).
 Pelly, *Capt.* Hy. Bertram, M.V.O. (4th),
 R.N.
 Pemberton, *Maj-Gen.* Robert C. B.,
 C.B. (m), C.S.I.
 Pendleton, Alan O'B. G. W., C.M.G.
 Pennington, *Maj.* Arthur W.,
 M.V.O. (4th).
 Penny, *Maj.* Arthur T., M.V.O. (4th).
 Penny, Edmund, C.I.E.
 Penrose, *Brig-Gen.* Cooper, C.B. (m),
 R.E.
 Penrose, James E., M.V.O. (5th).
 Pereira, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. H., C.M.G.,
 D.S.O.
 Perkins, Col. Alfred T., C.B. (c).
 Perrani, Geo. James, C.I.E.
 Perrott, *Maj-Gen.* Thomas, C.B. (m).
 Perry, Aylesworth Bowen, C.M.G.
 Perry, *Lt.-Col.* Fras. F., C.I.E.,
 I.M.S.
 Perry, William Payne, C.B. (c).
 Pestanjir Jahangir, Khan Bahadur,
 C.I.E.
 Peterson, William, C.M.G.
 Pethebridge, *Comm.* Samuel A., C.M.G.
 Phalant, The Chief of, C.S.I.
 Phayre, *Maj-Gen.* Arthur, C.B. (m).
 Phillips, *Lt.-Col.* Burton Hy., C.M.G.
 Phillimore, *Capt.* Rich. F., M.V.O. (4th),
 R.N.
 Philipps, *Maj.* Picton, M.V.O. (4th),
 R.M.A.
 Phillips, Francis, C.B. (c).
 Philpot, Robert, C.B. (c).
 Phipps, *Lt. Wm.* Dundas, M.V.O. (4th),
 R.N.
 Pickwood, Col. Edwin H., C.M.G.
 Pigott, Col. Robt. E. P., C.I.E., V.D.
 Picher, *Maj-Gen.* Thomas D.,
 C.B. (m).
 Pilkington, Harry S. H., M.V.O. (5th).
 Pilkington, Col. Hy. Lionel, C.B. (m).
 Pilser, Col. Wm. Frederick, C.B. (c).
 Pinhey, *Lieut.-Col.* Alexander F.,
 C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Pink, Col. Francis J., C.B. (m), C.M.G.,
 D.S.O.
 Pipon, *Maj-Gen.* Henry, C.B. (m).
 Pitman, Charles E., C.I.E.
 Pitman, *Capt.* Robert, C.M.G., R.N.
 Pitt, *Capt.* Francis J., C.B. (c), R.N.
 Pitts, Hon. Jas. Stewart, C.M.G.
 Pitts, Thomas, C.B. (c).
 Piyari Mohan, Raja Mukharji, C.I.E.
 Platt, Col. Henry, C.B. (c).
 Plowden, C. W. Chichele, C.I.E.
 Plowman, George Thomas, C.M.G.
 Plunkett, *Lieut.-Col.* Geo. Tindall,
 C.B. (c).
 Poett, *Brig-Gen.* Joseph H., C.B. (m).
 Poley, *Capt.* Edward H. Weiler,
 M.V.O. (5th).
 Pollard, *Fleet-Paymr.* Charles F.,
 C.B. (c).
 Pollen, John, C.I.E.
 Pollock, *Major-Gen.* John A. H.,
 C.B. (m).
 Ponnambalam Ramanathan, C.M.G.
 Ponsonby, *Capt.* Hon. Cyril M. B.,
 M.V.O. (4th).
 Pooch, Col. John A., M.V.O. (4th).
 Pope, Arthur Wm. U., C.I.E.
 Porral, Albert, C.M.G., I.S.O.
 Porteous, Alexander, C.I.E.
 Porteous, Col. Charles A., C.I.E.
 Porter, Ludovic Charles, C.I.E.
 Porter, *Brig-Gen.* Thos. Cole, C.B. (m).
 Porter, Col. Thomas William Rose,
 C.B. (m).
 Porter, Wm. Ninnis, C.I.E.
 Powell, *Maj-Gen.* Charles Herbert,
 C.B. (m).
 Power, John D., M.V.O. (4th).
 Power, *Capt.* Laurence E., M.V.O. (4th),
 R.N.
 Prafulla Chandra Ray, C.I.E., D.S.C.
 Pratt, Col. Arthur S., C.B. (m).

Pratt, Col. Hy. Marsh, C.B.(m).
 Pratt, Surgeon-General Wm. Simson, C.B.(m).
 Preece, John R., C.M.G.
 Presgrave, Col. Edwd. R. J., C.B.(m), D.S.O.
 Preston, Elystan G. C., M.V.O.(4th).
 Preston, Lt.-Col. Genico E., C.B.(m), D.S.O.
 Preston, Sidney, C.I.E.
 Price, Col. Adolphus J., C.M.G.
 Price, Lt.-Col. Rhys Howell, C.M.G.
 Price, Lt.-Col. William, C.M.G.
 Prideaux, Maj. Fras. Beville, C.I.E.
 Prideaux, Col. Wm. Francis, C.S.I.
 Pringle, Capt. Lionel G., M.V.O.(5th).
 Pringle, Col. Robert, C.B.(m), D.S.O., A.V.D.
 Prinsep, Lt.-Gen. Arthur H., C.B.(m).
 Proe, Thomas, C.M.G.
 Prothero, Vice-Adm. Reginald C., C.B.(m), M.V.O.(4th).
 Prothero, Rowland E., M.V.O.(4th).
 Prout, William Thomas, C.M.G.
 Prowse, Daniel Woodley, C.M.G.
 Prowse, Richard Thos., C.B.(c).
 Pryce, Howard Lloyd, C.M.G.
 Pryor, Lt.-Col. Pomeroy Holland, M.V.O.(4th).
 Puckle, Richard K., C.I.E.
 Pulford, Col. Russell R., C.I.E.
 Pulley, Col. Charles, C.B.(m).
 Pulling, Alexander, C.B.(c).
 Pullinger, Frank, C.B.(c).
 Pulteney, Maj.-Gen. Wm. Pulteney, C.B.(m), D.S.O.
 Punshon, Hugh K., M.V.O.(5th).
 Purefoy, Rear-Adm. Richard P. FitzG., M.V.O.(4th).
 Quill, Col. Berkeley C., C.B.(m).
 Quin, Col. Windham Hy. Wyndham, C.B.(c), D.S.O.
 Quinlan, Hon. Timoth. Fras., C.M.G.
 Quinn, Patrick, M.V.O.(5th).
 Quirk, Col. John O., C.B.(m), D.S.O.
 Radford, Col. Oswald C., C.B.(m), C.I.E.
 Raghunath Singh, Maharaj, C.I.E.
 Rahim Bakhsh, Maulvi, C.I.E.
 Raikes, Lt.-Col. Frederick D., C.I.E.
 Rainsford, Col. Marcus E. R., C.B.(m).
 Rainsford, Col. Wm. John R., C.I.E.
 Raitt, Maj.-Gen. Herbert A., C.B.(m).
 Raiston, Maj.-Gen. Wm. Hy., C.B.(m).
 Ramaniy Prasad Singh, C.I.E.
 Ram Bahadur, Rai Sri, C.I.E.
 Rampal Singh, Raja, C.I.E.
 Rampura, Ram Singh, Raja of, C.I.E.
 Ramsay, Maj. Arthur D. G., C.I.E.
 Ramsay, Lt.-Col. John, C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Ramsay, Malcolm G., C.B.(c).
 Rash Behary Ghose, C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Rawling, Capt. Cecil G., C.I.E.
 Rawlinson, Lt.-Col. Charles B., C.I.E.
 Rawson, Frank, C.M.G.
 Rawson, Col. Herbert E., C.B.(m).
 Raymond, Col. Francis, C.I.E.
 Raymond, George, M.V.O.(5th).
 Read, Brig.-Gen. Hastings, C.B.(m).
 Read, Herbert Jas., C.M.G.
 Reade, Lt.-Col. Charles J., C.B.(m).
 Reade, Herbert V., C.B.(c).
 Reade, Maj.-Gen. Raymond N. R., C.B.(m).
 Ready, Lieut. Thomas, M.V.O.(5th), R.N.
 Reay, Col. Charles Tom, C.B.(m).
 Redfern, Thos. Wm., M.V.O.(5th).
 Redhead, Col. Richard Hy. Milne, C.M.G.
 Redmayne, Richard A. S., C.B.(c).
 Rees, Vice-Adm. William Stokes, C.B.(m).
 Reeve, Hy. Fenwick, C.M.G.
 Reeves, Col. Henry S. E., C.B.(m).

Reid, Col. Ellis Ramsay, C.B.(m).
 Reid, Col. Lestock H., C.S.I.
 Reid, Marshall F., C.I.E.
 Reinold, Arnold Wm., C.B.(c), F.R.S.
 Rennie, Ernest A., M.V.O.(4th).
 Rennie, Lt.-Col. Robert, M.V.O.(4th).
 Repington, Lt.-Col. Charles a'Court, C.M.G.
 Rew, Robert Henry, C.B.(c).
 Reynolds, Herbert J., C.S.I.
 Reynolds, Leonard Wm., C.I.E.
 Ribbentrop, Berthold, C.I.E.
 Rice, Benjamin L., C.I.E.
 Rice, Col. Hy. Garde, C.B.(m).
 Rice, Carp.-Lt. James, M.V.O.(5th), R.N.
 Rice, Brig.-Gen. Shring Robt., C.B.(m).
 Rice, Walter Francis, C.S.I.
 Richards, Col. Samuel S. C., C.B.(c).
 Richardson, Hon. Edward, C.M.G.
 Richardson, Maj.-Gen. John S., C.B.(m).
 Richmond, Douglas C., C.B.(c).
 Richmond, James, C.M.G.
 Ricketts, Capt. Arthur, C.M.G.
 Ricketts, George Hy. M., C.B.(c).
 Riddell, Col. John S., M.V.O.(4th).
 Riddell, Capt. George Hutton, M.V.O.(4th).
 Ridge, Percy Edgar, M.V.O.(5th).
 Ridgeway, Col. Richard K., C.B.(m), F.C.
 Ridley, Brig.-Gen. Charles P., C.B.(m).
 Ridley, Henry Nicholas, C.M.G.
 Rigg, Edward, C.B.(c), I.S.O.
 Rind, Col. Alex. T. S. A., C.M.G.
 Rishiyur Denkata Srinivasa Aiyar, C.I.E.
 Risley, John S., C.B.(c).
 Ritchie, Richmond T. W., C.B.(c).
 Ritter, Gustave A., C.M.G.
 Rivaz, Col. Vincent, C.B.(m).
 Robartes, Hon. Francis G. Agar, M.V.O.(4th).
 Robb, Maj.-Gen. Frederick S., C.B.(m), M.V.O.(4th).
 Roberts, Col. Charles F., C.M.G.
 Roberts, Hon. Charles J., C.M.G.
 Roberts, Lt.-Col. Hereward L., M.V.O.(4th).
 Roberts, James Frederick, C.M.G.
 Roberts, John, C.M.G.
 Roberts, Lt.-Gen. William, C.B.(m).
 Roberts, Maj. Robert H. Mills, C.M.G.
 Robertson, Rear-Adm. Charles H., C.M.G., M.V.O.(4th).
 Robertson, Lt.-Col. Chas. L., C.M.G.
 Robertson, Lt.-Col. D. M., M.V.O.(4th).
 Robertson, Col. James P., C.B.(m).
 Robertson, James W., C.M.G.
 Robertson, Colonel John, C.I.E.
 Robin, Col. Alfred William, C.B.(m), C.M.G.
 Robinson, Andrew, M.V.O.(5th).
 Robinson, Maj.-Gen. Charles W., C.B.(m).
 Robinson, Surg.-Gen. Geo. W., C.B.(m).
 Robinson, Lt.-Col. Macleod B., C.M.G.
 Robinson, Maj. Percy M., C.M.G.
 Robinson, Col. Robert Maximilian, C.B.(m).
 Roche, Lt.-Col. Hon. Ulick de R. B., C.B.(m).
 Rodwell, Cecil Hunter, C.M.G.
 Rodwell, Brig.-Gen. Ernest Hunter, C.B.(m).
 Rogan, Lt. Jno. Mackenzie, M.V.O.(5th).
 Rogers, Capt. Francis C. C., M.V.O.(5th).
 Rogers, Lt.-Col. Leonard, C.I.E., M.D.
 Rohrweger, Frank, C.M.G.
 Rollo, Col. The Master of, C.B.(c).
 Roit, Brig.-Gen. Stuart Peter, C.B.(m).
 Romer, Col. Fredk. C., C.B.(c), C.M.G.
 Rose, Chas. Archd. Walker, C.I.E.
 Rose, George Pringle, C.I.E.

Ross, Alexander Carnegie, C.B.(c).
 Ross, Edward Denison, C.I.E.
 Ross, Roderick, M.V.O.(4th).
 Ross, Col. Walter C., C.B.(m).
 Ross, Ch.-Engr. Wm. M., C.B.(c), R.N.R.
 Round, Francis R., C.M.G.
 Rouse, Alex. Macdonald, C.I.E.
 Routh, Vice-Admiral Hy. Peter, M.V.O.(4th).
 Rowell, Col. John, C.B.(m).
 Rowell, Thos. Irvine, C.M.G.
 Rowland, John Wm., C.M.G.
 Rowland, Col. Thomas, C.B.(m).
 Roxburgh, Thomas Lawrence, C.M.G.
 Roy, Col. Alexandre, M.V.O.(4th).
 Roy, Capt. Joseph E. G., M.V.O.(4th), D.S.O.
 Royle, Arnold, C.B.(c).
 Royle, Joseph R. E. J., C.I.E.
 Royston, Lieut.-Col. John R., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Ruck, Maj.-Gen. Richard M., C.B.(c).
 Ruffell, Marc A., C.M.G.
 Ruddle, Col. Frank M., C.B.(m), D.S.O.
 Russell, Hon. Alexander, M.V.O.(4th).
 Russell, Col. Alexander F., C.M.G.
 Russell, Maj. Edmd. S. E. W. Eardley, M.V.O.(4th).
 Russell, William, C.B.(c).
 Rustumji Dhunjibhoi Mehta, C.I.E.
 Rutherford, Col. Chas., C.B.(m), C.M.G.
 Rutherford, John Guion, C.M.G.
 Ryecroft, Col. Wm. Henry, C.B.(m).
 Sadler, Michael E., C.B.(c).
 St. Clair, Col. Jas. L. C., C.B.(m), C.M.G.
 St. Clair, Hon. Lockhart M., C.I.E.
 St. John, Alfred, C.M.G.
 St. John, Maj. Henry B., C.I.E.
 Samson, Maj. Louis L. R., C.M.G.
 Samut, Lt.-Col. Achilles, C.M.G.
 Sandbach, Brig.-Gen. Arthur E., C.B.(m), D.S.O.
 Sandeman, Lieut.-Colonel John G., M.V.O.(4th).
 Sanders, Eng.-Rear-Admiral John Stocker, C.B.(m).
 Sanderson, Col. Hy. Bristow, C.I.E.
 Sandiford, Charles, C.B.(c).
 Sandwith, Lt.-Col. Ralph L., C.M.G.
 Sanford, Col. Edw. C. Ayshford, C.M.G.
 Sarat Chandra Das, C.I.E.
 Sardar Arur Singh, C.I.E.
 Sardar Khan, Subadar Major, C.I.E.
 Sardar Naoroji Pudanaji, C.I.E.
 Sardar Shamsher Singh, C.I.E.
 Sartorius, Maj.-Gen. Euston H., C.B.(m), F.C.
 Satterthwaite, Col. Ed., C.B.(c), V.D.
 Saunders, Arthur Leslie, C.S.I.
 Saunders, William, C.M.G.
 Savile, Col. Henry B. O., C.B.(c).
 Savory, E.-Adm. Hrbt. W., M.V.O.(4th).
 Sawai Rao Raja Raghunath Rao Dinkar, C.I.E.
 Schachl, Col. Vernon A., C.B.(m).
 Scharlieb, Herbert Johann, C.M.G.
 Schletter, Col. Percy, C.B.(m).
 Schomberg, Lt.-Gen. Herbert St. G., C.B.(m).
 Schreiber, Collingwood, C.M.G.
 Schreiner, Hon. Wm. Philip, C.M.G.
 Schwikard, Major Otto, C.M.G.
 Scobie, Col. Mackay J. G., C.B.(c), V.D.
 Scott, Hon. Ernest Stowell, C.M.G., M.V.O.(4th).
 Scott, James, C.I.E.
 Scott, Maj.-Gen. James W., C.B.(m).
 Scott, Lt.-Col. Lothian K., C.B.(c).
 Scott, Lt.-Col. Thomas E., C.I.E., D.S.O.
 Scott, Col. Wm. Augustus, C.B.(m).
 Scratchley, Herbert A., M.V.O.(5th).
 Seabrooke, James Herbert, C.I.E.
 Seigne, John T., M.V.O.(5th).
 Selby, Francis Ghy, C.I.E.
 Selby, Walford H. M., M.V.O.(4th).

- Seilheim, *Lt.-Col.* Victor C. M., c.b.(m).
 Senior, Col. Thomas P., c.b.(c).
 Seth Kastur Chand Daga, c.i.e.
 Seymour, *Capt.* Edward, m.v.o.(5th).
 Seymour, Richard S., m.v.o.(4th).
 Seymour, *Capt.* Michael Culme-,
 m.v.o.(4th), R.N.
 Shakespear, Alex. Blake, c.i.e.
 Shakespear, *Lt.-Col.* John, c.i.e.
 Sharp, Henry, c.i.e.
 Sharpe, *Maj.* Wilfred S., c.m.g.
 Shaw, Col. Frederic Chas., c.b.(m).
 Shearer, Col. Johnston, c.b.(m),
 D.S.O.
 Shekleton, Col. Hugh P., c.b.(m).
 Sheo Shaukur Sahay, c.i.e.
 Sheppard, *Maj.* Henry C., m.v.o.(4th).
 Sheppard, *Captain* Thomas D. L.,
 m.v.o.(4th), R.N.
 Sheppard, William Didsbury, c.i.e.
 Shepstone, Henrique C., c.m.g.
 Shepstone, John Wesley, c.m.g.
 Sheridan, Charles Cahill, c.i.e.
 Sherwood, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur F., c.m.g.,
 m.v.o.(4th).
 Shipley, Hammond S., c.m.g.
 Sholl, Lionel Hy., c.m.g., D.S.O.
 Shoobred, Fredk. Thos., c.b.(c).
 Shores, John W., c.m.g.
 Shortt, Adam, c.m.g.
 Showers, *Lt.-Col.* Herbert L., c.s.i.,
 c.i.e.
 Shuja-ul-Mulk, Mehtar, c.i.e.
 Shuter, *Comm.* Joseph A., m.v.o.(4th),
 R.N.
 Shyam Sunder Lal, Rao Bahadur,
 c.i.e.
 Sibbald, Rev. Sam. Jas. R., m.v.o.
 (4th).
 Sikkandar Khan, Raja, c.i.e.
 Sikkim, The Her Apparent of, c.i.e.
 Sim, Col. Geo. Hamilton, c.b.(m).
 Sim, Hy. Alexander, c.i.e.
 Simmonds, Frederick, m.v.o.(4th).
 Simms, *Captain* Geo. Norman,
 m.v.o.(5th).
 Simpkinson, Hy. Walrond, c.b.(c).
 Simpson, *Maj-Gen.* Charles Rud-
 yerd, c.b.(m).
 Simpson, Harry Butler, c.b.(c).
 Simpson, Col. Henry C. C. D., c.m.g.
 Simpson, John Hope, c.i.e.
 Simpson, *Capt.* Lancelot, m.v.o.(5th).
 Simpson, Col. Robert J. S., c.m.g.
 Simpson, Col. Thomas T., c.b.(m).
 Simpson, William J. R., c.m.g., M.D.
 Sims, Francis John, m.v.o.(5th).
 Sims, Thomas, c.b.(c).
 Sinclair, *Surg-General* David, c.s.i.
 Sinclair, *Dep-Surg-Gen.* Edwd. M.,
 c.b.(m).
 Sinclair, *Capt.* Edwyn S. Alexander,
 m.v.o.(4th), R.N.
 Sinclair, Col. Hugh M., c.b.(m),
 R.E.
 Singleton, Thomas F., m.v.o.(4th).
 Sitwell, Col. Wm. Hy., c.b.(m), D.S.O.
 Skinner, Col. Bruce M., m.v.o.(4th).
 Skinner, Col. Edmund G., c.b.(m).
 Skirving, Archibald A. Scot., c.m.g.
 Slacke, Fras. Alex., c.s.i.
 Sladen, Arthur French, c.m.g.
 Slaney, *Maj-Gen.* Walter R. Ken-
 yon, c.b.(m).
 Sloggett, *Surg-Gen.* Arthur T.,
 c.b.(m), c.m.g., R.N.S.
 Sly, Frank George, c.s.i.
 Small, Col. Wm. Geo., c.b.(m).
 Smiles, William, c.b.(c).
 Smith, *Lt.-Col.* Algeron F. E., c.b.(m).
 Smith, *Capt.* Aubrey C. H., m.v.o.
 (4th), R.N.
 Smith, Cecil Archd., c.i.e.
 Smith, Charles Michie, c.i.e.
 Smith, Rev. Canon Clement, m.v.o.(4th).
 Smith, *Paym-in-Chief* Fras. H.,
 c.b.(m).
 Smith, Fras. St. J. Manners-, c.i.e.
 Smith, *Maj-Gen.* Fred., c.b.(m),
 C.M.G.
 Smith, George, c.i.e.
 Smith, George, c.m.g.
 Smith, George Douglas, c.m.g.
 Smith, *Maj.* George Edwd., c.m.g., R.E.
 Smith, Col. Granville R. F., c.b.(m).
 Smith, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. Robt., c.m.g., I.S.O.
 Smith, Henry Whitby, c.i.e.
 Smith, *Dep-Surg-Gen.* Jas. L., m.v.o.
 (4th), R.N.
 Smith, John, c.b.(c).
 Smith, Robert Addison, m.v.o.(4th).
 Smith, Robert M., c.m.g.
 Smith, Col. Steuart Bogle, c.b.(m).
 Smith, *Brig-Gen.* William Apsley,
 c.b.(m).
 Smith, William Rose, c.b.(c).
 Smith, *M.-Surg.* Percy W. Bassett-,
 c.b.(c).
 Smith, Geo. Basil Haddon, c.m.g.
 Smyth, *Maj.* Benjamin, m.v.o.(5th).
 Smyth, Col. Charles C., c.b.(m).
 Smyth, Col. Edwall W., c.b.(m).
 Smyth, Geo. Watson, c.b.(c).
 Snow, Martin, m.v.o.(5th).
 Snow, Philip C. H., c.i.e.
 Snow, Col. Thos. D'Oliv., c.b.(m).
 Somersel, *Lt.-Col.* Charles W.,
 m.v.o.(4th).
 Somerville, Col. Thos. C. F., m.v.o.(4th).
 Sommer, *Lieut.* Joseph, m.v.o.(5th).
 Souter, William Lochiel B., c.i.e.
 Southey, Charles Wm., c.m.g.
 Soward, Arthur Walter, c.b.(c).
 Spalding, Col. Warner W., c.m.g.
 Sparkes, *Rear-Adm.* Robert Cop-
 land, c.m.g.
 Spearman, Edmund R., c.m.g.
 Spence, James K., c.s.i.
 Spence, Thomas W. L., c.b.(c).
 Spencer, Hugh, c.i.e.
 Spencer, Walter B., c.m.g.
 Spens, *Maj-Gen.* James, c.b.(m).
 Spragge, *Brig-Gen.* Charles Hy.,
 c.b.(m).
 Spurrier, Alfred Henry, c.m.g.
 Squire, Col. John E., c.b.(c).
 Stafford, Thomas J., c.b.(c).
 Stafford, *Brig-Gen.* Wm. F. H.,
 c.b.(m).
 Standen, Bertram P., c.i.e.
 Standen, Edward J., c.b.(c).
 Standford, *Lt.-Col.* Walter E. M.,
 c.b.(m), c.m.g.
 Stanford, *Lt.-Col.* Wm., m.v.o.(4th),
 D.S.O.
 Stanley, Hon. Arthur, m.v.o.(4th), M.P.
 Stanley, Col. Geoffrey, c.b.(m).
 Stanley, Herbert James, c.m.g.
 Stanley, Geo. Joshua, c.b.(c), c.m.g.
 Stanley, *Capt.* Hon. Victor A.,
 m.v.o.(4th), R.N.
 Stanfield, Charles H. R., c.b.(c).
 Stanton, *Br-Gen.* Henry E., c.b.(m),
 D.S.O., A.D.C.
 Stanyon, Henry John, c.i.e.
 Stend, Charles, m.v.o.(5th).
 Steele, John, c.b.(c).
 Steele, Col. St. George L., c.b.(m).
 Steele, Col. Samuel B., c.b.(m),
 m.v.o.(4th).
 Stephens, *Maj-Gen.* Adolphus H.,
 c.b.(m).
 Stephens, George Henry, c.m.g.
 Stephenson, Col. Francis L., c.b.(c).
 Stephenson, Hugh Lansdown, c.i.e.
 Stephenson, *Maj-Gen.* Theodore E.,
 c.b.(m).
 Sterling, Geo. C. Beresford, c.i.e.
 Stevens, Frank, c.m.g.
 Stevenson, Edward S. B., c.i.e.
 Stevenson, Col. Francis, c.b.(m).
 Stevenson, *Surg-Gen.* Hy. W., c.s.i.,
 C.M.S.
 Stevenson, Col. James, c.b.(c).
 Stevenson, Col. Robert, c.m.g.
 Stevenson, *Maj-Gen.* Thomas R.,
 c.b.(m).
 Stevenson, *Surg-Gen.* Wm. F., c.b.(m).
 Steward, *Maj-Gen.* Edward H., c.m.g.
 Steward, *Maj.* George C. T., c.m.g.
 Stewart, Alexr. C., m.v.o.(4th).
 Stewart, Col. Dudley S., c.b.(m).
 Stewart, Francis Hugh, c.i.e.
 Stewart, *Maj-Gen.* George, c.b.(m).
 Stewart, *Maj.* Hugh, c.i.e., I.A.
 Stewart, *Maj-Gen.* James C., c.b.(m).
 Stewart, Col. James M., c.b.(m), A.D.C.
 Stewart, Col. John, c.i.e.
 Stewart, *Rear-Adm.* Robt. H. J.,
 c.b.(m), m.v.o.(4th).
 Stikeman, Wm. Rucker, c.i.e.
 Still, Charles, c.i.e.
 Stirling, Edward C., c.m.g.
 Stockley, Col. Charles M., c.b.(m).
 Stockley, *Maj.* Hugh R., c.i.e., R.E.
 Stoker, George, c.m.g.
 Stoker, Thomas, c.s.i.
 Stokes, Hopetoun Gabriel, c.i.e.
 Stokes, *Lieut.* Haldane D., m.v.o.(5th).
 Stone, Jons. Henry, c.i.e.
 Stoner, Edward W., c.i.e.
 Stotham, *Lt.-Col.* Charles, c.m.g.
 Stoodley, Edwin E., c.b.(c).
 Story, Col. Wm. Frederick, c.b.(c).
 Stowe, Leonard, c.m.g.
 Strachan, James, c.i.e.
 Strachan, Wm. Hy. W., c.m.g.
 Strachey, *Lt.-Col.* Jno., m.v.o.(4th).
 Straghan, Col. Abel, c.b.(m).
 Strangways, Maurice V. Fox, c.s.i.
 Stratton, *Lt.-Col.* Wallace C. R., c.i.e.
 Streetfield, Frank N., c.m.g.
 Streetfield, *Capt.* Philip, m.v.o.(4th),
 R.N.
 Streetfield, Henry Cuthbert, c.i.e.
 Stretten, Charles J. D., m.v.o.(4th).
 Stretton, *Maj.* Arthur J., m.v.o.(4th).
 Strickland, *Maj.* Ed. Peter, c.m.g.,
 D.S.O.
 Struben, Wm. C. M., c.m.g.
 Stuart, Andrew Edmd. Castlestuart,
 c.s.i.
 Sturge, Wm. Allen, m.v.o.(4th).
 Sturrock, John, c.i.e.
 Sunder Lal, Pandit Rai Bahadur,
 c.i.e.
 Supple, Col. James F., c.b.(m).
 Surtees, Col. Herbert C., c.b.(m),
 m.v.o.(4th), D.S.O.
 Suter, Geo. Edward, m.v.o.(5th).
 Sutherland, Algn. Robt., c.s.i.
 Sutherland, Angus, c.b.(c).
 Swaine, Col. Charles E., c.b.(m).
 Swan, Col. Charles A., c.m.g.
 Swann, *Maj-Gen.* J. Christopher,
 c.b.(m).
 Swayne, Charles R., c.m.g.
 Swetenham, Col. Robert A., c.b.(m).
 Swindley, *Maj-Gen.* Jno. Edwd.,
 c.b.(m).
 Swinley, *Maj-Gen.* George, c.b.(m).
 Sydes Ali Iman, c.s.i.
 Sykes, Jno. Chas. G., c.b.(c).
 Sykes, *Maj.* Percy M., c.m.g., c.i.e.
 Symes, Col. Gustavus F., m.v.o.(4th).
 Synges, R. Follett, c.m.g., m.v.o.(4th).
 Tailyour, Col. Thos. F. B. Renny-,
 c.s.i., R.E.
 Talbot, *Lt.-Col.* Lord Edmund B.,
 m.v.o.(4th), D.S.O.
 Talbot, George, c.b.(c).
 Talbot, Walter Stanley, c.i.e.
 Tan Jiak Kim, c.m.g.
 Tanjore, Madava Rao Ananda Rao,
 c.i.e.
 Tanner, *Maj-Gen.* Edward, c.b.(m).
 Tanner, Col. John Arthur, c.b.(m),
 D.S.O.
 Tarbet, *Lt.-Col.* Alexander F., c.m.g.,
 D.S.O.
 Tarleton, *Comm.* Alfred H., m.v.o.(4th).

- Tawney, Charles Hy., *C.I.E.*
 Taylor, *Eng.-Capt.* Chas. G., *M.V.O.* (4th).
 Taylor, Charles Henry, *M.V.O.* (5th).
 Taylor, John J., *C.B.* (c).
 Taylor, *Maj.* Regd. O'Brien, *C.I.E.*
 Tegart, Chas. Aug., *M.V.O.* (5th).
 Temple, Chas. Lindsay, *C.M.G.*
 Tennant, Hercules, *C.M.G.*
 Tennant, *Lt.-Gen.* James F., *C.I.E.*
 Torman, *Col.* Trevor P. B., *C.M.G.*, *D.S.O.*
 Thackwell, *Col.* Colquhoun Grant Roche, *C.B.* (m), *D.S.O.*
 Theiler, Arnold, *C.M.G.*
 Thesiger, *Capt.* Bertram S., *C.M.G.*, *R.N.*
 Thesiger, *Col.* Geo. Handcock, *C.M.G.*
 Thibaut, Geo. F. Wm., *C.I.E.*
 Thomas, *Col.* Arthur H., *C.B.* (m), *D.S.O.*
 Thomas, Fredk. George, *C.M.G.*
 Thomas, *Rear-Adm.* Hugh Evan, *M.V.O.* (4th).
 Thomas, Ivor C., *M.V.O.* (4th).
 Thomas, Jas. Jonathan, *C.M.G.*
 Thomas, *Maj.* John L., *C.B.* (c).
 Thomas, Richard M., *M.V.O.* (5th).
 Thompson, *Br.-Gen.* Chas. W., *C.B.* (m), *D.S.O.*
 Thompson, *Surg.-Major* Daniel R., *C.I.E.*
 Thompson, D'Arcy W., *C.B.* (c).
 Thompson, *Col.* Frederick Hackett, *C.B.* (m).
 Thompson, Herbert, *C.S.I.*
 Thompstone, Sydney W., *C.M.G.*
 Thomson, *Col.* Andrew G., *C.B.* (m).
 Thomson, *Capt.* Anthony S., *C.B.* (c), *R.N.R.*
 Thomson, *Maj.-Gen.* Henry, *C.B.* (m).
 Thomson, *Lt.-Col.* Samuel J., *C.I.E.*
 Thomson, Theodore, *C.M.G.*
 Thomson, William, *M.V.O.* (5th).
 Thorburn, Jas. Jamieson, *C.M.G.*
 Thorburn, Thomas, *M.V.O.* (4th).
 Thornycroft, *Col.* Alexander W., *C.B.* (m).
 Thurburn, *Col.* James W., *C.S.I.*
 Thursby, *Rear-Adm.* Cecil F., *C.M.G.*
 Thurston, Edgar, *C.I.E.*
 Thurston, *Lt.-Col.* Hugh C., *C.M.G.*
 Tibbits, *Com. Chas.* M., *M.V.O.* (4th), *R.N.*
 Tickell, *Comm.* Frederick, *C.M.G.*
 Tighe, *Col.* Michael Joseph, *C.B.* (m), *C.I.E.*, *D.S.O.*
 Tillard, *Maj.-Gen.* John A., *C.B.* (m).
 Tinley, *Col.* Gervase F. N., *C.B.* (m).
 Tipping, *Lt.-Col.* Robert F. Gartside, *C.B.* (m).
 Titheridge, *Lt.* Benj., *M.V.O.* (5th), *R.N.*
 Tizard, *Capt.* Thos. Hy., *C.B.* (c), *R.N.*
 Todd, *Surg.-Gen.* Howard, *C.B.* (c), *R.N.*
 Todd, John S. B., *C.M.G.*, *I.S.O.*
 Tollner, *Col.* Barrett L., *C.B.* (c).
 Tomasson, *Capt.* W. Hugh, *M.V.O.* (4th).
 Tomkins, Herbert Gerard, *C.I.E.*
 Tomkins, Stanley, *C.M.G.*
 Tomkins, *Gen.* Wm. Percival, *C.I.E.*
 Tomlin, *Comm.* George N., *M.V.O.* (4th), *R.N.*
 Tompson, *Maj.-Gen.* William D., *C.B.* (m).
 Tooth, Howard H., *C.M.G.*
 Tower, *Rev.* Henry, *M.V.O.* (4th).
 Townshend, *Maj.-Gen.* Charles V. F., *C.B.* (m), *D.S.O.*
 Tracy, *Maj.* Hon. Algernon H. C. Hanbury, *C.M.G.*
 Traill, *Maj.-Gen.* Geo. Balfour, *C.B.* (m).
 Trapani, *Col.* Alfred, *M.V.O.* (4th).
 Travancore, Raja of, *C.I.E.*
 Treble, *Col.* George W., *C.M.G.*
 Trefusis, *Col.* Hon. John S., *C.M.G.*
 Trench, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. F. Chevenix, *C.I.E.*
 Trench, *Col.* Frederick A. Le Poer, *C.B.* (m).
 Trenchell, Hy. Arthur Previté, *M.V.O.* (5th).
 Tresidder, *Capt.* Tolmie J., *C.M.G.*
 Trevor, *Maj.* Arthur P., *C.I.E.*
 Trevor, Frederick G. B., *C.I.E.*
 Trevor, *Col.* George H., *C.S.I.*
 Trimble, *Col.* Charles J., *C.M.G.*
 Tripp, *Geo.* Henry, *C.B.* (c).
 Triscott, *Brig.-Gen.* Charles Pri-deaux, *C.B.* (m), *D.S.O.*
 Trotter, *Lt.-Col.* Algernon R., *M.V.O.* (4th), *D.S.O.*
 Trotter, *Maj.* Gerald F., *M.V.O.* (4th), *D.S.O.*
 Troubridge, *Rear-Adm.* Ernest C. T., *C.B.* (m), *C.M.G.*, *M.V.O.* (4th).
 Truninger, Lionel, *C.I.E.*
 Tucker, Alexander L. P., *C.I.E.*
 Tucker, *Maj.-Gen.* Louis H. F., *C.I.E.*
 Tucker, William Kidger, *C.M.G.*
 Tudor, *Rear-Ad.* Fredk. C. T., *C.B.* (c).
 Tudway, *Col.* Robert J., *C.B.* (m), *D.S.O.*
 Tufnell, *Rear-Adm.* Lionel G., *C.M.G.*
 Tulloch, *Major* Hector, *C.B.* (c).
 Tulloch, *Maj.-Gen.* John W. G., *C.B.* (m).
 Tunbridge, *Lt.-Col.* Oliver A., *C.M.G.*
 Tunbridge, *Lt.-Col.* Walter H., *C.B.* (m).
 Turner, *Eng. Rear-Adm.* Arthur W., *C.B.* (c).
 Turner, *Col.* Augustus Hy., *C.B.* (m).
 Turner, *Colonel* Henry F., *C.B.* (m).
 Turner, *Brig.-Gen.* James G., *C.B.* (m).
 Turner, William, *M.V.O.* (4th), *M.D.*
 Turnor, Algernon, *C.B.* (c).
 Turpin, William Gibbs, *C.B.* (c).
 Tuson, *Comm.* Vernon F., *M.V.O.* (4th), *R.N.*
 Tweedie, *Maj.-Gen.* William, *C.S.I.*
 Twigg, *Col.* Robt. Henry, *C.B.* (m).
 Twining, *Lt.-Col.* Philip G., *M.V.O.* (4th).
 Twiss, *Maj.* Francis A., *M.V.O.* (4th).
 Twynam, *Col.* Philip A., *C.B.* (m).
 Tyler, *Maj.-Gen.* Trevor B., *C.S.I.*
 Tyndale, *Capt.* Wentworth F., *C.M.G.*
 Tyrwhitt, *Rev.* Hon. Leonard T., *M.V.O.* (4th).
 Tytler, Adam G., *C.I.E.*
 Umar Hayat Khan, *Capt.* Malik, *C.I.E.*, *M.V.O.* (4th).
 Umrao Beg, *Capt.* Mirza, *M.V.O.* (5th).
 Upcher, *Maj.-Gen.* Russell, *C.B.* (m), *D.S.O.*
 Upperton, *Maj.-Gen.* John, *C.B.* (m).
 Urmston, *Col.* Edward B., *C.B.* (m).
 Urquhart, *Col.* Robert, *M.V.O.* (4th).
 Vakhatsinghi Kesrisinghi, *C.S.I.*
 Vala Laksinan Meram, *C.I.E.*
 Van de Weyer, *Maj.* William J. B., *M.V.O.* (4th).
 Vansittart, Robert G., *M.V.O.* (4th).
 Van Someren, Wm. Taylor, *C.I.E.*
 Van Straubenzee, *Maj.-Gen.* Turner, *C.B.* (m).
 Vaughan, *Maj.-Gen.* Hugh T. Jones, *C.B.* (m).
 Vaughan, John Charles Tudor St. Andrew, *M.V.O.* (4th).
 Venis, Arthur, *C.I.E.*
 Verner, *Maj.-Gen.* Thomas E., *C.B.* (m).
 Verney, Harry Lloyd, *M.V.O.* (4th).
 Verrières, Albert C., *C.I.E.*
 Vetch, *Col.* Robert H., *C.B.* (c).
 Vials, *Lt.-Col.* Harry G., *C.B.* (m).
 Vibert, *Comm.* Fredk. Wm., *C.B.* (c), *R.N.*
 Vickers, *Col.* Thomas E., *C.B.* (c).
 Vigors, *Capt.* Philip W., *M.V.O.* (5th).
 Villiers, Francis J., *C.M.G.*
 Villiers, Hy. Montague, *M.V.O.* (4th).
 Vincent, *Col.* A. C. FitzHardinge, *C.M.G.*
 Vincent, Frank A. M. H., *M.V.O.* (5th).
 Vincent, Robert Wm. E. H., *C.I.E.*
 Vishwanath Patankar Madhava Rao, *C.I.E.*
 Vivian, *Maj.* Hon. Odo R., *M.V.O.* (4th).
 Vivian, *Capt.* Valentine, *M.V.O.* (5th).
 Volkers, Robt. C. Francys, *C.I.E.*
 Vyvyan, *Col.* Courtenay B., *C.B.* (m).
 Wace, *Maj.-Gen.* Richard, *C.B.* (m).
 Waddell, *Lieut.-Col.* Lawrence A., *C.B.* (m), *C.I.E.*
 Waddington, Charles W., *C.I.E.*, *M.V.O.* (4th).
 Wade, *Col.* Wm. Barton, *C.B.* (m).
 Wagstaff, Wm. George, *C.M.G.*
 Wake, *Capt.* C. St. Aubyn, *C.M.G.*
 Wake, *Maj.* H. St. Aubyn, *M.V.O.* (4th).
 Walcott, *Col.* Edmund S., *C.B.* (m).
 Walcott, Henry Barclay, *C.M.G.*
 Waldron, *Br.-Gen.* Francis, *C.B.* (m).
 Walker, Ernest O., *C.I.E.*
 Walker, George H. D., *C.I.E.*
 Walker, *Maj.* Geo. K., *C.I.E.*, *A.V.D.*
 Walker, Gilbert Thos., *C.S.I.*, *F.R.S.*
 Walker, James, *C.I.E.*
 Walker, *Lt.-Col.* Robert S. F., *C.M.G.*
 Walker, Wm. James Dixon, *C.B.* (c).
 Wallace, M.-G. Alexander, *C.B.* (m).
 Wallace, David, *C.M.G.*
 Wallace, Laurence Aubrey, *C.M.G.*
 Wallace, *Col.* Nesbit W., *C.M.G.*
 Wallace, *Col.* Robert H., *C.B.* (m).
 Wallack, *Col.* Ernest T., *C.B.* (m).
 Waller, John Hampden, *M.V.O.* (4th).
 Wallis, Arthur Hy., *C.I.E.*
 Wallis, Henry Richard, *C.M.G.*
 Walrond, Main S. O., *C.M.G.*
 Walsh, Ernest H. C., *C.S.I.*
 Walsh, Hon. Reginald, *M.V.O.* (4th).
 Walsh, *Capt.* Hon. George H. W., *M.V.O.* (4th).
 Walsh, *Col.* Hy. Alfred, *C.B.* (m).
 Walsh, Langton P., *C.I.E.*
 Walter, *Maj.* Frederic Edward, *M.V.O.* (4th).
 Walters, *Col.* Wm. Barker, *C.B.* (m).
 Walton, Frederick T. G., *C.I.E.*
 Warburton, John Paul, *C.I.E.*
 Ward, *Lieut.-Gen.* Hon. Bernard M., *C.B.* (m).
 Ward, Charles J., *C.M.G.*
 Ward, *Comm.* Hon. Cyril A., *M.V.O.* (4th).
 Ward, *Major-General* Francis Wm., *C.B.* (m).
 Ward, Hon. Gerald E. F., *M.V.O.* (4th).
 Ward, *Eng.-Capt.* Jno. T. H., *M.V.O.* (4th), *R.N.*
 Ward, Thos. Robt. J., *C.I.E.*, *M.V.O.* (4th).
 Ward, *Captain* Philip Nelson, *M.V.O.* (4th), *R.N.*
 Ware, Arthur W., *C.M.G.*
 Ware, *Maj.* Frank C. W., *C.I.E.*
 Waring, Francis J., *C.M.G.*
 Warren, *Vice-Adm.* Herbert A., *M.V.O.* (4th).
 Warren, Philip David, *C.M.G.*
 Warren, *Maj.* Wm. Joseph, *C.M.G.*
 Watchorn, *Lt.-Col.* Edward T., *C.B.* (m).
 Waterfield, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur C. M., *M.V.O.* (4th).
 Waters, *Lt.-Col.* Robert, *C.B.* (m).
 Watkins, *Maj.-Gen.* Hy. B., *C.B.* (m).
 Watson, Charles C., *C.I.E.*
 Watson, *Lt.-Col.* Harry D., *C.I.E.*, *M.V.O.* (4th).
 Watson, *Capt.* Hugh D. R., *M.V.O.* (4th), *R.N.*
 Watson, *Col.* Jno. Edwd., *C.B.* (m).
 Watson, Hon. Regd. George, *C.M.G.*
 Watson, Thomas G., *C.M.G.*
 Watson, *Brig.-Gen.* Wm. Arthur, *C.I.E.*
 Watt, James, *M.V.O.* (4th).
 Watts, Francis, *C.M.G.*
 Watts, *Col.* Herbert E. *C.B.* (m).

- Watts, James, *c.m.g.*
 Wauchope, Col. Robert A., *c.b.(m)*,
c.m.g., i.l.e.
 Wavell, Major-Gen. Archibald G.,
c.b.(m)
 Way, Capt. Bromley G.V., *m.v.o.(4th)*
 Way, Capt. William, *m.v.o.(4th)*,
r.n.
 Way, Maj.-Gen. Nowell F. Sampson-,
c.b.(m)
 Weakley, Ernest, *c.m.g.*
 Weatherall, Col. Henry B., *c.b.(m)*
 Webb, Frederick Wm., *c.m.g.*
 Webb, Montague de P., *c.i.e.*
 Webb, Col. Walter Geo., *c.b.(c)*
 Webster, Col. Arthur G., *c.b.(m)*
 Webster, Comm. John Alexr.,
m.v.o.(4th)
 Webster, Thomas L., *c.b.(c)*
 Welch, Col. George O., *c.b.(m)*
 Welchman, Col. Edmd. W. St. George,
c.b.(m)
 Wells, Creswell, *m.v.o.(5th)*
 Wemyss, Maj.-Gen. Henry Manley,
c.b.(m)
 Wemyss, Rear-Adm. Rosslyn E.,
c.m.g., m.v.o.(4th)
 Wenden, Hy. Charles E., *c.i.e.*
 West, Charles Hy., *c.i.e.*
 Westcott, Col. Sinclair, *c.m.g.*
 Western, Lt.-Col. J. Halifax, *c.m.g.*
 Western, Col. Wm. G. B., *c.b.(m)*
 Westmorland, Br.-Gen. Chas. Hy.,
c.b.(m)
 Weston, Col. Aylmer Gould Hunter-,
c.b.(m), d.s.o.
 Westropp, Col. George R.C., *c.b.(m)*
 Westropp, Col. John Massy, *c.m.g.*
 Wheatley, Col. Hy. Spencer, *c.b.(m)*
 Wheatley, Col. Moreton J., *c.b.(c)*
 Wheeler, Henry, *c.i.e.*
 Wheeler, William, *c.m.g.*
 Wheelwright, Charles A., *c.m.g.*
 Whitaker, Col. Chas. H.T., *m.v.o.(4th)*
 White, Lt.-Col. Frederick, *c.m.g.*
 White, George Gilbert, *c.s.i.*
 White, Herbert E., *c.m.g.*
 White, Col. Herbert S. N., *m.v.o.(4th)*
 White, J. Claude, *c.i.e.*
 White, Wm. Henry, *c.s.i.*
 White, Br.-Gen. Wm. Lewis, *c.b.(m)*
 Whitehead, Surg.-Gen. Hayward
 Reader, *c.b.(m)*
 Whitehead, Henry, *m.v.o.(4th)*
 Whiteley, Frank, *c.m.g.*
 Whittington, Col. Geo. J. C., *c.b.(m)*
 Whittle, Alfred Thomas, *c.i.e.*
 Whyte, Fleet-Paym. Wm. M. C. B.,
c.m.g., r.n.
 Wiberley, Charles, *m.v.o.(4th)*
 Wickham, Louis, *m.v.o.(4th)*
 Wickham, Col. Wm. Jas. R., *c.b.(m)*
 Widdows, Archibald Edwards, *c.b.(c)*
 Wigley, Fredk. George, *c.i.e.*
 Wigram, Maj. Clive, *c.s.i., m.v.o.(4th)*
 Wilkins, Roland Field, *c.b.(c)*
 Wilkinson, Fredk. Edgar, *c.m.g.*
 Wilkinson, Richd. Jas., *c.m.g.*
 Willocks, G. Waller, *c.b.(c)*
 Williams, Lt. Albert, *m.v.o.(5th)*,
mts. doc.
 Williams, Brig.-Gen. Arthur B. C.,
c.b.(m)
 Williams, Charles R., *c.m.g.*
 Williams, Brig.-Gen. Edward Charles
 Ingouville, *c.b.(m), d.s.o.*
 Williams, Henry, *m.v.o.(4th)*, *i.s.o.*
 Williams, Col. Raymond B., *c.b.(m)*
 Williams, Eng.-Capt. Walter Kent,
m.v.o.(4th), *r.n.*
 Williams, Col. Wm. D. C., *c.b.(m)*
 Williams, Col. Wm. Hugh, *c.m.g.*
 Williamson, Capt. Adolphus H.,
m.v.o.(4th), *r.n.*
 Williamson, Col. John F., *c.b.(m)*,
c.m.g.
 Williamson, Col. Robt. F., *c.b.(m)*
 Williamson, Victor A., *c.m.g.*
 Willis, Col. Charles F., *c.b.(m)*
 Willis, Capt. Geo. Hy., *m.v.o.(4th)*
 Willis, Joseph G., *c.b.(c)*
 Willmore, Gr. Henry H. A., *m.v.o.*
(5th), *r.n.*
 Willoughby, Lt.-Gen. Michael W.,
c.s.i.
 Wilmot, Maj.-Gen. Revell Eardley-,
c.b.(m)
 Wilshire, Alfred Henry, *c.m.g.*
 Wilson, Maj.-Gen. Alex., *c.b.(m)*
 Wilson, Capt. Arnold T., *c.m.g.*
 Wilson, Chas. Hy., *c.i.e.*
 Wilson, Lt.-Col. Edmond M., *c.b.(c)*,
c.m.g., d.s.o.
 Wilson, Col. Edward H., *c.b.(m)*
 Wilson, Hon. Frank, *c.m.g.*
 Wilson, Frederick James, *c.i.e.*
 Wilson, George, *c.b.(c)*
 Wilson, Capt. George, *c.i.e., r.i.m.*
 Wilson, Lt.-Col. Gordon C., *m.v.o.*
(4th)
 Wilson, Brig.-Gen. Henry F. Mait-
 land, *c.b.(m)*
 Wilson, Maj.-Gen. Hy. Hughes,
c.b.(m), d.s.o.
 Wilson, Maj. Mathew R. H., *c.s.i.*
 Wilson, Col. Thomas, *c.b.(c)*
 Wilson, Thomas Corby, *c.i.e.*
 Wilton, Ernest C. C., *c.m.g.*
 Wilton, Lt. Fredk. E. G., *m.v.o.(5th)*,
r.n.
 Wing, Brig.-Gen. Frederick D. V.,
c.b.(m)
 Wingate, Col. George, *c.i.e.*
 Wingfield, Maurice Edward, *c.m.g.*
 Winsloe, Col. Richard W. C., *c.b.(m)*
 Wintour, Col. FitzGerald, *c.b.(m)*
 Witheram, Col. James K. M., *c.m.g.*
 Witt, Tansley, *m.v.o.(5th)*
 Wodehouse, Edmond Henry, *c.b.(c)*
 Wodehouse, Lt.-Col. Fredk. Wm.,
c.i.e.
 Wodehouse, Henry Ernest, *c.m.g.*
 Wollaston, Gerald W., *m.v.o.(4th)*
 Wood, Charles M., *c.b.(c)*
 Wood, Col. Henry, *c.b.(c)*
 Wood, James L., *c.m.g.*
 Wood, John Barry, *c.i.e.*
 Wood, Lt.-Col. John Wm. M.,
m.v.o.(4th)
 Wood, Rev. Canon Joseph, *m.v.o.(4th)*
 Wood, William H. H. Arden, *c.i.e.*
 Wood, William King, *c.i.e.*
 Wood, Zachary Taylor, *c.m.g.*
 Woodford, Chas. Morris, *c.m.g.*
 Woodhead, Lt.-Col. Henry, *c.m.g.*
 Woodland, Col. Arthur L., *c.b.(m)*
 Woods, Lt.-Col. Albert Edwd., *c.s.i.*
 Woods, Percy, *c.b.(c)*
 Woodward, Col. John Henry, *c.b.(c)*,
v.d.
 Woolcombe, Maj.-Gen. Chas. Louis,
c.b.(m)
 Woolcombe, Capt. Louis C. S.,
m.v.o.(4th), *r.n.*
 Wootton, Ch.-Insp. James, *c.b.(c), r.n.*
 Wordsworth, William, *c.i.e.*
 Worthington, Arthur M., *c.b.(c)*
 Wortley, Maj.-Gen. Hon. Edward J.
 Montagu-Stuart, *c.b.(m), c.m.g.*,
m.v.o.(4th), d.s.o.
 Wratislaw, Albert C., *c.b.(c), c.m.g.*
 Wray, Lt.-Col. J. Cecil, *m.v.o.(4th)*
 Wright, Brig.-Gen. Archibald J. A.,
c.b.(m)
 Wright, Col. Wm. Burgess, *c.i.e.*,
v.d.
 Wright, Rev. Hy. D. Dixon-, *m.v.o.*
(4th), *r.n.*
 Wrightson, Walsh, *c.m.g.*
 Wyatt, Maj. Francis O., *m.v.o.(4th)*
 Wyatt, Thomas Henry, *m.v.o.(4th)*,
i.s.o., v.d.
 Wylie, Maj.-Gen. Henry, *c.s.i.*
 Wylie, Lt.-Col. James S., *m.v.o.(4th)*
 Wylie, Maj. C. H. M. Doughty, *c.m.g.*
 Wylie, Col. Alexander K., *c.b.(m)*
 Willy, Col. Harold C., *c.b.(m)*
 Wynch, Lionel M., *c.i.e.*
 Wyndham, Col. Guy P., *c.b.(m)*,
m.v.o.(4th)
 Wyndham, Percy, *c.i.e.*
 Wyndham, Col. Walter G. Crole-,
c.b.(m)
 Wyndham, Maj. Wm. F. G., *m.v.o.(4th)*
 Wynyard, Col. Rowley, *m.v.o.(4th)*
 Yar Muhammad Khan, Khan Bahadur,
c.s.i.
 Yasin Khan, Subadar Major Sardar
 Bahadur, *c.i.e.*
 Yate, Col. Charles E., *c.s.i., c.m.g.*,
m.p.
 Yaung Hwe, Sawbwa of, *c.i.e.*
 Yeats, Sidney K. Levett-, *c.i.e.*
 Yelding, Col. Wm. Richard, *c.b.(m)*,
c.i.e., d.s.o.
 Yerburgh, R. Eustre, *c.b.(c)*
 Yorston, Col. Archibald M. Carthew-,
c.b.(m)
 Young, Charles A., *m.v.o.(4th)*
 Young, Lt.-Col. Frank P., *c.i.e.*
 Young, George, *m.v.o.(4th)*
 Young, Brig.-Gen. George Frederick,
c.b.(m)
 Young, Wm. Douglas, *c.m.g.*
 Youngusband, Arth. Delaval, *c.s.i.*
 Youngusband, Romer Edwd., *c.s.i.*
 Yuk, Wei, *c.m.g.*
 Yule, Col. James Herbert, *c.b.(m)*
 Zammit, Salvatore C., *c.m.g.*
 Zammit, Temistocle, *c.m.g., m.p.*
 Zaverati, Cavaliere Ladislao J. P. P.,
m.v.o.(5th)
 Zulfikar Ali Khan, *c.s.i.*

The Distinguished Service Order—Companions. D.S.O.

EXCLUSIVE OF SUCH COMPANIONS AS HOLD HIGHER DISTINCTIONS, *q.v.*

Ribbon, Red with blue edge.

INSTITUTED 9th November, 1886.

SOVEREIGN: HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V., EMPEROR OF INDIA.



COMPANIONS. D.S.O.
 Aladid, Maj. Eustace H. E.
 Albott, Lt.-Col. Fredk. Wm.
 Abbott, Col. H. E. Stacy.
 Ainsworth, Capt. Wm. John.
 Alexander, Col. A. de Vere.
 Alexander, Maj. E. C., i.a.
 Alexander, Col. Harvey.
 Allard, Maj. Herbert, r.a.
 Allen Lt.-Col. Hugh Morris.
 Allen, Col. Robert F., r.e.
 Allen, Maj. Wm. Lynn.

Amos Maj. Herbert G. M.
 Amplett, Maj. Charles G.
 Anderson, Maj. E. C.
 Anderson, Lt.-Col. John.
 Anderson, Maj. N. G., a.s.c.
 Anderson, Maj. Rowld. J. P.

Anderson, Col. Wm. C.
 Angel, Capt. Thos. Lombard.
 Anley, Maj. Barnett D. L. G.
 Annesley, Lt.-Col. Jas. H. A.
 Annesley, Maj. Wm. Rd. N.
 Aplin, Col. Philip J. H., i.a.



- COMPANIONS, D.S.O.—*cont.*
 Applin, *Maj.* Regd. V. K.
 Archdale, *Maj.* Theo. M.
 Ardagh, *Capt.* George H.
 Armitage, *Rev.* Robert.
 Armstrong, *Col.* Gerald D.
 Armstrong, *Col.* Oliver C.
 Arnold, *Col.* A. James.
 Aspinall, *Lt.-Col.* Robert L.
 Asser, *Capt.* Verney.
 Astell, *Capt.* Somerset C.G.F.
 Aytoun, *Maj.* Andrew.
 Backhouse, *Maj.* Miles R. C.
 Badcock, *Lt.-Col.* Francis F.
 Bagge, *Maj.* Richard L.
 Bagot, *Maj.* Hon. Walter L.
 Bailey, *Capt.* Arthur H.
 Baillie, *Maj.* Percy J.
 Baillie, *Lt.-Col.* Augustus C.
 Baillie, *Capt.* John Andrew.
 Bainbridge, *Maj.* Norman B.
 Bainbridge, *Maj.* Wm. Frank.
 Baird, *Maj.* Alexr. W. F.
 Baird, *Capt.* Henry H. C.
 Baker, *Capt.* A. B. (N.S.W.).
 Baker, *Major* Robert.
 Baldwin, *Lt.-Col.* Guy M.
 Balfour, *Col.* John E. H.
 Banks, *Maj.* Henry John A.
 Banko, *Adm.* Charles J.
 Barlow, *Maj.* Charles Wynn.
 Barnardiston, *Capt.* S. J. B.
 Barnes, *Lt.-Col.* Regd. W. R.
 Barry, *Maj.* S. Leonard.
 Bartholomew, *Maj.* Hugh J.
 Bartlett, *Maj.* Edwin.
 Barton, *Maj.* Charles G.
 Barton, *Capt.* Charles W.
 Barton, *Col.* M. C., R.E.
 Bates, *Col.* Charles L.
 Battye, *Capt.* Clinton W.
 Bayard, *Col.* Reginald.
 Bayford, *Capt.* Edmond H.
 Beale, *Maj.* Henry Yelverton.
 Beatty, *Maj.* Charles H. L.
 Belcher, *Maj.* H. T., R.A.
 Bell, *Capt.* Geo. John.
 Bell, *Maj.* Henry S.
 Bellamy, *Capt.* Robert.
 Bennett, *Lt.-Col.* Alfred Chas.
 Bennett, *Capt.* Alf. J.
 Bennett, *Maj.* Charles H.
 Benson, *Capt.* Chas. Bingley.
 Benson, *Maj.* H. Wightman.
 Bentinck, *Maj.* Lord Wm.
 Augustus Cavendish.
 Berkeley, *Capt.* Chrstr. R.
 Bernal, *Capt.* Greenville H. W.
 Bethell, *Col.* E. H., R.E.
 Beveridge, *Lt.-Col.* Wilfred
 Wm. Ogilvy, M.B.
 Beynon, *Col.* Wm. Geo. L.
 Biggs, *Col.* Hy. Vero, R.E.
 Bingham, *Lt.-Col.* O. B. B.
 Smith.
 Binny, *Maj.* Stewart S.
 Birch, *Maj.* Edward M., R.A.
 Bird, *Col.* Spencer G.
 Bird, *Lt.-Col.* Wilkinson Dent.
 Birkin, *Lt.-Col.* Richard L.
 Bishop, *Capt.* Fredk. E.
 Blackader, *Lt.-Col.* Charles G.
 Blackburne, *Capt.* O. Harold.
 Blackwood, *Capt.* Ld. Fredk.
 Temple Hamilton-Temple.
 Blair, *Maj.* Arthur.
 Blake, *Maj.* Napoleon J. R.
 Blakeney, *Maj.* Herbert N.
 Blakeney, *Maj.* R. B. D., R.E.
 Blenkinsop, *Col.* L. J., A.V.S.
 Bodé, *Maj.* Louis W.
 Boland, *Lieut.* S. B.
 Bolitho, *Maj.* William E. T.
 Bols, *Lt.-Col.* Louis Jean.
 Bond, *Capt.* Charles Farbery.
 Bond, *Maj.* Reginald C.
 Bonus, *Col.* William John.
 Boon, *Capt.* George.
 Booth, *Maj.* William Henry.
 Borradaile, *Col.* H. B.
 Boucher, *Capt.* Benjamin H.
 Boulton, *Maj.* Chas. Percy.
 Bourke, *Lt.-Col.* Henry B.
 Bowden, *Fleet-Surg.* W., R.N.
 Bowen, *Capt.* Gerard O.
 Bowen, *Capt.* H. J. Ap O.
 Bowers, *Lieut.* D. A. Hare.
 Bowker, *Maj.* William Jas.
 Boyall, *Capt.* Alfred M.
 Boyce, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. George B.
 Boycott, *Lt.-Col.* Thos.
 Andrew Wight.
 Boyd, *Capt.* Gerald Farrell.
 Boys, *Lt.-Col.* Reg. H.H., R.E.
 Brabant, *Capt.* Guy Alf.
 Braithwaite, *Capt.* Robert Wm.
 Braithwaite, *Maj.* Wm. G.
 Breeding, *Capt.* Geo. Remington.
 Brereton, *Col.* Edwd. F.
 Brett, *Maj.* Charles A. H.
 Bridges, *Maj.* George T. M.
 Bridges, *Lieut.* G.
 Bridgford, *Maj.* Robert J.
 Brierley, *Capt.* G. T., R.A.
 Brindle, *Rt. Rev.* Bishop.
 Brittan, *Col.* Reginald.
 Brocklebank, *Jno.* Jasper.
 Brodie, *Maj.* Ian Ashley
 Morton.
 Bromfield, *Maj.* Harry H.
 Brooke, *Lt.-Col.* Ronald G.
 Brown, *Capt.* C. W. Wreford.
 Browne, *Maj.* A. J. Bessell.
 Browne, *Capt.* Chas. M., R.E.
 Browne, *Capt.* Clement I.
 Seton Seton, I.A.
 Browne, *Maj.* H. Hamilton.
 Browne, *Maj.* John Wm.
 Browne, *Capt.* Walter H.
 Brownlee, *Capt.* J. J.
 Bru de Wold, *Col.* H. T.
 Brunker, *Col.* Capel M.
 Bryant, *Capt.* Henry G.
 Buchan, *Capt.* Ernest N.
 Buckle, *Lt.-Col.* Christopher R.
 Buckle, *Lt.-Col.* Matthew P.
 Buist, *Maj.* H. J. M., R.A.M.C.
 Bulkeham, *Maj.* Henry C.
 Bulman, *Col.* Philip.
 Burnaby, *Capt.* Hugo Beaumont.
 Burnett, *Maj.* John O., R.A.
 Byron, *Lt.-Col.* Richard.
 Campbell, *Capt.* Archd. Jno.
 Campbell, *Col.* C. O., I.A.
 Campbell, *Capt.* Duncan F.
 Campbell, *Lieut.* Duncan L.
 Campbell, *Major* John.
 Campbell, *Col.* Jno. E. R.
 Campbell, *Maj.* J. H., R.A.M.C.
 Campbell, *Maj.* John V.
 Campbell, *Lt.-Col.* K. J. R.
 Campbell, *Col.* M. D.
 Campbell, *Col.* Walter.
 Campbell, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Kentigern Hamilton.
 Campbell, *Maj.* Wm. Robinson.
 Canney, *Capt.* James C. M.
 Cape, *Capt.* C. S. (N.S.W.).
 Capell, *Capt.* Algernon E.
 Carden, *Maj.* Henry C.
 Cardew, *Col.* Geo. H., A.S.C.
 Carew, *Maj.* Geo. A. Lade.
 Carington, *Maj.* Hon. Rupert
 Clement Geo.
 Carleton, *Maj.* Frederick M.
 Carleton, *Lt.-Col.* Launcelot R.
 Carpenter, *Capt.* A., R.N.
 Carter, *Maj.* Aubrey J.
 Cartwright, *Capt.* Fris. L.
 Cass, *Maj.* Charles H. D.
 Caulfeild, *Maj.* Algernon M.
 Caulfeild, *Col.* Gordon N.
 Cavendish, *Maj.* Lord J. S.
 Channer, *Col.* Bernard I.A.
 Chapin, *Capt.* S. (Cape).
 Chapman, Paul.
 Charles, *Maj.* J. R. E., R.E.
 Charlton, *Capt.* Lionel E. O.
 Charrington, *Comm.* E.R.N.
 Chiazziari, *Lt.* N. W.
 Chichester, *Lt.-Col.* A. A.
 Cholmondeley, *Capt.* H. R.
 Christian, *Lt.-Col.* Gerard.
 Christie, *Lt.* A. E. (Canada).
 Christie, *Lt.* H. B. (N.S.W.).
 Christophers, *Maj.* Edgar.
 Christy, *Lieut.* Stephen Hy.
 Chute, *Maj.* Pierce T.
 Clark, *Maj.* Robert L., A.O.D.
 Clarke, *Maj.* G. Roland V.
 Clarke, *Maj.* L. A. Graham.
 Clarke, *Maj.* L. F. (Victoria).
 Clarke, *Capt.* T.H.M., R.A.M.C.
 Clayhills, *Capt.* George.
 Clerke, *Maj.* Albert Wm.
 Clifford, *Lieut.* E. S. (W. A.).
 Clifford, *Capt.* Wigram.
 Climo, *Lt.-Col.* Skipton H.
 Clowes, *Capt.* Ernest Wm.
 Coates, *Lt.-Col.* Henry W. U.
 Coates, *Maj.* Reg. C., R.A.
 Coats, *Maj.* Andrew.
 Cobbe, *Col.* A. S., F.O., A.D.C.
 Cobbe, *Maj.* Henry H., I.A.
 Cochran, *Maj.* J. E. C. J.
 Cockburn, *Col.* George.
 Cockey, *Surg.* Geo. Geo. H.
 Coddington, *Lt.-Col.* H. A.
 Coffin, *Maj.* J. E. Pine.
 Coker, *Col.* Edmund Rogers.
 Cole, *Lt.-Col.* Henry Wells.
 Coleridge, *Col.* Hugh F.
 Collen, *Maj.* E. H. E., R.A.
 Collings, *Col.* Godfrey D.
 Collins, *Capt.* A. E. (S. Aust.).
 Collins, *Maj.* Ernest R.
 Collins, *Rev.* Reginald F.
 Collins, *Lieut.* Richd. Henn.
 Collis, *Maj.* Robert H.
 Collopy, *Capt.* C. J.
 Colville, *Maj.* George N.
 Colvin, *Col.* Cecil H.
 Concannon, *Lt.-Col.* Ed. G. T. D.
 Conry, *Maj.* James L. J.
 Cooke, *Capt.* A. St. J., I.A.
 Cooper, *Capt.* W. W. Her-
 ring, A.S.C.
 Corry, *Capt.* John B., R.E.
 Corry, *Lt.-Col.* N. A. Lowry.
 Cory, *Maj.* George N.
 Costeker, *Capt.* John Hy. D.
 Couchman, *Col.* G. H. H.
 Cowan, *Maj.* B. W.
 Cowie, *Maj.* Hy. Ed. C.,
 R.E.
 Cowie, *Maj.*, Hugh N. R.
 Cox, *Lt.-Col.* Edward Henry.
 Cox, *Maj.* Walter H., I.M.S.
 Coxhead, *Lt.-Col.* Thomas L.
 Cradock, *Maj.* Sheldon W.K.
 Crane, *Capt.* C. P.
 Craske, *Capt.* John.
 Crofton, *Capt.* E. G. Lowther,
 R.N.
 Crofts, *Maj.* Richard, R.A.M.C.
 Crompton, *Lt.-Col.* B. (Natal).
 Crossman, *Capt.* Geo. Lytton.
 Cubitt, *Lt.-Col.* Thos. Astley.
 Gullitt, *Capt.* G. C.
 Cunyngnam, *Capt.* J. K. Dick-
 Cuthbert, *Capt.* James H.
 Dalmahoy, *Lieut.* Patrick
 Carfrae.
 Daly, *Lieut.* P. J.
 Damant, *Lt.-Col.* J. H.
 Daniel, *Maj.* Charles J.
 Daniell, *Maj.* Edward H. E.
 Darley, *Maj.* Henry R.
 Darling, *Lt.* Herbt. F. (W. A.).
 Daubeney, *Col.* E. Kaye.
 Daunt, *Maj.* Richard A. C.
 Davenport, *Lt.-Col.* William
 Bromley.
 Davidson, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. J. L.
 Davidson, *Maj.* George H.
 Davidson, *Lt.-Col.* Jas., I.M.S.
 Davidson, *Maj.* John H.
 Davidson, *Capt.* Percival.
 Davidson, *Lt.-Col.* St. Clair.
 Davies, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. Henry.
 Davies, *Capt.* Llewelyn Al-
 beric Emilius Price, F.O.
 Davies, *Surg.* Maj. W. T. F.
 Dawnay, *Maj.* Hon. Hugh.
 Dawnay, *Maj.* Hon. John.
 De Brett, *Capt.* H. S., R.A.
 De Castilla, *Capt.* J. C.
 (W. Aus.).
 Deedes, *Capt.* Chas. Parker.
 Deedes, *Maj.-Gen.* Wm. Hy.
 De Falbe, *Lt.-Col.* Vignat W.
 De la Bère, *Maj.* Richard
 Norman.
 Delamain, *Col.* Walter S., I.A.
 Delap, *Maj.* G. G., R.A.M.C.
 de Lotbinière, *Maj.* Henri
 Gustave Joly.
 De Moleyns, *Lt.-Col.* Hon.
 F. R. W. Eveleigh.
 Dennison, *Maj.* Chas. G.
 Derry, *Capt.* Arthur.
 De Salis, *Capt.* Edwd. A.
 De Sausmarez, *Maj.* C., R.A.
 Deshon, *Col.* Charles J., R.A.
 Devine, *Surg.* Maj. James A.
 Dickinson, *Maj.* Neville H. C.
 Dickson, *Capt.* J. Quinley.
 Dignan, *Maj.* Augustus J.
 Dillon, *Capt.* C. T. Francis.
 Dimsey, *Surg.* G. E. R.
 Dingwall, *Capt.* Kenneth.
 Dobell, *Col.* Charles M., A.D.C.
 Dod, *Col.* O. C. Wolley.
 Dodds, *Capt.* T. H.
 Dodgson, *Maj.* H. B., R.A.
 Donaldson, *Lt.-Col.* J.
 Doring, *Col.* Lionel.
 Douglas, *Maj.* H. E. M., F.O.
 Douglas, *Capt.* J. S. J.
 Douglas, *Maj.* Sholto W., R.A.
 Douglas, *Col.* Wm. Charles.
 Dove, *Maj.* F. A. (N.S.W.).
 Downing, *Lt.-Col.* Henry J.
 Doyle, *Maj.* I. P., I.M.S.
 Doyle, *Capt.* R. D. (N.S.W.).
 Drage, *Lt.-Col.* W. H., A.S.C.
 Driscoll, *Lt.-Col.* D. P.
 Dugdale, *Maj.* Jas. Gordon.
 Dugmore, *Capt.* W. F. B. R.
 Duka, *Capt.* Alb. T. (Quind.).
 Duly, *Lt.* Charles (Rhodesia).
 Du Maurier, *Lt.-Col.* Guy
 Louis B.
 Duncan, *Maj.* Francis J.
 Duncan, *Capt.* John.
 Duncombe, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. H. V.
 Dyer, *Capt.* Stewart B. B.
 Earle, *Maj.* Maxwell.
 Eassie, *Lt.-Col.* Fitzp., A.V.D.
 East, *Maj.* Lionel Wm. P.
 Eastwood, *Major* Hugh de
 Cressigny.
 Eden, *Maj.* William R.
 Edlmann, *Maj.* Ernest E., R.A.
 Edwards, *Lt.-Col.* Stanley M.
 Edwards, *Col.* Fitzganes M.
 Edwards, *Lt.* Hubert de B.
 Edwards, *Col.* Jno. B., I.A.
 Edwards, *Maj.* W. F. Savery.
 Egerton, *Capt.* Arthur F.
 Elderton, *Com.* F. H., R.I.M.
 Elger, *Capt.* Edward G.
 Elliott, *Lt.-Col.* Francis A. H.
 Elliot, *Lt.-Col.* W. H. W., I.M.S.
 Ellis, *Maj.* Conyngham R. C.
 Elwes, *Maj.* L. E. Cary.
 Emerson, *Capt.* Norman Z.
 English, *Col.* Fredk. Paul.
 Ensor, *Maj.* Howard, R.A.M.C.
 Etheridge, *Maj.* C. de Courcy.
 Eustace, *Col.* Alexr. Hy.
 Eustace, *Maj.* Henry M.
 Evans, *Maj.* Edward.
 Evans, *Maj.* Fisher Hy. Freke.
 Evans, *Maj.* William, R.A.
 Evatt, *Br.-Gen.* John T., I.A.
 Fair, *Maj.* James George.
 Fairweather, *Capt.* J. M. (Cape).
 Falkner, *Rev.* Thos. Felton.
 Fane, *Capt.* Cecil.
 Fanshawe, *Col.* Robert.
 Fargus, *Maj.* Harold.
 Farquhar, *Maj.* Francis D.
 Farquhar, *Maj.* M. G.
 Farquharson, *Maj.* David L.
 Wilson.
 Farrar, *Capt.* J. P.
 Faussett, *Maj.* O. G. Godfrey.
 Fayle, *Maj.* R. J. L., R.A.M.C.

COMPANIONS, D.S.O.—*cont.*
 Feilden, *May*, Granville
 Cholmondeley
 Feilding, *May*, Geoffrey P. T.
 Feltham, *Lieut.* J. A. P.
 Fendall, *Col.* Charles P.
 Fergusson, *May*, Hy. G. de L.
 Fergusson, *Lt.-Col.* J. D.,
 R.A.M.C.
 Fernyough, *May*, Hugh C.
 Fiaschi, *May*, T. H. (N.S.W.)
 Fielden, *Capt.* Harold
 Firman, *Lt.-Col.* Robert B.
 Fiset, *Lt.-Col.* E. (Canada)
 Fisher, *Capt.* Harold
 Fisher, *May*, John, I.M.S.
 Fisher, *Capt.* Julian L.
 FitzGerald, *May*, George A.,
 R.A.
 FitzGerald, *May*, P. Desmond
 Flanagan, *Lieut.* Evelyn B.
 Fleming, *May*, C. G., M.P.
 Fletcher, *Surgt. Capt.* W. A.
 Fletcher, *Lieut.* W. A. L.
 Flood, *May*, Arthur Solly
 Foley, *May*, Frank W.
 Forbes, *Capt.* David
 Forbes, *May*, Harry
 Ford, *Lt.-Col.* Reginald, A.S.C.
 Ford, *Col.* Rd. W., R.A.M.C.
 Forrest, *Capt.* Charles E.
 Forrest, *Lt.-Col.* William
 Forte, *Capt.* Herbert A.N.
 Foster, *May*, Montague A.
 Foster, *Capt.* Wilfred L., R.A.
 Fowler, *Capt.* C. H.
 Fowler, *Col.* Charles A.
 Fowler, *Col.* Francis John
 Fowler, *Lt.-Col.* Jno. S., R.E.
 Fox, *Capt.* Arthur M.
 Fox, *Lt.-Col.* Robert F., R.A.
 Foxcroft, *Lieut.* M. C.
 Francis, *May*, Sidney G.
 Frankland, *Capt.* A. Pelham
 Fraser, *Capt.* Ian M., R.S.
 Fraser, *Lieut.* Percy Wm. N.
 Freeth, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. H. Basil
 Fuhr, *May*, R. S. H., R.A.M.C.
 Fuller, *Col.* R. W., R.A.
 Fulton, *Col.* Harry T., I.A.
 Furse, *Col.* Wm. Thos.
 Gallagher, *Capt.* Albert E.
 Galloway, *Capt.* Lennox, R.A.
 Gamble, *Col.* Richard N.
 Garland, *Col.* Ernest A. C.
 Garsia, *May*, Herbert George
 Anderson
 Garvice, *Capt.* Chudleigh
 Gascoigne, *May*, Ernest F. O.
 Gascoigne, *Col.* R. F. T.
 Gausson, *May*, Jas. Robt., I.A.
 Gay, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur W., R.A.
 Geddes, *Col.* R. J., A.M.S.
 Gedye, *Capt.* J. B.
 Gibb, *May*, Evan, A.S.C.
 Gibb, *Col.* John H. S.
 Gibb, *Lt.-Col.* W. Carter
 Gilbert, *Col.* Arthur Robt.
 Gilbert, *Lt.-Col.* Gerald E. L.
 Gilliam, *May*, William A.
 Gilliat, *Major* John B.
 Gillman, *May*, Webb, R.A.
 Gilson, *Capt.* C. H.
 Girdwood, *Capt.* Austin C.
 Glanville, *Col.* Fras., R.E.
 Glasgow, *Lieut.* T. W. (Quist)
 Glover, *Col.* Robert F. B.
 Glubb, *Brig.-Gen.* Frederic M.
 Glyn, *May*, Geoffrey C.
 Godden, *May*, Henry Tufton
 Godman, *May*, Sherard H.
 Goldie, *May*, Mark L.,
 M.V.O. (5th)
 Golightly, *Col.* R. Edmund
 Goodwin, *May*, T. H. J. C. R.A.M.C.
 Goodwyn, *May*, Hy. E., R.A.
 Goodwyn, *Capt.* Percy C. W.
 Gordon, *May*, Alister Fraser
 Gordon, *Col.* Hon. Frede.
 Gordon, *Lt.-Col.* Lawrence
 Gordon, *Capt.* R. (Quist)
 Gordon, *Col.* Stannus Verner
 Gorges, *Col.* Edmund H.

Gorrie, *May*, Harry V., A.S.C.
 Goschen, *Capt.* Arthur A., R.A.
 Gough, *Lt.-Col.* Alan P. G.
 Gouburn, *Col.* Cuthbert E.
 Gowans, *Lt.-Col.* James
 Graham, *Col.* H. W. Gore
 Graham, *Lt.-Col.* John M. A.
 Gramme, *May*, Jno. Crum
 Grant, *Capt.* Archibald S.
 Grant, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur
 Grant, *Capt.* Geo. P., I.A.
 Grant, *Capt.* R. C. (Cape)
 Grattan, *Col.* O'Donnell
 Graves, *Capt.* Percival Hope
 Gray, *May*, Fredk. W. B.
 Green, *Lt.-Col.* Alfred L.
 Green, *May*, Arthur Dowson
 Green, *Capt.* Henry E.
 Green, *May*, Thomas H. M.
 Green, *May*, T. A. (N.S.W.)
 Greener, *Capt.* H. (S. Afr.)
 Greenly, *Lt.-Col.* Walter H.
 Greig, *Capt.* Ronald H., R.E.
 Gresson, *May*, Thomas T.
 Griffin, *Lt.-Col.* C. P. G., I.A.
 Griffin, *Capt.* Henry L., A.A.
 Griffith, *Lt.-Col.* Charles K. J.
 Griffith, *Lt.-Col.* G. R., A.V.D.
 Griffiths, *May*, Charles du
 Plat Richardson
 Grimshaw, *Capt.* Cecil T.
 Wrigley
 Grove, *May*, Ernest W., R.A.
 Grubb, *May*, Alexr. H. W., R.E.
 Gubbins, *May*, Richard R.
 Gwynn, *May*, Chas. W., R.E.
 Hadow, *Col.* Reginald C.
 Haggard, *May*, A. C. Parker
 Hale, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. H.,
 R.A.M.C.
 Hale, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. E., R.A.M.C.
 Hall, *Capt.* Geo. C. Miller, R.E.
 Hall, *Lt.-Col.* Montagu H.
 Hall, *Lt.* Percy Byng
 Hall, *Col.* Reginald H.
 Hamerton, *May*, Albert E.,
 R.A.M.C.
 Hamilton, *Capt.* Claud Geo.
 Cole
 Hamilton, *May*, John G. H.
 Hamilton, *May*, Keith R.
 Hamilton, *Br.-Gen.* Wm. Geo.
 Hamond, *Lieut.* Philip
 Harbord, *Capt.* Edw. R.
 Hardcastle, *Capt.* Richard N.
 Hare, *May*, Robert W.
 Harington, *May*, Charles H.
 Harley, *May*, Hy. Kellett
 Harman, *May*, George M. N.
 Harper, *Col.* Geo. M., R.E.
 Harris, *May*, Chs. B. M., A.V.D.
 Harrison, *Lt.-Col.* Thomas E.
 Harvey, *Lt.-Col.* Jno. Robt.
 Harvey, *May*, R. Napier, R.E.
 Harvey, *May*, William Lueg
 Hastings, *Capt.* Wilfrid C.
 Norington
 Hatchell, *Col.* Henry M.
 Hutton, *May*, E. H. Finch
 Haughton, *May*, Hy. Wilfrid
 Haycock, *Capt.* R. H. Hime, R.A.
 Hayden, *Lt.-Col.* Fredk. A.
 Headlam, *Br.-Gen.* J. E. W.
 Heath, *B.-G.* Gerard Moore
 Heath, *Capt.* Ronald Mac-
 clesfield
 Heberden, *Capt.* G. A.
 Henage, *May*, Alfred R.
 Henage, *May*, Hon. Henry
 Greville
 Hengam, *Lt.-Col.* John
 Heneker, *Lt.-Col.* W. C. G.,
 A.D.C.
 Hennessy, *May*, L. H. R. Pope
 Hepper, *Col.* Albert James
 Herpath, *May*, Edgar
 Herbert, *Lt.-Col.* Claude, I.A.
 Heriot, *May*, Granville M.
 Heugh, *Comm.* John Geo., R.N.
 Heygate, *Col.* R. H. Gage
 Heyworth, *Col.* Frederic
 Hibbert, *Col.* Geoffrey L.
 Hickie, *Lt.* Daniel Aloysius

Hickson, *Col.* Samuel A. E.
 Higgins, *May*, J. F. A., R.A.
 Higginson, *Lt.-Col.* C. P.
 Hill, *Capt.* Charles G.
 Hill, *Capt.* Hon. O. R. Clegg
 Hill, *Capt.* Frank W. R.
 Hill, *Lt.-Col.* John, I.A.
 Hilliard, *May*, M. A. (N.S.W.)
 Hobart, *Lt.-Col.* Claud V. C.
 Hobbs, *Capt.* Regd. F.A., R.E.
 Hodgson, *Capt.* Geo. Cecil
 Hogg, *Lt.-Col.* Ian Graham
 Holden, *Lt.-Col.* Edwd. C. S.
 Holford, *Lt.* Chas. F., R.A.
 Holford, *May*, J. H. E.
 Holman, *May*, Herbt. Camp-
 bell
 Holman, *May*, R. C.
 Holmden, *May*, F. A.
 Holmes, *Col.* W. F. A. (N.S.W.)
 Holt, *Lt.-Col.* M. P. C., R.A.M.C.
 Home, *May*, Rbt. Elton, R.A.
 Hook, *Capt.* G. (Rhodesia)
 Hooper, *May*, A. W., R.A.M.C.
 Hooper, *May*, R. Grenside
 Hopkinson, *Capt.* E.
 Hornby, *May*, Montague L.
 Horstall, *Capt.* A. H. (N.S.W.)
 Horton, *May*, Jas. H., I.M.S.
 Hoskins, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur R.
 Howell, *Lt.-Col.* Hugh de B.
 Howard, *Capt.* Geoffrey W.
 Howard, *May*, Walter
 Howell, *Capt.* Wilfrid R.
 Howley, *May*, Jasper J.
 Hudson, *May*, Corrie, I.M.S.
 Hughes, *Capt.* A. M.
 Hughes, *Col.* Geo. A., R.A.M.C.
 Hughes, *Lieut.* J. G. (N.Z.)
 Hugo, *May*, James H., I.M.S.
 Humby, *May*, James Fredk.
 Humphreys, *May*, Dashwood
 W. H.
 Humphreys, *Lt.-Col.* G., R.A.
 Humphris, *Lt.-Col.* J. P.
 (S. Aust.)
 Hunt, *Capt.* Fredk. E.
 Hunt, *Capt.* George Percy
 Edward, R.N.
 Hunter, *Col.* G. D., A.M.S.
 Huntington, *Capt.* Arth. W.
 Hutchens, *Capt.* Harold J.
 Hutchinson, *Lt.-Col.* George
 H. Ford
 Hutchinson, *Lieut.* Hugh M.
 Huth, *Lieut.* Percival O.
 Hyslop, *Major* James
 Innes, *Capt.* J. Archibald
 Irving, *Lt.-Col.* A. Bell
 Irving, *Lieut.* L. E. W.
 Ives, *Lieut.* C. M. (S. Aust.)
 Jackson, *Capt.* George H. N.
 Jackson, *B.-G.* H. Kendal
 Jackson, *Lieut.* J. E.
 Jackson, *Capt.* L. W. De V.
 Sadleir
 Jackson, *Col.* Sydney C. F.
 Jardine, *May*, James B.
 Jardine, *May*, Walter
 Jebb, *Lt.-Col.* Gladwyn Dundas
 Jeffco, *Lt.-Col.* Joanna H. M.
 Jeffcoat, *Capt.* Algernon C.
 Jenkins, *Capt.* Edw. V.
 Jenkins, *Capt.* Fred
 Jenner, *Lt.-Col.* Albt. Victor
 Jennings, *May*, James W.
 Jervis, *May*, Hon. St. L. H.
 Johnson, *Capt.* Arthur Evans
 Johnson, *Capt.* Chas. Regd.
 Johnson, *Capt.* Cyril M. Ross
 Johnson, *Br.-Gen.* Frank E.
 Johnson, *Col.* F. Luttman
 Johnson, *Capt.* Harry Cecil
 Johnson, *Capt.* Raymond B.
 Johnston, *Lt.-Col.* Horace
 James
 Johnstone, *Col.* Fras. B.
 Johnstone, *Col.* Mont. G.
 Jones, *Capt.* Frank A.
 Jones, *Lt.-Col.* Herbert John
 Jones, *Capt.* Llewellyn M.
 Jones, *May*, Walter Thomas
 Creswell, R.M.L.I.

Jordan, *May*, Richard P.
 Jourdain, *May*, Chas. E. A.
 Karslake, *Capt.* Henry, R.A.
 Kearsey, *Capt.* Alex. H. C.
 Keenan, *Surgt.-Lieut.* C. B.
 Keene, *Col.* Alfred, R.G.A.
 Keene, *May*, Hy. L. Ruck
 Keith, *Colonel* James, R.A.
 Keller, *Capt.* Rudolph H.
 Kelly, *Lieut.* O. W.
 Kempster, *Col.* Francis J.
 Kendall, *Comm.* Chas. J. C.,
 R.I.M.
 Kenna, *Col.* P. A., I.A.
 A.D.C.
 Kennard, *Capt.* Arthur M.,
 R.A.
 Kennedy, *Lt.* M. A. C., I.A.
 Kenrick, *Capt.* G. E. Regd.
 Kerr, *Capt.* Charles A., R.A.
 Kerr, *Lt.-Col.* Fredk. Walter
 Kersey, *May*, Hy. Maitland
 King, *Lt.-Col.* Alexander Jas.
 King, *Col.* Algernon D.A.
 King, *Lt.-Col.* Jas. G. King
 Kingston, *Capt.* Wm. Miles
 Kinsman, *Capt.* Wm. A. Cecil
 Kirby, *Lt.* M. T. (Victoria)
 Kirkpatrick, *Lieut.* H. J.
 Kirkpatrick, *May*, Henry
 Pownall
 Kirkpatrick, *May*, Wm., I.A.
 Kirkwood, *Col.* C. H. M.
 Knatchbull, *May*, Regd. N.
 Knight, *Col.* Wyndham C.,
 A.D.C.
 Knowles, *Lt.* George, I.A.
 Knox, *May*, Arthur R., R.A.
 Laing, *Capt.* Jno. Stewart
 Lainson, *May*, Alexander J.
 Lambert, *Capt.* Robert
 Lambert, *Lt.-Col.* W. Miller
 Lambton, *Col.* Hon. Charles
 Lambton, *May*, George C.
 Laming, *May*, Henry T.
 Langford, *Capt.* Charles
 Langhorne, *Lt.* A. P. Y., R.A.
 Langley, *Capt.* E. J. Flynn
 Lawrence, *Capt.* Fredk. Geo.
 Lawrence, *May*, Freeling R.
 Lawrie, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. E.,
 R.A.
 Lawson, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. A. W.
 Lawton, *Lt.-Col.* T. E. (Cape)
 Laycock, *Lt.-Col.* Joseph F.
 Learmonth, *Lieut.* F. C.
 Leckie, *Lt.* J. E. (Canada)
 Lecky, *Col.* F. Beauchamp
 Lee, *May*, G. L. (N.S.W.)
 Lefroy, *Capt.* Bertram P.
 Leggett, *Capt.* Archibald H.
 Leggett, *May*, E. H. M.
 Le Grave, *Rev.* William
 Leigh, *Capt.* Chandos
 Leland, *Capt.* H. J. Collett
 Le Marchant, *Lt.-Col.* L. St. G.
 Le Mottee, *Capt.* Edwd. D'A.
 Lempiere, *Lt.-Col.* Henry A.
 Leslie, *Capt.* G.
 Lethbridge, *Lt.-Col.* E. A. E.
 Lewson, *May*, Chas. H.
 Lewin, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur Corrie
 Lewis, *Col.* Bridges C.
 Lewis, *May*, A. F. Owen
 Lewis, *Capt.* R. C. (Tasmania)
 Lilley, *Lt.* J. L. (Victoria)
 Livesey, *Capt.* Robt. O'Hara
 Llewellyn, *Capt.* Hoel
 Lloyd, *Capt.* Arthur A.
 Lloyd, *May*, L. N., R.A.M.C.
 Loch, *May*, Stewart G., R.E.
 Lockett, *May*, William J.
 Lockhart, *May*, P. C. Elliott
 Loxan, *Lt.-Col.* Edward T.
 Lomas, *Fleet-Surgt.* Ernest C.
 Long, *Col.* Arthur, A.S.C.
 Long, *Capt.* Walter
 Longridge, *Lt.-Col.* Theodore
 Low, *Lt.-Col.* R. Balmain, I.A.
 Lowe, *May*, Arthur C., H.A.C.
 Luard, *Col.* Arthur J. H.
 Luard, *Capt.* Chas. Elmhirst
 Lucas, *May*, Fredk. Geo., I.A.

- COMPANIONS, D.S.O.—cont.
- Lugard, *Maj.* Edward Jas.
 Luke, *Maj.* Thos. M., R.A.
 Iye, *Lt.-Col.* Robert Cobb.
 Lytle, *Col.* Hugh Thos.
 Lytle, *Capt.* J. C. V. (Cape).
 Lyon, *Maj.* Francis, R.A.
 Maberly, *Col.* C. Evan.
 MacAndrew, *Capt.* H.
 Macandrew, *Lt.-Col.* H. J. M.
 MacBarnet, *Maj.* Alex. E., I.A.
 McClintock, *Maj.* R. L., R.A.
 McCormick, *Capt.* Harold B.
 McCormick, *Lieut.* J. (Tasmania).
 McCulloch, *Maj.* Robt. H. F., R.A.
 McDonald, *Col.* Archd. Wm.
 McDonald, *Capt.* Peter.
 Macdonald, *Capt.* K., A.S.C.
 Macdonald, *Lt.-Col.* Regd. P.
 Macdonell, *Capt.* A. C.
 Macdonnell, *Capt.* Daniel H.
 Macdonnell, *Capt.* A. H. (Canada).
 McDouall, *Maj.* Robert.
 Macfarlane, *Col.* Duncan A.
 Macgregor, *Capt.* Philip A.
 McHardy, *Maj.* A. Anderson.
 MacInnes, *Maj.* Duncan S.
 MacKenzie, *Comm.* Colin.
 MacKenzie, *Maj.* Edward L.
 MacKenzie, *Capt.* J. R.
 MacKenzie, *Maj.* Thomas Campbell, R.A.M.C.
 Mackie, *Capt.* E. F. (Canada).
 Mackie, *Lt.-Col.* John.
 MacLachlan, *Capt.* A. L., R.E.
 MacLachlan, *Capt.* A. F. C.
 MacLagan, *Maj.* E. G. Sinclair.
 MacLaren, *Maj.* Kenneth.
 MacLaughlin, *Lt.-Col.* Hubert J.
 McLean, *Capt.* A. A. (N.S.W.).
 Maclean, *Maj.* Henry D. N.
 MacLoughlin, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. S.
 McLoughlin, *Capt.* M. W. (Cape).
 McMahon, *Lt.-Col.* Norman R.
 McKicking, *Lt.-Col.* Harry.
 McMillan, *Capt.* A. (Canada).
 Macmillan, *Staff-Surg.* C. C.
 MacMunn, *Lt.-Col.* G. F., R.A.
 MacMurdoo, *Capt.* A. Montagu.
 McNeill, *Capt.* Malcolm.
 Macnechy, *Capt.* Fredk. C.
 Macpherson, *Capt.* James, I.A.
 Macquidoo, *Maj.* Charles E.
 Every F. Kirwan, I.A.
 McVean, *Maj.* Donald A. D.
 Mair, *Maj.* Geo. T., R.A.
 Mairis, *Maj.* Geoffrey B. de M.
 Maitland, *Maj.* J. D. Heriot.
 Major, *Capt.* Chas. Thos.
 Makins, *Lt.-Col.* Ernest.
 Malcolm, *Capt.* J. Alex. (S.A.C.).
 Malcolm, *Maj.* Neill.
 Mallock, *Maj.* Thomas R.
 Mance, *Capt.* H. Osborne.
 Mangles, *Maj.* Walter J.
 Mangles, *Capt.* Roland Hy.
 Manifold, *Maj.* Michael G.
 E. Bowman, R.E.
 Manners, *Maj.* Lord Robert.
 Mansel, *Col.* Alfred R.
 Mantell, *Col.* Patrick R.
 Marten, *Maj.* Arthur Wm.
 Marker, *Lt.-Col.* Raymond J.
 Marriott, *Maj.* Regd. Adams.
 Marriott, *Maj.* Richard G. A.
 Marsden, *Capt.* G. (Cape).
 Marsh, *Capt.* Cunliffe H.
 Martin, *Inspr.-Gen.* James H.
 Martin, *Flt.-Surg.* Jas. M.
 Marton, *Maj.* Richd. O., R.A.
 Martyr, *Lt.-Col.* Cyril G.
 Mason, *Lt.* James C. (Canada).
 Massie, *Maj.* Jno. Hamon.
 Matcham, *Capt.* William E.
 Matthews, *Col.* Frank B.
 Maturin, *Capt.* Regd. G., R.A.
 Mand, *Capt.* Chas. Carnis.
 Maude, *Lt.-Col.* Frederick S.
 Maurice, *Maj.* David B.
 Maxwell, *Capt.* D. L. (I.L.H.).
 Maxwell, *Col.* Hon. Hy. E.
 May, *Capt.* John Cyril.
 Maycock, *Capt.* Fredk. W. O.
 Maynard, *Maj.* Charles C. M.
 Mayne, *Capt.* Chas. Robt. G.
 Meares, *Capt.* Aubrey.
 Meiklejohn, *Capt.* Ronald F.
 Merriman, *Lt.-Col.* Regd. G., R.A.
 Micklem, *Maj.* Hy. Andr., R.E.
 Middleghy, *Capt.* S. (Cape).
 Milford, *Lieut.* A. (Cape).
 Miller, *Col.* Alfred D.
 Miller, *Capt.* Edward D.
 Miller, *Maj.* Hugh de B., R.A.
 Mills, *Capt.* Hon. Egremont J.
 Milner, *Col.* Geo. Francis.
 Minchin, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. F., I.A.
 Mitchell, *Capt.* W. E. O.
 Moberly, *Maj.* Fredk. J., I.A.
 Moir, *Maj.* James P., R.E.
 Molony, *Maj.* Trevor C. W., R.A.
 Monev, *Maj.* Noel E.
 Montgomery, *Lieut.* F. O.
 Moore, *Capt.* Athelstan.
 Moore, *Capt.* Thos. H. Grant.
 Moore, *Lieut.* T. M. (N.S.W.).
 Moore, *Capt.* Wm. Henry.
 Moores, *Maj.* Chas. F., A.S.C.
 Moorhouse, *Maj.* Harry C.
 Morgan, *Lt.-Col.* Ant. H., A.M.S.
 Morgan, *Maj.* Cecil Buckley.
 Morgan, *Col.* Hill G., A.S.C.
 Morrice, *Maj.* Lewis E.
 Morris, *Col.* Wm. Pollock.
 Morrison, *Lt.-Col.* E. W. B. (Canada).
 Moss, *Major* Ernest W.
 Mossop, *Capt.* James.
 Murphy, *Lt.-Col.* W. R., I.M.S.
 Murray, *Colonel* Andrew.
 Murray, *Col.* Frank.
 Murray, *Col.* Kenelm Digby.
 Murray, *Capt.* M. F.
 Murray, *Lt.-Col.* Walter G.
 Naismith, *Lt.-Col.* William J.
 Nash, *Maj.* W. Fleetwood.
 Nason, *Col.* Fortescue John.
 Nason, *Maj.* Henry H. W.
 Neal, *Maj.* H. V. J. McCann.
 Neilson, *Capt.* Walter G.
 Nesbitt, *Captain* C. W.
 Nevill, *Capt.* Hugh L., R.A.
 Neville, *Col.* William C.
 Newbigging, *Maj.* Wm. P. E.
 Neylan, *Lt.-Col.* John N.
 Nichol, *Col.* Chas. E., M.B.
 Nicholl, *Maj.* Donald F., R.A.
 Nicholson, *Lieut.* B. (Cape).
 Nicholson, *Lieut.* Edward.
 Hugh Meredith, R.E.
 Nicholson, *Cpt.* Octavius H. L.
 Nicol, *Capt.* A. G. B.
 Norrie, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. de M.
 Norman, *Capt.* Montagu U.
 Normand, *Lieut.* P. H.
 Norris, *Lt.-Col.* Richard Jos.
 Northey, *Capt.* William.
 Norton, *Capt.* A. E. M. (S. Aust.).
 Nugent, *Col.* Oliver S. W.
 Nunn, *Cpt.* Thos. Hy. Clayton.
 O'Donnell, *Col.* T. J., A.M.S.
 O'Farrell, *Maj.* M. (Victoria).
 Ogilvie, *Capt.* Hon. L. G. C.
 O'Gorman, *Maj.* C. J., R.A.M.C.
 Oldman, *Capt.* Richd. D. F.
 Ollivant, *Maj.* John S., R.A.
 O'Meara, *Captain* B. E. A.
 O'Neill, *Col.* W. H. Slingsby.
 Orr, *Col.* Alexander S.
 Orr, *Maj.* John B.
 Orr, *Maj.* Michael Harrison.
 Oswald, *Lt.* Wm. Digby (Cape).
 Otteley, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. Fredk.
 Ouseley, *Lt.-Col.* R. Glynn, R.A.
 Paine, *Capt.* Albert Ingramham.
 Paine, *Maj.* Jas. Henry, R.A.
 Palmer, *Capt.* Arth. Percy.
 Palmer, *Maj.* Cyril E., R.A.
 Palmes, *Maj.* George C.
 Palmes, *Capt.* Gerald L.
 Panet, *Lt.-Col.* Henri A.
 Parker, *Capt.* F. M. (W. Aust.).
 Parry, *Maj.* H. J.
 Parry, *Col.* L. E. Sidney.
 Parsons, *Lt.-Col.* Fredk. G.
 Paterson, *Maj.* Ewing.
 Paton, *Capt.* Ian V.
 Pattenson, *Maj.* Arthur H. Tylden.
 Patterson, *Lt.-Col.* J. H.
 Paul, *Maj.* Jas. R. A. Hunter.
 Pearce, *Col.* Hugh W.
 Peebles, *Maj.* Arthur S.
 Peebles, *Lt.-Col.* Evelyn C.
 Peirse, *Maj.* Henry B. de la P. Beresford.
 Pell, *Maj.* Beauchamp T.
 Pelly, *Col.* John S.
 Penton, *Lt.-Col.* R. H.
 Perceval, *Maj.* Claude J., R.A.
 Perceval, *Col.* E. Maxwell.
 Percival, *Maj.* Arthur J. B.
 Percival, *Capt.* Harold E. P.
 Perkins, *Lt.-Col.* Alfred E.
 Perkins, *Maj.* Alfred Thrale.
 Perkins, *Lt.-Col.* Jno. Chas. C.
 Perry, *Capt.* Arthur C.
 Peterson, *Col.* F. H., I.A.
 Petre, *Maj.* Charles L. R.
 Phillips, *Col.* Ivor, M.P.
 Phillimore, *Comm.* V. E. B.
 Phillips, *Capt.* E. Hawtin.
 Phillips, *Maj.* H. J. Vaughan.
 Phillpotts, *Maj.* Louis M., R.A.
 Pickering, *Capt.* W. (Cape).
 Pigott, *Maj.* Grenville E.
 Pike, *Maj.* Wm. W., R.A.M.C.
 Pilcher, *Maj.* E. M., R.A.M.C.
 Pilleau, *Maj.* Henry C.
 Pilson, *Major* Arthur F.
 Pirie, *Maj.* Arthur Murray.
 Place, *Capt.* Chas. Oley, R.E.
 Platt, *Lt.* William.
 Pollard, *Capt.* W. A. (Cape).
 Polson, *Captain* D. (N.Z.).
 Ponsonby, *Lt.-Col.* John.
 Ponsonby, *Lieut.* W. R.
 Poole, *Maj.* Fras. G.
 Poole, *Maj.* Fredk. Cuthbert.
 Poore, *Lt.-Col.* Robt. Montagu.
 Poore, *Maj.* Roger A.
 Popham, *Capt.* Robert S.
 Portal, *Col.* Bertram P.
 Porter, *Maj.* F. J. W., R.A.M.C.
 Porter, *Maj.* Herbert A.
 Powell, *Col.* A. F., R.A.
 Powell, *Maj.* Ed. W. M., R.A.
 Power, *Lieut.* William S.
 Poynter, *Maj.* Arthur V.
 Poyser, *Vet.-Col.* Richd.
 Pratt, *Lt.-Col.* Ernest St. G.
 Pratt, *Maj.* H. Roger E., I.A.
 Pratt, *Capt.* Mervyn.
 Prescott, *Maj.* J. J. W., R.A.M.C.
 Price, *Maj.* Bartholomew G.
 Price, *Col.* Chas. H. U., I.A.
 Price, *Capt.* Charles L.
 Pritchard, *Lt.-Col.* Charles Stewart.
 Prior, *Capt.* John H., R.E.
 Prior, *Lieut.* M.
 Pritchard, *Maj.* H. Lionel, R.E.
 Probyn, *Maj.* P. J., R.A.M.C.
 Puckle, *Maj.* John, A.S.C.
 Pugh, *Lieut.* H. O.
 Purcell, *Capt.* J. F. (Cape).
 Quin, *Colonel* Windham H. Wyndham.
 Radcliffe, *Maj.* Jasper F.
 Radcliffe, *Lt.-Col.* Nathaniel R.
 Radclyffe, *Lt.-Col.* Charles E.
 Ramsbotham, *Capt.* J. B. (Cape).
 Rankin, *Maj.* Charles H.
 Rattray, *Maj.* Ialdane B.
 Rattray, *Capt.* P. M.
 Raw, *Lieut.* Rupert George.
 Rawlins, *Maj.* A. Kennedy.
 Rawnsley, *Col.* Claude, A.S.C.
 Raynham, *Lieut.* Eustace F.
 Ready, *Maj.* Felix F.
 Reeves, *Maj.* Paget E. Stuart.
 Reid, *Lt.-Col.* Alexander.
 Reid, *Capt.* D. E. (Queensland).
 Reid, *Capt.* Herbert Ambrose.
 Rennie, *Maj.* George A. P.
 Rennie, *Capt.* John George.
 Reynolds, *Maj.* Philip Guy.
 Rhodes, *Lt.-Col.* Elmhirst.
 Ricardo, *Capt.* A. St. Q.
 Richards, *Capt.* Bernard O.
 Richards, *Captain* Sydney.
 Richardson, *Maj.* Francis J.
 Richardson, *Maj.* John.
 Richey, *Maj.* G. H. M.
 Rickman, *Capt.* W. E.
 Riggall, *Capt.* A. H. (Tasm.).
 Riley, *Capt.* Rupert F.
 Roberts, *Lt.-Col.* Henry Roger Crompton.
 Robertson, *Rev.* James.
 Robinson, *Maj.* F. W. T.
 Roche, *Maj.-Gen.* T. H. de M.
 Rodger, *Maj.* T. H. (S. Afr.).
 Rogers, *Col.* George W., I.A.
 Rogers, *Lt.-Col.* J. Middleton.
 Romilly, *Capt.* Bertram H. S.
 Ross, *Capt.* Thos. Allen.
 Ross, *Col.* Charles.
 Ross, *Maj.* Charles.
 Ross, *Lieut.* H. F. C.
 Roth, *Lt.-Col.* R. E.
 Roupell, *Lt.-Col.* Ernest P. S.
 Rouse, *Lt.-Col.* Hubert.
 Rowand, *Lieut.* Alex., R.I.M.
 Rowcroft, *Maj.* Ernest C., I.A.
 Rowcroft, *Col.* Geo. F., I.A.
 Rowley, *Capt.* Cecil A.
 Royston, *Lt.-Col.* J. R. (W.A.).
 Rudkin, *Capt.* Wm. C. E.
 Russell, *Capt.* Horatio D.
 Rutherford, *Captain* J. B.
 Ruthven, *Capt.* Hon. "Christian M. Hore".
 Ruthven, *Maj.* Hon. W. P. H. (Master of Ruthven).
 Ryan, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. M., A.S.C.
 Ryan, *Maj.* George J.
 Ryder, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. H. Dudley.
 Rynd, *Capt.* Francis F., R.A.
 St. John, *Maj.* E. St. John Harris.
 St. Leger, *Col.* H. Hungerford.
 Sanders, *Maj.* G. E. (Canada).
 Sandilands, *Capt.* James W.
 Sangmeister, *Lt.-Col.* F. A. V.
 Sante, *Maj.* Francis.
 Sargent, *Lt.-Col.* Harry N., A.S.C.
 Saunders, *Capt.* Edward A.
 Saunders, *Capt.* Ernest H.
 Saunders, *Capt.* F. J., R.M.L.I.
 Saunders, *Maj.* George F. O.
 Savile, *Col.* Geo. W. Wrey.
 Savile, *Br.-Gen.* Walter Clare.
 Scaife, *Capt.* G. S. Garland.
 Schreiber, *Lt.-Col.* Acton J.
 Scott, *Brig.-Gen.* Arthur B.
 Scott, *Lt.-Col.* George J.
 Scott, *Lt.-Col.* Lord Herbert A. Montagu-Douglas.
 Scott, *Maj.* Robt. K., R.A.
 Scott, *Lt. C. R. G. P. O. (Cape).*
 Scott, *Capt.* W. (Cape).
 Scratchley, *Maj.* Victor H. S.
 Scudamore, *Maj.* Charles P.
 Seccombe, *Lt.-Col.* Arch. K.
 Seckham, *Col.* Bassett T.
 Seel, *Maj.* E. H. Molyneux.
 Seely, *Col.* Rt. Hon. Jno. Edwd. Bernard, M.P., R.D.
 Segrave, *Maj.* O'Neal.
 Segrave, *Capt.* Wm. H. Erik.
 Selby, *Maj.* William, I.M.S.
 Sell, *Capt.* Edgar O.
 Shafto, *Capt.* A. Duncombe.
 Shakerley, *Maj.* Geoff. Chas.
 Sharp, *Maj.* Frank Wm.

COMPANIONS, D.S.O.—cont.
 Shaw, Capt. Cecil A.
 Shee, Lt.-Col. John S. M.
 Shea, Maj. M. Archer, M.P.
 Shephard, Maj. C. Sinclair.
 Shephard, Col. C. Herbert.
 Sheppard, Capt. Ponsonby.
 Sheppard, Maj. Samuel G.
 Sheppard, Lt.-Col. Seymour H.
 Sherston, Col. W. Maxwell.
 Shewan, Maj. Hugh M.
 Shore, Br.-Gen. Offley B. S. F.
 Short, Capt. Percy H.
 Shott, Capt. Hy. Harmond.
 Shoubridge, Maj. Thomas H.
 Shuter, Capt. Reginald G.
 Sidgwick, Lieut. Charles C. D.
 Silburn, Capt. F. A. (Naka).
 Sims, Capt. Reginald F. M.
 Singleton, Capt. Henry T. C.
 Skinner, Col. Geo. J. I. A.
 Sladen, Maj. D. Ramsay.
 Sloan, Maj. John M., R.A.M.C.
 Slocman, Col. H. Stanhope.
 Smith, Capt. C. F. (Cape).
 Smith, Capt. Fredk., A.M.S.
 Smith, Lt.-Col. Hy. Lockhart.
 Smith, Maj. Horace M.
 Smith, Capt. Hugh William.
 Smith, Maj. K. J. Kincaid.
 Smith, Capt. Leonard K.
 Smith, Lt.-Col. Wm. H. U.
 Smith, Capt. A. A. Dorrien.
 Smith, Capt. E. P. Dorrien.
 Smith, Capt. D. C. Percy.
 Smithman, Capt. Fras. James.
 Smithson, Col. Walter C.
 Smyth, Maj. Geoffrey H. J. S.
 Smyth, Col. Owen S. R. A.
 Smyth, Lt.-Col. Robt. Napier.
 Soames, Maj. Alfred.
 Sowerby, Col. Harry J.
 Spedding, Capt. Charles R.
 Spong, Maj. Chas. S., R.A.M.C.
 Sprague, Lt.-Col. Basil Edw.
 Spry, Maj. Leighton Hume.
 Stacpoole, Capt. George W. R.
 Stanley, Maj. Hy. Bertram.
 Stanley, Capt. Hon. F. O.
 Stansfeld, Capt. John R. E.
 Stansfeld, Capt. Thomas W.
 Stanton, Maj. Fredk. W. S., R.A.
 Stapleton, Capt. Jno. Hy.
 Steele, Lt.-Col. Fredk. Wm.
 Steinaecker, Lt.-Col. Fras. V.
 Stephen, Capt. Albert A. L.
 Stephenson, Capt. Eric S.
 Stevenson, Maj. A. Gavin.
 Stevenson, Maj. F. H., R.A.
 Stevenson, Capt. Robt. (N.Z.).
 Stewart, Maj. Algernon A.
 Stewart, Col. Bryce.

Stewart, Maj. C. Gordon, R.A.
 Stewart, Maj. Wm. E. Logan.
 Stirling, Capt. Walter Fras.
 Stockwell, Col. George C. I.
 Stokes, Brig.-Gen. Alfred.
 Stuart, Maj. Jno. T. Burnett.
 Studd, Maj. Herbert W.
 Sunderland, Col. M. S. J.
 Sutton, Lt.-Col. A. A., R.A.M.C.
 Swanston, Lt.-Col. Chas. O., I.A.
 Swayne, Col. C. H., R.A.M.C.
 Swayne, Capt. Oswald R.
 Swettenham, Maj. G. K.
 Swinton, Maj. E. D., R.E.
 Sykes, Lt.-Col. W. Ainsley, I.M.S.
 Symes, Capt. Geo. Stewart.
 Synnot, Maj. A. S. Hart.
 Syrett, Lt. R. V. O. Hart.
 Tagart, Lt.-Col. Harold A.
 Talbot, Lt.-Col. Frederick G.
 Tarver, Maj. A. Leigh.
 Taylor, Col. H. H. Mendle.
 Taylor, Lt.-Col. H. Neufville.
 Taylor, Maj. St. John L. H., Du Plat, R.A.
 Taylor, Capt. W. Wm. Pitt-Temple, Col. Chas. Pilcher.
 Teversham, Col. Richard K.
 Thackwell, Capt. Charles Joseph.
 Theobald, Capt. H. C. Webb.
 Thesiger, Capt. Hon. W. G.
 Thompson, Lt.-Col. Hy. N.
 Thompson, Lt.-Col. Roland.
 Thompson, Lieut. Thomas R.
 Thompson, Col. Wm. Oliver.
 Thomson, Maj. H. D. White.
 Thynne, Maj. Algernon C.
 Thynne, Maj. Ulric O.
 Tickell, Lt.-Col. Edward Jas.
 Tidswell, Col. Edward C.
 Tighe, Maj. Vincent John.
 Tillard, Maj. Arthur B., I.A.
 Tivey, Lt.-Col. Edw. J.
 Tobin, Col. Frederick J.
 Todd, Capt. Thomas J. M.
 Tomkins, Maj. H. Leith, I.A.
 Tompkins, Capt. Regd. H. D.
 Tonge, Lt.-Col. Wm. Corrie.
 Toogood, Maj. Cecil.
 Topham, Maj. T. Harrison.
 Topping, Maj. Thomas E.
 Townley, Lt. Norman V.
 Travers, Lt.-Col. Joseph O.
 Treeby, Maj. Henry P.
 Tremer, Maj. C. A. C.
 Trinchard, Lt.-Col. Hugh M.
 Tringham, Lieut. Arch. M.
 Trotter, Maj. Edward H.
 Trousdale, Capt. Robt. Cecil.
 Tucker, Capt. S. N.
 Turner, Capt. Bingham A.
 Turner, Capt. Frank Cecil.

Turner, Capt. Harry G.
 Turner, Reginald.
 Turner, Lt.-Col. R. E. W., F.C.
 Turton, Lt.-Col. Wm. Hy., R.E.
 Tuson, Maj. George E.
 Tweedie, Capt. Hy. Carmichael.
 Tweedie, Col. John Lannoy.
 Twemlow, Col. F. R.
 Tyndall, Maj. W. E. M.
 Unett, Capt. John A.
 Uniacke, Capt. Andrew Gore.
 Unwin, Col. Gaston B.
 Upton, Capt. Edward J. Gott.
 Van Someren, Capt. William Weymouth, I.A.
 Vaughan, Maj. Chas. Davies.
 Vaughan, Maj. Edwd. G., I.A.
 Vaughan, Lt.-Col. John.
 Vaux, Lt.-Col. Ernest, v.d.
 Venables, Maj. Charles J.
 Venour, Maj. Wilfrid J.
 Vernon, Lt. Rupert Robt.
 Vickery, Lieut. C. Edwin, R.A.
 Vigers, Maj. Philip U. W.
 Vigers, Capt. Richard P. L.
 Villiers, Capt. Evelyn F.
 Villiers, Lieut. Regd. H.
 Vipan, Maj. Charles.
 Wace, Col. E. Chas., R.A.
 Wake, Maj. Hereward.
 Walker, Capt. Geo. Hy.
 Walker, Col. Harold B.
 Walker, Capt. Jno. Douglas G.
 Walter, Br.-Gen. John MacNeill.
 Walthall, Maj. E. C. W. D.
 Walwyn, Capt. Fulke Jas.
 Ward, Capt. Arthur Claud.
 Wardle, Capt. Ernest V. L.
 Warre, Maj. Henry O.
 Warwick, Captain J. A.
 Waterlow, Maj. James F., T.D.
 Watermeyer, Capt. J. H. H.
 Waterworth, Capt. Gerald F.
 Watson, Capt. Charles F.
 Watson, Maj. Harold F.
 Watson, Maj. William E.
 Watt, Capt. John Alexander.
 Wauchope, Capt. A. Grenfell.
 Wauchope, Maj. David A.
 Way, Capt. Alfred Cotton.
 Wedgwood, Maj. Cecil.
 Welchman, Capt. Edwd. T.
 Weldon, Maj. Francis H.
 Wells, Capt. John Bayford.
 Westlake, Col. Almond P.
 Westmorland, Maj. Percy T.
 Wheatley, Capt. Leon L., I.A.
 Wheeler, Capt. Henry L.
 Whigham, Col. Robert D.
 White, Col. Fredk., R.M.L.I.
 White, Capt. Frederick A.

White, Capt. James Robert.
 White, Lt.-Col. Samuel R. L.
 Whitehead, Capt. Ernest K.
 Wickham, Capt. Charles G.
 Wickham, Capt. T. E. P., R.A.
 Wickham, Lt. Thos. S.
 Wilkin, Capt. Henry D., R.N.
 Wilkins, Col. J. S., I.M.S.
 Wilkinson, Col. Geo. A. E.
 Wilkinson, Capt. Hy. T. D.
 Wilkinson, Maj. T. H. Des Vaux.
 Wilkinson, Capt. William T.
 Williams, Capt. Arthur F. C.
 Williams, Maj. Edward E.
 Williams, Maj. H. A., I.M.S.
 Williams, Lt.-Col. Hugh B., R.E.
 Williams, Maj. Weir de L.
 Willis, Capt. Evelyn S. Constantine.
 Wilson, Lt.-Col. A. E.
 Wilson, Maj. Cecil W.
 Wilson, Capt. Clive H. A.
 Wilson, Capt. Eric E. B., R.E.
 Wilson, Maj. Francis A., R.A.
 Wilson, Maj. Hon. Guy, M.P.
 Wilson, Major Herbert H.
 Wilson, Lt.-Col. Jas. A., I.A.
 Wilson, Capt. Leslie O., M.P.
 Wilson, Major N. (Cape).
 Wilson, Lt.-Col. Rd. H. F. W.
 Wingfield, Maj. John M.
 Winsloe, Maj. Alf. R., R.E.
 Winwood, Maj. William Q.
 Wishart, Capt. Robert.
 Wodehouse, Maj. Ernest C.F.
 Wood, Maj. Alex. V. L.
 Wood, Lt.-Col. Charles P. Boileau.
 Wood, Maj. E. Fitz G. M.
 Wood, Col. Hastings St. Leger.
 Wood, Capt. John L.
 Woodward, Capt. Fras. W.
 Wormald, Maj. Fredk. W.
 Worship, Maj. Verelst Turner.
 Wortley, Lt.-Col. Hon. A. R. M. Stuart.
 Wray, Capt. Kenneth M.
 Wright, Maj. Bache Allen.
 Wright, Lt.-Col. F. W., I.M.S.
 Wright, Col. George, R.A.
 Wright, Col. Harry.
 Wynn, Lt.-Col. Robt. Wm.
 Herbt. Watkins Williams.
 Wynter, Maj. Francis A., R.A.
 Wynyard, Capt. Edwd. Geo.
 Yale, Col. James Corbet.
 Yatman, Maj. Clement.

Secretary and Registrar, R. H. Brade, C.B., War Office, S.W.

The Imperial Service Order—Companions. I.S.O.

EXCLUSIVE OF SUCH AS HOLD HIGHER DISTINCTIONS, *q.v.*

INSTITUTED 26th June, 1902.

Ribbon, Blue with red edge.

SOVEREIGN: HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V., EMPEROR OF INDIA.

COMPANIONS (475).

Adams, Louis.
 Adams, William Henry.
 Adley, William Freeme.
 Adika Raia of Perak.
 Ahsan ud Din.
 Alchlin, Thomas.
 Alldridge, Thomas Joshua.
 Allen, Benjamin.
 Alvarez, Justin Chas. Wm.
 Ambica Charan Chatterjee.
 Anderson, Charles Wilgresh.
 Anderson, Thomas.
 Andrews, Edward Jordan.
 Andrews, James Frank.
 Annaji Krishnaswami Aiyar.
 Annu Chidambara Pranthar-Thekara Aiyar.

Anscomb, Maj. Allen M., v.d.
 Ansell, William James David.
 Apperson, George Latimer.
 Arrowsmith, Wm. Carver Gordon.
 Ashley, Fredk. Morewood.
 Atkinson, William Nicholas.
 Auchinleck, Wm. Douglas.
 Aylan, John Charles.
 Rabbit, George Nealon.
 Bailey, John Walter.
 Bailey, William Henry.
 Baker, Edmd. Wilfrid.
 Ball, James Dyer.
 Barber, William David.
 Barclay Robert Buchanan.
 Barley, Frederick.

Barling, Joseph.
 Burton, Richard.
 Bathfield, William.
 Beall, Capt. George.
 Bean, Leonard Charles Dixon.
 Beard, Charles Thomas.
 Bell, Robert, LL.D., F.R.S.
 Belshaw, Edward.
 Bennett, George Wheatley.
 Bennett, Seymour John.
 Bepin Vehari Das.
 Berkeley, Essex D.
 Berrow, William Lewis.
 Berry, Henry FitzPatrick.
 Bhimanakunte Hanumantha Row Avargal.
 Biernacki, Roderick K.
 Binnie, James.
 Birch, Claude Churchill.

Bird, James Wm. F.
 Blakey, James.
 Blenkins, William B. G.
 Bloomfield, Wilson Baber.
 Blow, Horatio John Hooper.
 Bocarro, Joseph.
 Bould, John.
 Bovell, John Redman.
 Bowles, William Cochrane.
 Braddell, Octavius H.
 Brown, Ferdinand.
 Bray, William H.
 Briggs, Thomas.
 Brook, Herbert Arthur.
 Brown, David.
 Brown, Frederick.
 Brown, George.
 Brown, Joseph.
 Brown, Miss Mary.

COMPANIONS, I.S.O.—cont.	Farrell, Edward George.	Jehangir Dosabhai Framji.	Mitchell, Andrew Peter.
Browne, Charles Edward.	Fenton, Thomas Charles.	Jerome, Thomas Stroud.	Mitchell, Frank William
Browne, George.	Ferguson, John Macrae.	Johnson, Edward Odium.	Drew.
Browne, William.	Fincham, Harry.	Johnston, Robt. Mackenzie.	Montizambert, Frederick.
Browning, Jeffrey.	Fisher, Thomas.	Johnstone, Robert.	Moon, Henry E.
Bühl, Paul Johannes, d.sc.	Fleischer, William Martin.	Jones, Charles Jerome.	Moore, George.
Bryan, Walter Burr.	Fleiming, James	Jones, James William.	Morgan, George.
Bullock, Samuel.	Ford, Charles.	Jones, Louis Kossuth.	Moysey, Henry Luttrell.
Bulmer, James Alfred.	Fortescue, Laurence.	Jude, George William.	Muhammad Aziz-ud-din
Burns, James.	Foster, Edward Alexander.	Juleff, James.	Hussain Sahib Bahadur,
Burnside, Nigel Bruce.	Francis, James Schreiber.	Kashinath Keshav Thakur.	Khan Bahadur.
Burrows, W. H. Aglionby.	Fraser, Hanson Werry.	Rao Bahadur, M.A.	Muir, William.
Burt, Octavius.	Fraser, John.	Kelly, John.	Mulkenen, John Thomas.
Calvert, John Jackson.	Frayling, Frederick George.	Kensington, Wm. Charles.	Munchersaw Framji Onvala
Campbell, Henry Cooke.	Fréchet, Achille.	Khagendra Nath Mitter.	Mundy, Alfred Jas.
Canchi Sarvothama Row	Freeman, Edwd Bothamley	King, Arthur Thomas.	Murphy, Martin.
Avargal.	French, Hy. Lawrence.	King, John Charles.	Murphy, Stanislaus K.
Cantrell, Robert.	Fryer, Charles E.	King, Thomas Mulhall.	Muttrie, David James.
Caston, Chas. William.	Gaffney, Thomas Burke.	Kirkpatrick, Francis.	Nand Lal, Pandit.
Caulfield, Fras. J. R. T.	Gage, Thos. R. Baillie.	Knyvett, Seymour Henry.	Narayan Kissen Sen, Babu.
St. G.	Gajju Mal, Rai Sahib.	Kutub-ud-din.	Nash, Redmond.
Chamberlin, Arthur George	Galer, John Maxcey.	Laborde, Edward Daniel.	Neitenstein, Frederick Wm.
Chapman, William Arthur.	Gallagher, William.	Lacey, Joseph Edward.	Newbery, Arthur.
Charu Chandra Goswami.	Ganga Narayan Ray.	Lambert, Francis L.	Newman, Edward Braxton.
Checkley, Frank Stewart.	Garcia, Arthur Henry.	Langford, Charles William.	Niblett, Robert Henry.
Chingleput Ratna Mudaliar	Gardiner, Fredk. Wm.	Langford, John.	Nops, Walter.
Avargal.	Gardiner, John.	Larcombe, Thomas.	Norman, Arthur William.
Christoffels, James Edwin.	Garvin, Thomas.	Laslett, Henry James.	Norman, George Michael.
Christoffels, William S.	Gateley, John.	Laville, Bertram L. A.	O'Keen, Wm. Edwd. Parry.
Clancey, John Charles,	Gerald, William John.	Leach, Frederick.	Oliver, William.
F.R.A.S.	Gibb, J. A. T.	Leah, Samuel Dawson.	O'Reilly, Joseph.
Clapin, Adolphus Philip.	Gibson, Frederick Allan.	Lemas, Peter Edmund.	O'Reilly, Chas. Patrick.
Clarke, Henry.	Gilbert, Arthur Middleton.	Le Moine, J. de Saint-D.	Outtrim, Lt.-Col. Frank
Clarke, William.	Gill, Thomas.	Le Sueur, Henry.	Leon.
Cleave, John.	Girard, Robert George.	Levey, Charles James.	Owen, William.
Clifton, Robert Cecil.	Gobeil, Antoine.	Lewis, John Christopher.	Owsley, John William.
Coble, Walter Henry.	Gobindram Salamatrai,	Lewis, Richard.	Parambil Tharyan Tharyan
Cochrane, Robert.	Rao Bahadur.	Lewis, William George.	Avargal.
Coghlan, Timothy Augustine.	Godrez Dorabjee Pudumjee.	Liddell, Walter Colin.	Parmelee, William Grannis.
Collier, Fredk. William.	Gould, Edward.	Lincoln, Albert George.	Payne, Thomas William.
Collyer, William Robert.	Gould, Edward Blencowe.	Lister, Joseph Stor.	Pearce, George Henry.
Connah, Thomas William.	Goulding, Henry Raynor,	Lister, Robert John.	Pearson, Charles Wemyss.
Connolly, William P. J.	v.n.	Livingstone, Matthew.	Pearson, Octavius Henry.
Corney, Bolton Glanvill.	Graham, John.	Lockyer, Nicholas C.	Pedley, Arthur Charles.
Côté, Narcisse Omer.	Gregory, John Uriah.	Logan, James Kennedy.	Pennell, Charles Henry.
Courtenay, Henry.	Grenier, Gerard.	Long, Charles.	Perkins, Harry Innes.
Cowper, Francis Henry.	Griffin, Charles Thomas.	Lonsdale, Edwin Faunce.	Peters, Norman Orton.
Crawford, Alfred.	Grünwald, Samuel Metcalfe.	Lynch, William Jos.	Pillars, William Edmondson.
Cresay, Leonard.	Guinness, Edward John	McDermott, Peter Joseph.	Pillars, Charles Eustace.
Creswell, Miss Margaret S.	Day.	MacDonald, John.	Pilot, Rev. Canon William,
Culley, William Richard.	Hall, Henry Alfred.	Macgregor, Robert Roy.	d.d.
Cundall, Herbert M.	Hall, William C. Briggs.	McIlree, John Henry.	Pithie, Michael.
D'Acadino, William Andrew.	Hanson, Charles Rastrick.	McIver, John Alexr.	Platts, Thomas.
D'Acadino, Eusebio Honorato.	Harcourt, Agernon Bernard	Mackay, John.	Plowman, Edward Philip.
Dale, Augustus Charles.	Hardingham, Nathaniel.	MacLagan, John.	Pogson, Charles Albert.
Darley, Cecil West.	Harris, Edward.	MacLavery, Edward H. E.	Porter, William Henry.
Davidson, William.	Harwin, Richard William.	Macleod, John.	Portinger, David.
Davies, Lt.-Col. Edwd. Camp-	Hatfield, Henry.	McMichael, Solon William.	Ptolemy, William John.
bell.	Hautrive, Napoléon.	Madley, Col. Lewis George.	Pyster, Charles Edward.
Davison, Frederick Charles.	Hawkins, William.	Maffin, Geo. Hamilton.	Kala Ram, Rai Bahadur.
Deacon, William H. G.	Head, Joshua John.	Mahdi Hasan.	Ralph, William.
Dease, Conly James.	Headland, John.	Major, Francis William.	Ramchandra Narayan Tog-
Deering, William H.	Heaviside, Arthur West.	Mami Ram.	lekar.
De Kretser, Edward.	Helm, Henry James, F.R.C.	Mansergh, Cornewall L. W.	Ram Smanan Lal.
Denton, William.	Henwood, John Chambers.	Manson, John.	Ravji Balaji Karandikar.
Dhanjishah Dinshah Mchta.	Hertslet, Percy.	March, Edward John.	Reed, Joseph Martin.
Dickinson, John A. Ernst.	Heywood, James Barnes.	Marshall, Francis George.	Reid, Alexander.
Dillon, Patrick Lawlor.	Hickson, Robt. R. Purdon.	Marshall, George William.	Reid, Alfred Henry.
Dimond, William James.	Hill, Arthur.	Marshall, Lumley Arnold.	Renard, Samuel.
Dobbie, Edward David.	Hill, Frederick George	Martin, David.	Reynard, Robert Froding.
Dolton, David.	Hingston, George.	Masham, William George.	Riley, John Malcolm.
Douglas, Samuel Henry.	Hiscock, Alfred Jas.	Mason, Alfred John.	Rivers, Edward George.
Drake, Thos. Oakley.	Hobbins, Robert.	Matthews, Thomas Vincent.	Roberts, Edward.
Drake, William James.	Holliman, John William.	Maung Ogh.	Robertson, Donald.
Drennan, William Henry.	Holtze, Maurice Wm.	Maung Pe.	Robertson, Thomas.
Duff, Benjamin Michael.	Hookey, Samuel Cutler.	Maung Po Sa.	Robertson, Wm. Chrystal.
Duff, John.	Hopkins, Lionel Charles.	May, Alfred John.	Robinson, Hugh Malcolm.
Duncan, James Murray.	Hoskins, William.	Meakin, Henry Wm.	Robson, Robert.
Dunn, Thomas Smith.	Houndle, Henry Chas. H. H.	Mensab, Alfred.	Roche, John.
Du Vergé, Louis S. Rathier.	Howlett, Charles Edgar.	Menzies, William.	Roff, William George.
Dynham, Edward.	Hughes, Walter Tatham.	Metcalfe, Edward.	Roger, Capt. Archibald.
Eames, Alfred Edward.	Humphreys, Noel A.	Mian Kadri, Khan Bahadur.	Rogers, George Joseph.
Eccles, Maj. Dorset. v.p.	Hunt, George Henry.	Mitchell, John.	Roper, Henry Basil.
Edwards, Henry James.	Hunter, Charles Hastings.	Miles, Alfred Henry.	Ross, George.
Eliot, Lawrence Stirling.	Husband, Thomas Fair.	Miller, George.	Ross, John Kenneth Murray.
Ellis, John Chute Buck.	Hyde, James Wilson.	Milkin, Alexander.	Rosell, John Souleby.
Engelbach, Alfred H. H.	Irvine, Lt.-Col. Acheson G.	Mills, James.	Rudler, Frederick William
Evelyn, Edward Ernest.	Isa Charam Chandu Lal.	Milroy, Hugh.	Rudolf, Robt. de Montjoe.
Ewart, David.	Israel, John William.	Minchin, Charles O.	Rudraganda Cheniroganda
Fagan, Charles Edward.	Jago, Thomas Sampson.	Minnow, Joseph Lazarus.	Artal, Rao Bahadur.
Fairbairn, Robert.	Jarman, John Robert.	Mir Shams Shah.	Rumsey, Comm. Robert
Falkus, Richd. Uriah.	Jarvis, Lt.-Col. Arthur L.	Mirza Irfan Ali Beg.	Murray, v.n.
			Rushton, William S.

COMPANIONS, I.S.O.—cont.

Russell, James.
Russell, James George.
Ryan, Edward Joseph.
Ryder, William Henry.
Sadi, Sheikh.
Saiyid Muhammad, Khan Bahadur.
Salisbury, Francis.
Salt, James.
Saltmarsh, John.
Scott, James.
Scott, William James.
Scrivenor, Chas. Robert.
Seager, Philip Samuel.
Sealey, Patrick Perse.
Senior, Bernard.
Seth, Arathoon.
Shapcott, John Dufour.
Sharp, John Emilius Steigen Berger.
Sharp, Jno. Reuben Philip.
Sharp, Thomas Herbert.
Shilstone, Walter Arthur.
Sholl, Richard A.
Simpson, Joseph.
Skinner, John.

Smart, William Wilkinson.
Sneeton, Samuel Page.
Smith, Allan Frith.
Smith, Edgar Albert.
Smith, Frederick Bonham.
Smith, Miss M. Constance.
Smith, Sidney.
Smith, William.
Smuts, Johannes.
Smyth, Chas. Edw. Owen.
Somerville, David Hughes.
Speeding, William C.
Spencer, Frederick.
Stapleton, Augustus.
Stephens, Richard.
Stevens, Frederick.
Stevenson, Thomas.
Strauchon, John.
Stowell, Herbert Moir.
Strong, John Alexander.
Sutherland, Edward D.
Tagliaferro, Napoleone.
Talbot, Thomas.
Tandam Sundara Rao.
Tato, Frank.
Taw Sein Ko.
Taylor, Alex. Geo. Denison.

Taylor, William T.
Thomas, Philip Henry.
Thompson, James Coulthred.
Thomson, Alexander.
Thomson, Walter Henry.
Tigar, Edward.
Tombs, Robert Charles.
Tomlinson, Harry.
Topp, Charles Alfred.
Travis, Henry.
Tregear, Edward.
Trollope, Chas. Wm. Annesley.
Tucker, Francis Ellis.
Turing, Henry.
Turvey, Isaiah.
Umesh Chandra Das.
Upendra Nath Chatterji.
Van der Beck, J. Nicholas.
Vane, Frederick William.
Vanning, Alfred Reid.
Vincent, John Lewis.
Vithalai Himatram, Rao Bahadur, Dartadar.
Von Arnheim, Edw. Hy.
Silberstein.
Walker, Edward Alex. C.

Walker, William Henry.
Warne, Herbert Maxwell.
Waterhouse, Charles Owen.
Watkins, Frederick Henry.
Webb, Montague.
West, Jno. Hy. Rickard.
White, H. Hambrey.
Whyham, William Henry.
Willford, Charles.
Williams, Henry Owen.
Williams, James Alexander.
Willmot, Joseph Wm.
Wilson, James.
Wilson, William Robert.
Winter, Edwin.
Wood, Alfred John.
Wood, Frederick Benjamin.
Woodd, Julia Mary.
Woods, Richd. Lennox.
Wray, Leonard.
Wright, Uriah John.
Wylde, John Truro.
Yeats, Gerald Aylmer Lovett.
Yeld, Edward.
Sec. and Registrar, R. F. Reynard, I.S.O., Home Office.

THE VICTORIA CROSS. VC.

Ribbon, Crimson for Army; dark blue for Navy.

FOR CONSPICUOUS BRAVERY. INSTITUTED 26th January, 1856.

A list of surviving recipients.



Adams, Maj.-Gen. Sir R. B., K.C.B., I.A., Upper Swat	1897	Grant, Capt. John Duncan, I.A., Tibet	1904
Aylmer, Maj.-Gen. Fenton J., C.B., R.E., Hunza-Nagar	1891	Guy, Lieut. Basil John Douglas, R.N., China	1900
Babbie, Surg.-Gen. Wm. C.B., C.M.G., S. Africa	1899	Halliday, Maj. Lewis S. Tollenenache, C.B., R.M.L.I., China	1900
Bees, Priv. W. (Derby R.), S. Africa	1901	Hammond, Col. Sir A. G., K.C.B., D.S.O., I.A., Afghan	1879
Beet, Sergt. H. (Derby R.), S. Africa	1900	Hampton, Sergt. H. (Liverpool R.), S. Africa	1901
Bell, Priv. D. (South Wales Bord.), Andamans	1867	Hardham, Lieut. W. J. (N.Z.), S. Africa	1901
Bell, Lt. F. W. (W. Australia), S. Africa	1901	Harding, Chief Gunner Israel, R.N., Alexandria	1882
Bischoe, Capt. J. H. (Tasmania), S. Africa	1900	Hart, Lt.-Gen. Sir R. C., K.C.B., R.E., Afghan	1879
Boisragon, Lt.-Col. G. H., I.A., Hunza-Nagar	1891	Heaton, Col. E. B., C.M.G. (C.M.R.), Basutoland	1879
Bradley, Driver F. G. (R.F.A.), S. Africa	1901	Heaton, Corp. Wm. (Liverpool Regt.), S. Africa	1900
Byrne, Private Thomas (21st Lancers), Sudan	1898	Henderson, Trooper H. S. (Bulawayo), Rhodesia	1896
Cadell, Col. Thomas, C.B., I.A., Mutiny	1857	Holland, Maj. E. (R. Canadian Dns.), S. Africa	1900
Carder, Capt. Herbt. Augustine, I.A., Somaliland	1903	Horne, Surg.-Gen. Sir A. D., K.C.B., Mutiny	1857
Chaplin, Col. J. W., C.B. (Hampshire R.), China	1860	Hornby, Col. E. J. Phipps, C.B., R.A., S. Africa	1900
Clements, Corp. J. J. (Ringt'n Guides), S. Africa	1900	Howse, Maj. N. R. (N.S.W. Med. Staff), S. Africa	1900
Cobbe, Col. A. S., D.S.O., A.D.C. (King's Afr. R.), Somali	1902	Hutchinson, Col. E. D. Brown-Syngé (14th Hrs.), South Africa	1900
Coghlan, Sergt.-Maj. C. (Gordon Highrs.), Mutiny	1857	Ind, Corp. Shoer-Smith A. E., R.H.A., S. Africa	1901
Colvin, Maj. J. M. Colquhoun, R.E., Mohmand	1897	Inskun, Maj. Edgar Thos., R.A.M.C., S. Africa	1900
Congreve, Col. W. N., C.B., M.V.O. (Rif. Br.), S. Africa	1899	Johnes, Lt.-Gen. Sir J. Hills, G.C.B., R.A., Mutiny	1857
Costello, Maj. Edmond W., I.A., Malakand	1897	Johnstone, Capt. R. (Imp. Light Horse), S. Africa	1899
Crandall, Pte. H. G. (18th Hrs.), S. Africa	1901	Jones, Lt.-Col. Alfred S. (5th Lrs.), Mutiny	1857
Creaigh, Gen. Sir O. Moore, G.C.B., I.A., Afghan	1879	Jones, Capt. H. M. (Roy. Fus.), Crimea	1855
Croan, Capt. T. J. (Imp. Lt. Horse), S. Africa	1901	Jones, Private Wm. (S. Wales Bord.), Rorke's Drift	1879
Crimmin, Lt.-Col. John, C.B., C.I.E., I.M.S., Burma	1890	Jones, Capt. C. Mansel (W. York. R.), S. Africa	1900
Curtis, Sergt. A. E. (E. Surrey Regt.), S. Africa	1899	Kenna, Col. Paul A., D.S.O. (21st Lrs.), Sudan	1898
Danaher, Sergt. J. (Connaught Rang.), Transvaal	1881	Kerr, Lt. William Alex. (Bomb. Inf.), Mutiny	1857
Davies, Capt. L. A. E. Price, D.S.O. (K.R.V.C.), S. Africa	1901	Kirby, Lt. Frank H., R.E., S. Africa	1900
Doogan, Priv. John (1st D.G.), Laving's Nek	1861	Knight, Sergt. H. J. (Liverpool Regt.), S. Africa	1900
Douglas, Maj. H. E. M., D.S.O., R.A.M.C., S. Africa	1899	Lawrence, Lt. T. (14th Lrs., now 16th Hrs.), S. Africa	1897
Dowell, Lt.-Col. George Dare, R.A.M.C., Baltic	1855	Leake, Surg.-Capt. A. Martin (S.A. Const.), S. Afr.	1902
Doxat, Lt. Alexis C., S. Africa	1901	Lequesne, Lt.-Col. Ferd. Simeon, R.A.M.C., Burma	1889
Dunmore, Maj. Earl of, M.V.O. (16th Lrs.), Upper Swat	1897	Lloyd, Surg.-Gen. Owen E. P., C.B., A.M.S., Burma	1893
Durrant, Lt.-Corp. E. (Rifle Brig.), S. Africa	1900	Lodge, Bombardier Isaac, R.H.A., S. Africa	1900
Edwards, Priv. Thos. (42nd Highrs.), Sudan	1884	Lucas, Rear-Admiral Charles Davis, Baltic	1854
Engleheart, Sergt. H. (10th Hrs.), S. Africa	1900	Lyster, Lt.-Gen. H. Hammon, C.B., B.S.C., Mutiny	1858
English, Lt. W. John (A.S.C.), S. Africa	1901	Mackay, Capt. Jno. F. (A. & S. Highrs.), S. Africa	1900
Fanner, Cr.-St. Donald (Camm. Highrs.), S. Africa	1901	McKenna, Ensign Edw. (York and Lanc. R.) N.Z.	1863
Fanner, Corp. J. J. (Army Hosp. Corps), Majuba	1881	MacKenzie, Capt. John (R. Scots.), Ashanti	1900
Findlater, Piper G. (Gord. Highrs.), Tirah	1897	Marling, Col. P. S., C.B. (K.R.C.), Sudan	1884
Firth, Sergt. James (W. Riding R.), S. Africa	1899	Marshall, Maj. William T. (10th Hussars) Sudan	1884
FitzClarence, Col. C. (Irish Guards), S. Africa	1899	Martineau, Sergt. H. R. (Protect. Regt.), S. Africa	1899
Fitzpatrick, Priv. F. (Conn. Rang.), S. Africa	1879	Masteron, Maj. John E. I. (R. Lancs. R.), S. Africa	1900
Flawn, Priv. Thos. (Conn. Rang.), S. Africa	1879	Maxwell, Lt. Col. F. A., C.S.I., D.S.O., I.A., S. Africa	1900
Fowler, Colour-Sergt. Edmond (Sco. Rif.), Zulul	1879	Maygar, Capt. L. C. (Australian L. H.), S. Africa	1901
Glascock, Driver H. H. (R.H.A.), S. Africa	1900	Mayo, Arthur (Indian Navy), Mutiny	1857
Goodfellow, Lt.-Gen. Chas. A., R.E., Mutiny	1859	Mellish, Maj.-Gen. Chas. John, C.B., Ashanti	1900
Gordon, Lt.-Col. W. E. (Gord. Highrs.), S. Africa	1900	Milbanke, Maj. Sir J. P., Bt. (20th Hrs.), S.A.	1900
Gordon, Sergt. Wm. J. (W.I.R.), Gambia River	1892		
Gough, Br.-Gen. J. E., C.M.G. (Rif. Brig.), Somaliland	1903		
Grant, Lt.-Col. Charles J. Wm., I.A., Manipur	1891		

Mullane, <i>Sergt.-Maj. Patrick, R.A., Ajjhan</i>	1880	Scott, <i>Lt.-Col. Robt. G., D.S.O. (C.M.R.), S. Africa</i>	1879
Mullins, <i>Maj. C. H., C.M.G. (Imp. L. H.), S. Africa</i>	1899	Seeley, <i>Seaman William, Japan</i>	1864
Murray, <i>Corp. Jas. (Conn. Rang.), Transvaal</i>	1881	Shaul, <i>Sergt. J. (High. L. I.), S. Africa</i>	1899
Murray, <i>Sergt. John (Durham L.I.), New Zealand</i>	1864	Smith, <i>Gunner Albert, R.A., Sudan</i>	1885
Nesbitt, <i>Capt. R. C. (Mashonaland), Rhodesia</i>	1896	Smith, <i>Lt. Clement L. (Somal. M.I.), Somaliland</i>	1904
Nickerson, <i>Maj. Wm. Hy. S., R.A.M.C., S. Africa</i>	1900	Smith, <i>Sergt. James (The Buffs), Mohmand</i>	1897
Norwood, <i>Capt. John (5th D.G.), S. Africa</i>	1899	Smith, <i>Lt.-Col. J. Manners, C.V.O., C.I.E., I.A., Hunza-Nagar</i>	1891
Nurse, <i>Sergt. G. E., R.A., S. Africa</i>	1899	Smyth, <i>Col. N. M. (2nd D.G.), Sudan</i>	1898
O'Connor, <i>Maj.-Gen. Sir Luke, K.C.B. (R. W. Fus.), Crimea</i>	1854	Sylvester, <i>Asst.-Surg. H. T. (R. W. Fus.), Crimea</i>	1855
Osborne, <i>Priv. Jas. (Northampton R.), Transvaal</i>	1881	Temple, <i>Lt.-Col. Wm., R.A.M.C., New Zealand</i>	1864
Parker, <i>Sergt. Charles (R.H.A.), S. Africa</i>	1900	Thackeray, <i>Col. Sir E. T., K.C.B., R.E., Mutiny</i>	1857
Paton, <i>Sergt. John (A. and S. Highrs.), Mutiny</i>	1857	Towse, <i>Capt. E. B. (Gord. Highrs.), S. Africa</i>	1899
Pitts, <i>Lance-Corpl. J. (Manch. Regt.), S. Africa</i>	1900	Traynor, <i>Sergt. W. B. (W. Yorks R.), S. Africa</i>	1901
Probyn, <i>Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir D. M., G.C.B. (Punjab Cavalry), Mutiny</i>	1857	Turner, <i>Lt.-Col. R. E. W., D.S.O. (R. Can. Dns.), S. Africa</i>	1900
Ramsden, <i>Lieut. H. E. (Protect. Regt.), S. Africa</i>	1899	Vickery, <i>Corpl. S. (Dorset R.), Tirah</i>	1897
Ravenhill, <i>Pte. George (R. Scots Fus.), S. Africa</i>	1899	Walker, <i>Col. William George, I.A., Somaliland</i>	1903
Reed, <i>Maj. Hamilton Lyster, R.A., S. Africa</i>	1899	Walker, <i>Maj. A. R. Hill- (Nthamp R.), Transvaal</i>	1881
Reynolds, <i>Lt.-Col. Jas. Hy., R.A.M.C., Rorke's Drift</i>	1879	Ward, <i>Private C. (Yorksh. L. I.), S. Africa</i>	1900
Richardson, <i>Priv. G. (Border Regt.), Mutiny</i>	1859	Wassall, <i>Private Samuel (S. Staff. R.), Zulu</i>	1879
Richardson, <i>Sergt. A. H. L. (Strathcona's), S. Af.</i>	1900	Watson, <i>Gen. Sir John, G.C.B., I.A., Mutiny</i>	1899
Ridgeway, <i>Col. Richard K., C.B., I.A., Naga Hills</i>	1879	Watson, <i>Maj. T. Colclough, R.E., Mohmand</i>	1897
Roberts, <i>Field-Marshal Earl, K.G., R.A., Mutiny</i>	1858	Williams, <i>Pte. John (S. Wales Bord.), Rorke's Drift</i>	1879
Robertson, <i>Capt. William (Gord. Highrs.), S. Africa</i>	1899	Wilson, <i>Admiral of the Fleet Sir Andrew Knyvett, G.C.B., O.M., Sudan</i>	1884
Rogers, <i>Lieut. James (S.A. Constab.), S. Africa</i>	1901	Wood, <i>F.-M. Sir H. E., G.C.B. (17th Lrs.), Mutiny</i>	1858
Ruthven, <i>Capt. Hon. Alex. G. A. Hore- (K.D.G.), Sudan</i>	1898	Wright, <i>Capt. W. D. (R. W. Surrey R.), Sokoto</i>	1903
Sartorius, <i>M.-G. E. H., C.B. (E. Lanc. R.), Ajjhan</i>	1879	Wyllie, <i>Capt. Guy G. E. (Tasmania), S. Africa</i>	1900
Schofield, <i>Maj. H. N., R.A., S. Africa</i>	1899	Young, <i>Sergt.-Maj. Alexr. (Cape Police), S. Africa</i>	1901
Scott, <i>Lance-Corpl. R. (Manch. Regt.), S. Africa</i>	1900		

THE NEW ZEALAND CROSS. N.Z.C.

Ribbon, Crimson: FOR CONSPICUOUS BRAVERY: INSTITUTED 10 March, 1869.

Biddle, Benjamin	10 March, 1869	Mair, Gilbert	7 February, 1870	Roberts, J. Mackintosh	10 March, 1869
Hill, George	10 April, 1869	Maling, Christopher	10 March, 1869	Shepherd, Richard	13 March, 1869
Lingard, William	10 March, 1869	Northcroft, Wm. Henry	1910	Wrigg, Harry	29 June, 1869
Mace, Francis Joseph	10 March, 1869	Prece, George	10 March, 1869		

THE GRAND PRIORY OF THE ORDER OF THE HOSPITAL OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM IN ENGLAND.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.)

<i>Sovereign Head and Patron</i>	THE KING-EMPEROR.
<i>Grand Prior</i>	H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught, K.G.
<i>Sub-Prior</i>	The Viscount Knutsford, G.C.M.G.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS.

<i>Prelate</i> —The Archbishop of York.	<i>Chairman of the British Ophthalmic Hospital, Jerusalem</i> —Col. Sir Charles M. Watson, K.C.M.G., C.B.
<i>Cancellor</i> —Col. Sir Herbert Jekyll, K.C.M.G.	<i>Almoner</i> —Sir Dyce Duckworth, Bt., M.D., LL.D.
<i>Secretary-General</i> —Colonel Sir Herbert C. Perrott, Bt., C.B.	<i>Librarian</i> —A. Edmund Fraser.
<i>Receiver-General</i> —Edwin Freshfield, LL.D.	<i>Registrar</i> —The Earl of Ranfurly, G.C.M.G.
<i>Director of the Ambulance Department</i> —The Earl of Plymouth, C.B.	<i>Genealogist</i> —Sir Alfred Scott-Gatty, K.C.B.O. (Garter).

ASSISTANT EXECUTIVE OFFICERS.

<i>Assistant Receiver-General</i> —Edwin H. Freshfield.	<i>Assistant Hon. Secretary (for Scotland) of the British Ophthalmic Hospital, Jerusalem</i> —John H. Stevenson (Unicorn Pursuivant).
<i>Assistant Director of the Ambulance Department</i> —Lieut.-Col. Sir Richard C. Temple, Bt., C.I.E.	<i>Assistant Librarian</i> —Cyril Davenport.
<i>Honorary Secretary of the British Ophthalmic Hospital, Jerusalem</i> —Col. Thomas H. Hendley, C.I.E.	

SECRETARY—William R. Edwards, A.C.A.
CHIEF SECRETARY OF THE AMBULANCE DEPARTMENT, Col. Sir Herbert C. Perrott, Bt., C.B.

The House of Commons.

THE second Parliament of King George V. was elected in December, 1910, and met on January 31, 1911. The General Election had returned 398 Ministerialists (272 Liberals; 42 Labour Members; 84 Nationalists) and 272 Opposition (Conservatives and Unionists), distributed as shown in the following table:—

	DISTRIBUTION OF MEMBERS.				PARTY STRENGTH (Dec., 1910).		
	Counties.	Boroughs.	Universities.	Total Members.	Ministerial.	Opposition.	Majority.
England	234	226	5	465	226	239	13 <i>Opp.</i>
Wales	19	11	—	30	27	3	24 <i>Min.</i>
Scotland	39	31	2	72	61	11	50 <i>Min.</i>
Ireland	85	16	2	103	84	19	65 <i>Min.</i>
United Kingdom	377	284	9	670	398	272	126 <i>Min.</i>

POLITICAL PARTIES AND ORGANISATIONS.

LIBERAL.—The *Leader* in the *House of Lords* is the Marquess of Crewe, K.G., and the *Chief Whip* in that House is Lord Colebrooke, other Whips being Lord Herschell, Lord Saye and Sele, and the Earl of Craven. In the *House of Commons* the *Leader* is the Prime Minister, and the *Chief Ministerial Whip* (Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury) is Percy H. Illingworth. Other Whips, J. W. Gulland (for Scotland), with W. W. Bann, Hon. Geoffrey Howard, W. Jones (for Wales), Capt. Hon. F. E. Guest, and Henry Webb. The *Liberal Central Association*, 21, Abingdon Street, Westminster, S.W., is the official organisation and headquarters of the Liberal Party. Hon. Sec., Sir Robert Hudson; Treasurer, Sir Jesse Herbert. The *National Liberal Federation*, 42, Parliament Street, Westminster, S.W., is a union of Liberal Associations in England and Wales. The *Liberal Publication Department*, 42, Parliament Street, under the combined auspices of the two above bodies, issues periodical literature and political magazines. *Home Counties Liberal Federation*, 42, Parliament Street, S.W.; the *London Liberal Federation*, 41, Parliament Street, S.W.; *Devon and Cornwall Liberal Federation*, Clarence Chambers, Tavistock Road, Plymouth; *Eastern Counties Liberal Federation*, Cumbergate, Peterborough; *Lancashire, Cheshire, and North-Western Liberal Federation*, 37, Cross Street, Manchester; *Midland Liberal Federation*, Newton Chambers, Cannon Street, Birmingham; *Northern Liberal Federation*, Pilgrim House, Pilgrim Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne; *Western Counties Liberal Federation*, 2, Bristol Bridge, Bristol; *Yorkshire Liberal Federation*, 38, Boar Lane, Leeds. Among other organisations, the *National Reform Union*, 50, Haworth's Buildings, Cross Street, Manchester, founded in 1864 for the advocacy of electoral reform and opposition to Protection, aims at inculcating Liberal principles by means of lectures and the distribution of literature; the *Eighty Club*, 3, Hare Court, Temple, E.C., was founded in 1880, and works on similar lines; *League of Young Liberals*, Dacre House, Victoria Street, S.W.; *Liberal Social Council*, 92, Victoria Street, S.W.; the *Women's Liberal Federation*, 72, Victoria Street, S.W.; and the *Women's National Liberal Association*, 138, Palace Chambers, Westminster, S.W. The *Scottish Liberal Association* is at 7, West George Street, Glasgow, and at 95, Princes Street,

Edinburgh; the *Scottish Women's Liberal Association* is at the Glasgow office. The *Welsh National Liberal Council* is at 35, Charles Street, Cardiff.

UNIONIST.—The chief Unionist organisation is the *National Unionist Association of Conservative and Liberal Unionist Organisations*, St. Stephen's Chambers, Westminster, S.W. The officers are as follows:—*President*, Rt. Hon. Sir A. E. Fellowes, K.C.V.O.; *Chairman of the Council*, 1913, A. T. Salvidge; *Chairman of the Party Organisation and Executive Committee*, A. D. Steel-Maitland, M.P.; *Vice-Chairmen of the Executive Committee*, Rt. Hon. Sir S. Crossley, Bt., K.C.V.O., Sir William J. Crump, and A. T. Salvidge; *Principal Agent*, John Boraston; *Deputy Principal Agent*, William Jenkins; *Secretary*, Thomas Cox. The *Parliamentary Whips* are, in the *House of Lords*—The Duke of Devonshire, Viscount Churchill, Lord Duhmore and Lord Hindlip; and in the *House of Commons*—Lord Edmund Talbot, M.V.O. (*Chief Whip*), W. C. Bridgeman, B. M. Eyres-Monsell, Major J. Gilmour, Major H. G. Henderson, H. Pike Pease, R. A. Sanders, Major Hon. G. F. Stanley. *Provincial Whips*, Rt. Hon. W. Hayes Fisher (*Metropolitan*), Almeric H. Paget (*Home and Eastern Counties*), and Sir George Younger, Bt. (*Scotland*).

The *National Unionist Association of Conservative and Liberal Unionist Organisations* is a federation of Conservative and Liberal Unionist Associations and Clubs in England and Wales. As constituted at present it consists of 35 Provincial Divisions, a Council of about 300 members, which meets quarterly, and a Conference, which meets annually. It also has Committees, which have the duties of strengthening, stimulating and creating electioneering organisation in the constituencies, publishing and distributing the whole of the Party literature for the education of the electorate, and providing and controlling the staff of speakers and lecturers. The *Scottish Unionist Association* is at 2, Frederick Street, Edinburgh. *National Conservative League*, 9, Broughton Road, Thornton Heath, Surrey. The *Primrose League*, 64, Victoria Street, S.W., founded in 1883, is an educating body, and aims at the Maintenance of Religion, of the Constitution, and of the Unity of the British Empire: *Grand Master*, Earl Curzon of Kedleston, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.; *Chancellor*, Rt. Hon. W. H. Long, M.P.; *Vice-Chancellor*, G. Arbuthnot; *President Ladies' Council*, Miss

Balfour; Registrar, F. Willis; Clerk of the Council, R. Bennett; Organising Sec., M. Crowe. *Junior Imperial League*, St. Stephen's Chambers, S.W.; Sec., H. H. Cannell. *The United Club*, Mitre Court Chambers, Temple, E.C., supplies speakers for the Unionist cause. *Union Defence League*, 25, Victoria Street, S.W.

LABOUR.—The Labour Party in Parliament is composed of 39 members. Chairman, J. Ramsay MacDonald; Vice-Chairman, James Parker; Secretary, Charles Duncan; Whips, G. H. Roberts, J. Pointer, and F. W. Goldstone. The organisation outside the House of Commons has offices at 28, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W. Secretary, Arthur Henderson; National Agent, Arthur Peters. The Party is financed by contributions of 1d. per member per year from affiliated Trade Unions and Socialist organisations, &c. An Executive Committee conducts questions of elections, &c., endorses candidates selected by affiliated bodies, and contributes 25 per cent. of the Returning Officers' charges in all elections held under Party auspices. The *National Women's Labour League* is an organisation of women of Labour sympathies, and works in co-operation with the Labour Party. Secretary, Dr. Marion Phillips, 3, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.

SOCIALISTS.—*British Socialist Party*, Chandos Hall, 21A, Maiden Lane, Charing Cross, W.C. Secretary, Albert Inkpin. *Independent Labour Party*, St. Bride's House, Salisbury Square, E.C.; Gen. Sec., Francis Johnson. *The Fabian Society*, 3, Clement's Inn, Strand, W.C., preaches an intellectual Socialism to the middle classes. *The Anti-Socialist Union of Great Britain*, 58, Victoria Street, S.W., is a central organisation to oppose Socialism.

IRISH PARTIES.—The *United Irish League* represents the Nationalist Party, and the Nationalist Whips are Capt. A. J. C. Donelan, Pat O'Brien, E. Haviland Burke, and J. P. Boland. *The All for Ireland League*, founded by W. O'Brien, M.P., aims at regaining a national parliament for Ireland with the universal consent of the English people, by bringing about a Conference of all political parties, British and Irish. The Irish Unionist Party is represented by the *Irish Unionist Alliance*, 109, Grafton Street, Dublin (Sec., R. J. Herbert Shaw), and by the *Ulster Unionist Council*, Old Town Hall, Belfast (Sec., R. Dawson Bates). *Irish Unionist Whip*, Sir J. B. Lonsdale, Bt., M.P.

FREE TRADE.—The *Free Trade Union*, 25, Victoria Street, S.W., was founded to resist a reactionary tariff policy and to safeguard the free import of food and raw material.

TARIFF REFORM.—The *Tariff Reform League*, 7, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W., was founded in 1903, in furtherance of Mr. Chamberlain's proposals for the reform of the Fiscal System of the United Kingdom. Sec., T. W. A. Bagley.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.—The principal organisations for putting forward the claims of women to the Parliamentary franchise are the *National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies*, 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster, S.W., with over 450 affiliated societies and 35,000 members; the *London Society for Women's Suffrage*, 58, Victoria Street, S.W., is a society in the above Union, and has over 4,000 members; the *Women's Social and Political Union*, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, W.C.; the *Women's Freedom League*, 1, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C. (Pres., Miss Despard; Sec., Miss F. A. Underwood), which aims at securing

for women a Parliamentary vote as it is or may be granted to men; the *Lancashire and Cheshire Women's Textile Workers' Representation Committee*, 5, John Dalton Street, Manchester; and the *Women's Co-operative Guild*, 28, Church Row, Hampstead, N.W. The *Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchise Association*, 48, Dover Street, W. (Pres., The Countess of Selborne), aims at a qualified suffrage for women, and opposes universal suffrage of either sex. The offices of the *Women's Local Government Society* are 19, Tothill Street, S.W. The *National League for Opposing Women Suffrage*, 515, Caxton House, Tothill Street, Westminster, S.W. (Presidents, Earl Curzon of Kedleston, Lord Weardale), seeks to prevent the Parliamentary enfranchisement of women.

ELECTORAL REFORM.—*Proportional Representation Society*, Sec., J. H. Humphreys, 179 St. Stephen's House, Westminster, S.W.

PARTY LEADERS.

Government.

Prime Minister (Leader of the House of Commons), Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith, K.C. (*Liberal*), born 12 Sept. 1852.

Labour Leader, J. Ramsay MacDonald, born 1866.

Irish Nationalist, John Edward Redmond, born 1851.

Leader in the House of Lords, The Marquess of Crewe, K.G. (*Liberal*), born 24 Dec. 1838.

Opposition.

Leader in the House of Commons, Rt. Hon. Andrew Bonar Law (*Unionist*), born 16 Sept. 1858.

Leader in the House of Lords, The Marquess of Lansdowne, K.G. (*Unionist*), born 14 Jan. 1845.

Independent Nationalist.

Leader in the House of Commons, William O'Brien, born 2 Oct. 1852.

PARTY STRENGTH, 1 Nov. 1913.

Since the General Election of December, 1910, twelve seats have been lost by the Government: Exeter, Cheltenham, Oldham, South Somerset, North Ayrshire, South Manchester, Crewe, North-West Manchester, Midlothian, Bow and Bromley, Newmarket, and Reading, while Londonderry has been gained. The strength of the various parties at the close of the General Election was: Liberals 272, Labour 42, Nationalists 76, Independent Nationalists 8—Government total, 398; Unionists, 272; majority, 126. The Government majority on Nov. 1, 1913, was 104, made up as follows:—

BALANCE OF PARTIES, 13 Nov. 1913.

Liberals	264
Labour	39
Nationalists	76
Independent Nationalists	8
Unionists	283
Total House of Commons.....	670

On Nov. 22, 1913, there were vacancies at Wick (L) and South Lanark (L).

RESIGNATION OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.—No member of the Commons can resign his seat; he must apply for some office of profit under the Crown, and so vacate his seat under the Act of Settlement (6 Anne, c. 7), and the usual practice is to apply for the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, or of the Manor of Poyning, or Northstead, or the Escheatorship of Munster, whereupon the seat is declared vacant and a writ issued.

SESSION 1912.

HOME RULE.—Immediately the House of Commons reassembled on Oct. 7, a resolution laying down the time to be spent on the Home Rule Bill was adopted, after the defeat of an Opposition Amendment by 323 to 232, and on Oct. 15 the Committee stage was resumed, Clause 2 being proceeded with, and, with the aid of the "guillotine," passed on Oct. 22. Progress subsequently became more speedy. On Oct. 31, an amendment providing that, after the first nomination, senators should be elected by provinces by a proportional representation method was agreed to without a division, but a proposal to apply the same principle to the Irish House of Commons, moved on Clause 9 on Nov. 9, was defeated, and another to reduce the membership of that Chamber from 164 to 103 was rejected. A remarkable situation arose on Nov. 11, when the House considered on report the financial resolution relating to the Bill. Sir Frederick Banbury moved a resolution providing that the total payment out of the Consolidated Fund to the Irish Exchequer should not exceed 2½ millions each year. After a brief debate, the House divided, and the Government was defeated by a majority of 21, the figures being 227 to 206, the House at once adjourning. Two days later the Prime Minister moved that the previous decision be rescinded. Mr. Bonar Law protested, and moved the adjournment of the debate, but this was rejected by 327 against 218. A member was ordered to withdraw for calling the Prime Minister a "traitor," and eventually the sitting was suspended owing to the Opposition refusing to listen to the Attorney-General. When proceedings were resumed an hour later, the disorder was so serious that the House was adjourned, amid scenes of great excitement. The Speaker on Nov. 14 recommended further consideration of the situation; the suggestion was accepted; and on Nov. 18 the Prime Minister announced a new plan, the financial resolution being negatived without a division on his motion, in order to set up again a committee on the finance of the Bill. The ensuing two days were devoted to this business, and the ordinary Committee stage was taken up again on Nov. 21. Clause 15 was amended by the Government to withhold from Ireland the right to reduce customs, while the provision that the Irish Parliament should be summoned to meet in Sept., 1913, was struck out, an interval of eight months between the date of the Royal Assent and the summoning being provided for. The Committee stage was concluded on Dec. 12, and after a brief Christmas recess the report stage opened. Sir Edward Carson, on Jan. 1, moved an amendment to exclude Ulster from the operation of the measure, but Mr. Asquith, while recognising that the opposition of some parts of Ulster was one of the gravest factors in the situation, declared that the claim of a relatively small minority to frustrate the aspirations of the great mass of the Irish people was one that no democratic government would allow. The amendment was defeated by 294 against 197. On Clause 9, an amendment moved by Sir A. Mond, providing that in any constituency returning three or more members the election should be held on the principle of proportional representation, and that every elector should have one transferable vote, was accepted. The report stage was completed on Jan. 13.

Two days later, upon the third reading motion, Mr. Balfour moved the rejection, warning the Government not to postpone the enlightenment of the people too long, in case there should be a calamity of a magnitude impossible to measure. If that came and blood were shed, declared Mr. Balfour, the real assassins would be those who had never had the courage to face the situation. Mr. Asquith, in reply, said the Government would be glad to meet any claim of the north-eastern counties which was founded on justice, or even apprehension, if it could be met without doing injustice to Ireland as a whole. But, he added, a minority was not entitled to thwart and defeat the demands of the great majority of their countrymen. Mr. Bonar Law, winding up the debate, said the Unionists of Ulster would resist the present Bill, and, he contended, they would be supported by the overwhelming majority of the people of England and Scotland. On Jan. 16—the fifty-second day devoted to the measure—Mr. Balfour's motion was defeated by 368 to 258, and the third reading was carried by 367 to 257. The Bill was on the same evening formally read a first time in the House of Lords. The final proceedings commenced on Jan. 27, when the Peers started a four days' debate upon the second reading, which was moved by the Marquis of Crewe. The rejection was moved by the Duke of Devonshire, who urged that the Bill could not possibly bring about a solution of the question, and seconded by Lord Zetland, a former Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. On the final day, Lord Lansdowne said no amendments which the Opposition could offer could convert the Bill into a measure which, as free agents, they could consent to place upon the Statute Book. On Jan. 30 the Bill disappeared for the Session, the motion for its rejection being carried by 326 against 69.

WELSH DISESTABLISHMENT.—The second great measure of the Session, which had obtained its second reading before the recess, was also the subject of a time-table resolution, which was carried on Nov. 29. Upon Clause 4, Mr. France, a Liberal, on Dec. 13, moved, and Mr. Gladstone seconded, an amendment to preserve for the Church all the endowments which it was proposed to take from her, with the exception of tithes. The proposal was defeated by 265 to 215, and the clause carried by a majority of 67. Upon the eighth clause, on Dec. 18, Mr. McKenna accepted amendments securing for the Church all property representing grants out of the Queen Anne's Bounty and the Royal Bounty Funds, despite protests from the Welsh Liberals. The Committee stage was concluded on Jan. 28, and on Feb. 3, on the report stage, a new clause, moved by Mr. McKenna, containing the Government's commutation scheme on a 3½ per cent. basis, was agreed to. Amid cheers from the Welsh Liberal members, the Bill was read a third time on Feb. 5, after the defeat, by 347 to 240, of an amendment for the rejection moved by Mr. Alfred Lyttelton. The first reading was accorded by the House of Lords on the same evening, and on Feb. 11 the Peers commenced a three days' debate upon the second reading, which was moved by Earl Beauchamp. Lord Kenyon met the Bill with a motion for its rejection, which was seconded by the Bishop of St. Asaph, and carried by 252 against 51 on Feb. 13.

ELECTORAL REFORM.—The Franchise and Registration Bill, which had also received its

second reading prior to the recess, was abandoned from a different cause. The customary time-table resolution was carried on *Jan. 23*, and the Committee stage opened on the following day, when, on behalf of Sir Edward Grey, Mr. Lyttelton moved the first of three woman suffrage amendments tabled, the proposal being to leave out the word "male." When the debate should have been resumed on *Jan. 27*, the Speaker, questioned by Mr. Asquith as the result of a suggestion previously mentioned by Mr. Bonar Law, said that if any of the amendments for the introduction of woman suffrage were carried, the Bill would in effect become a new measure, which ought to be withdrawn. The adoption of any one of the amendments would, he said, add materially to the electorate and introduce a new class of elector, a change which was not contemplated when leave to introduce the Bill was given and not assented to on its second reading. Declaring that the ruling had not been expected by the Government, Mr. Asquith said the Bill would at once be withdrawn. While they would not introduce a Bill for the enfranchisement of women, the Government would in the following Session give an adequate share of time to a private member's bill.

THE OSBORNE JUDGMENT.—With the collapse of the Franchise Bill, the House of Commons, on *Jan. 27, 1913*, considered the Trade Unions (No. 2) Bill, which had been introduced by the Government to deal with the situation created by the Osborne Judgment, and which had been dealt with by a Standing Committee. The measure was read a third time on *Jan. 31* without a division. During the debate, Mr. Bonar Law denied that the Unionist Party were hostile to trade unions, but said their position was that a member ought not to be compelled to contribute to the political funds of a union, a view which had been adopted in the Bill. On the motion of the Lord Chancellor, the House of Lords agreed to the second reading on *Feb. 5*, but one or two amendments were made by the Peers. These the Commons disagreed with generally, and the Peers not insisting upon the alterations objected to, the Royal Assent was given to the Bill.

THE WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC.—The Criminal Law Amendment Bill, designed to strengthen the law against those engaged in the White Slave Traffic, which had been introduced by Mr. Arthur Lee and adopted by the Government, was passed during the autumn sitting, and came into force on the day upon which it received the Royal Assent—*Dec. 13*. The measure had been dealt with by a Standing Committee, and by the time it was considered on report by the Commons, on *Nov. 1*, a strong movement insisting upon its passage had been organised in the country. The Bill gave a constable power to take into custody without a warrant any person suspected of committing or attempting to commit procuration, and enabled the Court to sentence a prisoner to be flogged on the first conviction. The latter principle was added to the Bill on report by *136* to *132*, but was deleted subsequently by *188* to *164*. However, when the House of Lords dealt with the measure, an amendment was carried by *88* to *11* refusing to limit flogging to the second or subsequent offence, and the Commons finally agreed to this course.

RAILWAY RATES.—To carry out the pledge given by the Government to the companies

during the negotiations for the settlement of the railway strike in *1911*, Mr. Sydney Buxton, on *Jan. 30, 1913*, moved the second reading of the Railways (No. 2) Bill, enabling the companies to raise their rates in order to meet the increased burden thrown upon them by improving labour conditions. Despite criticisms, the second reading was carried by *229* to *52*. On the report stage, on *Feb. 13*, an amendment was accepted limiting the duration of the Bill to 5 years, and the third reading was carried by *135* to *31*, the Labour Party voting against the measure. When the Peers went into Committee on the Bill on *Feb. 19*, the limitation clause was negatived, and on *March 6*, in the Commons, the Prime Minister moved that the deletion of the clause should be agreed to, so that, as he explained, it should not be believed that the Government had failed to carry out their promise to the companies to the letter as well as in the spirit. The proposal was agreed to by *154* to *45*, and on *March 7* the measure received the Royal Assent.

SCOTLAND.—After having been dealt with by a Standing Committee, the Temperance (Scotland) Bill, conferring on the electors control over the liquor traffic by giving them the right to pass resolutions providing for the limiting or prohibition of licences, was considered by the Commons on the report stage on *Oct. 8*, and on the following day, after being amended as regards clubs and theatres, was read a third time by *261* to *104*. The Lords gave the Bill a second reading on *Nov. 6*, and on *Nov. 25* commenced the Committee stage, which was concluded on the *27th*, after the adoption of amendments giving an option in favour of "disinterested management," and making a two-thirds majority necessary to pass a no-licence resolution instead of a three-fifths majority. The Commons struck out several of these alterations, and on *Jan. 14* the Peers again considered the Bill. On the motion of Lord Lytton, it was provided that the Bill should come into operation ten years from *June 1, 1912*, and several amendments were carried against the Government. The Commons on *Feb. 6* rejected the Lords' amendment, postponing the operation of the Bill and the "disinterested management" proposals, but on *Feb. 17* the Lords insisted on the time-limit by *49* to *32*, and the Government subsequently announced that no further action would be taken, the Bill thus failing to pass.

SESSION 1913.

THE KING'S SPEECH.—After a recess of only two days, a Session which, although not entirely unproductive, was mainly devoted to Bills under the Parliament Act, was opened by the King in state on *March 10*. His Majesty's speech referred to the sustained prosperity of the country, and said the attention of Parliament would again be called to the measures in regard to which there had been disagreement between the two Houses, further legislation being restricted within narrow limits. In the Lords, the Address in reply, moved by Lord Aberconway and seconded by Lord Ashton of Hyde, was agreed to, after a debate in which Lord Crewe said the Government were giving the fullest possible consideration to the question of constitutional reform, so that they might set before the country a reasonable reform of the Constitution, making the Second Chamber a permanent element of the Legislature. In the Commons, Mr. Godfrey Collins

moved and Mr. Francis McLaren, the youngest Liberal member, and a son of Lord Aberconway, seconded the Address. Mr. Asquith, replying to Mr. Bonar Law, denied that redistribution was deferred for party reasons, and expressed the view that during the lifetime of the present Parliament it might be possible for the two parties to come to an agreement upon the subject. On *March 11*, the House rejected by *224* against *123* an amendment moved by Mr. Hayes Fisher, regretting that the Government had not announced any measures to aid local expenditure upon national services. An amendment condemning the methods of valuation of urban and agricultural land under the Finance Act was defeated by *191* to *100*. Mr. Walter Long moved the Opposition amendment, declaring that it would be improper to proceed further with the Home Rule Bill and the Welsh Church Bill while the constitution of Parliament was still incomplete and without reference to the electors. Mr. Asquith, in his response, expressed a hope that the day would soon come when he should submit a plan for the reconstruction of the Second Chamber; and Mr. Herbert Samuel said this would be done within the lifetime of the present Parliament, a Second Chamber with no vestige of the hereditary principle being created. In no circumstances, he added, would the veto be restored. The amendment was rejected by *262* to *169*. After the defeat of an amendment by Mr. Philip Snowden, regretting the absence of legislation for establishing a minimum living wage, and for nationalising land, railways, mines and "other monopolies," the Address was agreed to on *March 13*.

HOME RULE FOR IRELAND.—With the other measures to which the Parliament Act was applied (the Welsh Church Disestablishment Bill and the Scottish Temperance Bill), the Home Rule Bill was presented and read a first time in the House of Commons on *May 7*. Moving the second reading on *June 9*, the Prime Minister expressed the view that the Bill represented the considered judgment of the House of Commons, and said he would welcome any suggestions towards strengthening any of the safeguards which might be inadequate. Mr. Balfour moved the rejection, declaring his belief that the country was on the verge of a great national tragedy. Sir Edward Carson said that Ulster had behind her, in her armed resistance, the whole force of the Unionist Party; while Mr. Redmond urged that the passing into law of the Bill would mean the opening of a new era of Irish content and Imperial unity. The motion for rejection was defeated by *368* to *270*, and the Bill was read a second time. On *June 23*, the House agreed to a time table abolishing the Committee stage upon the Parliament Act Bills—after the rejection of an Opposition amendment—and on the *30th* an instruction by Mr. J. F. Hope to divide the measure into two parts was beaten by *264* to *136*. The House thereupon went into Committee, and in accordance with the guillotine motion the Chairman at once put the question that the Bill be reported without amendments. This was carried by *270* to *143*. The third reading was agreed to on *July 7* without a division, after the defeat by *352* against *243* of a motion for rejection brought forward by Mr. Bonar Law. On *July 14*, the House of Lords commenced a two days' discussion on the second

reading, which was moved by Lord Crewe. In reply, Lord Lansdowne moved that the House declined to proceed with the consideration of the Bill until it had been submitted to the judgment of the country. The Opposition, he said, suggested that before the Bill became law automatically it should be referred to the country, either by means of a General Election or the Referendum. Winding up the debate, Lord Curzon, on *July 15*, said he was authorised by Lord Lansdowne to say that in the event of a General Election indicating substantial approval of the Bill he would be prepared to advise the House to go into Committee and endeavour to remove its blemishes and undesirable features, and would ask all parties to join in order to shape it into a practical and palatable measure. Lord Lansdowne's motion was carried by *302* to *64*, and the Bill "expired" for the second time within a few months.

WELSH DISESTABLISHMENT.—A similar fate met the Welsh Disestablishment Bill. Formally presented on *May 7*, a motion for its rejection introduced by Lord Hugh Cecil was defeated by *357* to *258* on the second reading on *June 17*, after a debate extending over two days, and the second reading was carried without a division. An instruction to divide the Bill into two parts was rejected by *306* to *199* on *July 1*, and the Bill was reported without amendment by *309* against *204*, under the guillotine resolution. On the third reading, on *July 8*, the rejection was moved by Mr. Bridgeman, and beaten by *347* to *244*, the third reading being carried. The House of Lords devoted two days to the second reading, and on *July 22*, after an intimation by Lord Lansdowne that no compromise was possible, a motion introduced by Lord Salisbury, similar to that with which the Home Rule Bill was met, was carried by *242* to *48*.

TEMPERANCE (SCOTLAND) BILL.—The third measure brought forward under the provisions of the Parliament Act, the Temperance (Scotland) Bill, met with more success. The Bill speedily passed through the House of Commons, the only point of interest being that the new suggestion stage allowed by the Parliament Act was brought into use, though without effect. Mr. Barnes, on *July 9*, after the Bill had been ordered for third reading, moved a suggestion imposing on licence-holders the obligation of insuring against loss through the withdrawal of their licences. Mr. McKinnon Wood resisted the proposal, and it was rejected. The third reading was then carried, after the defeat of an amendment by *284* to *166*. The House of Lords gave the Bill a second reading, and on *July 29*, as the result of negotiations, it passed through Committee in an amended form. The alterations included a postponement of the date upon which the measure will come into operation, from *1917* until *1920*, and elaborate provisions regarding the necessary proportion of voters upon the question of local option. The amendments were accepted by the Commons, and the Bill received the Royal Assent on the day Parliament was prorogued, *Aug. 15*.

THE MARCONI CONTRACT.—Despite the importance of several items in the legislative programme, Parliamentary proceedings for a considerable portion of the Session were overshadowed by the deliberations of the Select Committee on the Marconi Agreement. In

addition to investigating the technical part of the question, the Committee considered the action of Sir Rufus Isaacs, Mr. Lloyd George, and Lord Murray of Elibank in purchasing shares in the American Marconi Company. By a party vote the Committee adopted a report submitted by Mr. Falconer, finding that all the Ministers concerned had acted throughout in the sincere belief that there was nothing in their action which would in any way conflict with their duty as Ministers of the Crown. The report found that the charges made against Ministers were absolutely untrue. A two days' debate on the subject was opened on June 18, when Mr. Cave moved, and Lord Helmsley seconded, a motion regretting the transactions of the Attorney-General and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the want of frankness displayed by them to the House. In a dignified speech, Sir Rufus Isaacs agreed that his failure to inform the House in the previous October of his transactions was a mistaken course, and said that, while thinking the transactions correct, if all the subsequent events could have been revealed to him he would not have entered into them. Mr. Lloyd George associated himself with the Attorney-General's remarks regarding the delay in placing all the facts before the House. He was conscious that he had done nothing which was a stain upon the honour of a Minister of the Crown; he might have acted thoughtlessly, carelessly, misguidedly, but he acted innocently, openly, and honestly. Mr. Lloyd George and Sir Rufus Isaacs then left the Chamber amid the cheers of Ministerialists. Mr. Buckmaster followed with an amendment to Mr. Cave's motion, declaring that the House accepted the statements of the Ministers, and placed on record its reprobation of false charges of the gravest description, which had been proved to be wholly devoid of foundation. On the second day Mr. Asquith described the terms of the Opposition motion as injurious in the highest degree. The Prime Minister said Ministers ought not to enter into any transaction whereby their private pecuniary interests might conceivably come into conflict with their public duty, while no Minister was justified in any circumstances in using official information given to him as a Minister for his own private profit or for that of his friends. He submitted that none of these rules had been consciously violated by the Ministers. Mr. Balfour said the Opposition agreed with the substance of the Buckmaster amendment, and asked whether the Government agreed with the substance of the motion. If so, complete unanimity could be obtained, but he wished the House to leave on record something which indicated its regret. An attempt was at once made to find a way in which this offer could be accepted. Sir Ryland Adkins moved a new amendment accepting the Ministers' expressions of regret, acquitting them of acting otherwise than in good faith, and reprobating the charges of corruption, Mr. Buckmaster's amendment being withdrawn. However, Mr. Bonar Law said he could not accept the new amendment, as the Opposition wished the House to express regret at the transactions. The amendment of Sir Ryland Adkins was carried by 346 to 268, and subsequently it was adopted as the substantive motion without a division. Later, Mr. Herbert Samuel intimated

that the Government did not intend to hold the Marconi Company to the contract, and a revised agreement was entered into, giving more favourable terms to the Government departments. This was ratified by the House of Commons on Aug. 8 by 210 to 138, after the rejection by 221 against 140 of an amendment moved by Lord Robert Cecil that, in the absence of a report by an independent body on the desirability of the agreement or on the terms of the proposed contract, the House ought to refuse its approval.

THE BUDGET.—Prior to the introduction of the Budget, a Bill legalising the collection of taxes agreed to in Committee of Ways and Means but awaiting the passage of the Finance Bill, was placed upon the Statute Book with little discussion. The feature of Mr. Lloyd George's fifth Budget statement on April 22 was the absence of new taxation. The previous year, said the Chancellor, had been the most prosperous that British trade had ever known. He estimated the expenditure for 1913-14 at £195,640,000. The receipts in 1912-13 amounted to £188,802,000, and upon that basis he had to find another £6,838,000, or £7,500,000, owing to a serious drop in the licence revenue. He expected to obtain £1,350,000, of which he was deprived last year owing to the coal strike and other causes, and he hoped to receive more from the new taxes imposed in 1909-10. Further, the Chancellor anticipated increased revenue due to good trade, remarking that there was much greater confidence and buoyancy in commerce, while unemployment had reached the lowest figure to which it had fallen of recent years. Upon his estimate of receipts there would be a deficiency of £815,000, but owing to the postponement of spendings last year, the expenditure this year was increased by one million, and he therefore proposed to utilise Exchequer balances to that amount to meet this deficit. Accordingly, he would have a total revenue of £195,825,000, leaving a margin for contingencies of £185,000. After announcing that a Revenue Bill amending the licensing and valuation provisions of the Act of 1909-10 would be introduced, Mr. Lloyd George concluded with the declaration that by the end of the year the Government would have reduced our national indebtedness by £102,000,000, and that the interest saved thereby would be £2,600,000 a year. The resolutions for the reimposition of duties were agreed to on subsequent days, and the Finance Bill was read a first time on May 7, as was the Revenue Bill. The second reading of the Finance Bill was obtained on June 11 by 268 against 171, after the defeat by a majority of 218 of a Labour Party amendment for the abolition of all taxes on food; and the Revenue Bill passed a similar stage on July 29. During the Committee Stage on the latter measure, the Chancellor intimated that the Government intended early in the next Session to introduce another Revenue Bill dealing with matters such as licensing and death duties. A deadlock occurred, however, upon the land values question, and on Aug. 12 the Government intimated that the Bill would not be proceeded with in view of the amendments tabled. The remaining stages of the Finance Bill were of little interest in either House, and the measure received the Royal Assent on Aug. 15.

PLURAL VOTING.—Mr. J. A. Pease, on April 8, introduced the Government's Plural Voting Bill as a first instalment of legislation dealing with

registration, redistribution, and the reconstitution of the House of Lords. The Government, he declared, intended to proceed with these reforms during the lifetime of the present Parliament. The Bill would not affect the right of any person to exercise his vote at any by-election so long as his name appeared upon the register, but before a general election a plural voter would have to select which of his votes he wished to register, penalties being provided for an infringement. After leave to bring in the measure had been given by 303 to 177, it was read a first time. The second reading stage was commenced on April 30, when Mr. F. E. Smith moved the Opposition amendment for the rejection of the Bill on the ground that it professed to remove only one of the anomalies in electoral law. The proposal had been introduced, he said, merely because the Government believed that it would give them a chance of rehabilitating their shattered fortunes. On May 1 the amendment was rejected by 314 against 227, and the Bill obtained its second reading. The Committee Stage was commenced on July 1, and was concluded on July 9; the report stage was taken on the following day, and the Bill was read a third time on July 14, after the defeat of a motion for rejection by Mr. Pretyma by 293 to 222. Lord Crewe moved the second reading in the House of Lords on July 24, but by 166 to 42 the House adopted a motion introduced by Viscount Peel declaring that their lordships were not prepared to accept a Bill which dealt only with the question of plural voting and which made no attempt to remove the serious imperfections of the present electoral law. A measure to extend the hours of polling until 10 p.m. in constituencies that desired it was passed during the Session.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.—Before dealing with the annual Bill to extend the suffrage to women, a measure introduced by the Home Secretary—the Prisoners' (Temporary Discharge for Ill-Health) Bill—giving those responsible for the administration of the law power to release on licence persons who adopted the "hunger-strike," without remitting the sentences, and rendering them liable to rearrest if the conditions of the licence were not observed, was passed by Parliament and came into operation. On May 5 the debate was opened on the second reading of Mr. Dickinson's Woman Suffrage Bill, prepared by a committee of supporters of the movement, and intended to enfranchise not only widows and spinsters having a household qualification, but the wives of men having this qualification. Mr. Dickinson moved and Lord Henry Cavendish Bentinck seconded the motion for second reading, while Mr. Arnold Ward moved and Mr. Beck seconded the rejection. Speaking for himself only, the Prime Minister said the measure had not been approved by the existing electorate, and asked the House to think twice and thrice before it took a step unprecedented in its extent without a full and free conviction that it had behind it the deliberate and considered sanction of the community. Supporting the Bill, Sir Edward Grey strongly condemned militancy, while Mr. Walter Long, opposing the measure, said it was a disgrace to the country that the Prime Minister should have been exposed to such treatment as he had received. The second reading of the Bill was defeated by 266 to 219, a majority of 47, 55 Nationalists voting against the Bill.

NAVY.—Mr. Churchill made his annual statement on the Navy on March 26 in introducing the Navy Estimates, which, he said, showed a considerable decrease, the total being £46,300,000, which might have to be supplemented. Increases, he declared, were certain unless the period of acute rivalry came to an end, and, he asked, why should not all the countries in the world take a naval holiday for a year so far as naval construction was concerned. Britain would do her utmost to preserve her leadership in design, while her resources and powers of construction were unsurpassed, and, therefore, he said, his appeal was no appeal of weakness, but one addressed to all nations, and to no nation with more profound sincerity than the German Empire. As the German naval construction had increased, the British programme would also be increased, during the six years of the German Naval Law, by four capital ships, all of which had to be laid down this year. The total for the six years would be 25 against 14, and two ships would be added to this total for every vessel laid down by Germany, the Colonial ships being additional to the 60 per cent. standard. By the suggested naval holiday in 1914 or 1915, one of the most stupid and unnatural chapters in the whole history of European civilisation might, Mr. Churchill added, be brought to a close. Great Britain, however, could not afford to allow another naval power to approach her so nearly as to be able to deflect or restrict her political action by purely naval pressure. Later, on June 5, Mr. Churchill announced that owing to the rejection of the Canadian Naval Aid Bill the Government had determined to advance the construction of the three contract ships of the year's programme.

ARMY.—In his annual statement on the motion to go into Committee on the Army Estimates, on March 19, Colonel Seely declared that in the opinion of the Government and the Committee of Imperial Defence the danger of an overwhelming invasion was not one which we had reason to fear. A committee of the Defence Committee was to be appointed to reconsider the problem, Mr. Balfour being one of the members. While regretting the shortage in the Territorial Force, he said the Government intended to adhere to the voluntary system. The second reading of a Bill imposing on all British subjects over 18 years the obligation of serving in the Territorial Force for four years was moved by Mr. Sandys and seconded by Sir Charles Rose on April 11, but was "talked out." During a debate on the second reading of the Army Annual Bill in the House of Lords on April 21, Lord Haldane said the Government considered it essential to have for home defence a force of from 400,000 to 500,000, made up of 30,000 Territorials and the balance of Special Reserve and Regulars.

AMENDING THE INSURANCE ACT.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, on June 24, introduced the National Insurance Act (Amendment) Bill to remedy some of the grievances under the original measure. The Bill gave statutory authority for additional grants for medical benefits, while the provision under which workers over 50 years of age received reduced benefits was altered so that all employed contributors up to 70 years of age would receive the full benefits, full medical benefits being given to all insured persons to the end of their lives. There would be a further contribution from the State

amounting to £207,000. The Bill was read a second time on *July 15*, and was sent to a Standing Committee after a proposal that it should be kept in the House had been defeated by 284 to 160. During the proceedings in Committee an amendment moved by Mr. G. Locker-Lampson that maternity benefit should in every case be the mother's benefit was added. This question again came before the House on the report stage, and on *Aug. 6* an amendment was moved on behalf of the Labour Party providing that when maternity benefit was payable in respect of the husband's insurance, the wife's receipt, or his receipt on her behalf, should be a sufficient discharge, and that when the money was paid to the husband he should pay it to the wife. The matter was left open, and the amendment was carried by 186 against 177, whereupon Lord Robert Cecil moved that the husband's receipt for the payment should only be valid when he had obtained the wife's authorisation to receive the money. This was carried by 186 to 165. The remaining stages were featureless, and the Bill received the Royal Assent on the day of the prorogation.

MENTAL DEFICIENCY.—A revised version of the Mental Deficiency Bill, which secured a second reading in the previous Session, was introduced, and in moving the second reading on *May 28*, Mr. McKenna said the Bill proposed that the control over mentally defective persons should be exercised by a Board, upon which at least two women should serve. Feeble-minded persons who were not now certificated could not be dealt with compulsorily under the Bill unless they were neglected, abandoned, or cruelly treated, committed habitual offences or proved to be habitual drunkards. Children could be dealt with compulsorily if incapable mentally or morally of benefiting by special schools, or if notified as requiring protection after leaving school. Half the cost of the duties imposed upon local authorities by the Bill would be borne by the State. The Home Secretary thought that at first 20,000 to 30,000 persons would come under the Bill. There was considerable opposition during the Committee stage from a group of members, but the measure was placed on the

Statute Book with few amendments. A similar measure for Scotland was also introduced by the Government, and received the Royal Assent.

EDUCATION.—Towards the close of the Session the Government's scheme for the development of education, to be dealt with seriously in 1914, was unfolded by Mr. J. A. Pease, in introducing (on *July 22*) a Bill to amend the law with respect to grants in aid of building, enlarging and improving elementary schools. The President said under next year's Bill the duty would be imposed on every county and county borough of providing a complete system of progressive education. The Board would co-ordinate the schemes of neighbouring authorities, and grouped authorities might delegate part of their powers to provincial committees. There would be extensive subventions from the State, the elementary grant being increased and the method of distribution changed, in addition to specific grants for higher education, based upon the area. The State would further assume responsibility for a definite share of all loan charges incurred for educational purposes. The voluntary schools would remain part of the educational fabric, but the grievances of Nonconformists—mainly but not exclusively in single-school areas—would be remedied. The Government, he declared, were laying the foundation of a national system which was worth some sacrifices, and deserving of the good will of all parties and creeds. After slight criticism, the Bill amending the law relating to grants was given a first reading, no further progress being made with the measure.

IRISH LAND PURCHASE.—On *July 21* Mr. Birrell introduced a Bill to amend the law relating to the occupation and ownership of land in Ireland, which was read a first time. The object was to lay the proposals before the country, and the measure was not proceeded with. By the Bill 60 millions would be raised to complete the work of land purchase, and another million for the construction of labourers' cottages. Mr. Redmond said the settlement of the land question was so important that he would be ready to do everything in his power to bring parties together with a view to passing an agreed Bill.

THE FRANCHISE IN 1913.

The following table shows the number of Electors in the three Kingdoms, classified according to their respective qualifications. It will be seen that about one sixth of the whole population, or about one third of the male population, are in possession of the franchise.

DIVISION.	ELECTORS FOR COUNTIES.			ELECTORS FOR BOROUGHES.			Univer- sity Electors.	Total Electors (1913).	Popula- tion, 1913.
	Owners.	Occupiers.	Lodgers.	Occupiers.	Lodgers.	Freemen, Free- holders, &c.			
England & Wales	564,510	3,153,096	128,016	2,454,502	191,057	22,604	22,277	6,536,062	36,919,339
Scotland	65,147	373,108	39,560	252,872	36,136	29,721	23,798	820,343	4,733,700
Ireland	7,951	560,625	3,826	117,549	4,092	2,529	5,048	701,620	4,382,531
Grand Total ...	637,603	4,086,829	171,402	2,824,923	231,285	54,854	51,123	8,058,025	46,035,570

The Second Parliament of King George V.

(Elected December 2-19, 1910; Met January 31, 1911.)

* Denotes a Member of the last Parliament, and † a change of constituency.

England.

LONDON BOROUGHES.			HAMPSTEAD, 12,050			North, 9,977		
CITY OF LONDON, 30,000			21* J. S. Fletcher, U.	5,605	41* W. H. Dickinson, L. ...	4,407		
1* Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, U. unop.			S. L. Dore, L.	3,129	A. Moon, U.	3,230		
2* Sir F. G. Banbury, Bt., U. unop.			ISLINGTON.			South, 5,536		
BATTERSEA, 18,927			East, 11,118			42* Capt. H. M. Jessel, U.	2,415	
3* Rt. Hon. J. Burns, LL.D., L. 7,836			22* G. H. Radford, L.	4,503		F. M. Guedalla, L.	1,744	
Maj. Sir J. L. Harrington,			P. E. Pidditch, U.	4,378		West, 8,589		
K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B., U. 6,544			North, 12,677			43 F. Cassell, K.C., U.	3,384	
C. N. L. Shaw, Soc.	487		23 G. A. Touche, U.	5,428		* Sir W. J. Collins, M.D., L. 3,376		
BETHNAL GREEN.			* D. S. Waterlow, L.	5,022		SHOREDITCH.		
North-East, 7,554			South, 8,268			Haggerston, 7,936		
4* Sir E. A. Cornwall, L.	3,188		24* T. Wiles, L.	3,494		44* H. G. Chancellor, L.	3,046	
J. E. Molson, M.D. U.	2,037		L. W. Harris, U.	2,803		Hon. Rupt. Guinness, U.	2,641	
South-West, 7,103			West, 8,544			Hoxton, 8,530		
(Bye-election, 29 July, 1911.)			25* Rt. Hon. T. Lough, L.	3,549		45* C. Addison, M.D., L.	3,489	
55* C. Rt. Hon. F. G. Master-			W. G. Black, U.	2,985		J. Francis, U.	2,795	
man, L.	2,745		KENNINGTON.			SOUTHWARK.		
E. Hoffgaard, U.	2,501		North, 10,100			Bermondsey, 12,115		
J. Scurr, Soc.	134		26* A. H. Burgoyne, U.	4,223		46* H. J. Glanville, L.	4,911	
CAMBERWELL.			F. M. Carson, L.	3,494		J. M. T. Dumphreys, U.	3,695	
North, 11,918			South, 9,159			Rotherhithe, 9,990		
6* Rt. Hon. T. J. Macnamara,			27* Lord Claud Hamilton, U. 5,093			47* H. W. C. Carr-Gomm, L. 4,030		
LL.D., L.	5,038		G. R. Reid, L.	1,033		A. Pownall, U.	3,026	
S. H. Goldsmid, U.	4,056		LAMBETH.			West, 8,060		
Dulwich, 16,478			Brixton, 11,442			48 E. A. Strauss, L.	3,028	
7 F. Hall, U.	7,796		28* D. Dalziel, U.	4,770		* Sir W. H. Dunn, U.	3,010	
E. Spicer, L.	5,495		J. H. Seaverns, L.	3,702		STRAND, 8,019		
Peckham, 12,341			Kennington, 10,088			49* Rt. Hon. W. H. Long, U. 4,143		
8 A. H. H. Richardson, L. 5,027			29* Sir S. Collins, L.	3,565		S. R. Earle, L.	1,138	
* H. C. Gooch, U.	4,986		Col. F. A. Lucas, V.D., U. 3,510			TOWER HAMLETS.		
CHELSEA, 11,257			A. V. Grayson, Soc.	408		Bow and Bromley, 11,232.		
9* S. J. G. Hoare, U.	4,968		North, 6,440			(Bye-election, 26 Nov 1912.)		
H. Hoare, L.	3,249		30* Maj. W. H. Houghton-			50 R. Blair, U.	4,052	
CLAPHAM, 22,611			Gustrell, U.	2,531		* G. Lansbury, Soc. & Snijf.	3,291	
10* G. D. Faber, C.B., U.	9,560		H. Gosling, L.	2,202		Limehouse, 6,405		
Sir J. W. Benn, L.	7,639		Norwood, 13,908			51* W. Pearce, L.	2,557	
DEPTFORD, 15,159			31* Sir H. S. Samuel, U. ...	6,291		P. Rose-Innes, U.	2,126	
11* C. W. Boverman, Lab. 6,357			G. Shruball, L.	4,265		Mile End, 5,464		
S. A. Coats, U.	5,999		LEWISHAM, 25,021			52* Hon. H. L. W. Lawson, U. 2,179		
FINSBURY.			32* Maj. Sir E. F. Coates,			B. S. Straus, L.	2,177	
Central (Clerkenwell), 8,094			Bt., U.	11,179		Poplar, 8,857		
12* Maj. M. Archer-Shee,			Sir E. L. O'Malley, L.	6,792		53* Rt. Hon. S. Buxton, L. 3,977		
D.S.O., U.	3,335		MARYLEBONE.			E. Ashmead-Bartlett, U. 2,148		
F. Rosenheim, L.	2,804		East, 6,759			St. George's, 3,133		
East, 4,855			33* J. Bontyn, U.	3,376		54* W. F. Benn, L.	1,401	
13* J. A. Baker, L.	2,023		R. O. Moon, M.D., L. ...	1,605		C. Clifton Brown, U. ...	1,022	
W. J. P. Mason, U.	1,900		West, 8,576			Stepney, 4,653		
Holborn, 8,608			34* Sir S. E. Scott, Bart., U. 3,929			55 W. S. Glyn Jones, L. ...	1,926	
14* J. F. Remnant, U.	4,313		A. H. Spokes, L.	1,926		W. R. Preston, U.	1,811	
C. R. Cooke-Taylor, L. 1,615			NEWINGTON.			Whitechapel, 4,117		
FULHAM, 21,000			35* J. A. Davies, L.	3,248		(Bye-election, 30 April, 1913.)		
15* Rt. Hon. W. Hayes Fisher,			R. E. Bellios, U.	2,994		56* Sirs. M. Samuel, Bart., L. 1,722		
U.	8,252		West, 9,635			Capt. E. M. Browne, L. 1,556		
S. Mayer, L.	6,526		36* Capt. C. W. Norton, L. 4,038			WANDSWORTH, 39,911		
GREENWICH, 13,153			W. Brookes, U.	3,498		(Bye-election, 12 June, 1913.)		
16* J. H. Benn, U.	5,697		PADDINGTON.			57 S. Samuel, U.	13,425	
Hon. J. W. Harris, L.	4,146		North, 10,945			T. H. Wilson, Ind. Lab. 7,088		
HACKNEY.			37* A. Strauss, U.	4,251		WEST HAM.		
Central, 9,343			L. E. Franklin, L.	3,662		North, 15,661		
17* Rt. Hon. Sir A. Spicer,			South, 6,415			(Bye-election, 8 July, 1911.)		
Bart., L.	3,954		38* H. P. Harris, U.	3,210		58 Baron de Forest, L.	6,807	
A. H. Jessel, K.C., U.	3,464		F. T. H. Heule, L.	1,274		E. E. Wild, U.	5,776	
North, 11,789			ST. GEORGE'S, HANOVER SQ., 9,142			South, 26,682		
18* Lt.-Col. R. Greene, U. ...	5,290		(Bye-election, 15 July, 1913.)			59* W. J. Thorne, Lab.	9,508	
W. A. Addinsell, L. ...	4,126		39 Sir A. Henderson, Bt.,			Capt. T. W. C. Carthew, U. 4,820		
South, 14,126			U.	unop.		WESTMINSTER, 7,284		
(Bye-election, 24 May, 1912.)			ST. PANCRAS.			60* W. L. A. B. Bardett-		
19 H. Morrison, L.	5,339		East, 9,487			Coutts, U.	3,397	
J. C. Gibson, U.	4,836		40* Hon. J. Martin, K.C., L. 3,891			H. de Pass, L.	1,228	
HAMMERSMITH, 14,362			J. W. W. Hopkins, U. ...	3,038		WOOLWICH, 18,536		
20* Sir W. J. Bull, U.	5,807		H. Jacobs (Suffragist)...			W. Crooks, Lab.	8,225	
G. Blacklock, L.	4,645					22 61* Maj. W. A. Adam, U. ...	8,01	

ENGLISH BOROUGHES.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE, 8,595	
62 Sir W. M. Aitken, U. ...	4,044
*A. H. Scott, L.	3,848
ASTON MANOR, 11,894	
63*E. Cecil, U.	unop.
BARROW-IN-FURNESS, 10,478	
64*C. Duncan, Lab.	4,810
F. Meynell, U.	4,290
BATH (Two Members), 8,144	
65*Lord Alex. Thynne, U. ...	3,875
66*Sir C. R. Hunter, Bt., U. ...	3,841
G. P. Gooch, L.	3,631
G. A. Hardy, L.	3,585
BEDFORD, 6,063	
67 F. G. Kellaway, L.	2,773
*W. A. Attenborough,	
LL.M., U.	2,754
BIRKENHEAD, 18,189	
68 A. Bigland, U.	8,304
*H. H. Vivian, L.	7,249
BIRMINGHAM.	
Bordesley, 17,358	
69*Rt. Hon. J. Collings, U. unop.	
Central, 9,908	
70*E. Parkes, U.	4,640
H. J. Manton, L.	1,417
Edgbaston, 13,383	
71*Sir F. W. Lowe, U.	unop.
East, 15,244	
72*A. H. D. Ramsay-Steel-	
Maitland, U.	6,639
J. V. Stevens, L.	3,190
North, 8,542	
73*J. T. Middlemore, U. ...	unop.
South, 11,178	
(Bye-election, 3 April, 1911.)	
74 L. C. M. S. Amerly, U. unop.	
West, 12,313	
75*Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain,	
U. unop.	
BLACKBURN (Two Memes.), 22,572	
76*P. Snowden, Lab.	10,762
77 Sir H. Norman, L.	10,754
W. B. Boyd-Carpenter,	
U.	9,814
H. L. Riley, U.	9,500
BOLTON (Two Members), 21,224	
78*A. H. Gill, Lab.	10,108
(Bye-election, 23 Nov., 1912.)	
79 T. Taylor, L.	10,011
A. Brooks, U.	8,835
BOSTON, 4,937	
80*C. H. Dixon, U.	1,875
Hon. F. Hemphill, L.	1,712
BRADFORD.	
Central, 9,848	
81*Sir G. S. Robertson,	
K.C.S.I., L.	4,677
G. Pauling, U.	3,381
East, 15,879	
82*Sir W. E. B. Priestley, L. ...	7,778
R. Mortimer, U.	4,734
West, 14,825	
83*F. W. Jowett, Lab.	7,729
Sir E. F. S. Flower, U. ...	4,339
BRIGHTON (Two Members), 21,427	
84*Capt. G. C. Tryon, U. ...	10,780
(Bye-election, 26 June, 1911.)	
85 Hon. J. E. Gordon, U. unop.	

BRISTOL.

East, 15,060	
(Bye-election, 3 Nov. 1911.)	
86*Rt. Hon. C. E. H. Hob-	
house, L.	4,913
W. Moore (Ind.),	2,913
North, 13,989	
87*Rt. Hon. A. Burrell,	
K.C., L.	6,410
L. Magnus, U.	5,084
South, 16,171	
88*Sir W. H. Davies, L. ...	6,895
J. T. Francombe, U. ...	6,757
West, 10,127	
89*Lt.-Col. G. A. Gibbs, U. ...	4,871
J. W. Stevens, L.	3,595
BURNLEY, 16,992	
90 P. E. Morrell, L.	6,177
*G. A. Arbuthnot, U. ...	6,004
H. M. Hyndman, S.	3,810
BURY (Lancashire), 9,657	
91*Sir G. Toulmin, L.	4,509
E. L. Hartley, U.	4,254
BURY ST. EDMUNDS, 2,817	
92*Hon. Walter Guinness,	
U.	unop.
CAMBRIDGE, 9,392	
93*A. H. Paget, U.	4,427
S.O. Buckmaster, K.C., L. ...	4,084
CANTERBURY, 3,836	
94 F. Bennett - Goldney,	
Ind. U.	1,635
J. Howard, U.	1,163
W. J. Fisher, L.	623
CARLISLE, 7,456	
95*Hon. R. D. Denman, L. ...	3,243
J. Raymond, U.	3,176
CHATHAM, 15,799	
96*G. F. Hohler, K.C., U. ...	6,989
L. C. Bernacchi, L.	4,302
F. Smith, Lab.	1,103
CHELTEMHAM, 8,353	
(Bye-election, 25 March 1911.)	
97 J. T. Agg-Gardner, U. ...	4,043
Maj. L. Mathias, L. ...	4,039
CHESTER, 8,102	
98*R. A. Yerburch, U. ...	3,787
E. Paul, L.	3,681
CHRISTCHURCH, 10,991	
99*H. P. Croft, U.	5,275
9F. W. Verney, L.	4,619
COLCHESTER, 7,226	
100*L. W. Evans, U.	3,489
Sir E. Vincent, K.C.M.G.,	
L.	2,874
COVENTRY, 16,463	
101 D. M. Mason, L.	7,351
*J. K. Foster, U.	6,828
CROYDON, 27,350	
102 Ian Z. Malcolm, U.	11,875
A. L. Leon, L.	10,343
DARLINGTON, 10,997	
103 H. Pike Pease, U.	4,881
F. Maddison, L.	4,475
DERBY (Two Members), 20,118	
104*Sir T. Roe, L.	9,515
105*J. H. Thomas, Lab. ...	9,144
A. E. Beck, U.	8,160
DEVONPORT (Two Memes.), 12,125	
106*Sir J. Jackson, K.C.V.O.,	
U.	5,170
107*Sir C. Kinloch-Cooke, U. ...	5,111
S. Lithgow, L.	4,841
G. Baring, L.	4,782

DEWSBURY, 14,389

108*Rt. Hon. W. Runciman,	
L.	7,061
E. O. Simpson, U.	4,033
DOVER, 6,634	
(Bye-election, 23 June, 1913.)	
109 Visct. Duncannon, U. unop.	
DUDLEY, 17,483	
110 Lt.-Col. Sir A. S. T.	
Griffith-Boscawen, U. ...	8,260
*A. G. Hooper, L.	7,900
DURHAM, 2,601	
111*J. W. Hills, D.C.L., U. ...	1,313
C. A. Cochrane, L.	877
EXETER, 10,383	
112*H. E. Duke, K.C., U. ...	4,777
R. H. St. Maur, L.	4,776
GATESHEAD, 19,138	
113*Sir H. Elverston, L. ...	8,763
Col. H. C. Surtees, C.B.,	
M.V.O., D.S.O., U. ...	5,608
GLOUCESTER, 8,475	
114*H. Terrell, K.C., U. ...	3,903
H. F. B. Lynch, L.	3,899
GRANTHAM, 3,647	
115*Sir A. Priestley, L. ...	1,730
H. G. Snowden, U. ...	1,697
GRAVESEND, 6,733	
116*Sir G. Parker, D.C.L., U. ...	3,108
S. R. Jenkins, L.	2,566
GREAT GRIMSBY, 18,029	
117 Sir G. Doughty, U.	7,903
*T. H. Wing, L.	7,205
HALIFAX (Two Members), 15,528	
118*Rt. Hon. J. H. Whitley,	
L.	8,778
119*J. Parker, Lab.	8,511
J. H. L. Baldwin, U.	4,602
J. F. W. Galbraith, U. ...	4,420
HANLEY, 16,543	
(Bye-election, 13 July, 1912.)	
120*R. L. Outhwaite, L. ...	6,647
G. H. Rittner, U.	5,993
S. Finney, Lab.	1,694
HARTLEPOOLS, THE, 13,708	
121*Sir S. W. Furness, Bt., L. ...	6,017
W. G. Howard Gritten,	
U.	5,969
HASTINGS, 9,027	
122*A. P. Du Cros, U.	4,397
A. F. W. Johnson, L.	3,515
HEREFORD, 4,066	
(Bye-election, 8 March, 1912.)	
123*W. A. S. Hewins, U.	unop.
HUDDERSFIELD, 19,021	
124*A. J. Shervell, L.	6,458
J. H. Kaye, U.	5,777
H. Snell, Lab.	4,988
HULL.	
Central, 8,181	
(Bye-election, 5 July, 1911.)	
125 Sir Mark Sykes, Bt., U. ...	3,823
Sir R. W. Aske, L.	3,545
East, 14,687	
126*Rt. Hon. T. R. Perens,	
L.	7,196
R. M. Sebag Montefiore,	
U.	5,387
West, 22,609	
127*Hon. Guy Wilson, D.S.O.,	
L.	9,236
A. L. Ward, U.	7,943

HYTHE, 6,541 (Bye-election, 11 June, 1912.)			MAIDSTONE, 6,260			OLDHAM (Two Members), 35,315		
128 Sir P. A. G. D. Sassoon,			150* Visct. Castlereagh, U.	2,906		170* W. Barton, L.	16,949	
Bt., U.	3,722		V. Phillips, L.	2,836		(Bye-election, 13 Nov., 1911.)		
Capt. S. Moorhouse, L.	2,004		MANCHESTER.			171 F. R. Bartley Dennis,		
IPSWICH (Two Members), 12,641			East, 12,646			U.	12,255	
129* Sir D. F. Goddard, L.	5,931		151* J. E. Sutton, Lab.	5,524		Hon. A. L. Stanley, L.	10,623	
130* Rev. C. S. Horne, L.	5,791		R. G. Proby, U.	4,653		W. C. Robinson, Lab.	7,448	
A. C. Churchman, U.	5,447		North, 10,284			OXFORD, 9,227		
B. H. Burton, U.	5,409		152* Rt. Hon. Sir C. E.			172* Viscount Valentia, U.	4,664	
KIDDERMINSTER, 4,579			Schwann, Bt., L.	4,601		J. F. Williams, L.	3,318	
131* Capt. E. A. Knight, U.	2,188		H. E. Howell, U.	3,936		PENRYN AND FALMOUTH, 3,215		
E. B. Barnard, L.	2,003		North-East, 9,925			173* Capt. C. S. Goldman, U.	1,585	
KING'S LYNN, 3,755			153* J. R. Clynes, Lab.	4,313		W. Burt, L.	1,291	
132 H. Ingleby, U.	1,765		A. Taylor, U.	4,108		PETERBOROUGH, 6,564		
T. G. Bowles, L.	1,668		North-West, 11,961			174 G. G. Greenwood, L.	3,102	
LEAMINGTON: see WARWICK.			(Bye-election, 8 Aug., 1912.)			Hon. H. Lygon, U.	2,799	
LEEDS.			154 Sir J. S. Randles, U.	5,573		PLYMOUTH (Two Members), 18,085		
Central, 8,369			J. Hewart, L.	4,371		175 W. W. Astor, U.	8,113	
133* R. Arncliffe, L.	3,519		South, 15,594			176 A. S. Benn, U.	7,942	
J. Gordon, U.	3,169		(Bye-election, 5 March, 1912.)			*C. E. Mallet, L.	7,379	
East, 9,419			155 Capt. P. K. Glazebrook,			*A. Williams, L.	7,260	
134* J. O'Grady, Lab.	4,028		U.	7,051		PONTERFRACT, 3,661		
W. H. Clarke, U.	1,892		*Sir A. A. Haworth,			177 F. H. Booth, L.	1,679	
North, 22,965			Bart., L.	6,472		Col. J. R. Shaw, U.	1,627	
135* R. H. Barran, L.	9,324		South-West, 8,180			PORTSMOUTH (Two Members), 33,666		
J. D. Birchall, U.	9,056		156 C. T. Needham, L.	3,590		178* Adm. Lord C. Beres-		
South, 15,723			*H. A. Colefax, U.	3,331		ford, G.C.B., U.	15,125	
136* W. Middlebrook, L.	6,064		MIDDLESBROUGH, 21,756			179* B. G. Falle, U.	14,856	
W. Nicholson, U.	3,804		157* Col. P. Williams, V.D.,			(E. G. Hemmerde, K.C., L.)	13,146	
J. Badlay, Lab.	2,706		L.	10,313		H. D. Harben, L.	13,013	
West, 18,868			Lt.-Col. T. G. Poole, V.D.,			PRESTON (Two Members), 19,521		
137* T. E. Harvey, L.	8,715		U.	6,568		180* Maj. Hon. George Stan-		
S. Samuel, U.	4,445		MONMOUTH DISTRICT, 12,934			ley, R.A., U.	9,184	
LEICESTER (Two Members), 26,972			158* L. Haslam, L.	6,154		181* A. A. Tobin, K.C., U.	8,993	
138* J. R. Macdonald, Lab.	12,998		G. de L. P. Hargreaves,			H. Young, L.	8,193	
(Bye-election, 27 June, 1913.)			U.	5,056		W. N. Carr, Lab.	7,855	
139 G. Hewart, L.	10,863		MORPETH, 10,010			READING, 11,016		
A. M. Wilshire, U.	9,279		159* Rt. Hon. T. Burt, D.C.L.,			(Bye-election, 8 Nov., 1913.)		
E. R. Hartley, Soc.	2,580		L.	unop.		182* Capt. L. O. Wilson,		
LINCOLN, 11,577			NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME, 10,512			D.S.O., U.	5,144	
140* C. H. Roberts, L.	5,481		160* J. C. Wedgwood, L.	5,280		G. P. Gooch, L.	4,013	
Sir R. M. Filmer, Bt., U.	4,878		Capt. E. S. Grogan, U.	4,086		J. G. Butler, Soc.	1,063	
LIVERPOOL.			NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE (Two			ROCHDALE, 14,909		
Abercromby, 6,926			Members), 38,534			183* A. G. C. Harvey, L.	5,850	
141* Col. R. G. W. Chaloner,			161* E. Shortt, K.C., L.	16,599		N. Cockshutt, U.	5,373	
U.	3,024		162* W. Hudson, Lab.	16,447		D. D. Irving, S.	1,901	
F. C. Bowring, L.	2,184		E. Clark, U.	12,915		ROCHESTER, 5,629		
East Toxteth, 9,514			Hon. J. N. Ridley, U.	12,849		184 F. H. Lamb, C.M.G., L.	2,600	
142* E. M. Hall, K.C., U.	4,087		NORTHAMPTON (Two Members),			*S. F. Ridley, U.	2,456	
Capt. Hon. C. Bigham,			12,580			ST. HELENS, 13,068		
C.M.G., L.	3,121		163* C. A. McCurdy, L.	6,179		185 R. P. W. Swift, K.C., U.	6,016	
Everton, 9,308			164* Prof. H. B. Lees-Smith,			*T. Glover, Lab.	5,752	
143* Sir J. S. Harwood-			L.	6,025		SALFORD.		
Banner, U.	unop.		F. C. Parker, U.	4,885		North, 9,850		
Exchange, 5,602			J. V. Collier, U.	4,550		186* Sir W. P. Byles, L.	4,402	
144 L. Scott, K.C., U.	2,339		NORWICH (Two Members), 21,607			C. H. Potter, U.	4,163	
M. Minspratt, L.	2,187		165 Sir F. Low, K.C., L.	10,149		South, 8,344		
Kirkdale, 10,361			166* G. H. Roberts, Lab.	10,003		187 C. A. M. Barlow, U.	3,666	
145* Col. G. Kyffin-Taylor,			W. Dyson, U.	7,758		C. Russell, L.	3,439	
V.D., U.	4,205		NOTTINGHAM.			West, 15,083		
T. McKerrall, Lab.	2,992		East, 13,218			188* Sir G. W. Agnew, Bt., L.	6,623	
Scotland, 5,326			(Bye-election, 19 April, 1912.)			G. E. Raine, U.	5,802	
146* T. P. O'Connor, N.	2,458		Sir J. D. Rees, K.C.I.E.,			SALISBURY, 3,386		
T. O. Ocklestone, U.	689		C.V.O., U.	6,482		189* G. L. T. Locker-Lamp-		
Walton, 15,670			T. W. Dobson, L.	5,183		son, U.	1,750	
147* Rt. Hon. F. E. Smith,			South, 14,031			C. J. Warner, L.	1,413	
K.C., U.	6,383		168* Lord Hy. Cavendish-			SCARBOROUGH, 6,166		
W. Permewan, M.D., L.	5,039		Bentlinck, U.	6,151		190* W. R. Rea, L.	2,763	
West Derby, 11,467			A. Richardson, U.	5,766		Hon. G. V. A. Monckton-		
148* W. H. Rutherford, U.	4,908		West, 17,476			Arundell, U.	2,711	
W. J. Lias, L.	2,943		169* Sir J. H. Foxall, L.	8,141		SHEFFIELD.		
West Toxteth, 9,019			B. S. Wright, U.	5,949		Attercliffe, 16,483		
149* R. P. Houston, U.	3,938					191* J. Pointer, Lab.	6,532	
T. F. Molony, L.	2,445					S. Walker, U.	5,354	

Brightside, 12,564		West Bromwich, 11,299		East or Newmarket, 10,731	
192* Sir J. T. Walters, L....	5,766	215* Viscount Lewisham, U.	5,010	(Bye-election, 16 May, 1913.)	
D. Vickers, U.....	3,902	A. E. W. Hazel, L.L.D., U.	5,008	236 J. Denison-Pender, U.	5,251
Central, 8,684		WHITEHAVEN, 3,050		G. Nicholls, L.	4,400
193* J. F. Hope, U.....	3,455	216 T. Richardson, Lab.	1,414	North or Wisbech, 11,713	
A. J. Bailey, Lab.	3,271	*Lt.-Col. J. A. Jackson, U.	1,220	237* Hon. Neil Primrose, L.	5,401
Ecclesall, 13,961		WIGAN, 9,577		Lord Robert Cecil, U.	4,857
194* S. Roberts, U.	6,039	217 R. J. N. Neville, U.	4,673	CHESHIRE.	
J. Derry, L.	5,849	*H. Twist, Lab.	4,110	Altrincham, 20,860	
Hallam, 13,527		WINCHESTER, 3,200		(Bye-election, 28 April, 1913.)	
195* Rt. Hon. C. B. Stuart-		218* Maj. Hon. Guy Baring,		238 G. C. Hamilton, U.	9,409
Wortley, K.C., U.	5,788	U.	1,719	Hon. L. U. Kay-Shuttle-	
A. Neal, L.	5,593	G. W. Ricketts, L.	1,121	worth, L.	8,147
SHREWSBURY, 5,107		WINDSOR, 3,210		Crewe, 15,866	
(Bye-election, 22 April, 1913.)		219* J. F. Mason, U.	1,779	(Bye-election, 26 July, 1912.)	
196* G. Butler Lloyd, U.	2,412	Hon. G. R. C. Fienes, L.	1,057	239 E. Y. Craig, U.	6,260
J. R. Morris, Ind.	1,727	WOLVERHAMPTON.		H. Murphy, L.	5,294
SOUTH SHIELDS, 18,320		East, 10,238		J. H. Holmes, Lab.	2,485
197* Rt. Hon. Russell Rea, L.unop.		220* G. R. Thorne, L.	5,072	Eddisbury, 11,488	
SOUTHAMPTON (Two Members),		R. B. Whiteside, U.	3,881	240* H. Barnston, U.	5,312
20,205		South, 10,253		Hon. Arthur Stanley, L.	5,023
198* Col. Ivor Philipps,		221* Col. T. E. Hickman,		Hyde, 12,166	
D.S.O., L.	8,495	C.B., D.S.O., U.	4,784	241* F. Neilson, L.	5,562
199* W. Dudley Ward, L.	8,449	A. Levy Lever, L.	4,440	T. Smith, U.	5,268
Maj. K. R. Balfour, U.	7,551	West, 13,170		Knutsford, 12,142	
Lieut. Sir G. E. Arm-		222* A. F. Bird, U.	5,925	242* Col. A. J. Sykes, U.	6,127
strong, Bart., R.N., U.	7,535	Price Lewis, L.	5,631	J. H. Whitworth, L.	4,658
STAFFORD, 4,137		WORCESTER, 8,412		Macclesfield, 9,306	
200 Sir R. W. Essex, L.	1,992	223* E. A. Goulding, U.	4,193	243* Col. W. B. Brocklehurst,	
Col. J. S. Nicholson, C.B.,		R. R. Fairbairn, L.	3,172	L.	4,410
C.M.G., D.S.O., U.	1,837	YARMOUTH, GREAT, 9,571		B. Dent, U.	4,142
STALYBRIDGE, 7,800		224* A. Fell, U.	4,210	Northwich, 13,389	
201* J. Wood, U.	3,807	Maj. E. Platt, L.	3,887	244* J. P. L. Brunner, L.	6,071
A. H. Bright, L.	3,414	YORK (Two Members), 14,065		J. de Knoop, U.	5,741
STOCKPORT (Two Members),		225* A. S. Rountree, L. unop.		Wirral, 22,230	
13,002		226* J. G. Butcher, K.C., U. unop.		245* G. Stewart, U.	10,043
202* S. L. Hughes, L.	6,169	ENGLISH COUNTIES.		A. J. Ashton, L.	7,727
203* G. J. Wardle, Lab.	6,094	BEDFORD.		CORNWALL.	
J. R. Lort-Williams, U.	5,234	North or Biggleswade, 14,031		South-East or Bodmin, 11,553	
R. Campbell, U.	5,183	227* A. W. Black, L.	6,536	246 Lt.-Gen. Sir R. Pole-	
STOCKTON-ON-TEES, 11,582		Maj. G. C. Glyn, D.S.O., U.	5,808	Carew, K.C.B., C.V.O.,	
204* J. Samuel, L.	5,510	South or Luton, 16,564		U.	5,021
H. A. Richardson, U.	4,840	(Bye-election, 21 July, 1911.)		I. Foot, L.	4,980
STOKE-UPON-TRENT, 15,079		228 C. B. Harmsworth, L.	7,619	North-West or Camberne, 9,375	
205* J. Ward, Lab.	7,049	J. O. Hickman, U.	7,006	247 F. D. Acland, L.	4,419
S. J. Thomas, U.	5,062	BERKSHIRE.		G. Coates, M.D., U.	3,226
SUNDERLAND (Two Members),		North or Abingdon, 9,255		North-East or Launceston, 9,857	
27,610		229* Maj. H. G. Henderson,		248* Sir G. C. Marks, L.	4,373
206 Hamar Greenwood, L.	11,997	U.	4,677	E. Treffy, U.	3,249
207 F. W. Goldstone, Lab.	11,291	M. H. Sands, L.	3,328	Mid or St. Austell, 10,968	
W. Joynton-Hicks, U.	10,300	South or Newbury, 13,063		249* Hon. Thomas Agar-	
S. Samuel, U.	10,132	230* W. A. Mount, U.	6,485	Robartes, L. unop.	
TAUNTON, 3,814		Capt. L. March-Phillips,		West or St. Ives, 9,411	
(Bye-election, 11 Nov., 1912.)		L.	4,278	250* Sir C. J. Cory, Bart., L.	4,253
208 Sir Gilbert A. H. Wills,		East or Wokingham, 14,327		R. E. L. Vaughan-	
Bt., U.	1,882	231* E. Gardner, U. unop.		Williams, U.	3,238
J. E. Schmeck, L.	1,597	BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.		Truro, 10,162	
TYNEMOUTH, 10,122		Mid or Aylesbury, 12,218		251* G. H. Morgan, K.C., L.	4,573
209* H. J. Craig, L.	4,106	232* L. N. Rothschild, U. unop.		C. Morris, U.	4,170
C. Percy, U.	3,929	North or Buckingham, 13,031		CUMBERLAND.	
WAKEFIELD, 6,326		233* Sir H. C. W. Verney,		Cockermouth, 11,328	
210 A. H. Marshall, L.	2,837	Bt., L.	6,029	252 Sir W. Lawson, Bt., L.	5,003
*E. A. Brotherton, U.	2,651	F. T. H. Bernard, U.	5,702	*Sir J. S. Randles, U.	4,492
WALSALL, 14,713		South or Wycombe, 16,366		Western or Egremont, 10,424	
211* Sir R. A. Cooper, Bt., U.	7,174	234* Sir C. A. Cripps,		253* J. A. Grant, U.	4,013
J. Morgan, L.	6,385	K.C.V.O., K.C., U. unop.		W. E. Mouldsle, L.	3,763
WARRINGTON, 10,814		CAMBRIDGE.		North or Eskdale, 11,014	
212 H. H. Smith, U.	5,162	West or Chesterton, 10,850		254 C. W. H. Lowther, U.	4,581
A. H. Crosfield, L.	4,916	235 Hon. E. S. Montagu, L.	5,011	*Hon. G. Howard, L.	4,211
WARWICK AND LEAMINGTON, 6,642		G. D. C. Newton, U.	4,640	Mid or Penrith, 3,907	
213* E. M. Pollock, K.C., U.	3,321			255* Rt. Hon. J. W. Lowther, U.	
T. H. D. Berridge, L.	2,566			(Speaker), unop.	
WEDNESBURY, 13,479					
214* J. N. Griffiths, U.	6,423				
H. A. Baker, L.	5,691				

DERBYSHIRE.		Bishop Auckland, 14,552		North or Basingstoke, 13,136	
Mid or Belper, 13,660		276* <i>Sir H. M. S. Havelock.</i>		297* <i>A. C. Salter, K.C., U. unop.</i>	
256* <i>J. G. Hancock, Lab. ... 6,557</i>		Allan, Bart., L. 4,531		South or Fareham, 18,695	
D. Rhys, U. 4,287		W. House, Lab. 3,993		298* <i>A. H. Lee, U. unop.</i>	
Chesterfield, 16,995		G. E. Markham, U. 3,519		Isle of Wight, 15,969	
(Bye-election, 20 Aug., 1913.)		Chester-le-Street, 23,906		299* <i>D. B. Hall, U. 7,192</i>	
257 <i>G. Kenyon, L. 7,725</i>		277* <i>J. W. W. Taylor, Lab. unop.</i>		C. Scaramanga Raihi, L. 6,969	
E. Christie, U. 5,539		Houghton-le-Spring, 19,032		New Forest, 12,118	
J. Scour, Soc. 583		(Bye-election, 18 March, 1913.)		300* <i>W. F. Perkins, U. unop.</i>	
North-East or Eekington, 17,701		278 <i>T. Wing, L. 6,930</i>		East or Petersfield, 11,110	
258* <i>W. E. Harvey, Lab. 7,838</i>		T. Robertson, U. 4,807		301* <i>Col. W. G. Nicholson, U. unop.</i>	
J. S. Court, L.R.C.P., U. 6,388		Ald. W. House, Lab. 4,155		HEREFORD.	
High Peak, 12,412		Jarrow, 18,292		North or Leominster, 9,689	
259 <i>S. Hill-Wood, U. 5,813</i>		279* <i>G. M. Palmer, L. 5,097</i>		(Bye-election, 18 March, 1912.)	
*O. Partington, L. 5,629		J. Kirkley, U. 4,986		302 <i>H. F. Wright, U. unop.</i>	
Ilkeston, 19,467		A. G. Cameron, Lab. 4,892		South or Ross, 10,946	
260* <i>Col. Rt. Hon. J. E. B.</i>		Mid (Brancepeth), 15,832		303* <i>Capt. P. A. Clive, U. 4,748</i>	
Seely, D.S.O., L. 9,049		280* <i>J. Wilson, D.C.L., L. unop.</i>		H. Webb, L. 4,627	
M. Freeman, U. 7,838		North-West (Lanchester), 18,361		HERTFORD.	
Southern or Repton, 17,368		281* <i>L. A. Atherton-Jones,</i>		East or Hertford, 11,838	
261* <i>Sir H. H. Raphael, Bt., L. 7,744</i>		K.C., L. 8,998		304* <i>Sir J. Rolleston, U. 5,594</i>	
J. B. M. Smedley, U. 7,373		J. O. Hardicker, U. 4,827		G. S. Pawle, L. 4,226	
Western or Wirksworth, 11,962		South-East (North Tees), 18,880		North or Hitchin, 10,883	
262* <i>The Earl of Kerry,</i>		282* <i>E. Hayward, L. 8,203</i>		(Bye-election, 23 Nov., 1911.)	
M.V.O., D.S.O., U. 5,624		Col. R. Burdon, V.D., U. 7,021		305 <i>Lord Robert Cecil, U. 5,542</i>	
C. F. White, L. 4,564		ESSEX.		T. T. Gregg, L. 3,969	
DEVONSHIRE.		Mid or Chelmsford, 13,314		Mid or St. Albans, 13,929	
Mid or Ashburton, 11,976		283* <i>E. G. Pretzman, U. unop.</i>		306* <i>Col. Sir E. H. Cartile, U. 6,899</i>	
263 <i>Capt. E. F. Morrison-</i>		West or Epping, 12,164		R. C. Phillimore, L. 4,777	
Bell, U. 5,579		284* <i>Col. Rt. Hon. A. R. M.</i>		West or Watford, 17,710	
C. R. Buxton, L. 5,225		Lockwood, C.V.O., U. 5,990		307 <i>A. S. Ward, U. 8,043</i>	
North-West or Barnstaple, 13,126		I. A. Symmons, L. 3,361		N. Micklem, K.C., L. 7,160	
(Bye-election, 6 May, 1911.)		North-East or Harwich, 14,285		HUNTINGDON.	
264* <i>Sir Godfrey Baring, Bt.,</i>		285* <i>H. K. Newton, U. 6,470</i>		South or Huntingdon, 5,175	
L. 6,239		F. S. Hiley, L. 5,008		308* <i>J. Cator, U. 2,287</i>	
C. S. Parker, U. 5,751		East or Maldon, 11,517		Hon. Oliver Brett, L. 2,139	
East or Honiton, 10,522		286* <i>Sir F. Flannery, Bt., U. 5,386</i>		North or Ramsey, 7,034	
265* <i>Maj. A. C. Morrison-</i>		W. Jardine, L. 4,693		309* <i>O. Locker-Lampson, U. 3,072</i>	
Bell, U. 5,348		South or Romford, 52,984		A. C. Foster-Boulton, L. 2,954	
H. Geen, L. 3,439		287* <i>Sir J. H. Bethell, Bt., L. 22,119</i>		KENT.	
North or South Molton, 8,700		W. P. Griggs, U. 18,850		South or Ashford, 14,202	
266* <i>Rt. Hon. G. Lambert, L. 4,224</i>		North or Saffron Walden, 9,187		310* <i>Rt. Hon. L. Hardy, U. unop.</i>	
Lt.-Col. J. T. W.		288 <i>A. C. T. Beck, L. 4,071</i>		North-West or Dartford, 21,398	
Perowne, V.D., U. 3,217		Col. D. J. Proby, U. 4,031		311 <i>J. Rowlands, L. 9,152</i>	
West or Tavistock, 15,063		South-East (Tilbury), 24,645		*W. Foot Mitchell, U. 8,918	
267 <i>Sir J. W. Spear, U. 6,409</i>		(Bye-election, 16 March, 1912.)		North-East or Faversham, 14,649	
H. C. Fownes-Luttrell,		289 <i>Hon. R. E. C. L. Guinness,</i>		312 <i>G. C. H. Wheeler, U. 6,897</i>	
L. 6,019		U. unop.		G. Nicholls, L. 5,111	
North-East or Tiverton, 9,660		S.-West or Walthamstow, 39,117		Isle of Thanet, 12,588	
268* <i>Hon. Lionel Walrand, U. 5,033</i>		290* <i>Rt. Hon. Sir J. A. Simon,</i>		313* <i>N. C. Craig, K.C., U. unop.</i>	
A. E. Y. Trestrail, L. 3,455		K.C.V.O., K.C., L. 16,998		Mid or Medway, 15,181	
Torquay, 11,241		Lieut. C. W. Bellairs,		314* <i>Col. C. E. Warde, U. unop.</i>	
269 <i>Col. C. R. Burn, U. 5,101</i>		R.N., U. 13,275		East or St. Augustine's, 16,614	
*Sir F. Layland-Barratt,		GLOUCESTERSHIRE.		(Bye-election, 7 July, 1911.)	
Bart., L. 4,971		East or Cirencester, 9,934		315 <i>R. McNeill, U. unop.</i>	
South or Totnes, 10,107		291* <i>Lt.-Col. Hon. A. B.</i>		West or Sevenoaks, 19,035	
270* <i>F. B. Mildmay, U. 5,252</i>		Bathurst, U. 4,788		316* <i>H. W. Forster, U. unop.</i>	
R. Dunstan, U. 3,040		G. H. Beyfus, L. 4,007		South-West or Tonbridge, 17,116	
DORSET.		Forest of Dean, 10,881		317* <i>H. H. Spender-Clay, U. 8,286</i>	
East (Poole), 14,794		(Bye-election, 30 April, 1912.)		A. P. Hedges, L. 6,159	
(Bye-election, 29 April, 1911.)		292 <i>H. Webb, L. unop.</i>		LANCASHIRE, NORTH.	
271* <i>Capt. Hon. F. E. Guest,</i>		Mid or Stroud, 10,992		Blackpool, 22,360	
L. unop.		293* <i>Rt. Hon. C. P. Allen, L. 5,051</i>		318* <i>W. W. Ashley, U. unop.</i>	
North (Shaftesbury), 8,616		C. E. Fitch, U. 4,849		Chorley, 15,135	
272* <i>Capt. Sir R. L. Baker,</i>		North or Tewkesbury, 13,155		(Bye-election, 19 Feb., 1913.)	
Bt., U. 3,919		294* <i>Hon. Michael Hicks-</i>		319 <i>Sir H. F. Hibbert, U. 7,573</i>	
A. W. Wills, L. 3,887		Beach, U. 5,699		J. P. T. Jackson, L. 5,606	
South (Dorchester), 11,440		R. A. Lister, L. 5,267		Lancaster, 14,797	
273* <i>A. F. Hambro, U. unop.</i>		South or Thornbury, 14,742		320* <i>N. W. Helme, L. 6,186</i>	
West (Bridport), 7,576		295* <i>A. Rendell, L. 6,820</i>		H. Ramsbotham, U. 6,052	
274* <i>Col. R. Williams, V.D., U. unop.</i>		Maj. Cockerrill, U. 5,837		North Lonsdale, 9,702	
DURHAM.		HAMPSHIRE.		321* <i>G. B. Haddock, U. 4,140</i>	
Barnard Castle, 12,212		West or Andover, 11,370		J. Bliss, L. 4,066	
275* <i>A. Henderson, Lab. ... 5,868</i>		296* <i>Capt. W. V. Faber, U. unop.</i>			
H. G. Stobart, U. 4,423					

LANCASHIRE, NORTH-EAST.			South or Harborough, 17,921			Southern, 19,134		
Accrington, 16,297			342 J. W. Logan, L. 8,192			360* <i>Maj.-Gen. Sir I. J. C.</i>		
325* <i>H. T. Baker, L.</i> 8,129			Sir H. Marshall, U. ... 7,115			<i>Herbert, Bt., C.B., L.</i> 8,597		
E. Gray, U. 6,467			Mid or Loughborough, 13,754			L. Forestier-Walker, U. 6,656		
Clitheroe, 22,368			343* <i>Sir M. Levy, Bt., L.</i> ... 6,488			Western, 20,399		
323 A. Smith, Lab. 12,107			N. W. Smith-Carring-			361* <i>T. Richards, Lab.</i> unop.		
J. J. Blayney, U. 5,783			ton, U. 5,916			NORFOLK.		
Darwen, 17,734			East or Melton, 16,873			East (North Walsham), 11,560		
324 Col. J. Rutherford,			344 Col. C. E. Yate, C.S.I.,			362* <i>Sir R. J. Price, L.</i> 5,265		
T.D., U. 8,384			C.M.G., U. 7,599			F. C. Meyer, U. 3,805		
*F. G. Hindle, L. 8,169			Maj. E. M. Dunne, L. 7,257			Mid (Dereham), 9,984		
Rossendale, 13,217			LINCOLNSHIRE.			363* <i>W. L. Boyle, U.</i> 4,345		
325* <i>Rt. Hon. Lewis Har-</i>			North Lindsey or Brigg, 14,048			W. R. Lester, L. 4,308		
court, L. 6,619			345* <i>Sir A. Gelder, F.R.I.B.A.,</i>			North (Aylsham), 11,169		
Lt.-Col. J. Craven-			L. 6,506			364* <i>N. E. Buxton, L.</i> 5,187		
Hoyle, U. 5,206			T. J. Bennett, U. 5,637			H. D. King, U. 4,491		
LANCASHIRE, SOUTH-EAST.			West Lindsey or Gainsborough,			North-West (Freebridge), 11,613		
Eccles, 18,786			13,164			(Bye-election, 31 May, 1912.)		
326* <i>Sir G. H. Pollard, M.D.,</i>			346* <i>G. J. Bentham, L.</i> 5,825			365* <i>E. G. Hemmerde, K.C.,</i>		
L. 8,467			Capt. A. F. Weigall, U. 5,745			L. 5,613		
J. G. D. Campbell, U. 7,676			South Lindsey or Horncastle,			N. P. Jodrell, U. 4,965		
Gorton, 18,185			10,508			South (Diss), 9,779		
327* <i>J. Hodge, Lab.</i> 7,840			(Bye-election, 17 Feb., 1911.)			366* <i>A. W. Soames, L.</i> 4,740		
H. White, U. 7,187			347 <i>Capt. W. E. G. A. Weigall,</i>			T. S. Timmis, U. 3,212		
Heywood, 11,339			U. 4,995			South-West (Thetford), 9,045		
328* <i>H. T. Cawley, L.</i> 5,430			F. C. Linfield, L. 4,828			367* <i>R. Winfrey, L.</i> 4,176		
E. A. L. Hutchinson, U. 4,641			East Lindsey or Louth, 10,315			Capt. A. E. S. Clarke,		
Middleton, 15,391			348 T. Davies, L. 4,260			M.V.O., U. 3,745		
(Bye-election, 2 Aug., 1911.)			*H. L. Brackenbury, U. 4,188			NORTHAMPTON.		
329* <i>Sir W. R. D. Adkins, L.</i> 6,863			North Kesteven or Sleaford,			East (Wellingborough), 17,470		
W. A. S. Hewins, U. 6,452			10,389			368 L. G. Chiozza-Money, L. 7,430		
Prestwich, 22,123			349* <i>E. Roysds, U.</i> unop.			Sir A. R. de Capell-		
330* <i>Sir F. Cawley, Bt., L.</i> 10,355			Holland or Spalding, 14,846			Brooke, Bt., U. 6,676		
F. Brocklehurst, U. ... 7,189			350* <i>Hon. F. W. S. McLaren,</i>			T. F. Richards, Lab. 1,431		
Radcliffe-cum-Farnworth, 14,046			L. 5,337			Mid, 14,189		
331* <i>T. C. Taylor, L.</i> 6,721			W. S. Royce, U. 5,070			369* <i>H. Mansfield, L.</i> 6,281		
E. A. Bagley, U. 5,937			South Kesteven or Stamford,			T. F. G. Paget, U. 6,031		
Stretford, 27,629			10,056			North, 10,767		
332* <i>H. Nuttall, L.</i> 11,343			351* <i>Maj. Hon. Claud Heath-</i>			370* <i>H. L. C. Brassey, U.</i> 5,272		
A. M. Samuel, U. 10,467			cote-Drummond-Wil-			J. R. Wilkinson, L. ... 4,221		
West Houghton, 19,751			loughby, U. 4,545			South, 9,290		
333* <i>W. T. Wilson, Lab.</i> 9,064			G. H. Parkin, L. 4,206			371* <i>Hon. Edward Fitzroy,</i>		
G. F. Clarke, U. 7,974			MIDDLESEX.			U. 4,340		
LANCASHIRE, SOUTH-WEST.			Brentford, 20,701			A. A. Thomas, L. 3,827		
Bootle, 23,903			(Bye-election, 23 March, 1911.)			NORTHUMBERLAND.		
(Bye-election, 27 March, 1911.)			352 W. Joynson-Hicks, U. unop.			Berwick-upon-Tweed, 9,420		
334 <i>Rt. Hon. A. Bonar Law,</i>			Ealing, 25,073			372* <i>Rt. Hon. Sir E. Grey,</i>		
U. 9,776			353* <i>H. Nield, K.C., U.</i> unop.			<i>Bart., K.G., L.</i> 4,612		
M. Muspratt, L. 7,782			Enfield, 28,571			C. H. Hoare, U. 2,926		
Ince, 14,107			354* <i>J. R. Pretymann New-</i>			Hexham, 11,151		
335* <i>S. Walsh, Lab.</i> 7,117			man, U. 11,495			373* <i>R. D. Holt, L.</i> 5,124		
W. C. Lord, U. 5,332			J. Branch, L. 10,559			A. H. Chaytor, U. 4,334		
Leigh, 14,150			Harrow, 35,379			Tyneside, 25,667		
336* <i>P. W. Raffan, L.</i> 6,790			355* <i>H. Mallaby-Deeley, U.</i> unop.			374* <i>J. M. Robertson, L.</i> ... 11,693		
W. T. Oversby, U. 5,507			Hornsey, 23,450			H. M. Robertson, U. ... 6,857		
Newton, 14,803			356* <i>Earl of Ronaldshay, U.</i> 11,066			Wansbeck, 18,959		
337 Viscount Wolmer, U. ... 6,706			R. E. Dummett, L. ... 7,613			375* <i>Rt. Hon. C. Fenwick, L.</i> unop.		
*J. A. Seddon, Lab. 6,562			Tottenham, 29,620			NOTTINGHAM.		
Ormskirk, 13,511			357* <i>P. Alden, L.</i> 12,046			Bassettlaw, 12,012		
338* <i>Hon. Arthur Stanley,</i>			E. V. Sturdy, U. 10,945			376* <i>W. E. Hume-Williams,</i>		
M.V.O., U. unop.			Uxbridge, 17,634			K.C., U. 5,436		
Southport, 16,660			358* <i>Hon. Charles Mills, U.</i> 9,005			W. Stopford-Brooke, L. 5,221		
339* <i>Maj. G. D. White, U.</i> ... 7,467			M. C. Mallik, L. 4,286			Mansfield, 21,075		
H. D. Woodcock, L. ... 6,798			MONMOUTH.			377* <i>Sir A. B. Markham, Bt.,</i>		
Widnes, 11,780			Northern, 15,711			L. 11,383		
340* <i>Col. W. Hall-Walker, U.</i> unop.			359* <i>Rt. Hn. R. McKenna, L.</i> 7,722			P. Cockerill, U. 4,200		
LEICESTERSHIRE.			Lt.-Col. D. E. Williams,			Newark, 11,320		
West or Besworth, 13,681			U. 4,586			378* <i>J. R. Starkey, U.</i> 5,049		
341 <i>Hon. H. D. McLaren, L.</i> 7,500						R. B. Wallis, L. 4,307		
Count D. B. Garouski, U. 4,120						Rushcliffe, 19,640		
						379 L. S. Jones, L. 9,186		
						C. R. Disraeli, U. 6,580		

OXFORD.			North-Western, 16,498			North or Tamworth, 18,228		
North or Banbury, 8,021			400* A. Stanley, Lab. 8,125			422* F. A. Newdigate-New-		
380 Hon. Eustace Twissleton-	Wykeham-Fiennes, L. 3,629		L. de Gruyther, K.C. U. 4,940			degate, U. unop.		
Western, 12,197			WESTMORLAND.					
401* G. A. Lloyd, U. 5,602			North or Appleby, 6,656					
Capt. R. B. Brassey, U. 3,538			W. Meaken, L. 5,123			423 L. Sanderson, K.C., U. 3,258		
South or Henley, 10,536			SUFFOLK.			P. W. Wilson, L. 2,679		
381* F. Fleming, U.	5,340		North-East or Eye, 10,621			South or Kendal, 6,575		
G. C. N. Nicholson, L. 3,701			402* Capt. Hon. Westman			(Bye-election, 18 March, 1913.)		
Mid or Woodstock, 10,525			Pearson, L. 4,927			424 Col. J. H. Weston, U. 3,261		
382* A. St. G. Hamersley,	K.C., U. 4,773		G. Borwick, U. 4,157			W. H. Somervell, L. ... 2,684		
North or Lowestoft, 15,034			WILTSHIRE.					
403 Sir E. Beauchamp, Bt.,			North-West or Chippenham, 9,175					
E. N. Bennett, L. 4,381			L. 6,248			425* G. Terrell, U. 4,139		
RUTLAND, 4,128			*H. S. Foster, U. 5,983			B. Freeman, U. 4,113		
383* Col. J. Grettton, V.D., U.	2,169		North-Western or Stowmarket,			North or Cricklade, 15,203		
J. N. Emery, L. 1,367			11,190			426 R. C. Lambert, L. 6,937		
SHROPSHIRE.			404* F. B. H. Goldsmith, U. 4,995			*Col. T. C. P. Calley,		
South or Ludlow, 10,530			R. L. Barclay, L. 4,804			C.V.O., C.B., U. 6,809		
384* R. Hunt, U. unop.			South or Sudbury, 10,036			East or Devises, 9,277		
North or Newport, 10,886			405* Sir W. E. C. Quilter,			427* B. E. Peto, U. 4,408		
385* B. Stanier, U. unop.			Bart., U. unop.			S. J. Pocock, L. 3,670		
West or Oswestry, 10,151			South-East or Woodbridge, 12,308			West or Westbury, 10,411		
386* W. C. Bridgeman, U.	4,867		406* Capt. R. F. Peel, U. 5,704			(Bye-election, 22 Feb., 1911.)		
E. Powell, L. 4,121			W. R. Elliston, L. 5,144			428 Hon. Geoffrey Howard,		
Mid or Wellington, 8,751			SURREY.			L. 5,073		
387* C. S. Henry, L.	4,404		North-West or Chertsey, 16,723			G. L. Palmer, U. 4,492		
Capt. Hon. G. C. B.			407* D. Macmaster, K.C., U. unop.			South or Wilton, 9,072		
Weld-Forester, U. 3,286			Mid or Epsom, 18,821			429* C. Bathurst, U. 4,356		
SOMERSET.			(Bye-election, 21 March, 1912.)			F. E. N. Rogers, L. 3,739		
Bridgewater, 10,341			408 K. Keswick, U. unop.			WORCESTERSHIRE.		
388* Maj. R. A. Sanders, U.	5,160		South-West or Guildford, 16,020			West or Bewdley, 10,638		
H. C. Hicks, L. 3,779			409* W. E. Horne, U. 8,463			430* S. Baldwin, U. unop.		
East, 9,791			Hon. A. J. Davey, L. 4,832			Mid or Droitwich, 11,200		
389* E. Jardine, U.	4,748		Kingston, 19,649			431* Hon. John Lyttelton, U. 4,880		
J. W. H. Thompson, L. 3,875			410* G. Cave, K.C., U. unop.			C. Brookes, L. 4,808		
Frome, 13,168			South-East or Reigate, 15,636			Eastern, 23,269		
390* Sir J. E. Barlow, Bt., L. 5,944			411* Col. R. H. Rawson, U. 7,710			432* Rt. Hon. A. Chamber-		
C. T. Foxcroft, U. 5,366			H. W. Goldberg, L. ... 5,194			lain, U. unop.		
Northern, 13,492			North-East or Wimbledon, 27,810			South or Evesham, 10,416		
391* J. King, L.	6,299		412* Rt. Hon. H. Chaplin, U. unop.			433* Lieut. B. M. Eyres-		
F. B. Beauchamp, U. 5,378			SUSSEX.			Monsell, R.N., U. ... unop.		
Southern (Yeovil), 10,164			South-West or Chichester, 12,147			Northern, 18,200		
(Bye-election, 21 Nov., 1911.)			413* Lord Edmund Talbot,			434* Rt. Hon. J. W. Wilson, L. 7,894		
392 Hon. A. Herbert, U. 4,878			D.S.O., U. 5,900			D. Timins, U. 7,625		
H. Vivian, L. 4,730			R. Reiss, L. 2,985			YORKSHIRE, NORTH RIDING.		
West or Wellington, 10,209			North or East Grinstead, 11,562			Cleveland, 14,811		
(Bye-election, 21 July, 1911.)			414* H. S. Cautley, U. 5,926			435* Rt. Hon. H. L. Samuel,		
393 Col. D. F. Boles, U. 5,025			H. N. Spalding, L. 3,531			L. 6,870		
C. H. Dudley Ward, L. 4,421			South or Eastbourne, 14,172			J. W. Lewis, U. 5,343		
Wells, 12,642			415* R. S. Gwynne, U. 6,873			Richmond, 10,485		
394* Capt. G. J. Sandys, U. 6,178			H. Morison, L. 4,920			436* Hon. William Orde-		
A. O. Wills, L. 4,094			North-West or Horsham, 11,484			Powlett, U. unop.		
STAFFORD.			416* Earl Winterton, U. unop.			Thirsk and Malton, 13,363		
Burton, 11,878			Mid or Lewes, 17,277			437* Viscount Helmsley, U. unop.		
395* Lt.-Col. R. F. Ratcliff,			417* W. R. Campion, U. unop.			Whitby, 11,200		
V.D., U. 5,877			East or Rye, 13,746			438* Hon. W. G. Beckett, U. 4,960		
H. Rylett, L. 3,784			418* Capt. G. L. Courthope, U. 6,673			W. H. S. Pym, U. ... 4,508		
Handsworth, 28,937			St. J. Hutchinson, L. 4,461			YORKSHIRE, EAST RIDING.		
396* Maj. E. C. Meysey-			WARWICK.			Buckrose, 10,652		
Thompson, U. unop.			North-East or Nuneaton, 17,451			439* Sir L. White, L. 4,867		
Kingswinford, 14,076			419* W. Johnson, Lab. 8,199			Maj. M. Sykes, U. 4,635		
397* H. S. Staveley-Hill, U. unop.			H. Maddocks, U. 7,501			Holderness, 10,850		
Leek, 12,079			South-East or Rugby, 12,275			440* A. S. Wilson, U. 4,861		
398 R. Pearce, L.	5,742		420* J. L. Baird, C.M.G., U. 5,712			S. Arnold, L. 4,480		
Lt.-Col. W. Bromley-			A. F. B. Williams, L. 4,941			441* Col. H. B. Harrison		
Davenport, D.S.O.,			South-West or Stratford-on-Avon,			Broadley, U. 5,016		
T.D., U. 5,152			10,835			F. V. B. Norris, L. 3,885		
Lichfield, 10,703			421* P. S. Foster, U. 5,147			YORKSHIRE, WEST RIDING.		
399* Col. Sir T. C. T. Warner,			W. King, L. 3,462			Barkston Ash, 10,871		
Bart., C.B., L. 5,058						442* G. R. Lane-Fox, U. ... 5,066		
A. Chetwynd, U. 4,213						F. Horne, L. 4,372		

Barnsley, 20,861
443*Sir J. Walton, Bt., L. unop.
Colne Valley, 12,489
444*C. Leach, L. 5,147
Capt. A. B. Boyd-Car-
penter, U. 4,847

Doncaster, 21,511
445*Sir C. N. Nicholson,
Bart., L. 9,240
C. W. Whitworth, U. 6,696
Elland, 13,956

446*C. P. Trevelyan, L. 6,613
G. T. Ramsden, U. 4,549
Hallamshire, 19,935
447*J. Wadsworth, Lab. 8,708
D. T. Smith, U. 5,837

Holmfirth, 12,788
(Bye-election, 20 June, 1912.)
448 S. Arnold, L. 4,749
R. G. Ellis, U. 3,379
W. Lund, Lab. 3,195

Keighley, 13,373
(Bye-election, 11 Nov., 1913.)
449 Sir S. O. Buckmaster,
K.C., L. 4,730
Viscount Lascelles, U. 3,852
W. Bland, Lab. 3,646

Morley, 15,823
450*G. A. France, L. unop.
Normanton, 16,466
451*F. Hall, Lab. unop.
Osgoldcross, 18,286

452*Rt. Hon. Sir J. Conington-
Rickett, L. 8,518
M. Campbell-Johnston,
U. 4,347

Otley, 13,397
453*J. H. Duncan, L. 6,151
W. W. Thompson, LL.B.,
U. 4,892
Pudsey, 15,071

454*F. Ogden, L. 6,518
J. J. Oddy, U. 5,888
Ripon, 12,860
455*Hon. Edward Wood, U. 5,894
H. N. Rae, L. 5,020

Rotherham, 20,487
456*Rt. Hon. J. A. Pease, L. 9,385
J. H. Dransfield, U. 4,511
Shipley, 16,329
457*P. H. Illingworth, L. unop.

Skipton, 13,864
458*W. Clough, L. 6,151
R. F. Roundell, U. 6,100
Sowerby, 12,805

459*J. S. Higham, L. unop.
Spenn Valley, 11,631
460*Rt. Hon. Sir T. P.
Whittaker, L. 5,041
F. A. Kelly, U. 4,545

ENGLISH UNIVERSITIES.

OXFORD (Two Members), 6,895
461*Rt. Hon. Sir W. R.
Anson, Bt., D.C.L., U. unop.
462*Lord H. Cecil, U. unop.

CAMBRIDGE (Two Members), 7,145
(Bye-election, 16 Feb., 1911.)
463*J. F. P. Rawlinson,
K.C., U. unop.
464 Sir J. Larmor, D.Sc.,
F.R.S., U. 2,308
H. Cox, Ind. U. 1,954
T. Page, Ind. U. 3,554

LONDON, 6,070
465*Sir P. Magnus, U. 2,579
Sir V. Horsley, F.R.C.S.,
L. 1,857

Wales.

WELSH BOROUGHS.

CARDIFF DISTRICT, 28,723
466 Lord N. Crichton-
Stuart, U. 12,181
Sir C. G. Hyde, L. 11,882

CARMARTHEN DISTRICT, 6,772
(Bye-election, 24 Jan., 1912.)
467*W. L. Williams, L. 3,836
H. C. Bond, U. 2,555
F. G. Vivian, Lab. 1,459

CARNARVON DISTRICT, 5,717
468*Rt. Hon. D. L. George, L. 3,112
A. L. Jones, U. 1,904
DENBIGH BOROUGHS, 5,130
469*Hon. William Ormsby-
Gore, U. 2,385
G. C. Rees, L. 2,376

FLINT BOROUGHS, 4,350
(Bye-election, 21 Jan., 1913.)
470 T. H. Parry, L. 2,152
J. H. Roberts, U. 1,941
MERTHER TYDFIL (Two Mem-
bers), 23,219

471*E. R. Jones, L. 12,258
472*J. K. Hardie, Lab. 11,507
H. Watts, U. 5,277
MONTGOMERY DISTRICT, 3,354
473 Col. E. Pryce-Jones, U. 1,522
A. Humphreys-Owen, L. 1,468

PEMBROKE AND HAVERFORD-
WEST DISTRICT, 7,338
474 Maj. Hon. H. Guest, L. 3,357
J. F. L. Phillips, U. 2,792
SWANSEA DISTRICT, 12,983
475*Rt. Hon. Sir D. B. Jones,
K.C., L. unop.

SWANSEA TOWN, 12,935
476*Rt. Hon. Sir A. M.
Mond, Bt., L. 6,503
D. V. Meager, U. 4,257

WELSH COUNTIES.

ANGLESEY, 10,341
477*E. J. Griffith, K.C., L. unop.
BRECKNOCK, 13,432
478*S. Robinson, L. 5,511
C. Lloyd, U. 3,631

CARDIGAN, 13,333
479*M. L. Vaughan-Davies,
L. unop.
CARMARTHEN.
East, 12,268
(Bye-election, 22 Aug., 1912.)

480 Ren. G. Townyn Jones, L. 6,082
M. Peel, U. 3,354
J. H. Williams, Lab. 1,089
West, 9,433

481 J. Hinds, L. 5,076
J. W. J. Cremllyn, U. 2,036
CARNARVON.
North or Arfon, 10,153
(Bye-election, 11 Feb., 1911.)

482*W. Jones, L. unop.
South or Eifion, 9,455
483*E. W. Davies, L. unop.
DENBIGH.
East, 11,911

484 E. T. John, L. 6,449
A. Hood, U. 3,186

West, 9,920
485*Sir J. H. Roberts, Bt., L. unop.
FLINT, 12,774
486*Rt. Hon. J. H. Lewis, L. unop.

GLAMORGAN.
East, 23,979
487 A. C. Edwards, L. 9,088
F. H. Gaskell, U. 5,603
C. B. Stanton, Lab. 4,675

Gower, 14,712
488*J. Williams, Lab. 5,480
W. F. Phillips, U. 4,527
Mid, 20,017

489 J. H. Edwards, L. 7,624
V. Hartshorn, Lab. 6,102
Rhonda, 17,640
490*Rt. Hon. W. Abraham,
Lab. 9,073
H. Lloyd, U. 3,701

Southern, 22,953
491*W. Brace, Lab. 10,190
L. Morgan, U. 7,252
MERIONETH, 9,305
492*H. H. Jones, L. unop.

MONTGOMERY, 7,928
493*D. Davies, L. unop.
PEMBROKE, 11,750
494*W. F. Roch, L. 5,689
E. M. Samson, U. 2,996

RADNOR, 5,971
495 Sir F. Edwards, Bt., L. 2,224
*C. L. Dillwyn-Venables-
Llewellyn, U. 2,182

Scotland.

SCOTTISH BURGHS.

ABERDEEN.
North, 10,331
496*Capt. D. V. Pirie, L. 4,282
R. Scott-Brown, U. 2,546
South, 13,496

497*G. B. Esslemont, L. 5,862
W. C. Smith, K.C., U. 3,997
AYR BURGHS, 8,067
498*Sir G. Younger, Bt., U. 3,852
W. Robertson, L. 3,620

DUMFRIES, 4,307
499*J. W. Gulland, L. 2,315
Maj. J. B. Pollok-
McCall, U. 1,596
DUNDEE (Two Members), 19,374

500*Rt. Hon. W. S. Churchill,
L. 9,240
501*A. Wilkie, Lab. 8,957
Sir G. W. Baxter, LL.D.,
U. 5,685
J. S. Lloyd, U. 4,914
E. Scrymgeour, Ind. 1,825

EDINBURGH.
Central, 7,005
502*C. E. Price, L. 3,771
G. R. Y. Radcliffe, U. 1,947
East, 12,544
(Bye-election, 2 Feb., 1912.)

503 J. M. Hogge, L. 5,064
J. G. Jameson, U. 4,139
South, 20,433
504*C. H. Lyell, L. 9,576
C. D. Murray, K.C., U. 7,986

West, 9,758
505*J. A. Clyde, K.C., U. 4,952
J. H. Morgan, L. 4,252

ELGIN BURGHS, 5,301	
506* <i>J. E. Sutherland, L.</i> ... unop.	
FALKIRK DISTRICT, 12,889	
507* <i>J. A. M. Macdonald, L.</i> 6,276	
D. H. L. Young, U. ... 4,245	
GLASGOW.	
Blackfriars and Hutchesontown, 8,481	
508* <i>G. N. Barnes, Lab.</i> ... 4,162	
A. H. B. Constable, K.C., U. ... 2,884	
Bridgeton, 10,144	
509 <i>A. McC. Scott, L.</i> ... 4,759	
W. Hutchison, U. ... 3,816	
Camachie, 9,661	
510* <i>H. J. Mackinder, U.</i> ... 3,479	
J. M. Hogge, L. ... 3,453	
J. O'C. Kessack, Lab. ... 1,539	
W. J. Mirlles, Suff. ... 35	
Central, 14,768	
511* <i>Rt. Hon. C. S. Dickson, K.C., U.</i> ... 6,888	
A. F. Murison, LL.D., L. ... 5,907	
College, 14,268	
512* <i>H. A. Watt, L.</i> ... 6,291	
R. G. C. Glynn, U. ... 5,932	
St. Rollox, 19,581	
(Bye-election, 26 Feb., 1912.)	
513* <i>Rt. Hon. T. McK. Wood, L.</i> ... 8,530	
F. A. MacQuisten, U. ... 8,061	
Tradeston, 9,664	
(Bye-election, 6 July, 1911.)	
514 <i>J. D. White, L.</i> ... 3,869	
J. H. Watts, U. ... 2,783	
GREENOCK, 7,853	
515* <i>G. P. Collins, L.</i> ... 4,338	
S. Chapman, U. ... 2,913	
HAWICK DISTRICT, 6,030	
516* <i>Sir J. N. Barran, Bt., L.</i> unop.	
INVERNESS, 4,547	
517* <i>J. A. Bryce, U.</i> ... 2,367	
P. J. Ford, U. ... 1,812	
KILMARNOCK, 16,467	
(Bye-election, 26 Sept., 1911.)	
518 <i>W. G. C. Gladstone, L.</i> 6,923	
Sir J. Rees, K.C.I.E., C.V.O., U. ... 4,637	
T. McKerrrell, Lab. ... 2,761	
KIRKCALDY, 8,425	
519* <i>Rt. Hon. Sir J. H. Dalziel, L.</i> ... unop.	
LEITH, 17,351	
520* <i>Rt. Hon. R. C. Munro-Ferguson, L.</i> ... 7,069	
F. A. MacQuisten, U. ... 5,284	
MONTROSE BURGHS, 8,414	
521* <i>R. V. Harcourt, L.</i> ... 3,878	
W. Low, U. ... 2,155	
PAISLEY, 12,179	
522* <i>Sir J. M. McCallum, L.</i> 6,039	
A. R. Jephcott, U. ... 3,350	
PERTH, 5,433	
523* <i>A. F. Whyte, L.</i> ... 2,852	
Lt.-Col. C. E. D. Telfer-Smollett, U. ... 1,878	
ST. ANDREWS DISTRICT, 3,481	
524 <i>Maj. W. Anstruther-Gray, U.</i> ... 1,675	
*J. D. Millar, L. ... 1,626	
STIRLING, 8,147	
525* <i>A. A. W. H. Ponsonby, L.</i> unop.	

WICK DISTRICT, 3,018	
(Bye-election, 8 Dec., 1913.)	
526	
SCOTTISH COUNTIES.	
ABERDEEN.	
East, 12,635	
527* <i>W. H. Cowan, L.</i> ... 6,152	
W. Craighead, U. ... 3,772	
West, 10,898	
528* <i>J. McD. Henderson, L.</i> 5,415	
G. Smith, U. ... 3,232	
ARGYLL, 11,025	
529* <i>J. S. Ainsworth, L.</i> ... 4,280	
G. A. Clark-Hutchinson, U. ... 4,023	
AYR.	
North, 16,453	
(Bye-election, 20 Dec., 1911.)	
530 <i>Capt. D. F. Campbell, D.S.O., U.</i> ... 7,318	
*A. M. Anderson, K.C., L. ... 7,047	
South, 18,272	
531* <i>Sir W. P. Beale, Bart., K.C., L.</i> ... 8,715	
T. W. McIntyre, U. ... 6,835	
BANFF, 8,181	
532* <i>Capt. W. Waring, L.</i> unop.	
BERWICK, 5,674	
533* <i>H. J. Tennant, L.</i> ... 3,005	
Capt. Hon. J. B. Campbell, U. ... 2,000	
BUTE, 3,562	
534* <i>H. Hope, U.</i> ... 1,569	
R. Mitchell, L. ... 1,316	
CAITHNESS, 3,944	
535* <i>R. L. Harmsworth, L.</i> 2,718	
A. McLeod, U. ... 87	
CLACKMANNAN AND KINROSS, 8,103	
536* <i>Rt. Hon. E. Wason, L.</i> unop.	
DUMBARTON, 18,399	
537 <i>A. A. Allen, L.</i> ... 8,579	
W. T. Shaw, U. ... 7,267	
DUMFRIES, 9,651	
538* <i>P. A. Moltano, L.</i> ... 4,708	
W. Murray, U. ... 4,146	
EDINBURGH: see MIDLOTHIAN.	
ELGIN & NAIRN, 5,748	
539* <i>Sir A. Williamson, Bart., L.</i> ... unop.	
FIFE.	
East, 10,372	
540* <i>Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith, K.C., L.</i> ... 5,149	
Col. A. Sprot, U. ... 3,350	
West, 17,267	
541 <i>W. Adamson, Lab.</i> ... 6,128	
*J. D. Hope, L. ... 5,425	
FORFAR, 13,175	
542* <i>J. Falconer, L.</i> ... 6,449	
J. B. Duncan, U. ... 4,397	
HADDINGTON, 7,961	
(Bye-election, 19 April, 1911.)	
543 <i>J. Deans Hope, L.</i> ... 3,652	
B. H. Blyth, U. ... 3,184	
INVERNESS, 9,951	
544* <i>Sir J. A. Dewar, Bt., L.</i> unop.	

KINCARDINE, 7,179	
545* <i>Capt. Hon. Arthur Murray, L.</i> ... unop.	
KIRKCOUBRIGHT, 5,878	
546 <i>Maj. G. McMicking, C.M.G., L.</i> ... 2,817	
R. McNeill, U. ... 2,625	
LANARK.	
Govan, 17,994	
(Bye-election, 22 Dec., 1911.)	
547 <i>D. T. Holmes, L.</i> ... 7,508	
G. Balfour, U. ... 6,522	
Mid, 17,803	
548* <i>J. H. Whitehouse, L.</i> ... 6,033	
H. S. Keith, U. ... 5,702	
R. Smillie, Lab. ... 3,847	
North-East, 21,811	
(Bye-election, 9 March, 1911.)	
549 <i>J. D. Millar, L.</i> ... 7,976	
P. Goff, U. ... 6,776	
J. Robertson, Lab. ... 2,879	
North-West, 20,274	
550* <i>W. M. R. Pringle, L.</i> ... 9,315	
A. S. Pringle, U. ... 8,486	
Partick, 23,300	
551* <i>Maj. Sir R. Balfour, Bt., L.</i> ... 10,535	
A. W. Maconochie, U. ... 10,190	
South, 10,618	
(Bye-election, Dec., 1913.)	
552	
LINLITHGOWSHIRE, 11,810	
(Bye-election, 7 Nov., 1913.)	
553 <i>J. W. Pratt, L.</i> ... 5,615	
J. Kidd, U. ... 5,094	
LOTHIANS: EAST, see HADDINGTON.	
MID, see MIDLOTHIAN.	
WEST, see LINLITHGOW.	
MIDLOTHIAN (Edinburgh), 17,141	
(Bye-election, 10 Sept., 1912.)	
554 <i>Maj. J. A. Hope, U.</i> ... 6,021	
Hon. Alex. Shaw, L. ... 5,989	
R. Brown, Lab. ... 2,413	
ORKNEY & SHETLAND, 7,115	
555* <i>J. C. Wason, L.</i> ... unop.	
PEEBLES AND SELKIRK, 4,032	
556 <i>D. Maclean, L.</i> ... 1,965	
S. S. Steel, U. ... 1,764	
PERTH.	
East, 7,902	
557* <i>W. Young, L.</i> ... 3,658	
A. N. Skelton, U. ... 2,826	
West, 8,547	
558* <i>Marquess of Tullibardine, M.V.O., U.</i> ... 4,027	
G. F. Barbour, L. ... 3,637	
RENFREW.	
East, 20,947	
559* <i>Maj. J. Gilmour, U.</i> ... 10,063	
J. I. Macpherson, L. ... 8,883	
West, 13,900	
560* <i>Col. J. W. Greig, C.B., K.C., L.</i> ... 6,366	
H. Mehan, U. ... 6,082	
ROSS AND CROMARTY, 8,211	
(Bye-election, 14 June, 1911.)	
561 <i>J. I. Macpherson, L.</i> ... 3,777	
W. P. Templeton, U. ... 1,253	
ROXBURGH, 6,025	
562* <i>Sir J. Jardine, K.C.I.E., L.</i> ... 2,908	
N. K. Cochran-Patrick, U. ... 2,704	

STIRLING, 20,144
563*W. A. Chapple, M.D., L. 9,183
R. S. Horne, U. 6,487
SUTHERLAND, 3,055
564*A. C. Morton, L. 1,464
Marquess of Stafford, U. 1,277

WIGTON, 5,683
565*Viscount Dalrymple, U. unop.

SCOTTISH UNIVERSITIES.
EDINBURGH (9,927) AND ST.
ANDREWS (1,392), 11,319
566*Rt. Hon. Sir R. B.
Finlay, G.C.M.G., U. unop.
GLASGOW (7,382) AND ABERDEEN
(4,332), 11,714
567*Sir H. Craik, K.C.B., U. unop.

Ireland.

IRISH BOROUGHS.

BELFAST.

East, 16,330
568 R. J. McMorris, U. unop.
North, 11,829
569*R. Thompson, U. unop.
South, 10,622
570*J. Chambers, K.C., U. 5,585
T. H. Sloan, Ind. U. 2,722
West, 8,891
571*J. Devlin, N. 4,543
Capt. Sir J. Smiley, Bt.,
U. 4,080

CORK (Two Members), 13,797
572*W. O'Brien, Ind. N. 5,384
573*M. Healy, Ind. N. 5,269
*A. Roche, N. 4,746
J. W. Redmond, N. 4,743

DUBLIN.

College Green, 8,739
574*J. P. Nannetti, N. unop.
Harbour, 9,038
575*W. Abraham, N. 3,244
J. Brady, Ind. N. 631

St. Patrick's, 8,882
576*W. Field, N. unop.
St. Stephen's Green, 7,099
577*P. J. Brady, N. 3,594
Capt. Lord Herbert,
M.V.O., 2,765

GALWAY, 2,306
578*S. L. Guynn, N. 1,062
J. L. Wanklyn, Ind. U. 203
KILKENNY, 1,742
579*P. O'Brien, N. unop.

LIMERICK, 4,470
580*M. Joyce, N. 2,452
J. H. Rice, Ind. N. 682

LONDONDERRY, 5,470
(Bye-election, 30 Jan., 1913.)
581 D. C. Hogg, L. 2,699
Col. H. A. Pakenham, U. 2,647

NEWRY, 2,021
582*J. J. Mooney, N. unop.

WATERFORD, 3,104
583*J. E. Redmond, N. unop.

IRISH COUNTIES.

ANTRIM.
East, 8,761
(Bye-election, 19 Feb., 1913.)
584 Maj. R. C. A. McCalmont,
U. unop.

Mid, 7,219
585*Capt. Hon. Arthur
O'Neill, U. unop.

North, 7,516
586 P. Kerr-Smiley, U. 3,557
W. Macafee, L. 2,974

South, 9,900
587*C. C. Craig, U. unop.

ARMAGH.
Mid, 7,072
588*Sir J. B. Lonsdale, Bt.,
U. unop.

North, 7,581
589*W. Moore, K.C., U. unop.
South, 6,810

590 C. O'Neill, M.B., N. 2,890
S. H. Moynagh, Ind. N. 1,003
CARLOW, 5,905

591*M. Molloy, N. unop.

CAVAN.
East, 8,981

592*S. Young, N. unop.
West, 8,605

593*V. P. Kennedy, N. unop.

CLARE.
East, 8,709

594*W. H. K. Redmond, N. unop.
West, 8,834

595*A. A. Lynch, N. unop.

CORK.
East, 6,316

(Bye-election, 15 July, 1911.)
596 F. Muldoon, N. unop.

Mid, 6,599

597*D. D. Sheehan, Ind. N. 2,738
T. Corcoran, N. 2,115

North, 6,655

(Bye-election, 4 Nov., 1913.)
598 J. Guiney, Ind. N. unop.

North-East, 6,634

(Bye-election, 15 July, 1911.)
599 T. M. Healy, Ind. N. unop.

South, 6,199

600 J. Walsh, Ind. N. 2,346
*E. Barry, N. 2,184

South-East, 6,734

601*E. Crean, Ind. N. 2,408
J. Ahearn, N. 1,872

West, 5,727

602*J. Gilhooly, Ind. N. 2,218
D. O'Leary, N. 1,959

DERRY.
North, 9,349

603*H. T. Barrie, U. 4,960
W. H. Brown, L. 2,217

South, 8,313

604*J. Gordon, K.C., U. 3,845
W. J. Johnston, L. 3,512

DOWN.
East, 7,895
609*Capt. J. Craig, U. 4,110
J. Williamson, L. 2,412

North, 9,912

610*W. Mitchell-Thompson, U. unop.

South, 7,753

611*J. McVeagh, N. 3,668
J. W. Johnston, U. 3,040

West, 8,253

612*W. J. McG. MacCaw, U. unop.

DUBLIN.
North, 13,044

613*J. J. Clancy, N. unop.

South, 12,009

614 W. F. Cotton, N. 5,223
*Capt. B. Cooper, U. 5,090

FERMANAGH.
North, 4,895

615*G. Fetherstonhaugh,
K.C., U. 2,402

Capt. A. P. Tod Collum,
L. 2,055

South, 5,317

616 P. Crumley, N. unop.

GALWAY.
Connemara, 6,248

617*W. O'Malley, N. unop.

East, 7,242

618*J. Roche, N. unop.

North, 7,713

619*R. Hazleton, N. unop.

South, 6,292

620*W. J. Duffy, N. unop.

KERRY.
East, 5,766

621 T. O'Sullivan, N. 2,561
P. Guiney, Ind. N. 1,308

North, 5,536

622*M. J. Flavin, N. unop.

South, 5,858

623*J. P. Boland, N. 2,395
T. B. Cronin, Ind. N. 451

West, 5,848

624*T. O'Donnell, N. unop.

KILDARE.
North, 4,711

625*J. O'Connor, N. unop.

South, 4,958

626*D. Kilbride, N. unop.

KILKENNY.
North, 4,847

627*M. Meagher, N. unop.

South, 4,985

628*M. Keating, N. 2,265
N. J. Murphy, Ind. N. 287

KING'S.
Birr, 4,140

629*M. Reddy, N. 2,123
F. W. Ryan, Ind. N. 624

Tullamore, 4,472

630*E. Haviland-Burke, N. unop.

LEITRIM.
North, 6,282

631*F. E. Mehan, N. unop.

South, 5,727

632*T. F. Smyth, N. unop.

LIMERICK.			MONAGHAN.			North, 6,572		
East, 7,455			North, 6,435			(Bye-election, 6 Oct., 1911.)		
633* <i>T. Landon, N.</i>	3,715		645* <i>J. C. R. Lardner, N.</i>	3,365		659 <i>Rt. Hon. T. W. Russell, L.</i>	3,104	
<i>H. O'Connor, Ind. N.</i>	1,381		<i>M. E. Knight, U.</i>	1,937		<i>E. C. Herdman, U.</i>	3,086	
West, 7,550			South, 6,449			South, 6,059		
634* <i>P. J. O'Shaughnessy, N.</i>	3,052		646* <i>J. McKean, Ind. N.</i>	unop.		660* <i>A. L. Hurner, K.C., U.</i>	2,962	
<i>D. D. Sheehan, Ind. N.</i>	1,285		QUEEN'S.			<i>R. N. Boyd, L.</i>	2,662	
LONDONDERRY: see Derry.			Leix, 4,785			WATERFORD.		
LONGFORD.			(Bye-election, 9 June, 1913.)			East, 4,229		
North, 3,632			647 <i>P. J. Meehan, N.</i>	unop.		(Bye-election, 15 Jan., 1913.)		
635* <i>J. P. Farrell, N.</i>	unop.		<i>Ossory, 4,786</i>			661 <i>M. J. Murphy, N.</i>	unop.	
South, 3,691			648* <i>W. Delany, N.</i>	unop.		West, 4,139		
636* <i>J. Phillips, N.</i>	unop.		ROSCOMMON.			663* <i>J. J. O'Shea, N.</i>	2,202	
LOUTH.			North, 8,528			<i>M. F. Healy, Ind. N.</i>	727	
North, 5,820			649* <i>J. J. O'Kelly, N.</i>	unop.		WESTMEATH.		
(Bye-election, 15 March, 1911.)			South, 8,362			North, 5,245		
637 <i>R. Roche, N.</i>	unop.		650* <i>J. P. Hayden, N.</i>	unop.		663* <i>L. Ginnell, Ind. N.</i>	unop.	
South, 4,802			SLIGO.			South, 6,775		
638* <i>J. Nolan, N.</i>	unop.		North, 7,993			664* <i>Sir W. R. Nugent, Bt., N.</i>	unop.	
MAYO.			651* <i>T. Scanlan, N.</i>	unop.		WEXFORD.		
East, 7,816			South, 7,096			North, 8,835		
639* <i>J. Dillon, N.</i>	unop.		652* <i>J. O'Dowd, N.</i>	unop.		665* <i>Sir T. H. G. Esmonde,</i>		
North, 6,977			TIPPERARY.			<i>Bt., N.</i>	unop.	
640* <i>D. Boyle, N.</i>	unop.		East, 5,610			South, 8,557		
South, 8,110			653* <i>T. J. Condon, N.</i>	unop.		666* <i>P. Ffrench, N.</i>	3,578	
641 <i>J. Fitzgibbon, N.</i>	unop.		Mid, 6,105			<i>J. Cummins, Ind. N.</i>	1,164	
West, 8,261			654* <i>J. Hackett, N.</i>	2,440		WICKLOW.		
642* <i>W. Doris, N.</i>	3,931		<i>M. O'Dwyer, Ind. N.</i>	1,716		East, 4,710		
<i>W. O'Brien, Ind. N.</i>	1,082		North, 5,421			(Bye-election, 13 July, 1911.)		
MEATH.			655 <i>J. Esmonde, N.</i>	unop.		667* <i>Capt. A. J. C. Donelan,</i>		
North, 5,662			South, 4,917			<i>N.</i>	unop.	
643* <i>P. White, N.</i>	unop.		656* <i>J. Cullinan, N.</i>	unop.		West, 4,417		
South, 5,584			TYRONE.			668* <i>E. P. O'Kelly, N.</i>	unop.	
644* <i>D. Sheehy, N.</i>	unop.		East, 6,526			IRISH UNIVERSITY.		
			657 <i>W. A. Redmond, N.</i>	3,108		DUBLIN, 5,020		
			<i>D. D. Reid, U.</i>	2,968		669* <i>Rt. Hon. Sir E. H.</i>		
			Mid, 6,512			<i>Carson, K.C., U.</i>	unop.	
			658 <i>R. McGhee, N.</i>	3,102		670* <i>Rt. Hon. J. H. M.</i>		
			* <i>G. F. Brunsell, K.C., U.</i>	2,379		<i>Campbell, K.C., U.</i>	unop.	

The Balance of Parties since 1837.

THE following table shows the Balance of Parties at the meeting of each Parliament since 1837, the Majority being that ascertained at the conclusion of the polling at the General Election. It will be seen that the 18 elections have returned 13 Liberal and 5 Conservative majorities, while the Liberal Party has been in power for 45 and the Conservative Party for 29 of the 74 years included in the table. The largest Liberal majority was 354 (1906), and the smallest 1 (1847); the largest Conservative majority was 152 (1895), and the smallest 46 (1880).

Parliament met.	Liberal.	Nationalist.	Labour.	Conservative.	Liberal Unionist.	Majority.
Nov. 15, 1837	352	...	...	301	...	51 Lib.
Aug. 19, 1841	286	...	...	367	...	81 Cons.
Nov. 11, 1847	327	...	...	326	...	1 Lib.
Nov. 4, 1852	333	...	...	320	...	13 Lib.
Apr. 30, 1857	366	...	...	287	...	79 Lib.
May 31, 1859	348	...	...	305	...	43 Lib.
Feb. 1, 1866	361	...	...	294	...	67 Lib.
Dec. 10, 1868	393	...	...	265	...	128 Lib.
Mar. 4, 1874	247	56	...	349	...	46 Cons.
Apr. 29, 1880	357	62	...	233	...	124 Lib.
Jan. 12, 1886	331	82	...	247	...	166 Lib.
Aug. 5, 1886	188	84	...	314	81	123 Cons.
Aug. 4, 1892	273	81	...	268	47	39 Lib.
Aug. 12, 1895	177	82	...	340	71	152 Cons.
Dec. 3, 1900	186	82	...	334	68	134 Cons.
Feb. 13, 1906	387	84	41	158	...	354 Lib.
Feb. 15, 1910	275	82	40	273	...	124 Lib.
Jan. 31, 1911	272	84	42	272	...	126 Lib.

Alphabetical List of Members of Parliament.

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The following list gives Surname, Initials, Politics, Key Number of Seat on pp. 184-194, Name of Division, and Majority at Last Election of each of the 670 Members of Parliament.
L. = Liberal; Lab. = Labour; N. = Nationalist; U. = Unionist.

	Maj.		Maj.
Abraham, Rt. Hon. W. (Lab.), 490Rhondda	5,372	Boscawen, Lt.-Col. Sir A. S. T. Griffiths	
Abraham, W. (N), 575Dublin Harbour	2,643	(U), 110Dudley	360
Acland, F. D. (L), 247Camborne	2,093	Bowerman, C. W. (Lab.), 111Deptford	358
Adamson, W. (Lab.), 541Fife, West	703	Boyle, D. (N), 640Mayo, N.	unop.
Addison, C. M. D. (L), 45Hoxton	694	Boyle, W. L. (U), 363Norfolk, Mid	37
Adkins, Sir W. R. D. (L), 329Middleton	411	Boyton, J. (U), 33Marglebone, E.	1,771
Agnew, Sir G. W., Bt. (L), 188Salford, W.	831	Brace, W. (Lab.), 491Glamorgan, S.	2,938
Ainsworth, J. S. (L), 529Argyllshire	257	Brady, P. J. (N), 577St. Stephen's Green	829
Aitken, Sir W. M. (U), 62Ashton-under-Lyne	156	Brassey, H. L. C. (U), 370Northants, N.	1,051
Alden, P. (L), 357Tottenham	1,101	Bridgeman, W. Clive (U), 386Oswestry	746
Allan, Sir H. S. M. Havelock-, Bt. (L), 276Bishop Auckland	1,012	Broadley, Col. H. B. Harrison-(U), 441Hordenshire	1,131
Allen, A. A. (L), 537Dumbarton	1,312	Brocklehurst, Col. W. B. (L), 243Macclesfield	268
Allen, Rt. Hon. C. P. (L), 293Stroud	202	Brunner, J. F. L. (L), 244Northwich	330
Amery, L. C. M. S. (U), 74Birmingham, S.	unop.	Bryce, J. A. (L), 517Inverness	555
Anson, Rt. Hon. Sir W. R., Bt. (U), 461Oxford University	unop.	Buckmaster, Sir S. O., K.C. (L), 449Keighley	878
Armitage, R. (L), 133Leeds, Central	350	Bull, Sir W. J. (U), 20Hammersmith	1,162
Arnold, S. (L), 448Holford	1,370	Burgoyne, A. H. (U), 26North Kensington	729
Ashley, W. W. (U), 318Blackpool	unop.	Burke, E. Haviland-(N), 630Tullamore	unop.
Asquith, Rt. Hon. H. H., K.C. (L), 540Fife, E.	1,799	Burn, Col. C. R. (U), 269Porquay	130
Astor, W. W. (U), 175Plymouth	734	Burns, Rt. Hon. J., LL.D. (L), 3Battersea	1,292
Baird, J. L., C.M.G. (U), 420Rugby	771	Burt, Rt. Hon. T. (L), 159Morpeth	unop.
Baker, H. T. (L), 322Accrington	1,668	Butcher, J. G., K.C. (U), 226York	unop.
Baker, J. A. (L), 13Finsbury, E.	123	Buxton, N. E. (L), 354Norfolk, N.	696
Baker, Capt. Sir R. L., Bt. (U), 272Dorset, N.	32	Buxton, Rt. Hon. S. C. (L), 53Poplar	1,829
Baldwin, S. (U), 430Beudley	unop.	Byles, Sir W. P. (L), 186Salford, N.	239
Balfour, Rt. Hon. A. J. (U), 1City	unop.	Campbell, Captain D., D.S.O. (U), 530Ayrshire, N.	271
Balfour, Sir R., Bt. (L), 551Partick	345	Campbell, Rt. Hon. J. H. M., LL.D., K.C. (U), 670Dublin Univ.	unop.
Banbury, Sir F. G., Bt. (U), 2City	unop.	Campion, W. R. (U), 417Lewes	unop.
Banner, Sir J. S. Harwood-(U), 143Evertown	unop.	Carew, Lt.-Gen. Sir R. Pole, K.C.B., C.V.O. (U), 246Bodmin	41
Baring, Maj. Hon. G. V. (U), 218Winchester	598	Carile, Col. Sir E. H. (U), 306St. Albans	2,122
Baring, Sir G., Bt. (U), 264Barnstaple	488	Carson, Rt. Hon. Sir E. H., K.C. (U), 669Dublin Univ.	unop.
Barlow, C. A. M. (U), 187Salford, S.	227	Cassel, F., K.C. (U), 43St. Pancras, W.	8
Barlow, Sir J. E., Bart. (L), 390Frome	578	Castlereagh, Viscount (U), 150Laidstone	70
Barnes, G. N. (Lab.), 508Blackfriars	1,278	Cator, J. (U), 308Huntingdon	1,498
Barnston, H. (U), 240Eddisbury	289	Cautley, H. S. (U), 414East Grinstead	2,395
Barran, Sir J. N., Bt. (L), 516Hawick	unop.	Cave, G., K.C. (U), 410Kingston	unop.
Barran, R. H. (L), 135Leeds, N.	268	Cawley, Sir F., Bart. (L), 330Prestwich	3,166
Barrie, H. T. (U), 603Derry, N.	2,743	Cawley, H. T. (L), 328Heywood	789
Barton, W. (L), 170Oldham	3,668	Cecil, E. (U), 63Aston Manor	unop.
Bathurst, Lt.-Col. Hon. A. B. (U), 291Cirencester	781	Cecil, Lord H. (U), 462Oxford Univ.	unop.
Bathurst, C. (U), 429Wilton	617	Cecil, Lord R. (U), 305Hitchin	1,633
Beach, Hon. M. H. Hicks-(U), 294Tewkesbury	432	Chaloner, Col. R. G. W. (U), 141Abercromby	840
Beale, Sir W. P., Bart., K.C. (L), 531Ayrshire, S.	1,880	Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. A. (U), 432Worcestershire, E.	unop.
Beauchamp, Sir E., Bt. (L), 403Lowestoft	265	Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. J. (U), 75Birmingham, W.	unop.
Beck, A. C. T. (L), 288Saffron Walden	40	Chambers, J., K.C. (U), 570Belfast, S.	2,863
Beckett, Hon. W. G. (U), 438Whitby	452	Chancellor, H. G. (L), 44Haggerston	405
Bell, Maj. A. C. Morrison-(U), 265Hendon	1,909	Chaplin, Rt. Hon. H. (U), 412Wimbledon	unop.
Bell, Capt. E. F. Morrison-(U), 263Ashburton	354	Chapple, W. A., M.D. (L), 563Stirlingsh.	2,666
Benn, A. S. (U), 176Plymouth	563	Churchill, Rt. Hon. W. S. (L), 500Dundee	3,555
Benn, I. H. (U), 16Greenwich	1,551	Clancy, J. J., K.C. (N), 613Dublin Co., N.E.	unop.
Benn, W. W. (L), 54St. George's, T. H.	379	Clay, H. H. Spender-(U), 317Tonbridge	2,127
Bentham, G. J. (L), 346Gainsborough	80	Clive, Capt. P. A. (U), 303Ross	121
Bentinck, Lord H. Cavendish-(U), 168Nottingham, S.	385	Clough, W. (L), 458Skipton	51
Beresford, Adm. Lord C., G.C.B. (U), 178Portsmouth	1,979	Clyde, J. A., K.C. (U), 505Edinburgh, W.	700
Bethell, Sir J. H., Bt. (L), 287Romford	3,269	Clynes, J. R. (Lab.), 153Manchester, N.E.	205
Bigland, A. (U), 68Birkenhead	1,055	Coates, Maj. Sir E. F., Bt. (U), 32Lewisham	4,387
Bird, A. F. (U), 222Wolverhampton, W.	294	Collings, Rt. Hon. J. (U), 69Bordesley	unop.
Birrell, Rt. Hon. A., K.C. (L), 87Bristol, N.	1,326	Collins, G. P. (L), 515Greenock	1,425
Black, A. W. (L), 227Biggleswade	728	Collins, Sir S. (L), 29Kennington	55
Blair, R. (U), 50Bow and Bromley	761	Condon, T. J. (N), 653Tipperary, E.	unop.
Poland, J. P. (N), 623Kerry, S.	1,944	Cooke, Sir C. Kinloch-(U), 107Devonport	270
Boles, Col. D. F. (U), 393Wellington, Som.	604	Cooper, Sir R. A., Bt. (U), 211Walsall	789
Booth, F. H. (L), 177Pontefract	52	Cornwall, Sir E. A. (L), 4Bethnal Green, N.E.	1,151

	Maj.		Maj.
Cory, Sir C. J., Bart. (L), 250 <i>St. Ives</i>	915	Fiennes, Hon. E. Twistleton-Wykeham-(L), 380 <i>Banbury</i>	91
Cotton, W. F. (N), 614 <i>Dublin Co., S.</i>	2132	Finlay, Rt. Hon. Sir R. B., G.C.M.G., K.C. (U), 566 <i>Edinburgh & St. Andrews Univ.</i> ...	unop.
Courthope, Capt. G. L. (U), 418 <i>Rye</i>	2,211	Fisher, Rt. Hon. W. Hayes (U), 15 <i>Fulham</i>	1,726
Coutts, W. L. A. B. Burdett- (U), 60 <i>West- minster</i>	2,169	Fitzgibbon, J. (N), 641 <i>Mayo, S.</i>	unop.
Cowan, W. H. (L), 527 <i>Aberdeenshire, E.</i>	2,380	Fitzroy, Hon. E. A. (U), 371 <i>Northants, S.</i>	513
Craig, C. C. (U), 587 <i>Antrim, S.</i>	unop.	Flannery, Sir F., Bart. (U), 286 <i>Maldon</i>	693
Craig, E. Y. (U), 239 <i>Crewe</i>	966	Flavin, M. J. (N), 622 <i>Kerry, N.</i>	unop.
Craig, H. J. (L), 209 <i>Tynemouth</i>	177	Fleming, V. (U), 381 <i>Healey</i>	1,639
Craig, Capt. J. (U), 609 <i>Down, E.</i>	1,668	Fletcher, J. S. (U), 211 <i>Hampstead</i>	2,476
Craig, N. C., K.C. (U), 313 <i>L. of Thanet</i>	unop.	Forster, H. W. (U), 316 <i>Seren Oaks</i>	unop.
Craik, Sir H., K.C.B., LL.D. (U), 567 <i>Glasgow and Aberdeen Univ.</i>	unop.	Foster, P. S. (U), 421 <i>Stratford-on-Avon</i> ...	1,685
Crean, E. (Ind. N), 601 <i>Cork Co., S.E.</i>	536	Fox, G. R. Lane- (U), 442 <i>Barkston Ash</i>	694
Cripps, Sir C. A., K.C.V.O. (U), 234 <i>Wyeombe</i>	unop.	France, G. A. (L), 450 <i>Morley</i>	unop.
Croft, H. Page (U), 99 <i>Christchurch</i>	656	Furness, Sir S. W., Bt. (L), 121 <i>Hartlepool</i>	48
Crooks, W. (Lab.), 61 <i>Woolwich</i>	236	Gardner, E. (U), 231 <i>Wokingham</i>	unop.
Crumley, P. (N) 616 <i>Fermanagh, S.</i>	unop.	Gardner, J. T. Agge- (U), 97 <i>Cheltenham</i> ...	4
Cullinan, J. (N), 656 <i>Tipperary, S.</i>	unop.	Gastrell, Maj. W. H. H.-(U), 30 <i>Lambeth, N.</i>	329
Dalrymple, Viscount (U), 565 <i>Wigton</i>	unop.	Gelder, Sir W. A. (L), 345 <i>Brigg</i>	869
Dalziel, D. (U), 28 <i>Brixton</i>	1,068	George, Rt. Hon. D. L. (L), 468 <i>Cannarron</i> ...	1,208
Dalziel, Rt. Hon. Sir J. H. (L), 519 <i>Kirk- caldy</i>	unop.	Gibbs, Lt.-Col. G. A. (U), 89 <i>Bristol, W.</i> ...	1,276
Davies, D. (L), 493 <i>Montgomeryshire</i>	unop.	Gillhooley, J. (Ind. N), 602 <i>Cork Co., W.</i>	259
Davies, E. W. (L), 483 <i>Elyon</i>	unop.	Gill, A. H. (Lab.), 78 <i>Bolton</i>	1,411
Davies, M. L. Vaughan- (L), 479 <i>Cardigansh.</i>	unop.	Gilmour, Maj. J. (U), 559 <i>Renfrew, E.</i>	1,180
Davies, Sir W. H. (L), 88 <i>Bristol, S.</i>	138	Ginnell, L. (Ind. N), 663 <i>Westmeath, N.</i>	unop.
Davies, T. (L), 348 <i>Louth</i>	72	Gladstone, W. G. C. (L), 58 <i>Kilmarnock</i> ...	2,286
Dawes, J. A. (L), 35 <i>Walworth</i>	254	Glaville, H. J. (L), 46 <i>Bermansley</i>	1,216
Deeley, H. Mallaby- (U), 355 <i>Harrow</i>	unop.	Glazebrook, Capt. P. K. (U), 155 <i>Manchester, S.</i>	579
De Forest, Baron (L), 58 <i>West Ham, N.</i> ...	1,031	Goddard, Sir D. F. (L), 129 <i>Ispswich</i>	484
Delany, W. (N), 648 <i>Osory</i>	unop.	Goldman, Capt. C. S. (U), 173 <i>Penryn</i>	294
Denman, Hon. R. D. (L), 95 <i>Carlisle</i>	64	Goldney, F. Bennett- (U), 94 <i>Canterbury</i>	472
Dennis, F. R. B. (U), 171 <i>Oldham</i>	1,632	Goldsmith, F. B. H. (U), 404 <i>Stowmarket</i> ...	191
Devlin, J. (N), 571 <i>Belfast, W.</i>	463	Goldstone, F. W. (Lab.), 207 <i>Southland</i>	991
Dewar, Sir J. A., Bart. (L), 544 <i>Inverness</i>	unop.	Goma, H. W. C. Carr- (L), 47 <i>Rotherhithe</i> ...	1,004
Dickinson, W. H. (L), 41 <i>St. Pancras, N.</i>	1,177	Gordon, J., K.C. (U), 604 <i>Derry, S.</i>	333
Dickson, Rt. Hon. C. S., K.C. (U), 511 <i>Glas- gow, C.</i>	981	Gordon, Hon. J. E. (U), 85 <i>Brighton</i>	unop.
Dillon, J. (N), 639 <i>Mayo, E.</i>	unop.	Gore, Hon. W. G. A. Ormsby- (U), 469 <i>Denbigh</i> ...	9
Dixon, C. H. (U), 80 <i>Boston</i>	163	Goulding, E. A. (U), 223 <i>Worcester</i>	1,021
Donelan, Capt. A. J. C. (N), 667 <i>Wicklow, E.</i>	unop.	Grant, J. A. (U), 253 <i>Egremont</i>	250
Doris, W. (N), 642 <i>Mayo, W.</i>	2,849	Gray, Maj. W. Anstruther- (U), 524 <i>St. Andrews</i>	49
Doughty, Sir G. (U), 117 <i>Great Grimsby</i> ...	698	Greene, Lt.-Col. W. R. (U), 18 <i>Hackney, N.</i>	1,164
Du Cros, A. P. (U), 122 <i>Hastings</i>	882	Greenwood, G. G. (L), 174 <i>Peterborough</i> ...	303
Duffy, W. J. (N), 620 <i>Galway Co., S.</i>	unop.	Greenwood, H. (L), 206 <i>Southland</i>	1,697
Duke, H. C., K.C. (U), 112 <i>Exeter</i>	1	Greig, Col. J. W., C.B., K.C. (L), 560 <i>Ren- frew, W.</i>	284
Duncan, C. (Lab.), 64 <i>Barrow</i>	520	Gretton, Col. J. (U), 383 <i>Rutland</i>	802
Duncan, J. H. (L), 453 <i>Otley</i>	1,259	Grey, Rt. Hon. Sir E., Bart., K.G. (L), 372 <i>Berwick</i>	1,686
Duncannon, Visct. (U), 109 <i>Dover</i>	unop.	Griffith, E. J., K.C. (L), 477 <i>Anglesey</i>	unop.
Edwards, A. C. (L), 487 <i>Glamorgan, E.</i>	3,485	Griffiths, J. N. (U), 214 <i>Wedsbury</i>	732
Edwards, Sir F., Bart. (L), 495 <i>Radnor</i>	42	Guest, Maj. Hon. C. H. C. (L), 474 <i>Pembroke</i> ...	565
Edwards, J. H. (L), 489 <i>Mid Glamorgan</i> ...	1,522	Guest, Capt. Hon. F. E. (L), 271 <i>Dorset, E.</i>	unop.
Elverston, Sir H. (L), 113 <i>Gatehead</i>	3,155	Guiney, J. (Ind. N), 598 <i>Cork Co., North</i> ...	unop.
Esmonde, J. (N), 655 <i>Tipperary, N.</i>	unop.	Guinness, Hon. R. E. C. I. (U), 289 <i>Essex, S.E.</i>	unop.
Esmonde, Sir T. H. G., Bart. (N), 665 <i>Wex- ford, N.</i>	unop.	Guinness, Hon. W. E. (U), 92 <i>Bury St. Eds.</i>	unop.
Essex, Sir R. W. (L), 200 <i>Stafford</i>	155	Gulland, J. W. (L), 499 <i>Dumfries</i>	719
Esslemont, G. B. (L), 497 <i>Aberdeen, S.</i>	1,865	Gwyn, S. L. (N), 578 <i>Galway City</i>	859
Evans, L. W. (U), 100 <i>Colchester</i>	615	Gwynne, R. S. (U), 415 <i>Eastbourne</i>	1,953
Faber, G. D., C.B. (U), 10 <i>Clapham</i>	1,921	Hackett, J. (N), 654 <i>Tipperary, Mid.</i>	724
Faber, Capt. W. V. (U), 296 <i>Andover</i>	unop.	Haddock, G. B. (U), 321 <i>North Lonsdale</i> ...	74
Falconer, J. (L), 542 <i>Forfar</i>	2,052	Hall, D. B. (U), 299 <i>Ile of Wight</i>	223
Falle, B. G. (U), 179 <i>Portsmouth</i>	1,710	Hall, E. Marshall, K.C. (U), 142 <i>E. Toxteth</i> ...	966
Farrell, J. P. (N), 635 <i>Longford, N.</i>	unop.	Hall, F. (U), 7 <i>Dulwich</i>	2,301
Fell, A. (O), 224 <i>Yarmouth</i>	323	Hall, F. (Lab.), 451 <i>Normanton</i>	unop.
Fenwick, Rt. Hon. C. (L), 375 <i>Wansbeck</i> ...	unop.	Hambro, A. V. (U), 273 <i>Dorset, S.</i>	unop.
Ferens, Right. Hon. T. R. (L), 126 <i>Hull, E.</i>	1,809	Hamersley, A. St.G., K.C. (U), 382 <i>Woodstock</i> ...	392
Ferguson, Rt. Hon. R. C. Munro- (L) 520 <i>Leith</i>	1,785	Hamilton, Lord C. (U), 27 <i>S. Kensington</i> ...	4,060
Fetherstonhaugh, G., K.C. (U), 615 <i>Fer- managh, N.</i>	347	Hamilton, G. C. (U), 238 <i>Altrincham</i>	1,262
Ffrench, P. (N), 666 <i>Wexford, S.</i>	2,414	Hancock, J. G. (Lab.), 256 <i>Mid Derby</i>	2,270
Field, W. (N), 576 <i>St. Patrick's</i>	unop.	Harcourt, Rt. Hon. L. (L), 325 <i>Rossendale</i> ...	1,413
		Harcourt, R. V. (L), 521 <i>Montrose</i>	1,723
		Hardie, J. K. (Lab.), 472 <i>Merthyr Tydfil</i> ...	6,230

	Maj.		Maj.
Hardy, Rt. Hon. L. (U), 310 Ashford	unop.	Jones, W. S. Glyn- (L), 55 Stepney	115
Harmsworth, C. B. (L), 228 Luton	613	Jowett, F. W. (Lab.), 83 Bradford, W.	3,390
Harmsworth, R. L. (L), 535 Caithness	2,631	Joyce, M. (N), 508 Limerick City	1,970
Harris, H. P. (U), 38 Paddington, S.	1,936	Keating, M. (N), 628 Kilkenny Co., S.	1,978
Harvey, A. G. C. (L), 183 Rochdale	477	Kellaway, F. G. (L), 67 Bedford	19
Harvey, T. E. (L), 137 Leeds, W.	4,270	Kelly, E. T. (N), 605 Donegal, E.	unop.
Harvey, W. E. (Lab.), 258 Eckington	1,750	Kennedy, V. P. (N), 593 Cavan, W.	unop.
Haslam, Lewis (L), 158 Monmouth District ..	1,098	Kenyon, B. (L), 257 Chesterfield	2,186
Hayden, J. P. (N), 650 Roscommon, S.	unop.	Kerry, Earl of, M.V.O., D.S.O. (U), 262 Wicks- worth	1,060
Hayward, E. (L), 282 Durham, S.E.	1,182	Keswick, H. (U), 408 Epsom	unop.
Hazleton, R. (N), 619 Galway, N.	unop.	Kilbride, D. (N), 626 Kildare, S.	unop.
Healy, M. (Ind. N), 573 Cork City	523	King, J. (L), 391 Somerset, N.	921
Healy, T. M. (Ind. N.), 599 Cork, N.E.	unop.	Knight, Capt. E. A. (U), 131 Kidderminster ..	185
Helme, Sir N. W. (L), 320 Lancaster	134	Lamb, E. H., C.M.G. (L), 184 Rochester	153
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Henderson, J. McD. (L), 528 Aberdeen, W.	2,183	Larmor, Sir J. (U), 464 Cambridge U.	354
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Herbert, Maj.-Gen. Sir I. J. C., Bart., C.B. (L), 360 Monmouthsh., South.	1,941	Lawson, Hon. H. L. W. (U), 52 Mile End	2
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Hibbert, Sir H. F. (U), 319 Chorley	1,967	Leach, C. (L), 444 Colne Valley	300
Hickman, Col. T. E., C.B., D.S.O. (U), 221 Wolverhampton, S.	344	Lee, A. H. (U), 298 Fareham	unop.
Hicks, W. Joynson- (U), 352 Brentford	unop.	Levy, Sir M., Bt. (L), 343 Loughborough	572
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Holt, R. D. (L), 373 Heatham	790	Lowther, Rt. Hon. J. W. (Speaker), 255 Penrith	unop.
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Hope, J. Fitzalan (U), 193 Sheffield, C.	184	Lytellton, Hon. J. C. (U), 431 Drogheda	72
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Hornor, A. L. K.C. (U), 660 Tyrone, S.	300	MacCaw, W. J. MacG. (U), 612 Down, W.	unop.
Houston, R. P. (U), 149 West Toxteth	1,493	McCurdy, C. A. (L), 163 Northampton	1,294
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Trevelyan, C. P. (L), 446Elland	2,064		

Premiers, Principal Secretaries,

Premiers and Secretaries of State.—The inability of George I. to understand the English language made his attendance at meetings of the Cabinet "useless and irksome, and allowed the appearance of a Prime Minister, for his example has been so consistently followed as to have become a settled custom." In 1905 the office of Prime Minister was officially recognised. The

first mention of a King's Secretary of State is under Henry III. In 1433, owing to press of work in France, two Secretaries were appointed, and until 1794 two seems to have been the normal number. From 1688 to 1782 one of the two dealt with matters pertaining to the Northern States of Europe, the other with matters pertaining to the Southern States, Home,

Date.	Premier.	Exchequer.	Home (1782).	Foreign (1782).	War (1794).	Colonies (1854).
Dec. 23, 1783	W. Pitt (et. 24)	W. Pitt.....	Portland Portland	Grenville.....	W. Windham	H. Dundas
Mar. 17, 1801	H. Addington	H. Addington..	Portland Pelham	Hawkesbury { Mulgrave	C. Yorke	Hobart
May 15, 1804	W. Pitt.....	W. Pitt.....	Hawkesbury ..	Harrowby ..	W. Dundas	Camden
Feb. 11, 1806	Grenville	Ld. H. Petty ..	Spencer	C. J. Fox	Gen. Fitzpatrick	W. Windham ..
Mar. 31, 1807	Portland	S. Perceval ..	Hawkesbury ..	Howick	Gen. Pulteney ..	Castlereagh ..
Dec. 2, 1809	S. Perceval ..	S. Perceval ..	R. Ryder	Bathurst	Ld. G. L. Gower }	Liverpool.....
June 9, 1812	Liverpool....	N. Vansittart F. J. Robinson..	Sidmouth	Wellesley.....	Palmerston	Bathurst
Apr. 24, 1827	G. Canning	G. Canning	S. Bourne	Londonderry { G. Canning..	Palmerston	Goderich
Sept. 5, 1827	Goderich	J. C. Herries ..	Lansdowne ..	Dudley	Palmerston	W. Huskisson ..
Jan. 25, 1828	Wellington ..	H. Goulbourn ..	R. Peel	Dudley	Palmerston	W. Huskisson ..
Nov. 22, 1830	Grey	Althorp	Melbourne	Hardinge	Ld. F. L. Gower }	Sir G. Murray ..
July 18, 1834	Melbourne	Althorp	Duncannon ..	C. W. W. Wynn }	Goderich	Goderich
Dec. 26, 1834	Sir R. Peel ..	Sir R. Peel	H. Goulbourn ..	Sir H. Parnell }	Hon. E. Stanley }	Hon. E. Stanley }
Apr. 18, 1835	Melbourne ..	T. Spring Rice ..	Lord J. Russell }	E. Ellice	Hon. T. S. Rice...	Hon. T. S. Rice...
Sept. 6, 1841	Sir R. Peel ..	F. T. Baring ..	Normanby	Wellington....	J. C. Herries ..	Aberdeen
July 6, 1846	Ld. J. Russell	H. Goulbourn ..	Sir J. Graham ..	Palmerston..	Howick	Glenelg
Feb. 27, 1852	Derby	B. Disraeli	S. H. Walpole ..	Palmerston..	T. B. Macaulay }	Normanby
Dec. 28, 1852	Aberdeen	W. E. Gladstone	Palmerston....	Wellington....	Sir H. Hardinge }	Ld. J. Russell ..
Feb. 10, 1855	Palmerston..	W. E. Gladstone }	Sir G. Grey	Aberdeen	Sir T. Fremantle }	Stanley
Feb. 25, 1858	Derby	Sir G. C. Lewis }	Sir G. Grey	Hon. S. Herbert }	Hon. S. Herbert }	W. E. Gladstone }
Jun. 18, 1859	Palmerston....	W. E. Gladstone }	Sir G. Grey	Palmerston..	Hon. F. Maule ..	Grey
Nov. 6, 1865	Russell	W. E. Gladstone	Sir G. Grey	Granville....	W. Beresford...	Sir J. Pakington..
July 6, 1866	Derby	B. Disraeli	S. H. Walpole }	Malmesbury ..	Hn. S. Herbert ..	Newcastle
Feb. 27, 1868	B. Disraeli ..	G. W. Hunt	G. Hardy	Clarendon	Newcastle	Sir G. Grey
Dec. 9, 1868	W. E. Gladstone	R. Lowe	H. A. Bruce	Clarendon	Lord J. Russell ..	Lord J. Russell ..
Feb. 21, 1874	B. Disraeli ..	Sir S. Northcote	R. A. Cross.....	Clarendon	Hon. S. Herbert ..	Hon. S. Herbert ..
Apr. 28, 1880	W. E. Gladstone }	W. E. Gladstone }	Sir W. Harcourt	Clarendon	Sir W. Molesworth }	Sir W. Molesworth }
Jun. 24, 1885	Salisbury.....	Sir M. H. Beach }	Sir R. A. Cross ..	Clarendon	H. Labouchere ..	H. Labouchere ..
Feb. 6, 1886	W. E. Gladstone	Sir W. Harcourt	H. C. E. Childers	Clarendon	Stanley	Stanley
Aug. 3, 1886	Salisbury.....	Ld. R. Churchill }	H. Matthews.....	Clarendon	Sir E. B. Lytton }	Sir E. B. Lytton }
Aug. 18, 1892	W. E. Gladstone	Sir W. Harcourt	H. H. Asquith ..	Clarendon	Newcastle	Newcastle
Mar. 3, 1894	Rosebery	Sir W. Harcourt	H. H. Asquith ..	Clarendon	E. Cardwell	E. Cardwell
July 2, 1895	Salisbury.....	Sir M. H. Beach }	Sir M. W. Ridley }	Clarendon	Stanley	Stanley
July 12, 1902	A. J. Balfour ..	C. T. Ritchie ..	A. Akers-Douglas	Clarendon	Sir J. Pakington }	Sir J. Pakington }
Dec. 5, 1905	Sir H. C. Bannerman	H. H. Asquith ..	H. J. Gladstone	Clarendon	Sir J. Pakington }	Sir J. Pakington }
April 8, 1908	H. H. Asquith	Lloyd George..	H. J. Gladstone }	Clarendon	Sir J. Pakington }	Sir J. Pakington }
			W. S. Churchill..	Clarendon	Sir J. Pakington }	Sir J. Pakington }
			R. McKenna	Clarendon	Sir J. Pakington }	Sir J. Pakington }

Irish, and Colonial business. In 1782 the former became Foreign and the latter Home Secretary, still retaining Irish and Colonial business. The Home Secretary was also responsible for the Secretary at War, who, though not a Secretary of State, directed the movements, payment, and civil control of the Army. In 1794 a Secretary of State for War was appointed to manage all military business, and in 1801 he was given the control of the Colonies. In 1854 the War Secretary was relieved of Colonial business, and a fourth Secretary of State was appointed for the Colonies. In 1858 the Secretary of State for India was appointed.

Ld. Chancellor.	Ld. President.	Board of Trade.	Admiralty.	India (1784 & 1853).	Ld. Lieut. 1801.	Chief Secretary (Ireland).
Loughborough	Chatham		Spencer	<i>H. Dundas</i>	Cornwallis	Castlereagh.
Eldon	Portland		St. Vincent	<i>Dartmouth</i> <i>Castlereagh</i>	Hardwicke	C. Abbott.
Eldon	Portland Sidmouth Camden	Montrose	Melville Barham	<i>Castlereagh</i>	Hardwicke	W. Wickham.
Erskine	Fitzwilliam Sidmouth	Auckland	Sir C. Grey Hon. T. Grenville	<i>Minto</i> <i>G. Tierney</i>	Powis	Sir E. Nepean.
Eldon	Camden	Bathurst	Mulgrave	<i>R. R. Dundas</i>	Bedford	N. Vansittart.
Eldon	Camden	Bathurst	Mulgrave C. P. Yorke	<i>R. R. Dundas</i>	Richmond	C. Long.
Eldon	Harrowby	Clancarty Hn. F. J. Robinson W. Huskisson	Melville	<i>Buckinghamsh.</i> <i>G. Canning</i> <i>C. Bathurst</i> <i>C. W. W. Wynne</i>	Richmond	W. Elliott.
Lyndhurst	Harrowby	W. Huskisson	Clarence	<i>C. W. W. Wynne</i>	Richmond	Sir A. Wellesley.
Lyndhurst	Harrowby	C. Grant	Clarence	<i>C. W. W. Wynne</i>	Richmond	Hon. R. Dundas.
Lyndhurst	Bathurst	W. V. Fitzgerald J. C. Herries	Clarence Melville	<i>Melville</i> <i>Ellenborough</i>	Richmond	Hon. W. Pole.
Brougham	Lansdowne	Auckland	Sir J. Graham	<i>C. Grant</i>	Richmond	R. Peel.
Brougham	Lansdowne	C. P. Thomson	Auckland	<i>C. Grant</i>	Richmond	C. Grant.
Lyndhurst	Rosslyn	A. Baring	de Grey	<i>Ellenborough</i>	Richmond	H. Goulbourn.
{ (in commission) Cottenham	Lansdowne	C. P. Thomson H. Labouchere	Auckland Minto	<i>Sir J. Hobhouse</i>	Richmond	Hon. W. Lamb.
Lyndhurst	Wharfedale	Ripon W. E. Gladstone Dalhousie	Haddington Ellenborough	<i>Ellenborough</i> <i>Fitzgerald</i> <i>Ripon</i>	Richmond	Hon. W. Lamb.
{ Cottenham (in commission) Truro	Lansdowne	Clarendon H. Labouchere	Auckland Sir F. T. Baring	<i>Sir J. Hobhouse</i>	Richmond	Ld. F. L. Gower.
St. Leonards	Lonsdale	J. W. Henley	Northumberland	<i>J. C. Herries</i>	Richmond	Sir H. Hardinge
Cranworth	Granville Ld. J. Russell	E. Cardwell	Sir J. Graham	<i>Sir C. Wood</i>	Richmond	E. G. S. Stanley.
Cranworth	Granville	Stanley of A.	Sir J. Graham Sir C. Wood	<i>Sir C. Wood</i> <i>R. Vernon Smith</i>	Richmond	Sir J. Hobhouse.
Chelmsford	Salisbury	J. W. Henley Donoughmore	Sir J. Pakington	<i>Ellenborough</i> <i>Stanley</i>	Richmond	E. J. Littleton.
{ Campbell Westbury Cranworth	Granville	T. M. Gibson	Somerset	<i>Sir C. Wood</i>	Richmond	F. J. Littleton.
Cranworth	Granville	T. M. Gibson	Somerset	<i>Sir C. Wood</i> <i>de Grey & Ripon</i>	Richmond	Sir H. Hardinge
Chelmsford	Buckingham	Sir S. Northcote	Sir J. Pakington	<i>Cranborne</i>	Richmond	Morpeth.
Cairns	Marlborough	Richmond	H. L. Corry	<i>Sir S. Northcote</i>	Richmond	Eliot.
Hatherley	Ripon	J. Bright	H. C. Childers	<i>Argyll</i>	Richmond	Sir T. F. Fre-
Selborne	Aberdare	C. Fortescue	G. J. Goschen	<i>Argyll</i>	Richmond	mantie.
Cairns	Richmond	Sir C. Adderley Sandon	G. Ward Hunt W. H. Smith	<i>Salisbury</i> <i>Cranbrook</i>	Richmond	Lincoln.
Selborne	Spencer Carlingford	J. Chamberlain	Northbrook	<i>Hartington</i> <i>Kimberley</i>	Richmond	H. Labouchere.
Halsbury	Cranbrook	Richmond E. Stanhope	Ld. G. Hamilton	<i>Ld. R. Churchill</i>	Richmond	Sir W. Somerville.
Herschell	Spencer	A. J. Mundella	Ripon	<i>Kimberley</i>	Richmond	Naas.
Halsbury	Cranbrook	Stanley of P. Sir M. H. Beach	Ld. G. Hamilton	<i>Cross</i>	Richmond	E. Cardwell.
Herschell	Kimberley	A. J. Mundella	Spencer	<i>Kimberley</i>	Richmond	Sir R. Peel.
Herschell	Rosebery	A. J. Mundella J. Bryce	Spencer	<i>H. H. Fowler</i>	Richmond	Wodehouse.
Halsbury	Devonshire	C. T. Ritchie	G. J. Goschen	<i>Ld. G. Hamilton</i>	Richmond	C. Fortescue.
Halsbury	Devonshire	G. W. Balfour	Selborne	<i>Ld. G. Hamilton</i>	Richmond	Naas.
Halsbury	Londonderry	G. W. Balfour	Selborne	<i>Ld. G. Hamilton</i>	Richmond	Col. W. Patten.
Loreburn	Crewe	Salisbury	Cawdor	<i>St. J. Brodrick</i>	Richmond	Col. W. Patten.
Loreburn	Tweedmouth	Lloyd George	Tweedmouth	<i>J. Morley</i>	Richmond	C. Fortescue.
Loreburn	Wolverhampton	W. S. Churchill	R. McKenna	<i>Morley (Visct.)</i>	Richmond	Hartington.
Haldane	Beauchamp Morley	Sydney Buxton	W. S. Churchill	<i>Crewe</i>	Richmond	Sir M. H. Beach
					Richmond	J. Lowther.
					Richmond	W. E. Forster.
					Richmond	Ld. F. Cavendish.
					Richmond	G. O. Trevelyan.
					Richmond	H. C. Bannerman.
					Richmond	Sir W. H. Drake.
					Richmond	W. H. Smith.
					Richmond	J. Morley.
					Richmond	Sir M. H. Beach.
					Richmond	A. J. Balfour.
					Richmond	W. L. Jackson.
					Richmond	J. Morley.
					Richmond	J. Morley.
					Richmond	G. W. Balfour.
					Richmond	G. Wyndham.
					Richmond	G. Wyndham.
					Richmond	W. H. Long.
					Richmond	J. Bryce.
					Richmond	A. Birrell.
					Richmond	A. Birrell.

Mr. Asquith's Ministry.

THE CABINET.

Prime Minister	Herbert Henry Asquith, K.C.	unpaid
Lord High Chancellor	Viscount Haldane	£10,000
Lord President of the Council	Viscount Morley of Blackburn, O.M.	2,000
Lord Privy Seal	Marquess of Crewe	unpaid
First Lord of the Treasury	The Prime Minister	5,000
First Lord of the Admiralty	Winston Spencer Churchill	4,500
Secretaries of State :—		
Home Affairs	Reginald McKenna, K.C.	5,000
Foreign Affairs	Sir Edward Grey, Bart., K.G.	5,000
Colonies	Lewis Harcourt	5,000
War	Col. J. E. B. Seely, D.S.O.	5,000
India	Marquess of Crewe, K.G.	5,000
Chancellor of the Exchequer	David Lloyd George	5,000
Secretary for Scotland	Thomas McKinnon Wood	2,000
Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant ...	Augustine Birrell, K.C.	4,425
Postmaster-General	Herbert Samuel	2,500
Presidents of Committees of the Council :—		
Board of Trade	Sydney Buxton	5,000
Local Government Board	John Burns	5,000
Board of Agriculture	Walter Runciman	2,000
Board of Education	Joseph Albert Pease	2,000
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster	Charles Edward Henry Hobhouse	2,000
First Commissioner of Works	Earl Beauchamp, K.C.M.G.	2,000
Attorney-General	Sir John Allsebrook Simon, K.C.V.O., K.C. and fees	7,000

OTHER MINISTERS.

Civil Lord of the Admiralty	George Lambert	1,000
Parliamentary & Financial Sec., do.	Thomas James Macnamara	2,000
Financial Secretary, War Office	H. T. Baker	1,500
Parliamentary Under Secretaries :—		
Home Office	E. J. Griffith	1,500
Foreign Office	Francis Dyke Acland	1,500
War Office	H. J. Tennant	1,500
Colonial Office	Lord Emmott	1,500
India Office	Hon. E. S. Montagu	1,500
Board of Trade	J. M. Robertson	1,200
Local Government Board	J. Herbert Lewis	1,200
Board of Education	C. P. Trevelyan	1,200
Board of Agriculture	Lord Lucas	1,200
Treasury :—		
Junior Lords	{ John W. Gulland ; W. Wedgwood Benn ; W. Jones, each £1,000 ; H. Webb	unpaid
Financial Secretary	C. F. G. Masterman	2,000
Parliamentary Secretary	P. H. Illingworth	2,000
Paymaster-General	Lord Strachie	unpaid
Solicitor-General	Sir Stanley Owen Buckmaster, K.C.and fees	6,000

Ministers of the Royal Household.

Lord Steward of the Household	Earl of Chesterfield, G.C.V.O.	£2,000
Treasurer of the Household	Capt. Hon. F. E. Guest	904
Comptroller of the Household	Lord Saye and Sele	904
Lord Chamberlain	Lord Sandhurst, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.	2,000
Vice-Chamberlain	Hon. G. A. Howard	924
Lords in Waiting		
{ Earl Granville, M.V.O., Viscount Allendale, Lord Acton, M.V.O., Lord Herschell, M.V.O., Lord Loch, M.V.O., D.S.O., Lord Annaly, K.C.V.O. (Permanent), Lord Ashby St. Ledgers, Lord Farquhar, G.C.V.O. (extra)		
each		702
Captain of the Gentlemen at Arms	Lord Colebrooke, C.V.O.	1,200
Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard	Earl of Craven	1,200
Master of the Horse	Earl of Granard, K.P.	2,500

Scotland.

Lord Advocate	Robert Munro, K.C.	£5,000
Solicitor-General	Thomas Brash Morison	2,000

Ireland.

Lord Lieutenant	Earl of Aberdeen, K.T.	£20,000
Lord Chancellor	Ignatius John O'Brien, K.C.	6,000
Attorney-General	John F. Moriarty	5,000
Solicitor-General	Jonathan Pim, K.C.	2,000

NOTE.—All the above Ministers hold office at the pleasure of the Sovereign and go out of office at a change of Government.

ADMIRALTY, Whitehall, S.W.

The management of all maritime affairs, the government of the Royal Navy, jurisdiction in maritime cases, and the appointment and commissioning of Naval Officers, was in early times the province of the "Lord High Admiral," the ninth Great Officer of State. The judicial functions of the office have long been vested in other hands, and the office itself has been "in commission" since 1708 (except for a short time in 1827, when the Duke of Clarence was Lord High Admiral), the duties being performed by "Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom." These Commissioners, or "Lords of the Admiralty" as they are more generally called, consist of a Political "First Lord" (who, by virtue of the importance of his office, is a Cabinet Minister), a "First Sea Lord," "Second Sea Lord," "Third Sea Lord," "Fourth Sea Lord," now always selected from Officers of the Service, a Political "Civil Lord," and an additional "Civil Lord." There is also a "Parliamentary and Financial Secretary" and a non-political Permanent Secretary. The net amount provided in the Navy Estimates 1912-13, for administration, is £428,500.

(See NAVAL DEPARTMENT, pp. 235-337.)

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES, Board of,
4, 5, 6 & 8 Whitehall Place; 3 & 21 St. James's Square; 43 and 54 Parliament Street, S.W.; and Craven House, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.

The Board of Agriculture was established by the Act of 1889, when there were transferred to it the duties of the Privy Council in connection with Diseases of Animals, and the functions of the Land Commissioners for England. Technically, the membership of the Board is analogous to that of the Local Government "Board," and "Board" of Education, but in effect the establishment consists of a President, a Parliamentary Secretary, a Permanent Secretary, Assistant Secretaries, &c., and its main functions are to prevent the introduction or spread of certain diseases among animals, to control the transit of animals and the exportation of horses, to deal with insect and fungus pests, to collect and distribute information relating to agriculture, horticulture and forestry in Great Britain, to administer Grants for Agricultural Education and Research (including Forestry) in England and Wales, to collect and publish agricultural statistics, to administer the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act and the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts in Great Britain so far as the latter relate to agricultural produce, to control the redemption and re-apportionment of tithe rent charge and the regulation or enclosure of common land, to enfranchise copyhold land, to administer the Small Holdings and Allotments Acts and the Acts relating to the improvement of land by private owners, to administer the Acts relating to Sea, Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries as regards England and Wales, and to conduct the English share of the International Fisheries Investigations in the North Sea. The Board also publish a monthly "Journal," price 4d. By the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries Act of 1903 certain powers and duties formerly exercised by the Board of Trade with respect to fisheries were transferred to this Department, the designation of which was at the same time altered. The Board also control the Ordnance Survey of the U.K., which is the subject of a separate Vote. By an Order in Council of 28 March, 1903, the supervision of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, was transferred to the Board. The cost of administration in the financial year 1913-14 was estimated at £309,532.

President, Rt. Hon. Walter Runciman, M.P.	£2,000
Private Sec., A. S. Gaye	£300
Do., A. D. Sanderson	£100
Do., Cecil Harmsworth, M.P.	£100
Personal Clerk, W. E. Walters	£100
Permanent Sec., Sir Sydney Olivier, K.C.M.G.	£1,500 to £1,800
Private Secretary, R. S. Langford	£100
Parliamentary Sec., Rt. Hon. Lord Lucas	£1,200
Private Sec., E. L. Mitchell	£150
Do., J. C. Stewart	£100
Assistant Secretaries, A. W. Anstruther, C.B.; R. H. Rew, C.B.; T. H. Middleton, C.B.; E. J. Cheney; and H. G. Maurice	£1,000 to £1,200
Small Holdings Commissioners, M. T. Baines; S. Mager; J. Owen; A. Allsebrook; E. E. N. Rogers; E. O. Fordham; J. H. Diggle; F. Horne	£800 to £1,200
Agricultural Commissioner for Wales, Prof. C. Bryner Jones, M.Sc.	£800
Legal Adviser, James William Clark, K.C.	£800 to £1,000
Assist. Legal Adviser, F. A. Jones	£600 to £800

Technical Adviser in Botany, Lt.-Col. Sir D. Prain, C.M.G., C.I.E., F.R.S.	
Chief Agricultural Analyst, J. J. Dobbie, D.Sc., F.R.S.	
Chief Veterinary Officer, Sir S. Stockman	£800 to £1,000
Assistant do., J. McI. McCaff, M.B.	£750
Superintending Inspectors, J. F. Blackshaw; E. G. Haygarth Brown; A. B. Bruce; F. W. Carter; Lt.-Col. Sir Edward H. St. L. Clarke, Bart.; P. G. Dallinger; C. E. Fryer, I.S.O.; F. A. Fulford; E. T. Kenyon; A. T. Masterman, D.Sc.; C. T. A. Robertson; R. L. Robinson; J. G. Stewart; Sir J. Wilson, K.C.S.I.	£500 to £700
Entomologist, J. C. F. Fryer	£500 to £700
General Inspectors, G. P. Berry, Capt. A. S. Campbell, J. Cornelius; G. T. Dixon, W. S. Douglas; R. P. P. Fulford; E. Garnsey; A. K. Kemble; W. H. F. Landon; Capt. W. S. Masterman; A. H. Pryce; J. Roberts; Capt. G. R. Spencer; T. H. Sutton; and T. E. Pryce-Tannatt, M.B.	£400 to £500
Inspectors, J. G. Black; J. S. Bowles; W. F. Bruce; A. C. Cole; D. A. H. M. Craigie; G. H. Croft; G. H. Crofield; J. Edwards; G. C. Fox; F. France-Hayhurst; G. C. Gough; E. W. Harber; G. P. Haynes; A. E. Hefford; W. B. Hooper; W. S. Jones, M.A., M.Sc.; F. Jørgensen; R. H. Kendle; P. S. Lawrie; R. H. Lock, D.Sc.; H. T. Money; A. W. Monroe; E. W. Moss-Blundell; W. L. Newton; L. S. Osmaston; J. Robertson; Hon. E. N. Rollo; E. S. Russell; B. H. Satterthwaite; J. Snell; J. C. Stewart; R. Stewart; G. S. Strangways; H. V. Taylor; R. A. Todd; H. Vaughan; E. M. Wason; F. T. Wilson; R. M. Wilson; and J. F. H. Wrightson	£300 to £400
Supt. Veterinary Inspectors, W. W. Smart, I.S.O.; J. R. Jackson; and A. H. Berry	£500 to £700
Veterinary Inspectors, J. Brand; E. Brown; T. H. Brown; W. T. Cranston; E. R. Edwards; J. L. Frood; H. Gooch; P. J. L. Kelland; A. M. Munro; E. Peacey; J. O. Powley; K. P. Rankin; W. C. B. Revill; D. B. Rodger; F. W. H. Smith; W. Vessey; W. G. Wragg	£300 to £500
Chief Clerk, T. F. Husband, I.S.O.	£600 to £800
Heads of Branches, Commander W. H. Chamberlain, R.N.; F. L. C. Floud; R. H. Hooker; G. B. W. Lloyd; R. E. Martyr; A. G. L. Rogers; E. B. Shine; R. J. Thompson	£600 to £800
Clerk in Charge of Accounts, G. Macey	£550 to £700
Assistant do., P. J. Langley	£500 to £650
Establishment Clerk, W. R. Gilbert	£400 to £500
Superintendent of Registry, P. Jordan	£300 to £400
Superintending Surveyor, W. Webb	£400 to £600
Principal Surveyor, C. H. J. Clayton	£350
Assistants to Heads of Branches, A. E. Balleine; W. S. Cool; A. T. A. Dobson; A. Dunbar; H. L. French; H. V. Hyde; H. H. Judson; H. C. Long; A. M. Lowe; P. W. Millard; F. K. Milson; H. G. Richardson; C. W. Sabin; S. Samson; G. Shaw; H. D. Vigor; C. R. T. Williams; and E. B. Wilson	£150 to £400
Staff Officers, J. L. Bryan; J. E. Bury; H. C. Cotsell; T. Edser; G. F. Middleton; S. A. Playne; H. H. Smart; and W. P. Smart	£250 to £350
Do., E. C. Martin; J. R. Moore; and H. Nash	£250 to £300
Do., H. C. Salmon	£200 to £300
Do., H. Chambers	£150 to £250
Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.	
<i>Head Office.</i>	
Director, Lt.-Col. Sir D. Prain, C.M.G., C.I.E., M.B., F.R.S.	£1,000
Assistant Director, A. W. Hill, M.A., F.L.S.	£500 to £700
<i>Executive Office.</i>	
Curator of Gardens, W. Watson, A.L.S.	£300 to £400
Assist. do., W. J. Bean	£150 to £250
<i>Herbarium and Library.</i>	
Keeper, Dr. O. Stapf, F.R.S.	£500 to £600
Assistant Keepers, N. E. Brown, A.L.S.; G. Massee, F.L.S.; C. H. Wright, A.L.S.	£300 to £400
<i>Museums.</i>	
Keeper, J. M. Hillier	£300 to £400
<i>Jodrell Laboratory.</i>	
Assistant, L. A. Boodle, F.L.S.	£300 to £400
Ordnance Survey Department, Southampton.	
Director-General, Col. C. F. Close, C.M.G., R.E.	
Executive Officer, Col. A. D. Meeres.	

Asst. to Executive Officer, Major A. A. Crookshank, R.E., and Capt. G. A. P. Brown, R.E.
Publication Division, Lieut.-Col. E. P. Brooker, R.E., assisted by Capt. C. S. Reid, R.E.
Control Division, Maj. F. M. Close, R.E.
Trigonometrical and Topographical Branch, Capt. H. St. J. L. Winterbotham, R.E., assisted by Lt. and Qr.-Mr. T. Johnson, R.E.

Survey Divisions.
Division Officers (Gt. Britain), Capt. G. F. Evans, R.E., *Carlisle*; Capt. E. Rogers, R.E., *Norwich*; Capt. W. H. Kelly, R.E., *Redland, Bristol*; Capt. H. E. F. Rathbone, R.E., *Shrewsbury*; Capt. E. N. Mozley, R.E., *York*; Capt. A. C. Robinson, R.E., *Edinburgh*; and Capt. E. O. Henrici, R.E., assisted by Capt. C. H. Ley, *Southampton*.
Division Officers (Ireland), Major G. F. A. Whitlock, R.E., and Capt. E. M. S. Charles, R.E., *Dublin*; Capt. J. P. Galbraith, R.E., *Belfast*; Capt. G. S. C. Cooke, R.E., *Ennis*.

ARMS, COLLEGE OF, OR HERALDS' COLLEGE, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

The Herald's College was incorporated and endowed by Richard III. in 1484, as a College of Arms, presided over by the Earl Marshal, the other members being the then Kings of Arms, and the six Heralds, to regulate the granting and the bearing of Coat Armour, in addition to the ordinary functions of the Heralds. Their first residence was in Pulteney's Inn until the present site was granted by Queen Mary in 1554, the house being rebuilt as it now stands after destruction in the Great Fire.

Earl Marshal, His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, K.G., G.C.V.O.

KINGS OF ARMS.

Garter, Sir Alfred Scott Scott-Gatty, K.C.V.O., F.S.A.
Clarenceux, William Henry Weldon, C.V.O., F.S.A.
Norroy, Henry Farnham Burke, C.V.O., C.B., F.S.A.

SIX HERALDS.

Lancaster, Edward Bellasis.
Richmond, Charles Harold Athill, M.V.O., F.S.A.
Windsor, Wm. Alex. Lindsay, K.C., F.S.A.
York, Gordon Ambrose de Lisle Lee.
Somerset, Everard Green, F.S.A.
Chester, Thomas Morgan Joseph-Watkin.

FOUR PURSUIVANTS.

Rouge Croix, Arthur William Steuart Cochrane, M.V.O.
Bluemantle, Gerald Woods Wollaston, M.V.O.
Grey Dragon, Algar Henry Stafford Howard.
Portcullis, Keith William Murray, F.S.A.
Earl Marshal's Sec., Gordon A. de Lisle Lee.
Registrar, Charles Harold Athill, M.V.O., F.S.A.

CHARITY COMMISSIONERS,

Ryder Street, St. James's, S.W.

The Charity Commission was appointed by Act of Parliament in 1853 "for the better administration of Charitable Trusts in England and Wales." In 1874 the powers previously exercised by the Endowed Schools Commissioners were temporarily transferred to the Charity Commission, and in 1879 the transfer was made permanent. The powers of the Commissioners over all endowments held for purely Educational purposes have now been transferred to the Board of Education in pursuance of Orders in Council made under the Board of Education Act, 1899.

Chief Commissioner, Charles Archer Cook, C.B. £1,500
Private Sec., A. E. McLaren £100
Commissioners, Arthur Francis Leach, £1,200; and Rt. Hon. C. P. Allen, M.P.unp.
Secretary, Henry W. T. Bowyear £1,000
Assistant Commissioners and Principal Clerks, H. P. Morris; J. F. Mills; G. C. Bower; H. Hodgkin; G. W. Wallace; A. C. Kay; A. K. Kennedy-Purvis; C. F. Ritchie £650 to £900
Accountant, Off. Trustees' Dept., E. Gilbert

Assist. do., C. T. Radcliffe £550 to £700
 1st Class Clerks, G. B. Bone; E. Macpherson; G. B. Rooke; H. D. S. Leake £450 to £600
 2nd Class Clerks, W. Endersby; A. E. McLaren; R. E. Ford; C. Hoop-Wallace; F. B. Jackson; W. F. Fox; H. F. Chettle £250 to £400
Librarian and Clk. to Sec., J. J. B. Petherbridge.
Clerk in charge of Accounts of Charities, F. F. Davy.

Staff Clerks, C. Cooper; F. H. Lewis; G. Thomas; S. E. Turner; S. Hart £300 to £400
and Div. Clerks (Higher Grade), A. L. Guest; J. W. Joyce; A. Boutwood; C. N. Francis; A. S. Hanbury; H. P. Brown; A. E. Large; H. B. Denham £250 to £350

CHEMIST, THE GOVERNMENT.

13 Clement's Inn Passage, W.C., and Custom House, Lower Thames Street, E.C.
Government Chemist, Professor James Johnston Dobbie, D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S. £1,200 to £1,500
Deputy do., E. Grant Hooper, F.I.C. £700 to £800
Superintendent Analysts, Charles Proctor, F.I.C.; J. Connah, B.Sc.; James Woodward, B.Sc.; G. Stubbs, F.I.C. £600 to £650
 1st Class Analysts, E. Jones, B.Sc.; J. H. Robbins, B.Sc.; T. J. Cheater, B.Sc.; C. Simmonds, B.Sc.; D. A. Gracey, F.I.C.; J. F. Halpin, F.I.C.; J. Fox, D.Sc.; R. Rodger, F.C.S.; J. Holmes, F.C.S. £400 to £550
 2nd Class do., W. Williamson, F.C.S.; E. Middleton, F.C.S.; A. More, A.R.C.S.; T. H. Bowles; G. F. Sheppard; J. Carmichael, F.C.S.; P. J. Sageman, F.C.S.; A. G. Francis, B.Sc.; F. G. H. Tate, F.C.S.; A. H. Gauge, F.C.S.; F. S. Aumonier, B.Sc.; T. W. Harrison, B.Sc.; G. S. W. Marlow, B.Sc.; F. S. Thurston, B.Sc.; J. R. Nicholls, B.Sc. £160 to £350

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,

Burlington Gardens, W.

The Civil Service Commission was established in 1855 to apply tests of fitness for junior situations in all branches of the Civil Service. In 1880 an Order in Council applied the system of competitive examination throughout the Service.

1st Commissioner, Stanley M. Leathes, C.B. £1,500
 Commissioner, Herbert W. Paul £1,200
 Sec. and Registrar, L. C. H. Weekes £800 to £900
 Assist. Sec., T. Prior Lees £700 to £750
 Senior Clerks, G. G. Mennell and J. H. Brackenberry £500 to £700
 Director of Examinations, D. B. Mair £700 to £900

COLONIAL OFFICE, Downing Street, S.W.

The business of the Colonies was, until 1801, included in the functions of the Home Secretary, to be transferred in that year to the newly-created "Secretary for War." In 1854 the outbreak of the Russian War led to the appointment of a Secretary of State for the Colonies (to relieve the War Secretary of Colonial business). The Colonial Secretary possesses an advisory power of veto on legislation of the self-governing Colonies, and is responsible for the government of the remaining Dominions beyond the Seas in inverse proportion to the amount of self-government granted to them. The salaries, &c., of the Colonial Office are estimated at £560,285 for 1913-1914.

Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, Rt. Hon. Lewis Harcourt, M.P. £5,000
Priv. Sec., F. G. A. Butler £300
Assist. do., H. F. Batterbee, £100; R. Furse, £150; F. W. S. Maclaren, M.P.; J. C. C. Davidson unp.

UNDER-SECRETARIES.

Permanent, Sir John Anderson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. £2,000
Private Secretary, A. B. Keith, D.C.L. £150
Parliamentary, Rt. Hon. Lord Emmott, P.C. £1,500
Private Secretary, H. R. Cowell £150
Assistant Under-Secretary, Sir Hartmann Wolfgang Just, K.C.M.G., C.B. £1,500
 do. Sir George V. Fiddes, K.C.M.G., C.B. £1,500
Chancellor of the Order of St. Michael & St. George, The Duke of Argyll, K.G., P.C., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
Chief Clerk, Chas. Alex. Harris, C.B., G.C.M.G., M.V.O. £1,150
Legal Adviser, John Shuckburgh Risley, C.B. £1,000
Principal Clerks, Geo. Wm. Johnson, C.M.G.; H. J. Read, C.M.G.; Charles Strachey; H. C. M. Lambert, C.B.; A. E. Collins, C.M.G.; W. D. Ellis; G. E. A. Grindle (allowances to two, £200 each) £850 to £1,000
Legal Assistant, C. B. L. Tennyson £750
 1st Class Clerks, J. F. N. Green; T. C. Macnaghten; E. H. Marsh, C.M.G.; C. T. Davis; F. G. A. Butler; A. Fiddian; E. R. Darnley; R. V. Vernon; W. C. Bottomley £600 to £800

* At the Customs Branch.

and Class Clerks. A. J. Harding; H. R. Cowell; R. H. Griffin; E. J. Harding; A. B. Keith, D.C.L.; H. F. Batterbee; J. R. W. Robinson; D. L. H. Baynes; A. C. C. Parkinson; J. E. W. Flood; O. G. R. Williams; R. A. Wiseman; C. W. Dixon; H. N. Tait; E. G. S. Mächting; J. A. Calder; H. F. Downie; A. Cooke; W. H. Croome. £200 to £500
Accountant. A. H. H. Engelbach, I.S.O. £600 to £700
Assist. Accountant. W. H. Eggett £300 to £450
Librarian. C. Atchley, C.M.G., I.S.O. £300 to £500
Chief Registrar. W. F. Westbrook £300 to £500
Dep. to do. M. J. Drayson £340 to £400
Supt. of Printing. E. D. Rockett £300 to £500
Asst. to do. A. H. Bridgman £200 to £300
Clerk for Legal Instruments. C. H. Niblett £375 to £500
Staff Clerks (First Grade). W. Scott; T. Wilson; W. E. Hobson; C. M. Hatcher £300 to £400
Second Div. Clerk (Higher Grade) J. A. Smith £250 to £350

Minor Staff Officer. E. E. Wilkinson £250 to £350
Medical Advisers: London—Sir J. Rose Bradford, K.C.M.G., M.D., F.R.S., and C. W. Daniels, F.R.C.P.
Liverpool—W. T. Prout, C.M.G., M.B.
Edinburgh—Brigade Surgeon Lt.-Col. J. Arnott, M.D., I.M.S. (ret'd.).
Dublin—Sir J. Hawtrey Benson, M.D.

Colonial Audit Department.

The Accounts of certain Crown Colonies and Protectorates are audited on behalf of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The cost of this audit is borne by the Colonies and Protectorates affected.

Director. A. E. Stephenson £350 to £1,000
Assistant do. J. A. Barnes £250 to £800
and Class Clerks. F. B. Montague; H. D. Fisher; W. H. Smith; J. A. Cremer £200 to £500

Emigrants' Information Office,

34 Broadway, S.W.—(to 5 Sat. 10 to 1.30.)
Pres., Committee of Management. The Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Chairman, do. T. C. Macnaghten.

Chief Clerk. Malcolm Jones.

Editor of Publications. Walter B. Paton, M.A.

Imperial Institute,

South Kensington, S.W.

The Imperial Institute was erected as a memorial of the Jubilee of Queen Victoria (see page 558), and by the Imperial Institute Transfer Act of 1902 is under the management of the Colonial Office, assisted by a Managing Committee on which the Colonial Office, India Office, and Board of Trade are represented.

Committee of Management. C. Alexander Harris, C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O.; Sir A. E. Bateman, K.C.M.G.; Sir J. P. Hewett, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.

Director. Wyndham R. Dunstan, C.M.G., LL.D., F.R.S.

Assistant Secs. to the Director. G. A. I. Bosanquet, B.A.; Hon. T. L. McClintock Bunbury, M.A.

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.

Supt. of Laboratories. T. A. Henry, D.Sc.

Technical Supt. H. Brown.

Assistant Supts. E. Goulding, D.Sc.; T. Crook, A.R.C.S.I.

Special Assistants. H. H. Robinson, M.A.; B. E. Long, B.A.; H. J. Jeffery, A.R.C.S.

Senior Assistants. A. E. Andrews; S. J. Johnstone; R. G. Pelly, A.I.C.; R. Gaunt, Ph.D.; J. R. Furlong, Ph.D.

EXHIBITION GALLERIES.

Technical Supts. of Indian and Colonial Collections. S. E. Chandler, D.Sc.; H. Spooner; A. B. Jackson.

Assist. Technical Supts. F. W. Rolfe; D. J. Taylor.

CORNWALL DUCHY OF BUCKINGHAM GATE, S.W.

Prince of Wales's Council.

The Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T., G.C.M.G. (*Lord*

Warden of the Stannaries); The Earl of Mount

Edgumbe, G.C.V.O. (*Keeper of Privy Seal*); The Lord

Revelstoke, G.C.V.O. (*Receiver-General*); The Lord

Clinton; Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir W. H. P. Carington,

G.C.V.O., K.C.B.; Sir Charles Alfred Cripps, G.C.V.O.,

K.C., M.P. (*Attorney-General*); Sir Lesley Charles

Probyn, G.C.V.O. (*Auditor*); Walter Peacock, M.V.O.

(*Sec. and Keeper of Records*).

Officers of the Duchy of Cornwall.

Solicitor. R. E. Tucker.

Asst. Sec. Bernard K. R. Wilkinson.

Deputy Keeper of the Records. J. C. Fisher.

Clerk Surveyor. W. Kirk.

Deputy Receiver. A. E. Gillett.

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES,

Whitehall Gardens, S.W.

(*Stock Transfer Office*, 1 Tokenhouse Buildings, E.C.; *Shipping Office*, 13 Gt. St. Helen's, E.C.)

The Crown Agents for the Colonies are appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and act as business and financial agents in this country for the Governments of the Crown Colonies and Protectorates, some 50 in number. The self-governing Dominions have Agents of their own (see p. 485).

Crown Agents. Sir R. L. Antrobus, K.C.M.G., C.B., £1,800; Maj. M. A. Cameron, C.M.O., late R.E., £2,500 to £1,800; W. H. Mercer, C.M.G., £1,300 to £1,500
Secretary. P. H. Ezechiel £600 to £1,000
Chief Clerk and Chief Accountant. E. G. Antrobus £700 to £950

Accountant. N. E. O. Willis £500 to £700

Registrar for Inscribed Stocks. C. F. R. H. Urquhart £550 to £700

Chief Cashier. L. Adams, I.S.O. £550 to £700

Head of Engineering and Works Dept. Maj. J. F. Carmichael, late R.E. £700 to £1,000

Head of Engineering Inspection Dept. A. M. Heath, A.M.I.C.E. £700 to £1,000

Head of General Stores Dept. H. F. Smith £550 to £700

Head of Insurance & Checking Dept. W. E. James £550 to £700

Head of Appointments Dept. H. Martin £550 to £700

Head of Shipping Dept. T. H. Holt (and £300 personal allowance) £550 to £700

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE, BOARD OF, E.C.

Commissioners of Customs were first appointed in 1671 and housed by the King in London, the present "Long Room" replacing that built by Charles II. and rebuilt after destruction by fire in 1778 and 1824. In 1830 the Customs business of Ireland was transferred to London. The Excise Department was formerly under the Inland Revenue Department, and was amalgamated with the Customs Department on 1 April, 1909.

Chairman. Sir Laurence N. Guillemand, K.C.B. £2,000

Private Sec. E. B. Carpenter.

Dep. Chairman. F. Sydney Parry, C.B. £1,500

Commissioners. Sir Richard F. Crawford, K.C.M.G.; Sir Arthur J. Tedder; George E. P. Murray £1,200

Private Sec. to Deputy Chairman and Commissioners. Hamilton M. Howgrave-Graham.

SECRETARIES' OFFICE.

Secretaries. James P. Byrne, C.B., I.S.O.; E. C. Cunningham £1,200

Assist. Secs. Jeffrey Browning, I.S.O.; A. J. Dyke; W. H. Pascoe; W. Young £850 to £1,000

Committee Clerks. C. J. T. B. Grylls; E. H. Hodgson; J. Johnson; E. T. A. Kennedy; A. S. Lupton; J. L. Mackie; H. W. Trotter £700 to £800

Assistant Committee Clerks. E. S. Birt; W. Christian; J. Cook; E. M. Craven; A. E. Greene; R. A. Johnson; J. E. Newell; H. H. Ryder; A. Saker; J. W. Train; A. Turk; T. W. H. Wilson £550 to £650

Junior Clerks. E. S. Bertonschaw; J. Byrne; E. B. Carpenter; A. J. Dedman; C. E. L. Fletcher; J. H. Higginson; O. Mundy; A. Redman; O. A. Sherrard; A. E. H. Tucker; H. A. Wheeler £200 to £500

Clerks, 1st Class. W. B. Amery; H. E. Cotsell; H. M. Howgrave-Graham; J. S. Sutton £320 to £400

Staff Clerks. E. J. E. Craven; P. M. Duddy £420 to £500;

H. Atton; S. M. Capon; C. J. Flynn; J. Gilbert;

J. B. Hardie; A. W. Hume £320 to £400

Minor Staff Clerks. J. F. Bell; E. W. Bright; H. E. Clark; R. H. Davis; E. J. Denney; W. E. Mylam;

J. A. Phythian; E. O. Swift; A. E. Walker; C. M. Woodford £200 to £300

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer. T. Hugh Dickson, M.B. £800

SOI. R'S OFFICE.

Solicitor. W. M. Graham-Harrison £1,800

Assistant Solicitors. George H. Denniss, £800 to £1,000; Benjamin Hawkins £700 to £900

CHIEF INSPECTOR'S OFFICE.

Chief Inspector. W. Gallagher, I.S.O. £1,000 to £1,200

Deputy Chief Inspectors. J. S. Cox; J. Orchard £850 to £1,000

Superintending Inspectors, W. K. Andrews; A. Gallo-
way; E. A. Harris; D. W. Kelly; H. Pochin; J. T.
Samuel; J. N. Stickland.....£800 to £850
Inspectors, 1st Class, E. E. Brennan; J. M. Cumber-
land; J. F. Foley; T. Good; E. Horan; D. Lechane;
T. Loughlin; D. McSweeney; F. Miller; J. Murphy;
P. O'Brien; J. O'Donoghue; T. Pearce; J. Phelan;
T. R. Phillips; J. Stephenson; H. M. Tosh; R. S.
Tulloch; W. M. Wilson.....£700 to £800
Inspectors, 2nd Class, W. G. Adams; J. J. Boag;
W. W. Boucher; F. W. Bune; T. B. Caswell; J.
Chalmers; A. W. Cope; A. N. Dawson; H. Dobson;
D. Keane; J. Kyle; M. A. Leavey; L. Lewis; E. A.
Lidbury; P. Meehan; J. McM. Riordan; J. Russell;
A. W. Stubbs; J. H. Underdown; A. S. Williams
£500 to £650

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF WATERGARD.

Inspector-General, Capt. John I. Graham, R.N.£850 to £1,000

Inspector, N. Thompson (and allowance, £50)£600 to £650

Assistant Inspector, C. Smith.....£450 to £550

ACCOUNTANT AND CONTROLLER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Accountant and Comptroller-General, Frederick W. A.
Clarke.....£1,000

Assistant do., G. H. E. Wright.....£725 to £800

Accountants, J. A. Hewson (Chief Accountant, with
allowance, £40); E. Adams; W. H. Clark.....£550 to £700

Assistant Accountants, J. H. Avison; E. C. Bray;
J. W. Dobie; R. Elrick; P. McIntyre; H. R. Poole;
A. R. Potts; H. G. Pratt; C. E. Sleight.....£420 to £500

Staff Clerks, W. J. T. Bartlett; T. A. Bourne; F. A.
Halliday; W. Henderson; J. I. Lambert; E. T.
Lant; J. P. C. Letchford; A. H. Mathews; A. E.
Miles; T. Pound; G. S. Shepherd-Jones; J. W.
Taylor; H. Walden.....£320 to £400

Minor Staff Clerks, L. Abraham; R. Barnard; P. S.
Brandon; T. J. Clarke; J. Crozier; A. P. Easton;
G. F. Eperon; R. Gibson; F. Godfrey; F. O. Hassell;
F. W. Loveless; H. G. McDiarmid; F. H. Meade;
C. E. J. Mears; J. B. Nightingale; S. H. Quayle;
T. Rees; W. G. Rose; S. H. Strong; F. W. Tompkins;
H. J. Wickins; A. C. Wood; B. P. Wye £200 to £300

STATISTICAL OFFICE.

Principal, Herbert V. Reade, C.B.£800 to £1,000

Deputy Principal, S. Bozman.....£650 to £800

Senior Clerks, A. Barker (£550); J. B. Boyle (with
allowance of £50); J. E. Hagger; A. Hamilton
(with allowance of £50); C. L. Jones; P. Lynch;
T. P. Saunders; E. C. Simmons.....£420 to £500

Junior Clerks (Upper Section), T. G. F. Clancy; E. G.
Dampier; W. B. Jackson; E. Marshall; J. C.
O'Reilly; W. E. Parsons; C. H. Spicer; R. F.
Whittle; W. Wotton.....£320 to £400

Junior Clerks (Lower Section), L. W. Andrew; W. G.
Challis; A. H. Chandler; C. Curran; W. Le Vack;
G. D. Olding; P. H. Pring; R. Robinson; A. J.
Smith; J. G. Walker; A. D. Webb; E. Webb.....£200 to £300

LONG ROOM.

Collector & Chief Registrar of Shipping, Lewis S.
Blomfield.....£1,100

Asst. Collector, A. H. Le Chêne.....£700 to £800

Surveyors, L. H. Snow (£470 to £600); A. W. Brookes;
F. Franklin; W. Harman; J. T. Stevens (£320 to
£550); J. D. Boohan; W. Browett; E. C. E'drad; J.
Graham; S. W. F. Hart; W. H. Hudson; L. W.
Jennings; H. McClare; J. M. Minty; J. Parker;
J. H. Paterson; J. H. Profit; J. P. Renowden; T.
Reynolds; W. F. Sargood; S. Tully; G. E. Wade
£320 to £450

OUTDOOR DEPARTMENT.

Office Inspector, Harry Mann.....£700 to £800

Controlling Grade, 1st Class, R. W. Gold; C. J.
Hassell.....£700 to £800

Controlling Grade, 2nd Class, E. Ambrose; W. Hogg;
J. T. Shenton.....£500 to £650

Surveyors, A. B. Chaloner (allowance, £50); J. M.
Ennis; J. H. Kiddle (£450 to £550); H. E.
Bramwell; D. Doyle; C. Evans; P. J. Farrell; J.
Finlay; J. Maguire; T. P. McClare; J. McKenna;
W. Medcalf; W. A. Monk; H. J. Moore; J. T. Moore;
H. Richards; T. R. Thomas; A. W. Tucker (£430 to
£530); F. K. Booth; P. J. Duffy; E. H. Flecker; E. H.

Goodman; G. B. Jackson; G. W. Jackson; J. E.
Kennedy; H. P. Knight; G. Knott; J. Miller; P.
Monaghan; W. Nugent; J. C. Quinn; W. Sharp; H. W.
Sobey; J. P. Tonkin; J. A. Walker (£350 to £470);
W. Avery; H. Burrell; Richard G. Hayman; J.
Shrives.....£320 to £450

Superintendent to Waterguard, 1st Class, J. A. Haw-
kins, £600 to £650; *2nd Class*, D. Prior (and allow-
ance, £50).....£450 to £550

Chief Preventive Officers, R. Weaver; M. H. Terrill;
C. Clandillon; L. Johnson; J. L. Wheeldon; H. Gray;
J. D. Rees; J. A. Flisher; G. Hodgkinson; T. W.
Pounder.....£240 to £400

DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION.

6A Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.

Chairman, Rt. Hon. Lord Richard Cavendish.....unp.

Vice-Chairman, Vaughan Nash, C.V.O., C.B.£1,500

Commissioner, A. D. Hall, F.R.S.£1,500

Other Commissioners, H. Jones-Davies; M. A. Ennis;
Sir W. S. Haldane, w.s.; Sidney Webb.....unp.

Private Sec. to Chairman and Vice-Chairman, S.
Stagg.....£100

Secretary, H. E. Dale.....£1,000

Assist. Secs., The Lord Basil Blackwood; G. Haw
each £600 to £800

DURHAM, COUNTY PALATINE OF.

It is uncertain when "Palatine" privileges were first
exercised in the County of Durham, as no formal creation
of the Palatinate by charter or deed appears to have
ever been made. From the founding of the See of
Lindisfarne, out of which the bishopric and palatinate
of Durham arose, the Bishops received large grants of
lands, with extensive immunities; and Guthred, king of
Northumbria, and Alfred the Great appear to have con-
firmed the grant to the See of the whole of the land
between the rivers Tyne and Wear. There is no evidence
of the exercise of palatine privileges by the Bishops prior
to the Norman Conquest, but it is probable that these
were acquired in the reign of the Conqueror, and they
were exercised by the Prelates until resumed by the
Crown in 1836. Palatine counties are understood to
have been erected for the defence of neighbouring king-
doms against the Welsh and Scots, and were in reality
self-contained kingdoms in alliance with their creator.
The ancient customs of the County Palatine of Durham
are in some measure retained, the administrative
authority being exercised on behalf of the Crown.

Chancellor, John Scott Fox, K.C.

Attorney-General, Edward Tindal Atkinson, K.C.

Solicitor-General, Herbert F. Manisty, K.C.

Registrar of Chancery Court, A. O. Smith.

Steward & Clerk of Halmotes, F. A. Manley.

Deputy do. and Clerk, G. Aynsley Smith.

Mining Surveyor, Sir Lindsay Wood, Bt.

Receivers, Smiths, Gore, Norton & Co.

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(Hours 10 to 5.)

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Church Property, as now existing, was incorporated in
1836, its constitution being amended in 1840-1 and 1868.

The main function of the Commission (whose members
are given below) is the management of the Estates of the
Church in order to endow or augment benefices, &c.

Ecclesiastical Commissioners, The 2 Archbishops, the 34

Bishops, The Deans of Canterbury, St. Paul's and

Westminster; The Lord Chancellor; The Lord

President of the Council; The First Lord of the

Treasury; The Chancellor of the Exchequer; One

of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State (The

Secretary of State for the Colonies); The Lord

Chief Justice; The Master of the Rolls; 2 Judges

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Beauchamp, Earl of Portsmouth; Viscount Halifax;

Viscount St. Aldwyn; Lord Burghclere; Rt. Hons.

C. B. Stuart-Wortley, K.C., M.P., and Hy. Hobhouse;

Sir Lewis T. Dibdin, D.C.L., and Sir C. N. Nicholson,

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Church Estates Commissrs. and Treasurers, Sir Lewis

T. Dibdin, D.C.L., Sir C. N. Nicholson, Bart., M.P., and

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Head of Registry and Establishment Clerk, W. H. Webb.
1st Class Clerks, Junior Div., S. Mills; A. N. Allan; W. H. Mouncey; J. W. Lintott; E. H. B. Phillips; S. J. Gunningham; F. C. Marillier.
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Instructors, E. C. Alston; G. Haywood £300

EXCHEQUER AND AUDIT DEPARTMENT, Victoria Embankment, E.C.

The Comptroller and Auditor-General was appointed by Letters Patent under 29 & 30 Vict. c. 39 §3 (1866), in place of the Comptroller-General of the Exchequer and the Commissioners for Auditing the Public Accounts, whose duties were handed over to him. The main functions of the office are: (1) Exchequer.—To authorise issues from the Exchequer, not exceeding the amounts sanctioned by Parliament; to authorise borrowings in case of deficiency; to examine the daily Exchequer accounts of the Banks of England and Ireland, and the accounts of the Consolidated Fund. (2) Audit of Public Accounts.—To ascertain that money expended has been applied to the purpose for which the grant of Parliament was intended to provide; that the expenditure is supported by proof of payment, and generally to verify the correctness of the Accounts and to report to Parliament thereon. The net expenses of the Department were estimated at £68,265 in 1913-14.

Comptroller and Auditor-General, Sir Henry James Gibson, K.C.B. £2,000

Private Secretary, P. A. N. Nicholls £100

Assistant Comptroller and Auditor, John Westernman Cawston, C.B. £1,500

Principal Clerks, M. S. Kelly; W. H. Gallier; S. Waine; John Tenney; T. J. Bradley £850 to £1,000

Senior Clerks, W. Fortescue Barratt; E. W. Davies; B. Horner; F. N. Dixon; F. Wood; F. C. Goldby; H. Collot; J. R. Sowden; W. W. Hunter; J. S. Lee; C. Monk; J. D. Rees; E. Merrick; W. T. Restall; J. J. Garnham; J. Houldsworth; W. Anderson; T. B. Pearson £550 to £700

Chief Examiners, M. Cleary; P. A. N. Nicholls; W. A. Woods; T. C. Evans; H. N. Horton; B. H. Cox; J. L. Rawcliffe; W. D. Bathurst; C. H. Stoodley; G. Burley; W. E. McKown; G. F. Davis; R. J. Watson; H. J. Batho; W. S. Hunt; W. G. Cartwright; C. H. Cope; A. W. Hargreaves; A. Diggins; A. W. Cronly; G. T. V. Steer; W. Johnson; W. L. Davies; J. E. Luxford; J. Bell; J. W. Bullock; W. S. Carter; J. Putnam; H. Greer; T. E. Jenner; T. Petherbridge; A. J. Evans; R. J. Redfern; W. B. Evans; L. S. Stone; J. W. A. Hayden; E. L. Curtis; J. Brand; E. G. Clayton; J. M. Davies; W. H. Andrews £350 to £500

There are also 148 Examiners £100 to £350

FOREIGN OFFICE, Downing Street, S.W.

(Office hours 11 to 6.)

The Secretaryship of State for Foreign Affairs was created in 1782, superseding the ancient Secretary for the Northern Department of Europe (as the Office had been called since 1688). He is assisted by two Under-Secretaries (one Parliamentary, the other Permanent), three Assistant Under-Secretaries, a Librarian, a Head of the Treaty Department, and a staff of Clerks. The chief functions, in addition to the formal duties, are receiving and answering communications from individuals or other Government Departments, from Diplomatic and Consular Agents of this country or others, and in determining the policy of the country towards Foreign Powers. The administrative expenses of the Foreign Office were estimated at £99,730 in 1913-14.

Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Grey, Bart., K.G. M.P. £5,000

Private Sec. Sir W. G. Tyrrell, K.C.M.G., C.B. £300

Asst. do., W. H. M. Selby, M.C.O.; Hon. A. C. Murray, M.P. unpr.

Precis Writer, C. H. Montgomery, C.V.O. £300

UNDER-SECRETARIES.

Permanent, Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur Nicolson, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E. £2,500

Private Sec., R. H. Campbell £150

Parliamentary, Francis Dyke Acland, M.P. £1,500

Private Sec., G. H. Locock £150

* Temporarily seconded to assist in inspection of Schools of Art. The duties of Registrar are being temporarily discharged by Mr. H. E. Fass.

Assist. Under-Secs., Sir Walter Langley, K.C.M.G., C.B. £1,500
 Sir Eyre A. Crowe, K.C.M.G., C.B. £1,200
 Sir Ralph Paget, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. £1,200
Controller of Commercial & Consular Affairs, Algernon Law, C.B. £1,000 to £1,200
Chief Clerk, J. A. C. Tilley. £1,000 to £1,200
Legal Adviser, Sir W. E. Davidson, K.C.M.G., C.B., K.C. £1,200

Assistant Legal Adviser, C. J. B. Hurst, C.B., K.C. £900 to £1,000
Senior Clerks, Sir William Geo. Tyrrell, K.C.M.G. C.B.; Beilby F. Alston, C.B.; Marquess of Dufferin and Ava; G. S. Spicer; G. R. Clerk, C.M.G.; R. A. C. Spurling; V. A. Wellesley.....each £900 to £1,000
Assist. Clerks, E. G. Lister; R. H. Greg; C. H. Montgomery, C.V.O.; Hon. J. E. Drummond; Hon. C. H. Tufton; Alwyn Parker, C.M.G.; The Earl of Onslow; J. D. Gregory; E. H. J. Leslie; G. H. Villiers.....each £700 to £800

Junior Clerks (1st Class), M. W. Lampson, M.V.O.; R. G. Vansittart, M.V.O.; W. A. Stewart; L. Oliphant; G. R. Warner; E. F. Gye; W. H. M. Selby, M.V.O.; C. J. F. Dorrner; O. G. Sargent; G. H. Lockock; Earl of Drogheda; R. L. Craigie; R. H. Campbell; H. M. Knatchbull-Hugessen; H. J. Seymour; C. W. Orde; R. T. Nugent; E. F. Boothby; F. E. F. Adam; S. O. S. O'Malley; D. J. M. Douglas-Scott; G. N. M. Bland; B. C. Newton; C. H. Smith; E. G. F. Adam; L. Collier; A. D. Cooper; V. C. W. Forbes.....each £200 to £500

Chief Clerk's Dept.—
Assist., Hanson Werry Fraser, I.S.O. £550 to £750
Staff Officers, Walter R. Wallis; Harry L. Sherwood, O. V. Blake; W. H. Robinson.....£300 to £500
Librarian, &c., R. W. Brant.....£700 to £1,000
Assist. Librarian's Dept., G. J. de Bernhardt.....£550 to £750

Staff Officers, G. E. P. Hertslet; G. Badrick; Edward Parkes; R. C. Dickie.....£300 to £500
Staff Officer in Treaty Dept., Hugh Ritchie £300 to £450
Registry, Registrar, W. L. Barrow, I.S.O. £350 to £500
Staff Officers, John Gritton; H. A. Slade; D. A. Leak; J. H. Mears; F. Gritton.....£300 to £450
Deputy Marshal of the Ceremonies, R. Follett Synges, C.M.G. M.V.O. £400

Oriental Translator, Prof. Charles Wells.
2nd Division Clerks, H. W. McQuown (Higher Grade, £95 to £350); C. S. Nicoll*; P. C. Rice; H. S. Martin*; Leslie G. Brown; W. Weighell; J. W. Field; H. H. Quarby; A. E. Airey; W. L. M. Dunlop*; O. Monk; S. Springer*; B. Bloore; J. W. Stafford; E. W. Light; J. F. French; E. G. Adams; L. A. H. Parish; O. J. Hubbard; R. C. Thomson; W. T. Harrower; T. B. Ross; L. R. Sherwood; J. L. Butler; J. S. Grant; W. Ewing; A. F. Orchard; T. J. W. Wilson; H. S. Blank; F. H. Cleobury; D. F. Crawford; S. H. Gellatly; R. C. Cox; F. L. Brookes; W. V. Jenkins; H. A. Hobson; W. J. Uwins; A. L. Willis; F. T. Campion; W. W. Pate; A. K. Helm; P. J. Hornby; F. G. Thompson; H. G. Kelsey.....each £700 to £300
King's Foreign Service Messengers, F. E. Raikes, £400; Hon. Fredk. G. Curzon; Major P. W. North; Capt. A. F. Custance.....each £250
Home Service Messengers, Murdoch Mackenzie, £225; Edmund W. Newberry; A. E. Morbey; J. C. Veasey; John Wright; Jervis Wright; M. E. Ling.....each £130 to £200

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' REGISTRY.

Central Office, 28 Abingdon Street, S.W.

A Barrister was appointed in 1828 to certify the Rules of Savings Banks, and in 1829 to certify those of Friendly Societies. In 1845 he was constituted Registrar of Friendly Societies. By the Friendly Societies Act, 1875, the Central Office of the Registry of Friendly Societies was created, consisting of Chief Registrar and the Assistant Registrars for England. It exercises numerous and important functions under the Friendly Societies Act, the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, the Building Societies Acts, the Trade Union Acts, the Workmen's Compensation Acts, the Scientific Societies Act, the Trustee Savings Banks and Post Office Savings Banks Acts, the Loan Societies Act, the Shop Clubs Act, the National Insurance Act, and a great

* Minor Staff Officers.

number of local and personal Acts. The Chief Registrar is also a member of the National Health Insurance Commissions for England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, and of the National Health Insurance Joint Committee.

Chief Registrar, G. Stuart Robertson £1,200 to £1,500
Private Sec., G. H. Cooper.
Assist. Registrar, T. Hall Hall £700 to £800
Do., G. Dudley Barlow £600 to £700
Do., John Fox £500
Supt. of Statistics and Accounts (vacant) £400 to £600
Staff Clerks, G. T. Knecht; E. Bennett; T. Jordan; H. C. Souter.....£300 to £450
Minor Staff Clerk, F. H. Minett.....£200 to £300

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE,

Somerset House, W.C.

The Registration of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is believed to have been inaugurated by Thomas Cromwell in 1522, but the Statutes concerning registration are of a comparatively modern date, and were consolidated by 37 & 38 Vict. c. 88. The first Registrar-General was appointed in 1836, his work being enormously increased by the above Act of 1874, which made registration compulsory in England and Wales. The expenses of the Office for 1913-14 were estimated at £57,035 (including £3,094 for the Census Office).

Registrar-General, Bernard Mallet, C.B. £1,200
Private Sec., M. S. Birkett.

Secretary and Supt. of Records, A. R. Bellingham £900
Supt. of Statistics, T. H. C. Stevenson, M.D. £800 to £900
Principal Clerks, Archer Bellingham; T. T. S. de Jastrzebski.....£700
Senior Clerks, W. J. Ingoldby; F. Finch £500 to £600
Clerk of Accounts, C. W. Danby.....£500 to £600
Inspectors of Registration, F. Page; F. Bendle £400 to £600; J. W. Reading.....£400 to £500
Staff Clerks, W. J. McDonnell, £350 to £450; C. E. Hampson; C. H. Martin; W. O. D. Jones; R. A. Moad; W. F. Cook; T. A. Saunders; D. Ll. Evans.....£300 to £400

HOME OFFICE, Whitehall, S.W.

The Secretaryship of State for Home Affairs was created in 1782, the duties having previously been assigned to the "Southern" Secretaryship, which embraced the affairs of the United Kingdom, Ireland, and the Colonies, and also Southern Europe. By the appointment of the "Home" and "Foreign" Secretaries the duties were divided in accordance with the names of the Offices, the former retaining Irish and Colonial business, and until 1794 War business also. In 1801 the Colonial business was also removed. The Home Secretary is the medium by which the Sovereign acquaints his people of his pleasure, and a channel of communication with the Sovereign, and his main functions are the maintenance of the King's peace, the enforcement of rules made for the internal well-being of the community, and the exercise of the prerogative of mercy. The administrative expenses of the Home Office were estimated at £267,613 in 1913-14.

Principal Secretary of State for Home Affairs, Rt. Hon. Reginald McKenna, M.P. £5,000

Private Secs., S. W. Harris, £150; Hon. H. R. C. Balfour.....£700

UNDER-SECRETARIES.

Permanent, Sir Edward Troup, K.C.B. £2,000
Private Sec., G. W. Chrystal.....£150
Parliamentary, Ellis Jones Griffith, K.C., M.P. £1,500
Private Sec., H. B. Butler.....£150
Assistant Under-Secretaries, Ernley Robertson Hay Blackwell, C.B. (Legal), £1,200 to £1,500; Malcolm Develingne, C.B. £1,000 to £1,200
Principal Clerks, Harry B. Simpson, C.B.; J. Pedder, C.B.; G. A. Aitken, M.V.O., £1,000 to £1,200; A. J. Eagleston; F. L. D. Elliott; R. R. Bannatyne.....£900 to £1,000

Senior Clerks, S. W. Harris; T. E. Bettany; A. L. Dixon; A. Maxwell; J. F. Henderson; J. F. Moylan.....£700 to £800
Junior Clerks, Robert F. Reynard, I.S.O. (Assistant Registrar of the Baronetage), £700; G. W. Chrystal; H. B. Butler; Hon. H. R. C. Balfour; C. G. Markbreiter; A. Locke; H. R. Scott; G. G. Whiskard; C. D. C. Robinson; E. N. A. Finlay; M. H. Whitelegge; A. L. R. Parsons; A. Crapper; E. W. E. Holderness; F. C. Johnson; W. Sheepshanks.....£200 to £500
Clerk of Accounts, S. M. Grünwald, I.S.O. £520 to £650
Assistant do., W. C. Platt.....£350 to £500

Clerk for Statist. Returns, W. J. Farrant £550
 Supt. of Registry, E. F. B. Boehmer £500
 Assist. do., C. A. Bradford £350 to £400
 Library & Warrants Clerk, A. H. Eggett £380 to £450
 Clerk for Factory Statistics, L. W. Thomas £300 to £450
 Clerk of Mining Statistics and Secretary to Board for
 Mining Examinations, W. W. Ware £450
 Second Division Clerk (Higher Grade), A. Williams
 £250 to £350
 Senior Clerk to H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories, W.
 Peacock £350
 Clerk to Inspector under Aliens Act, J. M. M. Dallas,
 £250 to £350
 Clerk to Inspectors of Explosives, C. R. Malcolm
 £250 to £350
 Second Asst. Supt. of the Registry, A. H. May, £200 to £300
 Minor Staff Clerks, W. E. J. Cardy, £250 to £350; E.
 E. Stringer, £200 to £300.
 Official Analysts, William Henry Willcox, M.D.; F. G.
 Hopkins, M.B., D.Sc.

Prison Commission, Home Office, S.W.

Chairman, Sir Evelyn Ruggles-Brise, K.C.B. £1,300
 Private Secretary, W. Scott Westland £100
 Prison Commissioners and Directors of Convict
 Prisons, F. J. Dryhurst, C.B.; Capt. C. F. de L.
 Eardley-Wilmot; and M. L. Waller £1,000
 Director of Convict Prisons (unpaid) and Medical
 Adviser to the Prison Commissioners, Sir H. B.
 Donkin, M.D. £200
 Sec. & Insp., Lieut.-Col. J. Winn, M.C. £700 to £800
 Inspectors, Lieut.-Col. J. Winn, M.C.; Major F. W. Driscoll;
 J. R. Fairwell; N. G. Mitchell-Jones, £700 to £800;
 Sir Herbert Smalley, M.D. (Medical Inspector), £900;
 Rev. C. B. Simpson, M.A. (Chaplain Inspector), £600
 to £700; Miss Mary L. Gordon (Lady Inspector)
 £300 to £400
 Comptroller of Accounts and Stores, E. Brine
 £500 to £800

Assist. do., A. T. Turpin £500 to £600
 Assist. Sec., A. J. Wall £500 to £600
 Surveyor, Major H. S. Rogers, M.E. £700 to £900
 Assist. do., O. P. Schreiber £400
 1st Class Clerks, W. Scott Westland; F. J. Price;
 W. H. T. Walker; C. M. Overton £350 to £500
 BOARD OF CONTROL (Mental Deficiency).

Chairman, Sir William Patrick Byrne, K.C.V.O., C.B.
 £1,800
 Commissioners, Arthur Rotherham, M.B.; Miss M.
 Dendy (£1,200 to £1,500); W. H. Dickinson, M.P.;
 and Mrs. Pinsent unpaid
 And the paid Commissioners in Lunacy (see page 234).

Factory Department, Home Office.

H.M. Chief Inspector, Sir B. Arthur Whitelegge,
 K.C.B., M.D. £1,500
 Dep. Chief Inspectors, Whitehall, H. M. Robinson,
 I.S.O., £800 to £900; R. E. Graves £750 to £850
 H.M. Superintending Inspectors, G. Bellhouse, Home
 Office; J. H. Walsley, Birmingham; W. Williams,
 Glasgow; J. H. Rogers, Bristol; J. Jackson,
 Manchester £600 to £750
 Medical Inspectors, T. M. Legge, M.D., £800; E. L.
 Collis, M.B. £500 to £700
 Electrical Inspector, G. S. Ram, M.I.E.E. £500 to £700
 Inspector for Dangerous Trades, W. S. Smith
 £500 to £700

H.M. Inspectors (Class Ia), J. T. Birtwistle (In-
 spector of Textile Particulars), Blackburn (to £600);
 J. E. Ashworth, Home Office; O. A. Shinner,
 Bristol; C. F. Wright, Leeds; D. Walsley, Oldham;
 H. J. Wilson, Glasgow; K. H. Garvie, Wolverhampton;
 W. H. Seal, Manchester; J. E. Harston, Birmingham;
 G. A. Taylor, Bradford; S. Shuter, Home
 Office; E. F. May, Dublin; S. Eraut, Belfast; T. O.
 Edwards, Cardiff; Joseph Law, Blackburn; F. J.
 Purkes, North London; J. Hilditch, Swansea; John
 Law, Sheffield; W. Buchan, Liverpool; C. B. Pendock,
 Stoke-on-Trent; J. H. Crabtree, Burnley; T. C.
 Butler, Home Office; H. Verney, North-West London;
 (Class Ib), J. H. Nicholl, Northampton; E. V. Clark,
 Home Office; J. Kellett, Preston; A. Wolfe, South-
 ampton; W. J. B. Davis, Home Office; H. J. Pea-
 cock, Huddersfield; W. J. Neely, Inverness; W. B.
 Lauder, Newcastle-on-Tyne; T. C. Taylor, Norwich;
 A. F. J. Dunolly, Stockton-on-Tees; W. D. Kirkwood,
 Lanarkshire; L. P. Evans, Plymouth; T. Brown,

Edinburgh; W. H. Beverley, Home Office; J. Owner,
 Bolton; H. E. Brothers, Warrington; D. F. Young,
 Dundee; R. Eatock, Nottingham; J. H. Warren,
 Lincoln; J. L. Edwards, Wrexham; C. F. R. John-
 ston, Kilmarnock; E. F. Boggis-Rolfe, Ipswich; E. A.
 R. Werner, Home Office; E. L. Allhusen, Cork;
 H. W. Younger, Halifax; W. F. E. Seymour, Leices-
 ter; L. Ward, Derby; G. S. Taylor, Home Office;
 W. F. Ireland, Stockport; S. R. Bennett, London-
 derry; G. E. Duckering, Rochdale; F. G. Mudford,
 Worcester; G. L. Crampton, Stirling; H. H. C.
 Thomas, Walsall; M. E. White, Gloucester; C. E.
 Pringle, Hull; W. V. Smith, Wigan; R. U. Shaxby,
 Yeovil; A. B. Franklin, Aberdeen; W. J. McCaghey,
 Kighley; J. Good, Coventry; T. Porteus, Leeds;
 D. R. Wilson, Home Office; W. K. Beard, Home Office;
 W. E. Harding, Bristol; S. Hird, Manchester; H. R.
 Rogers, Birmingham £300 to £450; 20 to £550
 54 Inspectors (Class II.) £200 to £300
 Assistant Inspectors of Textile Particulars, H.
 Taylor; E. J. Holmes; J. T. Ashton; T. McC.
 Birtwistle £150 to £250
 H.M. Principal Lady Inspector, Miss A. M. Ander-
 son, Home Office £400 to £550
 H.M. Senior Lady Inspectors, Miss R. E. Squire,
 Home Office; Miss A. Tracey, Manchester; Miss E.
 Sadler, Leeds; Miss Martindale, Birmingham; Miss
 M. M. Vines, Glasgow; Miss E. J. Slocock, Belfast;
 Miss C. I. S. Smith, Home Office £300 to £400
 H.M. Lady Inspectors, Miss I. Whitworth, Home
 Office; Miss I. J. W. S. Meiklejohn, Home Office; Miss
 A. J. Perry, Glasgow; Miss H. C. Escreet, Birming-
 ham; Miss L. M. H. Pearson, Birmingham; Miss F. I.
 Taylor, Manchester; Miss A. M. Ahrons, Leeds; Miss
 A. M. Whitlock, Home Office; Miss D. E. Lindsay,
 Leeds; Miss E. F. Stevenson, Manchester; Miss J. E. V.
 Lennard, Home Office; Miss M. H. S. Hall, Home Office
 £200 to £300

55 Inspectors' Assistants £110 to £150; 26 to £200

Inspectors of Explosives, Home Office.

Chief Inspector, Major A. McN. C. Cooper-Key, £1,000
 Inspectors, Capt. A. P. H. Desborough, M.A., £800 to £900;
 Major T. H. Crozier; Maj. H. Coningham, £500 to
 £800; Capt. R. A. Thomas, M.A. £500
 Chemical Advisers, Messrs. P. V. and F. H. Dupré.

Inspectors of Coal and Metalliferous Mines.

Chief Inspector, R. A. S. Redmayne, C.B., Home
 Office £1,500
 Private Sec., G. B. Brown.
 Divisional Inspectors, W. N. Atkinson, I.S.O., M.D.,
 Cardiff; H. Johnstone, 3 Priory Road, Edgbaston,
 Birmingham; W. Walker, Tyne Lodge, Grange
 Loan, Edinburgh; T. H. Mottram, Doncaster;
 J. R. R. Wilson, Westfield Drive, Gosforth, New-
 castle-on-Tyne £750 to £1,000
 Inspector in charge of District (old classification),
 J. Gerrard, Worsley, Manchester £600 to £800
 Sen. Inspector in charge of District, A. D. Nicholson,
 Liverpool £500 to £700
 Senior Inspectors, R. McLaren, Drumclair, Airdrie,
 near Glasgow; W. Saint, Stafford; J. D. Lewis,
 Swansea; D. H. F. Mathews, Hoole, Chester; F. N.
 White, Newport (Mon.); C. L. Robinson, Round-
 hay, Leeds; H. Walker, Widcombe Hill, Bath;
 A. Pearson, Llandaff; E. G. M. Pritchard, Edin-
 burgh; H. A. Abbott, Sheffield; H. F. Wynne, Dur-
 ham £500 to £700
 Electrical Insp., R. Nelson, Home Office £500 to £700
 Junior Inspectors, W. H. Hepplewhite, Tamworth; J.
 Mellors, Wakefield; G. B. Harrison, Swinton, Man-
 chester; J. M. Carey, Malpas, Newport (Mon.);
 J. Masterton, 72 St. Leonards Road, Ayr; T. G.
 Davies, Penarth, Cardiff; J. R. Felton, 208 Pershore
 Road, Birmingham; G. Poole, Newcastle-on-Tyne;
 A. E. Steele, Glasgow; W. J. Charlton, Durham;
 L. Clive, Newcastle, Staffs; W. E. T. Hartley,
 Stirling; T. Ashley, Newcastle-on-Tyne; J. S. Fook,
 Bridgend; W. H. Murray, Liverpool; T. Boydell,
 Tyro; H. M. Hudspeth, Doncaster; E. H. Frazer,
 Northampton; C. D. Mottram, Sheffield; Douglas Hay,
 Durham; F. N. Siddall, Bolton; Herbert Danby,
 Doncaster; J. A. S. Ritson, Edinburgh; P. S. Lea,
 Birmingham; E. S. Rees, Cardiff; P. T. Jenkins,
 Newport (Mon.); H. J. Humphreys, Dnnfermline;

* Also in receipt of an allowance of £50.

H. T. Foster, *Newcastle-on-Tyne*; G. Cook, *Whitehaven*; A. L. Flint, *Leeds*.....£300 to £450
Senior Inspector for Metalliferous Mines, G. J. Williams, *Cord Menat, Bangor*.....£500 to £700
Junior Inspectors for Metalliferous Mines, O. R. Jones, *Carmarvon*; W. Leck, *Clatator Moor, Cumberland*.....£300 to £450
30 Sub-Inspectors of Mines and Quarries.....£150 to £200

Inspector under the Inebriates Acts.

Inspector, R. W. Branthwaite, M.D., D.P.H.....£700

Inspector under the Aliens Act.

W. Haldane Porter.....£600
Clerk to the Inspector, J. M. M. Dallas.....£250 to £350

Inspectors under Cruelty to Animals Act.

Inspector, Geo. D. Thane, junr., F.R.C.S.....£525
Assistant do., Sir J. A. Russell, LL.D.....£367

Inspectors of Anatomy, Home Office, S.W.

Metropolis, Sir Wm. H. Bennett, K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S.£100
Provinces, Thomas Pickering Pick, F.R.C.S.....£100

H.M. Inspectors of Constabulary for England and Wales.

Lt.-Col. J. H. Eden, £1,000; L. Dunning £750 to £850

Reformatory and Industrial Schools,

Home Office, Charles Street, S.W.

Chief Inspector, C. E. B. Russell.....£800 to £1,000
Senior Inspector, J. C. Pearson.....£400 to £600
Assistant Inspectors, W. H. Bulley.....£350 to £450;
 E. W. Taunton, G. R. B. Loch, F. S. Scruby.....£250 to £400
Lady Assistant Inspector, Mrs. H. E. A. Harrison.....£200 to £300
Chief Clerk, T. B. Hildesley.....£400 to £500

INDIA OFFICE, Whitehall, S.W.

Prior to 1858 Indian affairs were conducted by the East India Company, under the supervision of a Government Board of Control, whose president was responsible for Indian affairs in Parliament. On the transfer of India to the Crown in 1858 a Secretary of State, assisted by a Council, was entrusted with the administrative duties formerly discharged by the Company and Board.
Principal Secretary of State, The Most Hon. the Marquess of Crewe, K.C.....£5,000
Private Sec., F. H. Lucas, C.B.....£300
Assist. do., J. C. Walton.....£150
Assist. do., C. T. Clay.....unp.
Political A.D.C., Lt.-Col. Sir J. R. Dunlop Smith, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.....£800

UNDER-SECRETARIES.

Permanent, Sir Thomas W. Holderness, K.C.S.I.£2,000
Private Sec., C. H. Kisch.....£150
Parliamentary, Hon. E. S. Montagu, M.P.....£1,500
Private Sec., S. K. Brown.....£150
Assist. Under-Sec., Lionel Abrahams, C.B.....£1,200

COUNCIL.

Vice-President, Sir Krishna Gobinda Gupta, K.C.S.I. Members, Lt.-Col. Sir D. W. K. Barr, K.C.S.I.; Sir Felix Schuster, Bart.; Sir Theodore Morison, C.I.E.; Gen. Sir Chas. C. Egerton, C.B., D.S.O., each £1,200; Sir J. J. D. La Touche, K.C.S.I.; Sir James Thomson, K.C.S.I.; Sir Steyning W. Edgerley, K.C.V.O., C.I.E.; Abbas Ali Baig, C.S.I.; Laurence Currie, each £1,000
Clerk of the Council, Lionel Abrahams, C.B.

Deputy do., James H. Seabrooke, C.I.E.
Reading Clerk to Council, F. W. H. Smith.....£50
Resident Clerks, G. E. Young and R. H. W. Brinsley-Richards.....each £50

CORRESPONDENCE DEPARTMENT SECRETARIES.

Financial, Francis W. Newmarch.....£1,200
Assistant do., W. Robinson.....£800 to £1,000
Military, Gen. Sir Beauchamp Duff, C.C.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., C.I.E.....£1,200
Assistant do., James H. Seabrooke, C.I.E.....£1,200
Revenue and Statistics, Francis C. Drake.....£1,200
Assistant do., E. J. Turner.....£800 to £1,000
Political and Secret, Sir F. A. Hirtzel, K.C.B.....£1,200
Assistant do., J. E. Shuckburgh.....£800 to £1,000
Public Works, Hermann A. Haines.....£1,200
Assistant do., W. Stantiall.....£800 to £1,000
Judicial and Public, M. C. C. Seton.....£1,200
Assistant do., John E. Ferard.....£800 to £1,000
Senior Clerks, F. H. Lucas, C.B.; W. H. Swain; L. D. Wakely; P. H. Dumbell; C. E. Baines; S. F. Stewart; H. J. Tozer; H. Peel.....£600 to £800

Junior Clerks, C. H. Kisch; J. C. Walton; F. W. H. Smith; S. K. Brown; H. W. Garrett; R. H. W. Brinsley-Richards; R. H. A. Carter; D. T. Monteath; E. S. Hopkins; W. H. Morant; P. J. Patrick.....£200 to £600
Staff Clerks, G. Ashton; E. W. Sutton.....£350 to £500
Director-in-Chief of the Indo-European Telegraph, Public Works Department, R. C. Barker, C.I.E.£1,200
Clerk, C. E. J. Twissaday.....£320 to £700

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Accountant-General and Director of Funds and Official Agent to Administrators-General in India, Walter Badock, C.S.I.....£1,200
Deputy do., R. G. Jaquet.....£800 to £1,000
Assist. do., W. S. Durrant.....£850
Senior Clerks, F. Perrott; S. G. Smith; J. H. F. Reed; G. H. Stoker; R. Mowbray; A. J. Pattle.....£550 to £750

Junior Clerks, T. R. Ellenor; S. Turner; W. Kelley; H. McD. Ellercamp; A. J. C. Edwards; F. G. Hill, I.S.O.....£150 to £500
Staff Clerks, J. J. Wootton; H. R. White; H. J. Riley; W. Andrews; P. Putnam; C. Biggs; A. Charlton; E. Ancoth.....£350 to £500

STORE DEPARTMENT.

Director-General, Henry J. W. Fry.....£1,200
Deputy do., George H. Collier.....£800 to £1,000
Senior Clerks, R. R. Howlett; F. T. Eades; J. P. Forsyth; A. C. McDowall.....£550 to £750
Junior Clerks, W. F. West; P. J. Hume; A. J. Petty; C. W. G. Eady.....£150 to £500
Staff Clerks, G. J. B. Fox; M. Alexander.....£350 to £500
Surveyor of Shipping, Capt. T. G. Segrave.

BRANCH AT STORE DEPOT, Belvedere Road, Lambeth.
Superintendent, Capt. G. T. Wingfield, R.N.

Deputy do., William E. Phelps, I.S.O.....£800 to £1,000
Assistant to Superintendent, B. H. G. Street.....£550
Supervisors, J. Bratt; W. M. Biden; H. B. Walker; Capt. W. A. Wickham; H. C. Card; G. Cuttle; F. W. Sharp; S. A. Collins; H. G. Shurlock.....£250 to £500
Inspector of Machinery, J. Hitchcock.....£400 to £500
Insp. of Scientific Supplies, F. E. Benest.....£300 to £500
Examiner, Surgical Instruments, Lt.-Col. D. Elcum, M.D., M.R.C.S.....£100
Examiner, Medical Stores, Lt.-Col. J. L. Van Geysel, M.B., I.M.S. (retd.).....£300

REGISTRY AND RECORD DEPARTMENT.

Registrar and Superintendent of Records, W. Foster, C.I.E.....£1,000
Assistant, H. Mitchell.....£550 to £700
Staff Clerks, M. S. Hall; E. C. Winchester; T. C. Fenton, I.S.O.; C. T. Thompson; G. F. Tinney.....£350 to £500

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS.

Government Director of Indian Railway Companies, A. Brereton, C.S.I.....£1,000
Assistant do., G. V. Martyn.....£300
Librarian, Frederick W. Thomas, R.D.....£600
Assist. do., A. G. Ellis, M.A.....£400
Secretary for Indian Students, C. E. Mallet.....£1,000
Educational Adviser to Indian Students (at Cromwell Road, S.W.), T. W. Arnold, C.I.E.....£800
Inspector of Military Equipment and Clothing, Major-Gen. Sir John Steevens, K.C.B.....£500
Assistant to do., W. J. Bowden.....£250 to £150

MEDICAL BOARD, for the Examination of Officers.

(Tuesday, at 11 o'clock.)

President, Surg.-Gen. Sir R. H. Charles, G.C.V.O., M.D., I.M.S. (retd.).....£800
Member, Lt.-Col. J. Anderson, M.B., I.M.S. (retd.)£300
Legal Adviser and Solicitor to Secretary of State, S. G. Sale.....£1,200
Assist. Solicitor, W. H. Treasure.....£600 to £800
Surveyor and Clerk of Works, T. H. Winny, A.R.I.B.A.....£300 to £400
Ordinance Consulting Officer, Lt.-Col. M. S. C. Campbell, C.I.E., R.A.....£1,000
Consulting Engineer, Sir Alex. M. Rendel, K.C.I.E.

INDIA AUDIT OFFICE.

Auditor, H. W. Harding.....£1,200
Assistant to Auditor, S. H. Everett.....£800 to £1,000
Senior Clerks, H. D. Poulton; H. A. Cooper.....£550 to £750

Junior Clerks, W. A. Sturdy; E. L. Ball; A. Jackson
£150 to £500
Staff Clerks, A. H. J. Neatham, £350 to £500; C. S. Body; A. F. T. Campbell *£200 to £400*
 [The business of the Troopship Service is conducted by Rear-Admiral H. W. Savory, M.V.O., R.N., Director of Transport Services at the Admiralty.]

INLAND REVENUE, BOARD OF,

Somerset House, W.C.

The Board of Inland Revenue was established in 1849. The present sources of "Inland Revenue" consist of Death Duties, Stamps, Taxes, and Land Value Duties. The estimated cost of the Department in 1913-14 was £2,044,130 (the establishment charges of the Chief Offices being £373,600.)

Chairman, Sir Matthew Nathan, G.C.M.G. *£2,000*
Private Secretary, G. R. Hamilton *£100*
Deputy Chairman, E. E. Nott-Bower, C.B. *£1,500*
Private Secretary, G. P. Kurten *£50*
Commissioners, J. P. Crowley, C.B.; N. F. W. Fisher
 each *£3,200*

Office of Special Commissioners of Income Tax,

49 Wellington Street, Strand, W.C.

Presiding Special Commissioner, G. F. Howe *£1,200*
Special Commissioners, H. W. Page-Phillips; R. J. Martin; A. Grasmann; C. H. Rickman; M. B. R. Sturgis; W. J. Braithwaite *£850 to £1,000*

Secretaries' Office.

Joint Secretaries, J. E. Chapman, C.B.; P. Thompson *£1,200*

Assistant Secretaries, P. Williamson; J. Jacob; F. A. Barrett; R. V. N. Hopkins *£350 to £1,000*
Committee Clerks, H. A. A. Cruso; W. H. Moonan; E. R. Harrison; E. H. Lambert; S. Minnis; M. W. Watson; A. G. Hodgson; E. O. H. Fossey; J. W. Scott; H. M. Sanders; G. B. Canny; W. R. H. Merriman; C. G. Spry; F. A. Slee; L. E. Jones; W. H. Williams; W. V. Bradford *£600 to £800*
First Division Clerks, E. V. Hall; P. M. Osmond; L. Browett; J. Snellgrove; J. Hutton; T. A. Mangau; P. M. Gower; R. W. Needham; C. J. Gregg; M. Reid; T. E. Harvey; A. Webster; T. Cope; G. R. Hamilton; A. A. Oliver; G. P. Kurten; H. G. Dunford; A. Nelson; W. G. E. Burnett; E. M. H. Lloyd *£200 to £500*

Staff Officers, G. Wells; H. V. Osmond; J. T. Sargent; J. Muirneux; W. J. Back; F. Minter each *£550*
Minor Staff Officers, W. H. Wright; J. A. Thompson; M. J. Cahill; E. C. Dodwell; T. E. Swain; W. A. Collins; M. O'Connor; W. A. Jenner; A. Hall; J. Stanfield; A. R. Reeves; B. A. Henderson, £400 to £500; J. J. Clunan; A. Russen; J. Dillon; H. O. Golder; A. J. Strahan; W. S. Stroud; C. W. J. Morgan; W. T. Dickinson; A. R. Clark; G. H. Whybrow; A. Culley; A. Featherstonhaugh; W. Watson; H. de P. Gauvain; B. Marden; H. W. Crapp; A. C. Jarvis; F. Murphy; J. Lintott; F. C. Oldridge; W. H. Chick; J. F. Waight; H. B. Haynes; S. W. Fox; P. Lee; E. Denniford; E. W. Goodrich; W. P. Shepherd; C. Smith; J. Berry; J. N. Blackburn; E. E. Beare; J. R. Bowman; G. G. Greenfield *£300 to £400*

Accountant and Comptroller-General's Office.

Accountant and Comptroller-Gen., B. P. Moore *£1,000*
Deputy Accountant, H. C. Strutt *£725 to £800*
Accountants and Cashier, W. C. Homersham; E. S. Chapman (Cashier); J. E. Howe *£550 to £700*
Senior Clerks, J. Talbot; E. J. Henry; A. Brown; V. de M. Alexandre; H. T. Watson; H. W. Maw; F. G. Mann; G. T. Nicholls *£420 to £550*
Minor Staff Officers, W. P. Reynolds *£300 to £450*
B. Bramble; F. W. Hunt; J. Tinkler; G. D. Lees; G. H. Bennett; W. Haynes; J. Somerville; J. H. Gedde; A. J. Polley; W. Wilby; H. Campkin
£300 to £400

Chief Inspector's Office—Taxes.

Chief Inspector, Sir E. H. Bowers *£1,200 to £1,200*
Deputy Chief Inspectors, T. Collins; J. W. Stanley *£850 to £1,000*

* Solicitor of Inland Revenue in Dublin, and Special Commissioner of Income Tax (unpaid).

Superintending Inspectors, B. Corke; E. Elwood; E. S. London; J. A. McQuade; F. Brisley; W. Williams; A. Binns; J. W. Sowrey; C. J. H. Revell; J. C. Brice; E. Clark; P. O. Hillman

£800, rising after 3 years to £850

Inspectors, Surveyors attached to Chief Office, W. J. Kirkpatrick; J. Stevens; A. J. Lothian (Edinburgh); E. R. Tompson; A. B. Shaw; C. H. Ross; C. E. Bennett; E. J. Sumner; W. Sharland; J. Southwell; C. F. Rawson; T. MacMahon; W. Webb; J. J. Farrell (Ireland); F. W. Langston (Scotland); A. S. Thwait; A. F. Pool; A. Hook; E. A. Eborall; J. W. Mitchell; F. J. Cooksey; W. E. Mylan; H. G. Butler; P. T. Horton; J. C. Stamp; C. L. S. Bullwinkle; W. E. Diggins; W. P. Sawyer; J. A. Hill; R. Robinson; A. S. Clark; A. E. Lacey; S. J. Wood; W. P. Thompson; W. H. Coates; P. Nichols.

Estate Duty Office.

Secretary, Alfred W. Soward, C.B. *£1,200*
Assist. Secs., G. H. Heath; J. W. Jackson; A. J. Bird *£850 to £1,000*

Legal Adviser, G. B. Rosher *£1,000*

Principal Clerks, E. Heard; F. H. Duffield; E. Rosenfeld; F. H. Mainwaring; E. C. Saunders; R. D. Etheridge; C. E. Fletcher; H. H. Clare; L. A. Browne; G. D. Callender; J. C. Denmead, F.R.S. (Actuary); J. H. Taylor; J. W. Brown; J. Gaskill; A. Hewitt; J. R. Redhead; H. Dearden; J. H. P. Gilbertson; C. R. Elliott; H. L. Bramall; T. McIver; H. J. R. Herford; J. D. Pearson *£600 to £800*
Assist. Principal Clerks, T. A. Prest; H. D. Scott; W. E. Lockwood; H. P. Dunning; W. V. Palmer; J. Dales; A. E. Hodgson; E. H. L. Jones; T. W. G. Wratislaw; P. J. Roper; S. T. Milpriss; W. L. Gane; W. J. Todhunter; H. W. Osborn; A. E. Durrant; J. F. Rhodes; G. H. Barnes; T. C. S. Smith; T. A. England; W. E. Willan; F. C. Lambert; C. Beatty; J. J. Wolfe; A. E. Sansom; C. J. H. Hutchings; A. J. Doyle; H. P. C. Skingley; F. E. Jeram; E. P. Rider; R. W. Ingram; H. P. Brown *£550*

First Class Clerks, L. H. C. Watson; F. H. Gorle; A. W. Cooper; J. W. Lumb; H. G. Bell; J. Buckley; L. Stack; H. J. Wolfe; G. S. White; R. R. Ricketts; J. H. Elley; E. Whitaker; A. Veasey; C. D. Knox; A. H. Troughton; K. P. Clark; A. H. Parez; A. Robinson; R. Dymond; J. B. Birch; H. L. White; H. McQuham; W. Addison; G. L. Price; J. F. Tarrant; H. C. Sward; C. W. L. Tytheridge; P. T. Brown; J. H. Robinson; J. W. Ruddy; M. H. T. Macturk; E. L. Cope; P. Mordle; A. Hardwick; H. J. Harrison; E. W. Duxbury; A. P. Beet; H. B. D. Sword; E. T. Dixon; R. Quigg; E. V. Cole; E. M. Miller; W. C. Royle; C. O. Vernead; C. H. Smith; J. B. Isherwood; W. G. Bird; A. J. H. Green; J. Connery; E. T. Hopkins; G. E. Eaton; S. T. Lock; J. E. Tinsley; E. L. Holland; L. F. Tours; H. P. Basil; D. B. Kent; C. S. Thompson; I. E. Biss; G. H. Glover.

Marked thus * are on Service Scale, rising to £500, others with personal salaries.

Second Class Clerks, G. K. Brunner; J. A. G. Owen; P. H. G. O'Flynn; K. J. Milne; H. R. Russell; H. Priest; G. D. Florendine; H. Nell; W. K. Freeth; G. F. Broughton; E. C. Burley; G. H. Moore; E. G. Moir; W. J. Dugan; J. W. Fox; J. Canter; A. S. Jamouneau; W. Neylan; W. S. Durrant; R. K. Rowell; C. N. Francis; J. M. Bliss; R. H. Hobson; C. S. Vincent; R. E. Allen; S. R. Taaner; R. S. Kemp; H. J. B. Smythe; E. T. Dixie; F. T. Eve; E. L. Green; E. A. Grady; C. R. Taffs; H. F. Studts; J. O'Connell; O. I. Thurston; F. Crutenden; F. J. Phillips; C. A. Birtchell; H. J. Oliver; F. J. Bennett; A. W. Ramsey; H. Porteous; H. F. Parkes; C. Jones; F. H. Peake; T. S. Travers; J. A. G. Sterling; A. T. Nichols; J. Ratcliff; H. F. Williams; J. H. Burgess; P. J. Bennett; R. E. Coleman; I. Lawton; G. H. Richmond; J. Stratton; F. Noxon; W. C. Fenwick; C. V. Tapp; H. R. Ould; H. M. Young; J. W. Hodges; E. Braddock; G. Peake; E. Genochio; W. T. Matthison; C. W. Hall; L. Green; E. H. Cross; B. W. Marsh; G. H. Sellar; T. M. Dale; E. F. Saxton; C. Spice; G. A. Carter; H. F. Shave; J. W. Legg; G. T. Arnott; A. J. Stanton; G. W. Carter; E. H. Roe; C. A. Baker; J. B. Widdup; F. Overy; F. Rees;

J. O. Voysey; E. R. Pickett; G. H. Bumby; E. Coates; S. J. Page; J. C. Harrison; W. I. Pollitt; W. A. Stringfellow; I. Griew; R. N. Cook; R. F. Levy; A. B. Privett; R. Mead; L. F. Masters; J. S. Attwood; J. E. Robinson; J. W. Parham; W. H. Easty; J. H. Penson; F. C. Walters; T. A. McKee; W. M. Brown; J. D. Geake; E. W. Hamilton; W. H. Lynes; G. Cuttle; K. McFarlane; A. Edmunds; G. C. Burston; J. P. Cleary; J. G. Ibbotson; F. A. Hyrons; H. J. Porter; R. F. Goodinan; T. Eatough; L. C. Rae; N. M. Parker; M. J. P. Kelly; E. H. Ritson; H. A. P. Stenning; E. A. Soward; S. G. Haskins; M. H. Tucker; L. A. Whillier; G. S. Bailey; D. W. Gratton; P. W. Ade; F. M. Townend; R. B. Bowden; J. A. McDowell; O. W. Godwin; C. M. Cassidy; C. Hayes; H. M. Barber; J. N. Harmer; G. H. Ingram; H. C. Scott; G. Tucker; D. Harrison; J. E. Reid; G. R. Blake; G. E. H. Parkes; L. Johnson; O. Lovett; H. H. Livesey; W. Reader; D. J. O'Sullivan; G. E. Wright; A. D. Crombie; E. G. Frankland; F. K. Morgan; P. J. Bacon; I. Hyman; T. H. Scanlan

Marked thus * are on Service Scale, £150 to £300, £300 to £500.
 Minor Staff Officers, A. H. Locke; T. F. Callum, £400 to £500; G. A. Allin £300 to £400

Edinburgh Branch Office.

See Scottish Section.

Dublin Branch Office.

See Irish Section.

Office of the Controller of Stamps and Stores, and Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Newspapers, and Bank Returns, including the Stamp Offices, London Stock Exchange, and Lloyd's.

Controller and Registrar, P. Thompson.
 Deputy Controller and Assistant Registrar, H. Birtles

Assistant Controller, W. Brown..... £850 to £1,000
 Assistant Registrar, G. J. Sargent..... £700 to £800
 Principal Clerks, A. P. Theobald; J. F. Oakeshott; S. Johnson; A. E. Taylor; L. H. Clark £540 to £660
 Senior Clerks, W. Battersby; D. W. B. Swain; W. Lee; E. B. Bishop; H. W. Longley; H. J. Gardham; J. D. Rowe £420 to £520
 1st Class Clerks, T. W. Beckwith; G. Martin

Minor Staff Officers, H. H. Swain; J. Pittman; H. F. Chittock; A. J. Gayford; H. E. Hawker; E. Chapman; H. A. Hodge; F. N. Whittle; T. Green; J. P. Howatson; F. G. Hinks; E. L. Tottenham; A. H. Willott; W. A. Read; W. J. Bazeley

£300 to £400

Office of the Inspector of Stamping.

Inspector, S. J. Bennett, I.S.O., J.P. £850 to £1,000
 Assistant Inspector, G. W. Stonestreet..... £500 to £650
 Chief Superintendent, J. S. Sworder £375 to £475
 Superintendents, 1st Class, W. T. Gray; F. Tapscott; F. J. Thresher £260 to £350

Solicitor's Office.

Solicitor, H. B. Cox, C.B. £1,800
 Assistant Solicitors, J. Edwin Piper, LL.B.; John Allen Slater; Frederick W. V. Kingston, LL.B. each £1,000
 Chief Clerk and Clerks performing the duties of Chief Clerk, A. Holt Freeth; T. C. Bates, M.A.; J. J. Howe (at various personal salaries).

Valuation Office.

Chief Valuer, E. J. Harper, F.S.I. £1,200
 Deputy Chief Valuer for England and Wales, C. J. H. Thomas, F.S.I. £850 to £1,000
 Chief Valuer for Scotland, A. Blair, F.S.I.

Asst. do., J. Mather, F.S.I. £800 to £950
 Superintending Valuers (arranged alphabetically), J. Crawford, F.S.I.; G. F. Crisp, F.S.I.; R. A. Dash, F.S.I.; D. T. Davies, F.S.I.; C. G. Eve, F.S.I.; T. G. Fisher, F.S.I.; C. H. Gott, F.S.I.; J. W. Marsden, F.S.I.; S. Martin, F.S.I.; C. W. H. Mason, F.S.I.; F. W. Thompson, F.S.I.; J. E. Tory, F.S.I.; W. Townsend, F.S.I. £800, after 3 years £850
 Acting Superintending Valuer, H. J. Walker, F.S.I. £700

Valuers attached to Head Office, F. J. James, F.S.I.; A. E. Fleck; R. J. Lake, F.S.I.; F. G. Baxendale, F.S.I.; H. Burch; C. W. Davis, P.A.S.I.; G. Taylor-Loban, F.C.I.; J. G. Poole; H. O. Foster, P.A.S.I.

Medical Officer.

G. A. Hamerton, M.D., F.R.C.S. £400

LANCASTER, DUCHY OF.

Office, Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C.

Chancellor, Rt. Hon. C. E. Hobhouse, M.P. £2,000
 Private Secs., L. F. Fergusson; F. B. V. Norris; Maj. Hon. H. Guest, M.P.

Vice-Chancellor, Dudley Stewart Smith, K.C.
 Attorney-Gen., Robert Alfred McCall, K.C.
 Receiver-Gen., Rt. Hon. Sir William Carington, G.C.V.O., C.B.

Auditor, Henry Sydney Seymour.
 Clerk of Council & Registrar, Wm. Rose Smith, C.B.
 Solicitor, Douglas Houstoun.

Assistant Solicitor, Eliot A. C. Druce.
 Surveyor-Gen. and Deputy Receiver-Gen., T. Vaughan Prickard.

Coroner, A. M. M. Forbes.
 Chief Clerk, H. E. Mitchell.

Registrar, Preston Dist., Alexander Pearce.
 Do. Liverpool Dist., F. Willis Taylor.
 Do. Manchester Dist., Hubert Winstanley.

LAW OFFICERS' DEPARTMENT.

Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.

Attorney-General, Rt. Hon. Sir John Allsebrook Simon, K.C.V.O., K.C., M.P. and fees £7,000
 Solicitor-General, Sir Stanley Owen Buckmaster, K.C., M.P. and fees £6,000
 Chief Permanent Clerk, James Abbs £500
 Second do., L. C. Bowker £250 to £300

LEE CONSERVANCY BOARD.

12 Finsbury Circus, E.C.

The authority responsible for the control of the River Lee and its tributaries, its functions including the management of the Lee and Stort Navigations and the prevention of pollution of the water. The River Lee and its tributaries extend over an area of about 600 sq. miles, and the total length of navigable waterway is about 50 miles. The Board consists of 15 members, of whom 14 are elected by local authorities and one by the large owners on the river.

Chairman, E. B. Barnard, D.L.
 Clerk of the Board, S. R. Hobday (Barrister-at-Law).
 Engineer and Manager, C. N. Tween, M.Inst.C.E.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD,

Whitehall, S.W.

The Local Government Board was created by the Local Government Board Act, 1871, and consists of the Lord President of the Council, the Secretaries of State, the Lord Privy Seal, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and a Political President. The administrative expenses of the Board were estimated at £294,988 in 1923-24.

President, Rt. Hon. John Burns, M.P. £5,000
 Private Secretary, F. L. Turner £300
 Assist. Private Sec., F. Slater £700

Parliamentary Sec., Rt. Hon. J. H. Lewis, M.P. £1,500
 Private Sec., I. G. Gibbon, £150; W. Rea, M.P. uny.
 Permanent Sec., Sir H. C. Munro, K.C.B. £2,000

Private Sec., H. W. S. Francis £150
 Legal Adviser, J. Lithiby, C.B. £1,000 to £1,200
 Assist. Secs., T. Pitts, C.B.; N. T. Kershaw, C.B. (£1,500); W. T. Jerred, C.B.; F. J. Willis; A. V. Symonds £1,000 to £1,200

Principal Clerks, H. C. H. H. Houndell, I.S.O.; D. Dolton, S.O.; G. P. Beckley; G. E. Wainwright (£1,000); E. A. Browne; H. Pullen; A. J. A. Ball; C. Knight; A. Chapman; A. E. Wood; H. O. Stutchbury; A. B. MacLachlan £900 to £1,000

1st Class Clerks, W. H. Dunsday; P. Handford; E. T. Owen; F. Taylor; H. A. Leggett; E. H. Rhodes; C. B. R. Ellis; R. J. Simpson; W. R. Frazer; C. E. Roids; H. J. Comyns; W. A. Ross; A. E. Barnes; R. H. H. Keenlyside; E. R. Forber £550 to £650

2nd Class Clerks, W. H. Green; C. R. Hicks; W. R. Woolven; G. Biddell; I. G. Gibbon; F. L. Turner; F. Slater; H. W. S. Francis; F. H. Schofield; E. H.

Phillips; E. J. G. Titterton; F. J. Welch; R. B. Cross; A. N. C. Shelley; W. G. Allen; E. A. Faumch; P. Barter; E. F. C. Mosse; F. R. Lovett; G. N. Pell; E. D. Macgregor; F. F. Marchbank; J. C. Wrigley; H. H. Turner; R. A. Petzsche; J. C. Carr; R. H. Crooke; H. H. George; C. R. Kerwood; R. Stanton; E. S. Hill.....	£200 to £500
Clerk of Accounts, J. W. Colton.....	£400 to £600
Statistical Assistant, G. W. B. McLeod.....	£400 to £600
Staff Clerks, A. J. Mason, I.S.O.; R. W. Dingle, J. W. Coles; T. Lawrance; T. R. Johnson; J. W. Davidson, A. O. Hobbs; J. Young, £400 to £500; A. A. Kent, F. H. O. Jerram, J. W. Trickey, F. C. Allworth, L. J. Harding, W. E. Cope, A. Newton, J. W. Graves, T. E. Cartwright, E. F. Gits, B. E. Pinder, E. Laws, T. Philpot, T. F. Nokes, L. R. Luke, F. Mayes, A. E. H. Goddard, W. H. M. Kirk, W. G. Gillings, F. J. Ogden, W. Wilkins, E. W. Pickering, G. H. Kennedy.....	£300 to £400
Additional Staff Clerks and Higher Grade and Div., H. J. Andrews; J. B. Avery; C. J. Bayley; L. E. Bradford; H. M. Bright; W. G. Finch; G. J. Gilbert; A. G. R. Giller; W. G. F. Goodworth; R. J. Harrison; J. Hepworth; W. C. Hunter; E. S. Knowles; A. W. Lloyd; A. F. Macdonald; W. Mackenzie; R. Magowan; T. Malley; R. O. Morris; A. A. Mulloy; L. W. Shubbrook; W. Smith; W. J. Sutton; W. M. Wilson.....	£250 to £350
Second Division Clerks [142].....	£70 to £300
Assistant Clerks [99], £45 to £150; Typists [38].....	£52 to £120
Architect, B. T. Kitchin.....	£800 to £1,000
Assistant Architect, H. J. Pearson.....	£500 to £600
Do., A. H. Worsley, £350 to £500; E. H. Terry.....	£250 to £350
Legal Assistant, J. W. Baines.....	£500 to £700
General Inspectors, A. B. Lowry (Chief Inspector, £1,200); P. H. Baguelin (£1,000); E. B. Wethered; N. Herbert; G. A. F. Hervey; E. D. Court; Hon. G. Walsh; H. R. Williams; J. S. Oxley (£1,000); J. W. Thompson; W. P. Elias (£1,000); C. F. Roundell; R. H. A. G. Duff; W. D. Inshel.....	£600 to £900
Medical Inspectors for Poor Law Purposes, Sir A. H. Downes, M.D., £900; A. Fuller.....	£800
Inspector of Local Loans, Local Acts, &c., R. C. Maxwell.....	£600 to £800
Inspector under Canal Boats Acts, O. J. Llewellyn.....	£600
Assist. Gen. Inspectors, H. K. Nisbet; W. J. T. Turton; G. R. Snowden.....	£500
Superintendent Lady Inspector, Miss I. Stansfeld.....	£400 to £450
Lady Inspectors, Miss B. W. Evans; Miss M. O. Power; Miss M. K. Lea; Mrs. M. Andrews; Miss E. M. Jones; Miss L. W. Wansley.....	£250 to £350
Inspector of Audits, E. P. Burd.....	£900 to £1,000
District Auditors (Metropolis), T. B. Cockerton; H. D. Gordon; A. C. Roberts.....	£700 to £850
Do. (County Council Districts), A. W. Dolby; W. D. Easterby; E. G. Easton; S. D. Jerrold; H. W. Oliver; N. C. Simmer.....	£700 to £850
Do. (Provincial Districts), F. M. Adams; A. F. P. Barton; J. A. B. B. Bruce; H. F. Buckland; A. W. Chamberlin; J. A. Cole; A. H. D. Cunyngame; M. W. Dixon; W. W. Dolby; G. L. Gibson; W. Griffith; N. M. Griffiths; H. C. Hamilton; G. St. J. Hibbert; E. W. Hicks; C. A. Howell; J. E. Hughes; W. M. Hunt; J. E. Pughes; Jones; C. F. Jordison; J. Keogh; J. A. Lander; H. Locke; C. V. W. Lucas; H. Lyon; E. S. Mills; J. Orchard; R. T. L. Parr; M. D. Probert; H. McC. Rich; H. D. Roberts; H. V. C. Roe; E. Stevens; F. L. Stevens; A. Q. Thwiss; H. H. Walrond; E. H. V. Weigall; F. M. Wheatley; H. C. M. White; W. S. Wilkinson; R. G. Woodyatt; H. D. Wraith; W. Young.....	£500 to £850
Assistant Auditors, J. E. Aldridge; W. A. Ayton; W. L. Brett; O. B. Bridden; L. M. Burrell; E. R. M. Castle; J. F. S. Croggon; J. W. Crowe; J. H. Easton; A. E. Ellis; H. R. S. Godfrey; H. W. W. Grain; F. B. Harding; H. S. Millett; F. H. Mowatt; B. O'Gorman; C. W. Paddon; W. F. M. Provis; W. Robbs; B. Snow; A. D. D. Spafford; G. G. H. Stone; R. D. Thompson; P. T. Turner.....	£300 to £450
Chief Engineering Inspector, H. H. Law, M.I.C.E.....	£1,200
Deputy do., E. A. S. Fawcett, M.I.C.E. £900 to £1,000 and do., A. A. G. Malet, M.I.C.E.....	£900
Engineering Inspectors, F. H. Tulloch, M.I.C.E.; R. H. Bicknell, M.I.C.E.; W. O. E. Meade King, M.I.C.E.; M. K. North, M.I.C.E.; Maj. C. E. Norton, R.E.; Maj. J. Stewart, R.E.; H. R. Hooper, M.I.C.E.; P. M. Crosthwaite, M.I.C.E.; E. Dudley, F.S.I.; H. S. Bidwell, M.I.C.E.; A. W. Brightmore, M.I.C.E., D.S.C.; A. G. Drury, M.I.C.E.; R. G. Hetherington, M.I.C.E.; F. O. Stanford, A.M.I.C.E.; T. Ekin, M.I.C.E.; W. M. Cross, M.I.C.E.....	£600 to £800
Med. Officer, A. Newsholme, C.B., F.R.C.P.....	£1,200 to £1,500
Assist. do. & Medical Inspector for Gen. Sanitary Purposes, G. S. Buchanan, M.D.....	£1,000 to £1,200
Assist. Med. Officers, R. J. Reece, M.D.; S. W. Wheaton, M.D.....	£500 to £900
Medical Inspectors, R. D. R. Sweeting, M.D.; S. A. Copeman, M.D., I.R.S.; W. W. E. Fletcher, M.B.; F. St. George Mivart, M.D.; R. W. Johnstone, M.D.; E. P. Manby, M.D.; R. A. Farrar, M.D.; F. J. H. Coult, M.D.; A. Eastwood, M.D.; T. Carnwath, M.B.; H. A. Macsewen, M.B.; M. J. Rees, M.D.; J. R. Hutchinson, M.D.; J. E. Chapman, M.R.C.S.; J. R. Prior, M.D.; M. B. Arnold, M.D.....	£500 to £800
Assist. Medical Inspector, Miss J. E. Lane-Chapman, M.D.....	£350 to £500
Assist. Inspector (non-professional), C. J. Huddart.....	£400 to £600
Inspectors of Foods, A. W. J. Macfadden, M.B. (Chief); J. M. Hamill, M.D.; J. S. Low, M.B.; G. C. Hancock, M.R.C.S.; G. W. Monier-Williams, R.D., F.R.C.....	£500 to £800
Assistant Inspector of Foods, A. R. Littlejohn, M.R.C.S.....	£420 to £600
Bacteriologist for Glycerinated Calf Lymph, R. R. Blaxall, M.D.....	£500 to £800
Assistant Bacteriologist, H. S. Fremlin, L.R.C.P.....	£300 to £450
Chief Insp. Alkali, &c., Works, W. S. Curphy.....	£800
Inspectors, E. G. Ballard; E. Jackson; A. C. Fryer, F.R.D.; F. N. Sutton; E. M. Fletcher.....	£420 to £600
Resident Inspector, H. Porter.....	£500 to £600
Sub-Inspectors, T. L. Bailey; R. D. Littlefield; H. J. Bailey.....	£300 to £420
Comptroller of Housing and Town Planning, J. A. E. Dickinson, I.S.O.....	£850 to £1,000
Town Planning Assistant, T. Adams.....	£600 to £800
Housing Inspectors, W. H. Collin; E. Leonard; C. T. Clifton, M.I.C.E.; C. H. Eyles; H. S. Stewart; H. A. Chapman.....	£400 to £600
Geological Adviser, J. B. Hill.....	£400 to £600
METROPOLIS WATER ACTS.	
Water Examiner, C. Perrin, M.Inst.C.E.....	£850
LORD GREAT CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE,	
Royal Court, House of Lords, S.W.	
The Lord Great Chamberlain is the Sixth Great Officer of State, the office being hereditary since the grant of Henry I. to the family of De Vere, Earls of Oxford.	
Lord Great Chamberlain, The Marquess of Lincolnshire, K.G., G.C.M.G.	
Secretary, Capt. T. D. Butler, C.V.O.....	£200
Clerk, W. B. Paley.....	£100
Resident Supt. House of Lords, T. Whitehead.....	£300
METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE,	
South Kensington, S.W.	
The Meteorological Office was established as a Department of the Board of Trade in 1854. Changes have been made from time to time in the management, and the control is now vested in a Director and Committee appointed by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. The work of the office includes the collection and discussion of meteorological observations from all oceans, the maintenance of a number of stations for daily telegraphic reports upon which forecasts and storm warnings are based, and other work incidental thereto. The Kew Observatory at Richmond and the Observatory at Eskdalemuir formerly in connexion with the National Physical Laboratory are now administered by this Office. The administrative expenses are met by Government grants, which amount to £20,000 annually.	
Director and Chairman of Committee, W. N. Shaw, LL.D., SC.D., F.R.S.	
Marine Superintendent, Comm. M. W. Campbell Hepworth, C.B., R.D., R.N.R.	
Supt. of Forecast Division, R. G. K. Lenpfert, M.A.	

Supt. of Statistics, Ernest Gold, M.A.
Supt. of Instruments, F. J. W. Whipple, M.A.
Secretary to Director, and Clerk of Publications, R. Corless, M.A.
Chief Clerk, John A. Curtis.
1st Class Clerks, W. Allingham; T. D. Bell; F. J. Brodie; H. Harries; R. Sargeant.
Superintendents of Observatories—Kew, C. Chree, sc.d., F.R.S.; Eskdale, L. F. Richardson, B.A.; Valencia, J. E. Cullum.

MINT, THE ROYAL, Tower Hill, E.

The Royal Mint, as now constituted, may be said to date from 1877, and the buildings from 1810, the latter being completed in that year at the cost of over £250,000. In 1870 the Coinage Act abolished the ancient post of Master of the Mint as such, and combined it with that of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The first known Master (or Warden) of the Mint dates from Henry I., and the last Warden was Lord Maryborough (1814-23), the last Master being Professor Thomas Graham, who died in 1869. The estimated administrative expenses amount to £157,705 for 1913-1914.

Master and Worker, The Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Deputy Master and Engraver of H.M. Seals, Sir Thomas Henry Elliott, K.C.B. £1,750
Chief Clerk, F. L. D. Matthews £500 to £700
Sen. Clerk & Reg., D. J. Scourfield £300 to £400
Staff Clerk, C. T. Folkard £300 to £400
Superintendent, Operative Department, Edward Riggs, C.B., I.S.O., M.A. £700 to £900
Assistant do., T. R. Sacheverell; W. J. Hooking £300 to £500

Chemist and Assayer, T. K. Rose, D.Sc. £700 to £900
Assistant Assayers, S. W. Smith, B.Sc. £350 to £600;
 J. Phelps, M.A., £350 to £550; W. A. C. Newman, B.Sc. £300 to £550

Branches of the Royal Mint.

Sydney, New South Wales.

Deputy Master, E. H. S. von Arnheim, I.S.O. £1,100
Superintendent, D. J. K. Colley £550 to £750
Melbourne, Victoria.

Deputy Master, E. S. Wardell £1,100
Superintendent, M. L. Bagge £800 to £900
Perth, Western Australia.

Deputy Master, J. F. Campbell £1,100
Superintendent, A. V. M. Ventris £700 to £800
Ottawa, Canada.

Deputy Master, J. Bonar, L.L.D. £900 to £1,100
Superintendent, A. H. W. Cleave £650 to £900

MUSEUM, THE BRITISH,

Bloomsbury, W.C.

The British Museum may be said to date from 1753, when Parliament granted the sum of £20,000 to purchase the collection of books, &c., of Sir Hans Sloane, the building (Montagu House) being opened in 1759. The present buildings were erected between 1823 and 1857, and the original collection has increased to its present dimensions by gifts and purchases, and by the operation of the Copyright Acts. Rules, &c., affecting the public, dates and times of opening, &c., will be found among "Places of Interest." The administrative expenses of the British Museum were estimated at £202,508 (including Natural History Museum) in 1913-14, and were met by a vote under "Education, Science, and Art," Class IV. of the Civil Service Estimates.

Director and Principal Librarian, Sir Frederic George Kenyon, K.C.B., F.R.A., Litt.D. £1,500
Assistant Secretary, A. R. Dryhurst £600 to £700
Clerk in Charge of Accounts, C. P. Cooke £400 to £500
Assistant, 1st Class, E. B. Nicholson, B.A. £300 to £500
Minor Staff Officers, J. Knowles; J. F. Isaac £300 to £400

Keeper of Printed Books, Arthur W. Kaye Miller, M.A. £700 to £800
Assistant Keepers, George F. Barwick, B.A.; A. W. Pollard, M.A.; W. Barclay Squire, M.A., F.S.A. £500 to £650

Superintendent of Reading Room, G. F. Barwick, B.A.
Assistants, 1st Class, J. A. J. de Villiers; L. H. E. Taylor; Robert F. Sharp, B.A.; R. A. Streetfield, B.A.; F. D. Sladen, B.A.; H. Symons, B.A.; P. Wilson, M.A.; W. A. Marsden, B.A.; L. C. Wharton, B.A.; G. D. R. Tucker, M.A.; H. Thomas, Litt.D.; A. J. K. Esdaile, B.A. £300 to £500

Assistants, and Class, J. V. Scholderer, M.A.; F. W. Jekyll, B.A.; A. Forbes Johnson, B.A.; F. C. W. Hiley, M.A.; A. I. Ellis, M.A.; I. A. K. Burnett, M.A.; F. P. Sprent, B.A.; E. W. F. Lynam, B.A.; M. R. Dobie, B.A.; A. G. Macfarlane, B.A. £150 to £300

Keeper of Manuscripts and Egerton Librarian, J. P. Gilson, M.A. £700 to £800
Assistant Keeper of MSS., J. A. Herbert, B.A. £500 to £650

Assistants, 1st Class, A. Hughes-Hughes; D. T. Baird Wood, M.A.; H. Idris Bell, M.A. £300 to £500
Assistants, and Class, R. E. W. Flower, B.A.; A. C. Stewart, M.A.; G. T. Hales, B.A.; H. J. M. Milne, B.A.; E. G. Millar, B.A.; E. H. W. Meyerstein, B.A. £150 to £300

Keeper of Oriental Printed Books and MSS., Lionel D. Barnett, Litt.D. £700 to £800
Assistants, 1st Class, Rev. G. Margoliouth, M.A.; Lionel Giles, M.A.; Edward Edwards, M.A. £300 to £500

Assistant, and Class, A. S. Fulton, M.A. £150 to £300
Keeper of Prints and Drawings, Campbell Dodgson, M.A. £700 to £800
Assist. do. (in charge of the Sub-Dept. of Oriental Prints, &c.), R. Laurence Binyon, B.A. £500 to £650

Assistant, 1st Class, A. M. Hind, B.A. £300 to £500
Assistants, and Class, A. E. Popham, B.A.; A. D. Schloss, B.A. £150 to £300
Keeper of Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities, Ernest A. Wallis Budge, Litt.D., F.S.A. £700 to £800

Assistant Keeper, L. W. King, M.A., F.S.A. £500 to £650
Assistant, 1st Class, H. R. H. Hall, M.A., F.S.A. £300 to £500

Assistant, and Class, A. W. A. Leeper, B.A. £150 to £300
Keeper of Greek and Roman Antiquities, Arthur H. Smith, M.A., F.S.A. £700 to £800
Assistant Keeper, H. B. Walters, M.A., F.S.A. £500 to £650

Assistants, and Class, E. J. Forsdyke, M.A.; F. N. Pryce, B.A. £150 to £300
Keeper of British and Medieval Antiquities and Ethnography, Sir Hercules Read, LL.D., F.S.A., F.R.A. £700 to £800

Assistant do., O. M. Dalton, M.A., F.S.A. £500 to £650
Assistants, 1st Class, R. L. Hobson, B.A.; R. A. Smith, B.A., F.S.A.; T. A. Joyce, M.A. £300 to £500
Assistant, and Class, H. J. Braunholtz, B.A. £150 to £300

Keeper of Coins and Medals, G. F. Hill, M.A. £700 to £800
Assistant, 1st Class, John Allan, B.A. £300 to £500

Assistants, and Class, G. C. Brooke, B.A.; Harold Mattingly, M.A.; E. S. G. Robinson, B.A. £150 to £300
Solicitors, Messrs. Warrens, 99 Gt. Russell Street.

MUSEUM, THE NATURAL HISTORY,

Cromwell Road, S.W.

The Natural History Collections in the British Museum were removed to South Kensington in 1881, the new museum being opened in the same year. The hours of opening, &c., will be found under "Places of Interest." The administrative expenses were estimated at £58,939 (plus £19,845 under Class I.—Office of Works) in 1913-14.
Director, L. Fletcher, Ph.D., F.R.S. £1,200
Assistant Secretary, Charles E. Fagan, I.S.O. £700
Assistant, 1st Class, Basil H. Soulsby, B.A., F.S.A. £300 to £500

Clerks, W. H. R. Holl; W. J. Anderson £250 to £350
Assistant, 1st Class (Library), B. B. Woodward £500
Keeper of Zoology, Dr. Sidney F. Harmer, M.A., F.R.S. £800

Assistant Keeper, W. R. Ogilvie-Grant £500 to £650
Assistants, 1st Class, George A. Boulenger, F.R.S.; Oldfield Thomas, F.R.S.; Fras. Jeffrey Bell, M.A.; Randolph Kirkpatrick; Dr. W. T. Calman; C. T. Regan, M.A. £300 to £500

Assistants, and Class, A. S. Hirst; J. G. Dollman, B.A.; W. P. Pycraft; G. C. Robson, B.A.; C. Court Treutt; H. A. Baylis, B.A. £150 to £300
Keeper of Entomology, C. J. Gahan, M.A. £700 to £800

Assistants, 1st Class, Sir George F. Hampson, Bart.; Ernest E. Austen; J. Hartley Durrant; G. J. Atow £300 to £500
Assistants, and Class, G. Meade-Waldo; F. W. Edwards, B.A.; K. G. Blair, B.Sc.; N. D. Riley; B. F. Cummings £150 to £300

Keeper of Geology, Dr. A. S. Woodward, F.R.S. £800
Assistant do., Dr. F. A. Rafter, F.R.S. £650

Assistants, 1st Class, R. B. Newton; Dr. C. W. Andrews, F.R.S.; G. C. Crick	£300 to £500
Assistant, 2nd Class, W. D. Lang, B.A.	£150 to £300
Keeper of Mineralogy, Dr. George T. Prior, M.A., F.R.S.	£700 to £800
Assistants, 1st Class, L. J. Spencer, M.A.; Dr. G. F. H. Smith, M.A.	£150 to £300
Assistant, 2nd Class, W. Campbell Smith, B.A.	£150 to £300
Keeper of Botany, Dr. A. B. Rendle, F.R.S.	£800
Assistants, 1st Class, A. Gepp, M.A.; E. G. Baker	£300 to £500
Assistants, 2nd Class, H. F. Wernham, B.A.; J. Ramsbottom, B.A.; A. J. Wilmott, B.A.	£150 to £300

MUSEUM, THE LONDON,

Stafford House, St. James's, S.W.

The London Museum was instituted, on the lines of the Carnavalet at Paris, for the conservation of the antiquities, &c., of London. The Collection was originally housed in Kensington Palace, and will reopen in the early spring of 1914 at Stafford House.

Keeper and Secretary, G. F. Laking, M.V.O., F.S.A.
Asst. Secretary, F. Harman Oates.
Assistant and Inspector of Excavations, G. F. Lawrence.
Technical Assistant, H. W. Murray.

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF WALES,

Aberystwyth.

Librarian, John Ballinger.

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF WALES,

Cardiff.

Director, W. Evans Hoyle, D.Sc.

NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE,

19 Old Jewry, E.C.

The National Debt Commissioners were appointed under 26 Geo. III, c. 31 (1786), by which a permanent Sinking Fund was to be established, and a sum of £250,000 issued quarterly to be applied towards the reduction of the National Debt, being commonly spoken of as "Mr. Pitt's Sinking Fund." In 1823 this was superseded by appropriating the surplus income of the year as "The Old Sinking Fund, and this is commonly known as "The Old Sinking Fund." In 1875 "The New Sinking Fund" was set up by Sir Stafford Northcote (38-39 Vic., c. 45), and this, with the Old Sinking Fund, now mainly operates in reducing the Debt. The Commissioners are at the present time the Speaker, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Master of the Rolls, the Lord Chief Justice, the Paymaster-General, and the Governor and Deputy-Governor of the Bank of England. The administrative expenses of the Board were estimated at £12,583 in 1913-14.

<i>Comptroller-General</i> , W. G. Turpin, C.B.	£1,500
<i>Private Secretary</i> , G. Rackham	£100
<i>Assistant Comptroller</i> , Sir E. J. Soares	£800 to £1,000
<i>Actuary</i> , H. Weatherill, F.R.A.	£250
<i>Chief Clerk</i> , C. von Berg	£800
<i>Principal Clerks</i> , H. Manwaring; T. Gowland, £600 to £700; G. F. Ansell	£550 to £700
<i>Assistant do.</i> , E. R. Kennedy; H. Weatherill, F.R.A.; W. F. Doust; J. J. Bree; E. S. Jones	£350 to £450
<i>Brokers</i> , Messrs. Mullens, Marshall & Co.	£1,500

NATIONAL GALLERY, Trafalgar Square, S.W.

The National Gallery is the result of a Parliamentary grant of £60,000 in 1824 for the purchase and Exhibition of the Angerstein collection of pictures, the present building being opened in 1838 and enlarged in 1865, 1876, 1887 and 1911.

<i>Director</i> , Sir Charles Holroyd	£1,000
<i>Keeper and Secretary</i> , Hawes Turner	£750

NATIONAL GALLERY, BRITISH ART

(The Tate Gallery), Millbank, S.W.

The National Gallery of British Art, better known as "The Tate Gallery," was opened in 1897 on the site of Millbank Gaol, the cost of erection (£80,000) being borne by Sir Henry Tate, who also contributed the nucleus of the present collection. The "Turner Wing," built at the expense of the late Sir Joseph Duveen, was opened to the public in 1910.

<i>Director</i> , Sir Charles Holroyd	(see above)
<i>Keeper</i> , Charles Aitken	£350 to £500

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE.

The administration of National Health Insurance is entrusted to a Joint Committee and four Commissions (one each for England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland).

THE JOINT COMMITTEE.

Offices—Buckingham Gate, S.W.

<i>Chairman</i> , Rt. Hon. C. F. G. Masterman, M.P.	
<i>Private Sec.</i> , M. Heseltine	£150
<i>Vice-Chairman</i> , Sir R. L. Morant, K.C.B.	
<i>Members</i> , J. Smith Whitaker, M.R.C.S.; Sir J. Struthers, K.C.B.; The Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies; The Chairmen of the Commissions.	
<i>Legal Member and Legal Adviser</i> , Sir Claud Schuster	£1,500
<i>Financial Member</i> , H. N. Bunbury, C.B.	£1,200
<i>Chief Actuary</i> , A. W. Watson	£1,500
<i>Clerk</i> , R. W. Harris.	
<i>Actuaries</i> , S. J. H. W. Allin; J. Buchanan; W. R. Jarman; J. G. Kyd; J. W. Thompson	£550 to £700
<i>Asst. Actuaries</i> , V. P. A. Derrick; G. S. W. Epps; P. N. Harvey; A. Henry; G. Gillies; C. W. S. Jamieson	£350 to £500

THE ENGLISH COMMISSION,

Buckingham Gate, S.W.

<i>Chairman</i> , Sir R. L. Morant, K.C.B.	£2,000
<i>Private Sec.</i> , J. S. Eagles	
<i>Deputy Chairman</i> , J. Smith Whitaker, M.R.C.S.	£1,500
<i>Commissioners</i> , T. Neill, D. J. Shackleton, J. L. Stead, and Miss Mona Wilson, each	£1,000
<i>Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies (q.v.)</i>	
<i>Legal Member</i> , Sir Claud Schuster	
<i>Financial Member</i> , H. N. Bunbury, C.B.	
<i>Secretary</i> , J. Anderson	£1,000

Secretariat.

<i>Asst. Secs.</i> , L. G. Brock; J. A. Salter; S. P. Vivian	£850 to £1,000
<i>Senior Clerks</i> , J. R. Brooke; E. Hackforth; R. W. Harris; A. Woodgate	£600 to £800
<i>Junior Clerks</i> , J. N. Beckett; J. S. Eagles; A. Gray; R. E. Harwood; M. Heseltine; H. A. de Montmorency; J. Rae; W. L. Rind	£200 to £300
<i>Principal Clerks</i> , J. G. Bell; W. H. Dawson; C. F. A. Hore; R. C. Richards; C. M. Wynne	£550 to £700
<i>1st Class Clerks</i> , E. W. Baynes; C. E. Coward; J. N. Dark; G. G. Fiddes; H. Greer; H. S. Hunter; J. A. Pearce-Edgumbe; J. Poyser; P. N. Russell; W. Sutherland; E. F. Wise	£350 to £500

<i>Staff Clerks</i> , H. J. Glanville, £400 to £500; J. A. Cutforth; W. T. Fitzgerald; E. W. H. Harbour; R. A. Nurse; A. Sharp; T. W. Sissens	£300 to £400
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Accountant and Comptroller-General's Department.

Accountant and Comptroller-General,

<i>Accountants</i> , A. C. Hayward; J. A. Heaton; J. McK Hendrie; S. H. G. Hughes; W. G. Hunter; G. W. Jeffery; E. J. Strohmengor; J. Y. Watt	£550 to £700
<i>Asst. Accountants</i> , S. C. Alford, P. F. Atkin, A. H. Carter, J. Chown, I. P. Crowther, S. M. Gregory, R. T. Hogg, R. F. James, H. B. Lidstone, P. H. Mages, A. G. Roberts, R. J. Smith, G. A. Taylor, S. J. Tyack, L. N. Ure	£350 to £500

<i>Staff Clerk</i> , A. T. Moore	£300 to £400
<i>Superintendent of Female Staff</i> , A. H. Pope	£210 to £260

Professional Staff.

<i>Solicitor</i> , M. L. Gwyer	£1,000
<i>Legal Assistants</i> , W. H. S. Garnett; E. MacGowan	£600 to £800
<i>Law Clerks</i> , W. F. L. Braidwood; P. A. Koppel; H. W. V. Williams	£400 to £550
<i>Principal Medical Officer</i> , G. F. McCleary, M.D.	£1,000

Outdoor Staff.

Chief Inspector, E. A. Gowers	£1,000
Chief Woman Inspector, M. M. A. Ward	£400 to £550
Divisional Inspectors, P. R. T. Ashton, E. G. Bearn, G. W. Brake, F. N. Curtis-Bennett, S. A. Guest, W. T. Ivinney, A. Macfarlane, F. J. Matheson, J. J. Moynihan, W. F. Shinn	£550 to £700
Inspectors: Male, F. B. Alcock, J. C. Arnold, N. B. Batterbury, C. E. Brackenbury, F. C. Brook, T. A. Brook, H. W. Bromby, F. Bryan, L. E. Buncher, W. R. C. Clarke, A. H. Eady, J. W. Evans, T. M. Evans, R. J. Foot, E. G. Francis, T. A. Gailey, C. H. J. Garland, T. Gibson, G. E. Gladstone, H. T. Griffith, E. Holmes, O. W. Holstius, T. Jameson, C. B. Jeaffreson, S. M. Jessop, K. Loader, S. S. Lock- hart, F. G. Mackereth, J. N. P. Mackie, W. Milledge, F. Morton, A. W. Neville, G. Ormsby, G. M. Robinson, A. C. Scott, J. H. Sinkinson, H. L. T. West, F. C. Wheeler, G. Wigglesworth	£350 to £500
Female, J. J. Brown, M. M. Dalglish, E. M. Gardner, E. A. McCleverty, M. B. Murby, A. E. Otter, E. E. Page, E. G. Roe, H. Todd, E. G. Woodgate	£300 to £400

THE WELSH COMMISSION,
City Hall, Cardiff.

Chairman, Thomas J. Hughes	£1,500
Private Secretary, T. L. Roberts	
Deputy Chairman, H. Meredith Richards, M.D.	£1,200
Commissioners, J. Rowland, M.V.O., J.P., Hon. Violet Douglas-Pennant, each	£1,000; the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies (q.v.)
Secretary, Thomas Jones, M.A.	£850 to £1,000
Isst. Secs., Arthur M. Leveaux; Percy E. Watkins	£550 to £700
Accountant, John C. Morgan	£550 to £700
Legal Adviser, Arthur M. Bulloch, B.A.	£500 to £700
Medical Officer, D. Ll. Williams, F.R.C.S. (Ed.), D.P.H.	£500 to £800
Asst. Accountant, F. J. Alban, F.S.A.A.	£350 to £500
st Class Clerks, H. E. James, B.A.; J. H. Jones; J. T. Davies; J. J. Scott	£350 to £500
Staff Clerk, D. E. Jones	£300 to £400
Superintendent of Registry, W. G. Hayward	£300 to £400

Outdoor Staff.

Chief Inspector, James Evans	£550 to £700
Inspectors, J. O. Evans; R. T. Williams	£350 to £500

NATIONAL PHYSICAL LABORATORY,
Teddington, Middlesex.

The National Physical Laboratory, founded in 1889 for standardising and verifying instruments, for testing materials, for the determination of physical constants, and for research into matters of technical and industrial importance, is controlled by a Board representing the Royal Society and the great Technical Institutions. In addition to capital sums, an annual grant of £7,000 is contributed by H. M. Treasury; and subscriptions from the Technical Societies and other sources amount to about £700 a year. A Government grant is also made to cover the expenses of Aeronautics work. The Laboratory comprises four main departments: (1) Physics; (2) Engineering; (3) Metallurgy and Metallurgical Chemistry; (4) The William Froude National Tank. The Physics Department of the Laboratory includes divisions for Thermometry, General Electrical Measurements, Electrical Standards, Electrotechnics and Photometry, Optics and Metrology (measurements of length, area, volume and mass). The Engineering Department, in addition to research, undertakes tests on engineering apparatus and machines. In addition, an Aeronautics division has been formed, to carry out investigations required by the Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, and arrangements have been made for tests on road materials, at the request of the Road Board. The Department of Metallurgy undertakes chemical, metallographic and other investigations into the nature and characteristics of metals and alloys, including examinations into the causes of failure of engineering structures, carried out jointly with the Engineering Department. New buildings for the Metallurgical work were provided by Sir Julius Wernher in 1910. The William Froude National Tank, the gift of Mr. A. F. Yarrow for the service of the nation, has been constructed for carrying out tests and researches on ship and propeller models,

for the information of designers and naval architects. Additional buildings for Optics, and for administration purposes, were recently opened by Mr. Balfour.

Chairman, The President of the Royal Society.
Do. of Executive Committee, Lord Rayleigh, O.M., F.R.S.
Director, R. T. Glazebrook, C.B., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Supt. Engineering Dept., T. E. Stanton, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Supt. Metallurgical Dept., W. Rosenhain, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Senior Asst., Physics Dept., J. A. Harker, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Supt. William Froude National Tank, G. S. Baker,
M. INST. N.A.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY,
St. Martin's Place, Charing Cross, W.C.

The first grant to the institution was made in 1856; the collections being successively housed in Great George Street, Westminster, in South Kensington, and in Bethnal Green. The present building was opened in 1896, £80,000 being contributed to its cost by Mr. W. H. Alexander.

Director, Keeper, and Secretary, C. J. Holmes
£500 to £600
Clerk and Actg. Asst. Keeper, J. D. Milner.

NAUTICAL ALMANAC OFFICE,
3 Verulam Buildings, Gray's Inn, W.C.

The "Nautical Almanac" was first published in 1757, by H.M. Admiralty, under whose control the office now remains. The expenses of preparation were estimated at £5,547 in 1913-14.

Superintendent, P. H. Cowell, D.Sc., F.R.S. £650
Chief Assistant, B. F. Bawtree £400 to £500 || Assistants, J. A. Sprigge; W. F. Doak, M.A., F.R.A.S.; T. C. Hudson, B.A., F.R.A.S. | £300 to £400 |

OBSERVATORIES.

Royal Observatory, Greenwich.

The Royal Observatory was founded by Charles II. in 1675, the building, designed by Moore and Wren, being opened in 1676. The administrative expenses of the Observatory were estimated at £10,755 in 1913-14.

Astronomer Royal, F. W. Dyson, LL.D., F.R.S. £1,000
Chief Assistants, S. Chapman, D.Sc., F.R.A.S.; H. S.
Jones, B.Sc., F.R.A.S. £500 to £600
Assistants, Thomas Lewis, F.R.A.S.; William G.
Thackeray, F.R.A.S.; H. P. Hollis, B.A., F.R.A.S.;
Andrew C. D. Crommelin, D.Sc., F.R.A.S.; W. W.
Bryant, B.A., F.R.A.S. (Magnetic and Meteorological)

Clerical Assistant, H. Outhwaite £320 to £450 || Royal Observatory, Cape of Good Hope. — £9,407. | |
| Astronomer, S. S. Hough, M.A., F.R.S. | £867 to £967 |
| Chief Assist., J. K. E. Halm, Ph.D., F.R.A.S. | £667 to £767 |

Assistants, W. H. Cox; J. Lunt, D.Sc.; J. T. Pett; J.
Power £325 to £575 || Clerical Assistant, Arnold Pilling, B.A. | £333 to £433 |

For other Observatories, see p. 81.

PATENT OFFICE,

25 Southampton Buildings, W.C.

The prerogative of the Crown to grant monopolies was limited by 21 James I. c. 3 to the grant of Letters Patent for New Inventions, and the control of such grants was transferred to the Board of Trade by 46 & 47 Vict. c. 57. The duties are performed by a Comptroller-General with a staff of officials. The administrative expenses were estimated at £144,875 in 1913-14.

Comptroller-General, W. Temple Franks £1,500 || Private Secretary, A. J. Martin | £1,200 |
| Registrar of Designs and Trade Marks, R. Griffin | £1,100 |

Chief Examiner, H. Hatfield, I.S.O. £1,200
Chief Clerk, P. G. L. Webb £1,200 || Supervising Examiners, A. Cliff; W. Martin; A. R. Wright; W. H. D. Clark | £700 to £800 |
Principals, F. W. Hodges, £650 to £850; R. P. Chope; A. Neeves	£650 to £800
Librarian, E. W. Hulme	£650
Examiners, H. J. Adams; F. Ogden; W. Groves; J. E. Needham; A. S. A. Ormsby; F. M. Sexton; A. Sutton; A. F. Ravenshear; F. Gossling; G. Rutherford; H. F. Lowe; H. O. Minty; T. E. Lones; H. Newton; W. A. Stiven; R. Jenkins; L.	

* Receives an allowance of £100 for special duty.

Bolton; A. Whitwell; J. H. Tomlinson; R. Sandon; W. Martin; C. H. Powell; T. H. Muras; J. Reeves; J. Layzell; F. J. Cheshire; R. W. Denning; G. Gibbens; C. C. Starling; A. G. Page.....	£550 to £700
<i>Deputy Examiners, I. T. Walls; A. E. Chipperfield; W. Sackfield; R. Adams; W. S. Jarratt; H. C. Haycraft; G. F. Hamby; R. W. Simmonds; F. Fisher; F. W. Dunn; W. A. Taylor; E. A. Gere; S. A. Willmott; T. T. Bedford; R. J. Sowter; F. Charlesworth; A. S. Cox; D. Robinson; R. T. G. French; J. W. Barker; F. P. Johns; M. F. Levey; A. J. Wilson; D. Walton; A. Wilson; F. G. Smith; V. Lough; F. Ackroyd; A. E. Dodridge.....</i>	£400 to £550
<i>Assistant Examiners, J. J. Lee; H. J. Wickham; V. G. Alexander; B. Moss; H. W. Heath; J. A. Parker; L. Phaeasey; C. J. Stewart; R. C. Wale; F. G. Woodford; A. G. Bell; F. E. Glover; S. Andrews; A. Jones; E. Little; J. H. Binder; A. J. Carrier; C. Cook; H. W. Monroe; F. Dewhurst; W. H. Stephens; G. H. Green; S. A. S. Bird; J. J. Holloway; J. J. Foster; A. L. Gray; W. A. Ogden; G. H. Childs; R. F. Whitehead; M. W. Stevens; R. T. Lavender; G. W. Wildman; W. J. Marlow; E. K. Maxwell; T. Knowles; W. J. A. Parish; E. A. Matzinger; F. E. Grant; A. J. Cook; H. Harding; A. Ward; J. F. Ronca; J. Powrie; A. A. Gomme; H. Freack; J. W. Birkby; H. F. C. Walsworth; C. I. Sutton; A. J. Cousin; A. Blok; J. J. Honan; S. Read; R. W. Ainsworth; L. N. Barker; R. B. Foster; W. Welch; A. Garrard; A. Berry; A. W. Greenwood; H. D. Leadbetter; A. H. Bright; H. H. Simpson; J. N. Brown; E. S. Andrews; J. H. Oates; R. J. Kirkup; H. W. Chapman; W. C. Scott; R. G. Kirkby; D. W. H. Bell; H. W. Wiswoud; F. A. Hughes; E. B. P. Wood; C. Paice; S. F. Paul; A. W. Steed; G. E. Parker; E. W. Pyke; W. R. Chipp; J. Hoggarth; C. S. Boreham; J. G. Howells; A. F. Rees; C. W. Bird; T. Beacall; W. Vaughan; G. H. Delf; W. Feast; E. L. Pickles; G. H. Macey; A. Taylor; A. P. Thurston; F. Read; J. T. Borthwick; L. M. Rampal; P. A. Fisher; A. F. Hooper; M. E. Wilson; E. A. Coles; P. C. Franklin; A. H. Tongue; R. Alexander; W. R. Spencer; W. J. Pryce; H. Silk; L. W. Holloway; E. A. Lynn; A. T. Larter; T. Turner; P. C. Whitteridge; H. W. Hilliar; A. E. Watson; S. S. Spears; N. T. Ford; E. J. C. Solis; H. E. Hodgson; E. F. Cliff; H. F. Vaughan; B. P. Williams; T. H. Langford; H. H. Shilston; S. H. Smith; F. C. Summerson; E. M. Vigers; C. Grant; W. H. Evans; A. R. Tierney; J. Lloyd; F. J. Dickens; P. H. Revell; P. Clarkson; R. H. Grant; W. F. Bausch; W. B. Wood; W. E. Dominett; W. H. L. Patterson; A. J. Edwards; W. W. Parfery; H. H. Hanworth; W. C. L. Battersby; A. E. Monkcom; S. H. E. May; H. W. Watson; G. Dowse; W. L. Perry; H. Holmes; J. H. Beaumont; R. O'P. Oakley; E. J. W. Barker; J. Penzer; J. E. C. Liddle; H. L. Saunders; J. J. Harkess; L. A. Paish; S. E. R. Starling; E. G. Chapman; H. V. Ridout; L. Naylor; D. G. Robertson; A. E. Hunber; G. James; C. S. Coombes; J. H. Brightman; G. W. Carlton; W. E. Ostler; C. R. Woods; T. A. Colvill; E. C. Martin; D. F. Blyther; C. E. G. House; S. H. Webb; S. W. Hood; S. W. Belchambers; J. M. Robertson; J. Watson; A. W. Gould; F. A. Gardiner; F. Fielden; W. Palmer; G. F. Hemens; E. H. Bliss; E. H. Pollett; J. Robertshaw; J. Barrett; A. E. Blake; J. A. Watson; A. H. Whalen; Norman Brown; B. J. Venn; S. E. Chisholm; M. C. Boff; W. F. Frew; J. W. Waters; H. E. Collins; C. W. Hume; E. Jobing.....</i>	£150 to £450
<i>Upper Division Clerks, H. S. Freer; J. Stringer; E. H. Knights; J. K. Grebb; F. Newbery; A. J. Martin.....</i>	£150 to £500 (2 rise to £600)
<i>Deputy Principal, F. W. Neale.....</i>	£400 to £550
<i>Staff Clerks, W. S. Snell; A. Holmes; J. J. Barratt; W. E. F. Walker; F. Usher; S. W. Morrison; W. J. Mitson; T. F. Ordish.....</i>	£250 to £400 or £450
<i>Superintendent of Sale Branch, A. H. Lobban.....</i>	£500
<i>Deputy Librarian, H. V. Hopwood.....</i>	£450
<i>Clerk of Descries Register (vacant).....</i>	£400
<i>2nd Div. Clerks, Higher Grade, J. H. H. Peake; W. H. Davies; W. H. Crossley; J. J. Kaye; S. Sasserath; A. H. Beunett; G. H. Norris; W. Crittenden; F. W. Stammers.....</i>	£250 to £350

<i>Index Clerk, Trade Marks, C. T. Browne.....</i>	£320
<i>Keeper of Cotton Marks (Manchester Branch), J. W. Madders.....</i>	£658
<i>Assistant Keeper of Cotton Marks (Manchester Branch), W. H. Quinn.....</i>	£350
<i>Clerk of the Register of Textile Designs (Manchester Branch), H. J. E. Easton.....</i>	£365

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, Whitehall, S.W.

The duties of the Paymaster-General, whose office dates from the Restoration and was consolidated with several other offices in 1835 and 1848, are to make the payments required by the several departments of the Government out of sums placed to his account for that purpose by order of the Lords of the Treasury out of credits on the Exchequer Accounts granted by the Comptroller and Auditor-General.

<i>Paymaster-General, The Lord Strachie.....</i>	unp.
<i>Assist. Paym.-Gen., C. L. Davies.....</i>	£1,100
<i>Principal Clerks, C. Smith; F. W. Bartlett.....</i>	£600 to £800
<i>Senior Examiners, F. W. S. Gordon; W. M. P. Smith; F. F. Parker; C. E. Doubleday; W. J. Phillips; F. W. Luck; E. E. U. Davies.....</i>	£400 to £550

PORT OF LONDON AUTHORITY.

Head Office, 109 Leadenhall Street, E.C.
Office for River Dept., 9 Carmelite Street, Victoria Embankment, E.C.

The Port of London Authority, established under the Port of London Act, 1908 (8 Edw. VII., ch. 68), on the 31st March, 1909, for the purpose of administering, preserving, and improving the Port of London, consists of 29 members—20 appointed and 18 elected, with a Chairman elected by the Authority.

The following undertakings were transferred to the Port Authority as from the 31st March, 1909:—Thames Conservancy (all rights, powers, and duties of the Conservators of the Thames in respect of the river below Teddington); London and India Docks Company; Surrey Commercial Dock Company; Millwall Dock Company; and Watermen's Company, except certain property and funds.

Chairman, The Lord Devonport.
Vice-Chairman, Lord Ritchie of Dundee.

APPOINTED MEMBERS.

By the Admiralty, Adm. Sir A. M. Field, K.C.B., F.R.S.; (Board of Trade) J. G. Broadbent, H. Gosling; (Corporation of London) J. W. Dorney, Lord Ritchie of Dundee; (L.C.C.) J. Duthie, J. D. Gilbert, H. Orbell, W. H. Pannell; (Trinity House) Captain A. W. Clarke.

ELECTED MEMBERS.

17 members are elected by payers of dues, wharfingers and owners of river craft, and one by wharfingers.

J. H. Benn, M.P.; C. E. Brightman; C. Charleston; Sir E. Cornwall, M.P.; G. T. Crossfield; C. W. Gordon; J. Humphrey; C. F. Leach; L. A. Martin; H. T. Moore; Sir O. Philipps, K.C.M.G.; E. G. Saltmarsh; C. F. Torrey; Sir M. C. Turner; F. S. Watts; W. Weddell; R. White; W. Varco Williams.

General Manager, Robert Philipson.

Chief Engineer, C. R. S. Kirkpatrick, M.I.C.E.

Secretary, Frank Ayliffe.

Consulting Engineer, F. Palmer, C.I.E., M.I.C.E.

Harbour Masters, (Upper District) Capt. D. R. Buchan, Temple Pier, W.C.; (Lower District) Capt. F. W. Kershaw, Gravesend.

POST OFFICE.

Chief Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, E.C.

A House of Commons report in 1844 states: "It is uncertain at what precise period the Crown undertook to be the regular carrier of letters for its subjects." The first "Master of the Posts" was appointed in 1536, but the duty was not then undertaken as a remunerative department of the Government. The Post Office is now one of the three great revenue-collecting departments, and while efficiently discharging its multifarious duties, shows an annual profit of about £4,000,000. It also receives large sums for duties and taxes on behalf of the Inland Revenue Department, and for certain licences for the Customs and Excise Department and for County Councils. The Post Office also pays Old Age Pensions. The Penny Post was inaugurated in 1840, the Book Post

Superintendents (Cable Room Staff), H. F. Van der Meulen; H. J. Broughton £350 to £415
Superintendent (Intelligence Duty), J. H. Coudrey £310 to £450
Chief Supervisor (Female Staff), G. S. Lynch £180 to £300

Engineering Department.

Engineer-in-Chief, W. Slingo £1,200 to £1,200
Assist. Engineers-in-Chief, A. J. Stubbs, M.I.C.E., and W. Noble £800 to £900
Principal Power Engineer, H. C. Gunton £550 to £750
Superintending Engineer (London), A. Moir £700 to £800

Superintending Engineers (London and Provinces) and Staff Engineers (Engineer-in-Chief's Office), D. M. Stewart; F. Tremain; J. McL. Robb; R. McIlroy; J. F. Lamb; A. L. De Lattre; A. W. Martin; T. F. Purves; E. J. Eldridge; T. Plummer; F. Tandy; J. Sinnott; S. A. Pollock; J. M. G. Trezise; T. E. P. Stretche; T. B. Johnson; A. Watts; W. M. Franco; J. R. B. Gall; J. R. M. Elliott; W. J. Medlyn; J. D. Taylor; A. C. Booth; E. H. Shaughnessy £520 to £700

Accountant (Engineer-in-Chief's Office), Edwin Williams £550 to £650
Principal Clerks (Engineer-in-Chief's Office), J. G. Dalladay; W. S. Mountain; W. H. Kerr £420 to £500

Clerks (1st Class) (Engineer-in-Chief's Office), H. G. Fisher; H. J. Hoggarth; M. F. G. Boddington; A. H. Shepperd; E. J. Whibley; H. A. Mares; A. S. Renshaw £310 to £400
Submarine Superintendent (Woolwich), F. Pollard £500 to £700; (Dover) J. Bourdeaux £400 to £500
Assistant do., (Woolwich) G. Lever, £310 to £450; (Dover) H. F. Bourdeaux £310 to £400

Assistant Superintending Engineers (London and Provinces), Assistant Staff Engineers (Engineer-in-Chief's Office), J. E. Taylor; A. Longden; J. H. Fossett; M. Ramsay; E. Gomersall; W. H. Powell; E. L. Henley; R. Waring; J. Martin; E. Turner; C. Crompton; E. J. Ivson; D. H. Kennedy; W. M. Evans; A. T. Kinsey; H. Wilson; E. Lack; W. J. Bailey; W. M. Batchelor; R. A. Weaver; R. G. Masaroon; J. W. Sullivan; J. H. Stanhope; P. Mulligan; H. V. Cornish; J. P. Price; T. Lewis; W. H. Winn; J. R. Matthews; A. B. Hart; J. G. Hill; W. E. Twells; L. B. Turner; O. T. O'K. Webber; J. W. Atkinson; H. P. Brown; A. G. Lee; H. Brown; E. H. Walters; G. F. Greenham; J. M. Shackleton; B. S. Cohen; R. Aitken; F. W. Francis; F. W. Shorrocks; D. Stuart; J. Hardie; F. S. Parkinson; G. Stannage; G. H. Comport; C. J. Youngs; J. S. Terras; A. E. Chapman; J. W. Barber; C. S. Wolstenholme; A. B. Gilbert £420 to £500

London Postal Service Department.

Controller, Sir Robert Bruce, C.B. £1,000 to £1,200
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE.

Vice-Controller, A. E. Adeney £800 to £900
Assist. Controllers, F. Bray; J. Greer, C.M.G.; W. Howson; A. H. Reddrop £700 to £800
*Chief Supts., *H. Filmer; *H. F. Foster; *R. Pascall; A. L. Couratin; J. A. Walker; J. A. Hyde; C. J. Bumby; W. C. Waller; A. R. Broad £500 to £600*
 * On scale £500 to £650.

Principal Clerks, W. V. Inman; J. Elder; F. L. Nicholson; E. F. Bolton; H. L. Jones; D. E. Ayling; D. Scott; J. Thomas; E. A. B. Browne; H. A. Cockshott £400 to £500
1st Class Clerks, J. R. Edsall; W. Winter; F. W. D'Evelyn; H. Mould; T. A. Varley; M. W. Beattie; F. James; F. A. E. Williams; J. H. Greenwood; A. Davey; F. Sykes; W. A. Soyer; J. Smith; J. W. Kimmins; J. D. Biggs; C. Culling; W. A. Adams; W. J. Pounds £310 to £400
Superintendent (Telegraphs), W. F. West £350 to £415
Assistant Superintendent (1st Class), J. S. Brown.

RETURNED LETTER SECTION.

Principal Clerk, S. R. Hart £400 to £540
1st Class Clerks, W. G. Green; A. K. Chalk; N. L. Hubert; W. P. Baines; F. C. Tansley £310 to £400

CIRCULATION OFFICE.

Superintendents, W. W. Robinson; E. Cane; C. Still;

J. G. Turner; H. W. Pym; G. Hine; J. G. Elford; C. S. Rogers, R. G. Dickinson; A. T. Jones

*Assistant Superintendents (1st Class), *W. E. Gould; *S. W. Lloyd; *R. Griffin; *W. T. Kemp; *J. W. Blackwell; W. D. Smith; W. Kay; W. Brewer; C. J. Teannan; H. W. Marchant; C. B. Brooks; P. Warren; W. Powell; T. Mortimer; E. A. Osborne; C. J. Plume; W. J. Renshaw; W. D. P. Atkins; W. H. J. Perry; W. G. Dixon; G. Walden £300 to £405*

* On old scale, £300 to £450.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT OFFICES.

West Central, New Oxford Street.

Postmaster, C. A. Wheeler £600
Assist. Postmaster, A. G. Atterbury £400 to £500
Assist. Superintendents (1st Class), H. Johnson; C. H. Turner; A. E. Osler £300 to £405

Western, Wimpole Street.

Postmaster, W. T. B. Young £600
Assist. Postmaster, A. H. Mann £400 to £500
Assist. Superintendents (1st Class), S. J. Collis; S. H. Sweetman; W. S. Barham £300 to £405

Paddington, 19 London Street.

Postmaster, W. D. Wheldon £650
Assist. Postmaster, C. Exley £400 to £500
*Assistant Superintendents (1st Class), *C. Dashfield; J. A. Roberts; W. Camp £300 to £405*
 * On old scale £300 to £450.

Eastern, 206 Whitechapel Road.

Postmaster, C. A. Comber £650
Assist. Postmaster, H. Turrell £400 to £500
1st Class Clerk, E. A. Rowe £310 to £500
Assist. Superintendents (1st Class), I. T. Mitchell; G. J. Saltrick £300 to £405

South-Western, 9, Howick Place, Victoria Street.

Postmaster, E. F. Page £700
Assist. Postmaster, F. Hudson £400 to £500
1st Class Clerk, E. A. Martin £310 to £400
Assist. Superintendents (1st Class), J. J. Foster; W. B. D. Poulton; E. J. Morton; A. W. Matthews; J. R. Wilby £300 to £450
P.M. House of Commons, J. Lincoln £300 to £405

Battersea, 202 Lavender Hill, S.W.

Assist. Postmaster, H. T. Woods £400 to £500
1st Class Clerk, F. Harding £310 to £400

South-Eastern, 239 Borough High Street.

Postmaster, H. Naylor £650
Assist. Postmaster, C. E. Hamer £400 to £500
Assistant Superintendents (1st Class), J. Clark; S. J. Sandy; P. Chamberlain £300 to £405

Norwood, 35 Westow Street.

Assist. Postmaster, J. W. Aston £400 to £500
1st Class Clerk, L. T. Churley £310 to £400

Northern, 116 Upper Street

Postmaster, W. T. Wheeler £600
Assist. Postmaster, J. W. F. Relph £400 to £500
1st Class Clerk, J. Fryer £310 to £400
Assist. Superintendent (1st Class), H. A. Tann £300 to £405

North-Western, 28 Eversholt Street.

Postmaster, H. Norris £600
Assist. Postmaster, P. Hale £400 to £500
1st Class Clerk, H. G. Carter £310 to £400
Assistant Superintendent (1st Class), J. Bauly £310 to £405

London Telephone Service.

Controller, G. F. Preston £800 to £1,000
Deputy Controller, L. Harvey Lowe £650 to £800
Assist. Controllers, A. L. E. Berlyn; J. F. Stirling £520 to £600

Superintendents, W. R. Bold; P. W. Coleman; J. F. Edmonds; W. F. Taylor £400 to £500
1st Class Clerks, E. H. Barnes; W. E. Benham; R. Bryson; H. G. Corner; H. Dive; A. Gray; A. W. Kellond; M. Larkins; J. Leslie; P. W. H. Maycock; J. McMillan; C. W. Muirhead; M. C. Pink; E. A. Pounds; L. A. Prosser; J. G. S. Rutter £310 to £400

Assist. Superintendent (Clerical Staff), Miss J. Liddiard £210 to £260

Female Superintendent (Operating Staff), Miss A. A. Heap £200 to £300

Medical Department.

Chief Medical Officer, J. Sinclair, M.D., M.R.C.P.	£1,000 to £1,200
Second Medical Officer, H. E. Hewitt, M.D., B.S., D.P.H.	£450 to £650
Assistants to Medical Officers, G. C. Wright, M.D.; H. H. Bashford, M.D.; W. R. Kilgour, M.R.C.S.	£200 to £400
Female Medical Officer, Miss M. L. C. Madgson, M.B.	£350 to £500
Assist. do., Miss E. S. Cooke, M.B.; Miss G. H. Cook, M.B.	£180 to £300

Money Order Department.

Controller, F. Wickham	£800 to £1,000
Assist. do., J. A. Griffin	£600 to £700
Principal Clerks, W. J. Parker; F. R. Frost	£500 to £550
Assist. Principal Clerks, F. J. White; C. H. Browne	£410 to £450
1st Class Clerks, A. W. Cheffins; E. J. McCormick; E. R. King; A. Bond; W. H. Codd	£310 to £400

Female Staff.

Superintendent, Miss R. Loch	£350 to £450
Personal allowance	£50
Deputy Supt., Miss S. A. M. Hawkins	£270 to £330
Assistant Superintendents.	

(Old Money Order Branch Establishment.)

Misses M. H. Renwick; M. M. Billing	£210 to £260
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(Old Postal Order Branch Establishment.)

Miss A. Lacey	£210 to £260
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(Combined Establishment.)

Misses B. M. Golden; J. A. Duncan	£210 to £260
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Savings Bank Department.

Controller, Henry Davies, C.B., I.S.O.	£1,000 to £1,200
Assistant Controllers, H. E. Charlton; C. C. Sutcliffe; W. G. Trinder	(one to £900) £700 to £800
Principal Clerks, Wm. Johnson; E. H. J. Walliker; G. L. Brooks; H. T. J. A. Rickard; A. G. Duffield; F. Remington; A. G. Gurr; W. J. Undrell; A. L. Fieldson; H. S. Compton; C. R. Undrell; T. S. Hutchings; A. Hemstock; W. S. Bond; C. J. Donaldson; H. Rand; E. Bennett; H. Joy; L. A. Raimbach; A. W. Stoneham; H. Weeden; C. F. Constant	£450 to £600, eight to £650
Superintendents, M. Wheeler; F. J. Venables; W. A. Millington; R. H. A. B. Edwards; J. P. Lee; A. H. Bowie; J. P. Sutton; T. Lyon; W. C. Bellamy; W. L. Moran; £440 to £490; H. Whittingham; A. Emmett; T. W. Williams; C. H. Drake; W. T. Newman; J. R. Smith; C. G. Hawkes; L. L. N. C. Runney; J. Johnson; W. J. Orams; B. L. Gardiner; H. K. Bennett; C. E. Bate; A. Horn; C. E. Banks; W. S. Barrett; C. R. Boyle; H. L. Drew; W. Flinn; J. W. Askew; F. Middleton; F. W. Nunneley; F. J. Brett; F. V. Turpin; E. Moore; A. H. Taylor; T. M. Plucknett; J. M. Linsdell; C. W. M. Paterson; H. F. Cornwell; J. Adderley; F. Attwell; R. J. Entwistle; J. W. Tasker; D. H. McCabe; T. E. Olver; C. James; G. J. Huard; J. Oakesmith; C. H. Foster; G. A. Willis; A. C. Edwards; F. K. Hirst; W. F. Shannon; S. P. Mitchell; A. W. Blessley; G. H. West; J. Booth; J. M. Finch; F. W. Elliott; A. W. Tubb; J. Reynolds; J. Boggan; C. J. Capponi	£315 to £450

Female Staff.

Superintendent, Miss J. Buchanan	£350 to £500
Deputy Supts., Misses F. Jaques; A. E. Sharrock; M. B. Haynes; K. Eyre	£270 to £330, one to £360
Assist. do., Misses A. M. Haynes; H. G. Young; E. E. Wyndham; K. A. Bumpus; L. A. Sweet; F. S. MacRae; M. Phelan; A. R. Paterson; E. A. Crowther; J. B. Lang; E. Mathews; E. E. Bowen; A. E. Hooke	£210 to £260

Solicitor's Department.

Solicitor, Crompton Llewelyn Davies, M.A.	£1,800
Assist. do., Robert Noyes	£800 to £1,000
Additional Asst. Solicitor, V. Alsop	£600 to £900
Prof. Assists. (solicitors), H. Opie Smith; J. Okell; D. Aikenhead Stroud; H. E. Gallaher; S. Johnson; J. Forbes Smith; W. N. Raywood; J. P. E. Falconer; E. R. Hanby-Holmes	
Other Assistants to Solicitor, W. McIntyre; E. J. Armstrong; E. Edwards; H. Beagley; J. Burch; L. Beagley; H. C. Pratt; H. L. Steele	

Stores Department.

Controller, G. Morgan, I.S.O.	£800 to £1,000
Assistant do., H. Ogden; W. H. Allen	
(with allowance of £50 to senior)	£650 to £750
Staff Officers, J. F. Aldridge; G. W. F. Foord; A. Garner; F. W. Fugeman; H. Sparkes; G. F. Mansbridge; C. W. Salmon	
London, £500 to £600; Provincial, £450 to £550	
Deputy Staff Officers, A. C. Day; T. E. Rowland; A. A. Parsons; H. A. Cheel; C. Ward; C. W. Wheeler; H. Davis; C. G. Wright; C. E. Fenton	
London, £400 to £475; Provincial, £365 to £440	
1st Class Clerks, M. Dalton; J. H. G. Taylor; R. J. Fewings; C. J. Gates; E. Banwell; W. M. Cook; F. H. Horner; L. W. Wright; A. Dell; C. Wheeler; H. J. Langton; J. H. Reeves; G. M. Hewson; T. Weyell; F. Smith; R. V. Headland; T. B. Barker; W. G. Potter; H. A. Mann; P. Chester; H. Phillips; E. E. Ironside	
London, £310 to £400; Provincial, £280 to £370	

Surveyors' Department (United Kingdom).

Surveyors, W. S. Rushton, I.S.O.; R. O'C. N. Deane; A. Mellersh; G. A. Whiteman; F. E. Adams; J. L. MacDonald; W. Castell; H. S. Wooster; W. Dickinson; H. W. Austin; W. Brown; T. Kelly; T. R. Ling; M. J. Gardiner	
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£650 to £1,000, and £650 to £900

Assist. Surveyors, 1st Class, J. S. Harvey; D. A. Macphree; G. L. Harding; F. J. W. Oakley; G. E. M. Forrest; F. W. Le Fevre; W. M. Simpson; A. S. Ayton; F. C. Luke; G. N. Merfeld; J. G. Mellersh; G. Wallace; J. G. Maddan; F. Makepeace; R. F. Bradford; E. J. Gayes	£500 to £600
Assist. Surveyors, 2nd Class, D. J. Moore; G. P. B. Hallows; C. White; R. M. Longland; F. L. Freeling; H. V. Orr; W. S. Harrison; D. Dunlop; R. Bell; W. W. Grierson; T. J. Hubbard; H. E. J. Fay; J. G. Laithwaite; G. P. Cooper; H. H. Mears; C. H. C. Baillie; J. S. Meals; A. J. Wallace; W. E. Ord; T. P. Hobbins; N. S. Harvey; J. T. Foxell; F. N. Westbury; A. O. Spaford; V. C. Hall; H. C. A. White; R. J. R. Mcasham; C. A. Jackson; T. W. McConnell; D. K. Hopkyns; D. J. Deans; E. F. Nunn; F. H. Kempe; J. W. Jay; A. H. Barry; S. H. G. Dainton; W. R. Storr; E. T. Crutchley; J. D. E. Richards; L. Hide; R. T. Whitaker; C. J. D. Dugdale; S. E. Sifton; V. R. Kenny; T. B. Braund; H. F. Weiss; J. C. Johnston; A. S. Langlands; A. W. Bain; J. G. Henderson; A. L. Binney; F. N. Gossling; T. Kearney; and R. H. A. Newsome	

£150 to £450

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE, Whitehall, S.W.

The Privy Council is of very ancient origin. A Council, the number of which was about twelve, was instituted by Alfred, 895, and it discharged the functions of State now confined to members of the Cabinet. In the Middle Ages the Chief Advisers of the King who were permanently about him formed the Privy Council. Having become unwieldy, it was reconstituted in 1679. At present it consists of certain eminent persons whose names are given on p. 120. Members of the Cabinet must be Privy Councillors, and they principally form the acting Privy Council. The Council is summoned as such to act "with others" upon the demise of the Crown, and many matters are referred by the Sovereign to Committees of the Council, some of which are standing Committees, and others constituted to deal with particular cases, e.g., the Judicial Committee, the Board of Trade, &c. The Lord President of the Council is the Fifth Great Officer of State, and as such is always a prominent member of the Cabinet.

Lord President of the Council, The Viscount Morley of Blackburn, O.M.	£2,000
Private Sec., G. Cunningham	£300
Clerk of the Council, Sir Almeric W. FitzRoy, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.	£1,500
Deputy do. & Chief Clerk, J. C. Ledlie, B.C.L.	£800 to £900
Senior Clerk, Chas. J. Dalrymple Hay	£600 to £800
Staff Clerk, H. E. Moon, I.S.O.	£310 to £400

* Transferred from National Telephone Company.

PUBLIC WORKS LOAN BOARD,
Old Jewry, E.C.

The Public Works Loan Board was created in 1837 for the purpose of advancing money to Municipal Authorities for Public Works. The total amount thus borrowed in 1913-14 amounted to £4,554,083.

<i>Chairman, B. Norman</i>	unp.
<i>Deputy-Chairman, Hon. Herbert C. Gibbs</i>	unp.
<i>Secretary, R. Philpot, C.B.</i>	£1,500
<i>Chief Clerk, G. A. Calder</i>	£600 to £800
<i>Solicitor, C. L. Nicholson</i>	£1,200 to £1,500
<i>Chief Clerk to do., H. G. H. Barnes</i>	£400 to £700
<i>Principal Clerk (in charge of accounts), F. W. B. Godrich</i>	£500 to £700

QUEEN ANNE'S BOUNTY, 3 Dean's Yard, S.W.

Incorporated in 1704, when Queen Anne, with the consent of Parliament, transferred to the Governors the annual income of the "first fruits" and "tithes" derived from the sees, dignitaries, and benefices, with a view to the augmentation of insufficiently endowed livings. These charges were originally levied on all clerical incomes and paid to the Pope, but were made part of the Crown revenue by Henry VIII. More than half of the benefices in England and Wales are free from these charges, having either been exempted from them by statute or formed since the charges were imposed.

"First fruits" represent one year's income of a benefice in the time of Henry VIII.; the "tithes" an annual sum of a tenth part of that income. The income from this source amounts to about £15,000 per year, which, with the surplus income from capital held by the Governors, is distributed in grants to meet benefactions awarded to benefices not exceeding £500 in net annual value. The total amount distributed in 1912 was about £21,180. The Governors act as trustees for endowments and many descriptions of Church funds. They are also empowered to lend money upon mortgage of benefices for improvements to parsonage houses and farm buildings, in certain cases for rebuilding chancels, and for dilapidations.

<i>Secretary & Treasurer, William R. Le Fanu</i>	
<i>Chief Clerk, Wm. Lipscomb</i>	
<i>First Class Clerks (Senior Division), George Simpson;</i> <i>John F. Sapsford; V. Gonville Bromhead; R. G. Rowland; E. Jump.</i>	
<i>Do. (Junior Division), M. Rogers; W. Russell; D. Smeaton; W. Holford; W. J. P. Smith.</i>	
<i>Junior Clerks (Upper Division), A. G. Spencer; S. D. Knight.</i>	
<i>Solicitor, F. G. Hughes.</i>	
<i>Asst. Solicitor, W. G. Hannah.</i>	
<i>Architect, William Alfred Hughes.</i>	
<i>Auditor, H. C. Gariant, 33 Nicholas Lane, E.C.</i>	

RECORD OFFICE, THE PUBLIC,
Chancery Lane, W.C.

The Public Record Office as it now stands was completed in 1900 for the safe custody of the Public Records, which were first ordered to be kept by Henry I. at the beginning of the twelfth century. The administrative expenses were estimated at £26,135 in 1913-14. (For hours see p. 561.)

<i>Keeper of the Records, The Master of the Rolls.</i>	
<i>Deputy, Sir H. C. Maxwell-Lyte, K.C.B.</i>	£1,400
<i>Assistant Keeper and Secretary, R. A. Roberts</i>	£800
<i>Assistant Keepers, R. F. Isaacson; G. J. Morris; H. Rodney; E. Salisbury; R. H. Brodie; H. Hall; E. G. Atkinson</i>	£500 to £700
<i>Clerks, J. G. Black; C. G. Crump; A. St. J. Story-Maskelyne; R. C. Fowler; J. V. Lytle; M. S. Giuseppe; C. Johnson; A. E. Stamp; H. E. Headlam; J. B. W. Chapman; C. T. Flower; S. C. Ratcliff; A. E. Bond; M. C. B. Dawes; C. H. Jenkinson; J. J. O'Reilly; O. C. Chapman; J. G. Phillimore; W. R. Cunningham; R. L. Atkinson</i>	£150 to £500
<i>Land Revenue Records and Enrolments.</i>	
<i>Keeper of the Records, Sir H. C. Maxwell-Lyte, K.C.B.</i>	

ROAD BOARD, THE.

Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway,
Westminster, S.W.

<i>Chairman, Sir George S. Gibb</i>	£3,000
<i>Other Members, Lord Pirrie, K.P.; Lord Kingsburgh (Sir J. H. A. Macdonald); Lord St. Davids; Lord Montagu de Beaulieu</i>	
<i>Secretary, W. Rees Jeffreys</i>	£1,000
<i>Asst. Sec., H. R. Watling</i>	£500
<i>Chief Engineer, H. P. Maybury</i>	£1,500
<i>Assistant Engineer, J. S. Killick</i>	£500

SCOTTISH OFFICE.
(See SCOTTISH SECTION.)
STATIONERY OFFICE.

Prince's Street, Storey's Gate, S.W.

H.M. Stationery Office was established in 1783, and among its duties are the supply of books and stationery to Government Departments, and the superintendence and control of Government printing, &c. contracts. The Controller, under Letters Patent, is the King's Printer of Acts of Parliament, and in him is vested the Copyright in all Government publications. The administrative expenses were estimated at £49,983 for 1913-14.

<i>Controller, F. Atterbury, C.B.</i>	£1,200 to £1,500
<i>Private Sec., E. C. Briggs.</i>	

<i>Deputy-Controller, W. G. Newton</i>	£700 to £1,000
<i>Supt. of Demands, W. R. Codling</i>	£500 to £700
<i>Accountant, W. F. Gorin</i>	£500 to £700
<i>Supt. of Paper, W. G. Wightman</i>	£500 to £700
<i>Supt. of Stores, I. A. H. Watson</i>	£500 to £600
<i>Supt. of Publications, A. J. Ellis</i>	£500 to £600
<i>Supt. Dublin Branch, H. E. Pitman</i>	£450 to £600
<i>Supt. Edinburgh Branch, C. H. Balmain</i>	£400 to £550
<i>Supt. of Printing, T. D. Dutton</i>	£500 to £700
<i>Supt. of Binding, F. J. Williamson</i>	£500 to £600
<i>Deputy and Assistant Heads of Branches, W. G. Bishop, C. W. Howard, G. F. Whiles, G. H. Wright, £300 to £450; E. H. Chapman, J. B. Crane, J. B. Gotts, L. W. Hill (Dublin), E. W. E. Liddington, G. McIsaac, A. L. Screech, H. M. Welch</i>	£300 to £400
<i>Clerk (Old Establishment), J. Lofts</i>	£300 to £400
<i>Minor Staff Officers, A. Hammond, H. A. White, £200 to £350; J. Boyd, S. E. Lovatt, R. J. Palmer, J. P. Stevenson, C. H. Stranger (Edinburgh) £200 to £250</i>	
<i>Examiners of Printers' Accounts, E. C. Bateman, £300 to £450; A. J. Biggs, G. W. Riley £275 to £375</i>	
<i>Technical Assts. (Paper), H. A. Bromley, A. L. Dawe, E. A. Dawe, E. J. H. Stallybrass</i>	£200 to £350
<i>Technical Assts. (Printing), J. E. H. Wilson (Dublin), £250 to £350; J. Paterson, J. C. Rowden</i>	£200 to £300
<i>Receiver of Printing, D. S. Todd</i>	£200 to £300
<i>Examiner of Binders' Accts., G. D. Rose</i>	£200 to £300

THAMES CONSERVANCY,

2 Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.

The Conservancy of the River Thames was granted to the Lord Mayor of London in 1487, and delegated to 12 Conservators in 1857, the powers being reconstituted in 1894. The Port of London Act, 1908, took over as from March 31, 1909, all rights, powers, and duties of the Conservators in respect of the river below Teddington.

<i>Chairman, Rt. Hon. Lord Desborough, K.C.V.O.</i>	
<i>Vice-Chairman, Sir Robert Buckell.</i>	
<i>Secretary, F. W. Geary.</i>	

TRADE BOARD OF,

Whitehall Gardens and Gwydyr House, Whitehall, S.W.

A Board of Trade and Plantations was established by Charles II. in 1660, and in place of this body a Committee of the Council on Trade was established in 1786. The duties of this Committee (which, unlike the other Council Committees, has a president of its own) are to collect Trade Statistics, control the issue of Patents, keep the Standards of Weights and Measures, the non-legal machinery of Bankruptcy, the Registration of Joint Stock Companies, Railway, Tramway, Water and Gas Companies, Electric Lighting, Harbours and Light-houses, and Merchant Shipping, acting under the latter heading as Auditor of the accounts of the Trinity House and the Irish and Northern Lighthouse Authorities. In addition, it administers the Conciliation Act (1895) for the settlement of trade disputes, the Labour Exchanges Act of 1909, Part II. of the National Insurance Act, 1911 (Unemployment Insurance), and the Trade Boards Act, 1909. The administrative expenses were £213,579 in 1913-14.

<i>President, Rt. Hon. S. C. Buxton, M.P.</i>	£5,000
<i>Private Secs., J. A. Webster and R. W. Matthew, £400; Hon. E. D. Denman, M.P. (unpaid).</i>	
<i>Permanent Sec., Sir H. Llewellyn Smith, K.C.B.</i>	£2,000
<i>Private Sec., E. R. Eddison and S. W. Clark.</i>	
<i>Parliamentary Sec., J. M. Robertson, M.P.</i>	£1,500
<i>Private Sec., C. H. Grimshaw.</i>	
<i>Second Sec., G. Stapylton-Barnes, C.B.</i>	£1,500
<i>Private Sec., F. W. Leggett.</i>	
<i>Chief Industrial Commissioner, Sir G. R. Askwith, K.C.B., K.C.</i>	£2,000

* Receives additional annual allowance of £30.

Five Assistant Secretaries (£1,000 to £1,200).

Railway Department, W. F. Marwood, C.B.
 Commercial Department, G. J. Stanley, C.B., C.M.G.
 Harbour Department, Garnham Roper.
 Marine Department, E. G. Moggridge.
 Labour Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance
 Dept., W. H. Beveridge.

Accountant-General, G. S. Fry£1,000 to £1,200
 Comptroller of Companies Department, H. A. Payne
£1,000 to £1,200

Director of Labour Statistics Dept., F. H. McLeod£1,000
 Superintendent of London Traffic Branch, Col. R. C.
 Hellard, R.E., C.B.

Principal Clerks, H. Fountain, C.M.G.; C. Hipwood;
 H. F. Carill; O. Jones; H. Booth; G. E. Baker;
 E. W. Rowntree; J. J. Wills; J. A. Webster

Clerks, C. H. Grimshaw; G. C. L. Maunder; R. W.
 Matthew; T. Lodge; W. Carter; E. J. Elliot; E. R.
 Eddison; A. R. Thomson; C. H. Boyd; R. Brinsley-
 Richards; A. S. Hoskin; H. Leak; P. P. Robinson;
 E. H. S. Marker; C. P. Duff; R. H. Hill; T. St. Q.
 Hill; T. A. E. Muir; C. W. K. MacMullan; D.
 Davies; W. A. Lee£200 to £500

Assistant Industrial Commissioners, I. H. Mitchell;
 D. C. Cummings£700 to £900 and £500 to £700
 Accountants, A. Barnes; E. C. Stoneham£800
 Chief Clerk (Companies), H. M. Winears£600 to £800

Superintendent for Wrecks and Loss of Life at Sea,
 C. J. O. Sanders£500 to £650
 Chief Staff Officers, P. W. L. Ashley,£500 to £800;
 A. Barley, I.S.O. (Commercial Intelligence); R. Leach;
 A. A. Wotzel£550 to £600

Staff Clerks, H. C. Honey,£550 to £700; D. Todd,
£400 to £600; W. P. Scogings, R. J. Sheldon,£450
 to £550; C. Wright,£400 to £500; G. E. Norman;
 H. G. A. Mayhew,£300 to £450; J. L. Bendall;
 G. B. Shepherd; A. C. W. Gay; A. S. Lake; J.
 Keeling; W. W. Coombs; W. J. Smith; G. W. Irons;
 J. B. Harrold; R. H. Haylett£300 to £400

Senior Staff Officer, F. Hooper£400 to £500
 Registrar to Industrial Council, H. J. Wilson£400 to £500

2nd Class Staff Officers, F. W. Perrett; R. Henshall;
 S. W. Clark; T. G. Gibson; A. E. Tyler; J. R. Cahill
£300 to £400

Assistant Staff Officers, G. W. Betts; H. Kershaw; F.
 H. Taylor; R. W. Dalton; F. Biggs; W. J. Paddon
£200 to £350

Investigators and Labour Correspondents, Miss Clara
 E. Collett, J. J. Dent£450
 Staff Clerk for Light Railway Orders, P. H. Thomas,
 I.S.O.£350 to £500

Librarian, R. J. Lister, I.S.O.£350 to £600
 Translator, W. J. Glenly£400
 Clerk in Charge of Railway Accident Work, S. G.
 Spencer£300 to £450

Supt. of Registry, H. W. Dalmon£400
 Clerk of Stationery, E. Andrews£400
 Clerk in Charge of Electric Lighting Acts, M. J. Collins
£300 to £400

Staff Clerk in Charge of Railway Plans, T. Lofthouse
£250 to £350

Minor Staff Officers, R. F. Price; A. House; E. C.
 Ramsbottom,£250 to £350; F. C. Starling; H. H.
 Cook,£200 to £300; Miss M. I. M. Pye£100 to £150

Asst. Investigator for Women's Industries, Miss D. F.
 Tait£200 to £300

Assistant Clerks (1st Class), A. Hill, I.S.O.,£450; J.
 Quick; F. A. Fahy; P. J. Descours; J. G. Har-
 greaves; W. Craig£300 to £400

Second Div. Clerks (Higher Grade), C. Thornton;
 H. Yates; W. Stanley; E. J. Dos Santos; R. C.
 Baigent; M. H. Tranlove; H. R. Bamford; A. D.
 Samuel; W. H. Thomas; H. Cook; T. W. Hodges;
 C. B. Page; R. F. G. Heatly; P. L. Ellercamp; W.
 Smith; E. Burton; F. P. Holmes; H. Townsend;
 F. W. Emler; C. A. Carter; W. E. Wilson; J. U.
 Smith; J. T. Pratten£250 to £350

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH, 73 Basinghall St.
 Director of Commercial Intelligence, T. Worthington
£700 to £900

EXHIBITIONS BRANCH, Queen Anne's Chambers, S.W.
 Director, U. F. Wintour£700 to £900
 Assistant Director, H. R. Corner£350 to £500

CENSUS OF PRODUCTION, 68 Victoria Street, S.W.

Director, A. W. Flux£700 to £900
 Assistant Director, H. W. Macrosty£500 to £600
 Supt. of Staff, J. W. Verdier£400 to £500
 Staff Officer, R. F. Taylor£400 to £400
 Minor Staff Officers, G. A. G. Stanley; F. W. Leggett;
 H. J. Phillips; S. A. Whetmore; W. M. Hand.

LABOUR EXCHANGES AND UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

BRANCH, Queen Anne's Chambers, S.W.
 Director, W. H. Beveridge£1,000 to £1,200
 General Manager, C. F. Rey£1,200
 Principal Officers, S. G. Tallents and F. Davey

Chiefs of Sections, T. W. Phillips, U. Wolff, A. W.
 Basham, G. W. Irons, H. Smith, R. C. Woodhead
£500 to £750

Accountant, J. F. G. Price£500 to £600
 Assistant Chiefs of Sections, W. W. Marsh, W. A. Cole-
 gate, J. M. Glen, P. Y. Blundun, G. M. Hodgson,
 F. W. Charlton, W. R. L. Blakiston, C. B. Hawkins,
 F. Lavington; Asst. Accountants, W. F. Stone, G.
 F. Couzens, C. H. Ford, H. R. Taylor£350 to £500

Principal Woman Officer, Miss L. M. Clapham.
£400 to £450

Travelling Inspectors, B. Wilson, R. C. Davison
£350 to £500

Labour Adviser, C. H. Rouse£350 to £500
 Accountant Inspectors, J. Sankey, E. R. Levey, C. J.
 C. Salter, A. W. J. Haigh£300 to £400

Staff Officers, J. Moxley, S. E. Court, W. J. Mullins,
 D. A. Wootley, W. C. Osmond, F. L. Miller, F. A.
 Norman, R. F. C. O'Brien, A. R. Turtill, T. Howe,
 J. Graham, S. Warrington£300 to £400

TRADE BOARDS OFFICE, Old Serjeant's Inn Chambers,
 Chancery Lane, W.C.

Chairman, E. Aves.
 Secretary, G. T. Reid.

COMPANIES (WINDING-UP), 33 Carey Street, W.C.
 Senior Official Receiver, H. de Vaux Brougham£1,200
 Official Receiver, Henry Edward Burgess

Senior Asst. do., W. J. Warley£800 to £1,000
 Asst. do., E. C. Bliss£700 to £900

LEGAL BRANCH.—£22,150.
 Solicitor, Sir R. Ellis Cunliffe£1,300
 Assistant Solicitor, Edmund Potter£1,200

Principal Clerks, Edwin Gillet; G. C. Vaux.
 Clerk in Charge of Bankruptcy Sub-Dept., H. E. G.
 Burls.

PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OFFICERS.
 Professional Member of Marine Dept. (7 Whitehall
 Gardens), Capt. A. H. F. Young£700 to £1,000

Harbour Department, Captain C. E. Monro, R.N.,£1,000
 Senior Inspector of Life-Saving Apparatus, Capt. J.
 D. Daintree, R.N.£500

Inspector do., Capt. H. F. Aplin, R.N.£350 to £400

Industrial Council.
 Board of Trade, S.W.

The Council was established in 1911 for the purpose of
 considering and enquiring into matters referred to them
 affecting trade disputes, and especially of taking suitable
 action in regard to any dispute referred to them affecting
 the principal trades of the country or likely to cause
 disagreements involving the ancillary trades, or which
 the parties, before or after the breaking out of a dispute,
 are themselves unable to settle.

THE COUNCIL.
 Chairman (Chief Industrial Commissioner), Sir George
 Askwith, K.C.B., K.C.

Registrar, H. J. Wilson.
 Employers' Representatives, G. Ainsworth; Sir H.
 Bell, Bart.; Sir G. H. Cloughton, Bart.; W. A.
 Clowes; J. H. C. Crockett; F. L. Davis; T. L. Devitt;
 Sir T. Ratcliffe Ellis; F. W. Gibbins; Sir C. Macara,
 Bart.; A. Siemens; R. Thompson, M.P.; J. W. White.

Workmen's Representatives, T. Ashton; Rt. Hon. T.
 Burt, M.P.; C. W. Bowerman, M.P.; F. Chandler;
 J. R. Clynes, M.P.; H. Gosling; A. Henderson, M.P.;
 J. Hodge, M.P.; W. Mosses; E. L. Poulton; A.
 Wilkie, M.P.; J. E. Williams.

Office of Inspectors of Railways,
 8 Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, S.W.

Chief Inspecting Officer, Lieut.-Col. P. G. Von Donop,
 R.E.£1,200 to £1,400

Inspecting Officers, Major J. W. Pringle, R.E.; Lt.-Col.
 E. Druit, R.E.£800 to £1,000

Assistant do., J. P. Scott Main; J. H. Armytage
£500 to £700
Electric Adviser, A. P. Trotter £800 to £1,000
Electrician and Assistant to do., J. Rennie £300 to £450

Bankruptcy Department.

Horse Guards Avenue, Whitehall, S. W.
Inspector-General in Bankruptcy, J. G. Willis, C.B.
£1,000 to £1,200
Inspector of Official Receivers, E. E. Deane £700 to £900
Chief Bankruptcy Clerk, F. A. Clarke..... £700 to £850
Chief Auditor, J. R. J. Johnston £600 to £750
Auditor, J. F. Bird £500 to £600
Junior Inspector, A. A. Taylor..... £500 to £600
Senior Clerk, A. Mills..... £500 to £600
Examiners, W. C. Taylor; H. C. Watson; W. A. Clark;
W. J. Walker; T. S. Hutchinson; A. H. S. Miller; J.
T. Lennox; F. W. Pote; H. M. Bennell £310 to £500
Asst. Examiners, S. T. Tigar; A. R. McBain
£100 to £350

Minor Staff Officers, C. C. G. Stonhouse, £300 to £450;
D. Orr; E. Carwithen £250 to £350
and Division Clerks (Higher Grade), H. I. R. Andam;
F. L. Bamford; N. Stanger; D. Hughes; T. J. Dale;
A. Rowley £250 to £350

RECEIVERS.

Birmingham, &c., A. S. Cully £1,100
Bradford and Halifax, W. Durrance..... £800 to £900
Brighton, &c., T. Gourlay £700 to £800
Bristol, Charles H. King £800 to £1,000
Cambridge, H. W. Cox £500
Cardmarthen, H. W. Thomas £500
Dewsbury and Huddersfield, E. Johnson £450 to £500
Hawley, &c., F. T. Halcomb..... £500
Hull, &c., G. H. Acheson £500
Ipswich, F. Messent £500
Liverpool, E. D. Symond £800 to £1,000
London and N. Suburban, C. Mercer £1,000
Asst., F. T. Garton £400
London and S. Suburban, E. W. J. Savill..... £900
Asst., J. D. Turner £400
Manchester, J. G. Gibson £800 to £1,000
Newcastle-on-Tyne, C. Woollett..... £600 to £650
Northampton, A. Ewcn £500 to £650
North Glamorganshire, Ellis Owen..... £500 to £600
Nottingham, E. W. Humphreys..... £800 to £1,000
Shrewsbury, F. Cariss..... £425
Southampton, T. Easton £500 to £600
Swansea, H. Rees £400 to £600

**General Register and Record Office of Shipping
and Seamen, Tower Hill, E.—£12,239.**

Registrar-General, C. H. Jones £700 to £900
Staff Clerk, G. A. Hooke (Assist. Registrar-Gen.) £650
Clerks, S. Kett; H. Nicole £400
and Division Clerks (Higher Grade), W. Avery; W. H.
Lee £250 to £350
Staff Clerks, C. L. Compton; T. Crone; J. C. Randall;
E. H. Atkins; C. Jameson £250 to £350

Officers appointed under Metropolitan Gas Acts.
Referees, Augustus G. Vernon-Harcourt, F.R.S.; C. V.
Boys, F.R.S.; J. S. Haldane, F.R.S.
Chief Gas Examiner, Lord Rayleigh, O.M., F.R.S.
Auditor, Hon. T. H. W. Pelham, C.B.

Standards Departments, 7 Old Palace Yard, S. W.
Deputy Warden of the Standards, Maj. P. A. Mac-
Mahon, F.R.S. £800
Superintending Clerk, G. W. Sellar £350 to £450
Staff Clerk, H. E. C. Darling £300 to £400

Marine Consulative Branch,

54 Victoria Street, S. W.

Engineer, Surveyor-in-Chief, and Inspector of Proving
Establishments under the Anchors and Chain Cables
Act, A. Boyle £600 to £800
Assistants to do., T. Carlton; C. W. Roberts; H. G.
Dixon; H. J. Vose £600 to £700
Princ. Ship Surveyor, W. D. Archer £700 to £900
Deputy Princ. Ship Surveyor, E. W. Colvill
£600 to £700
Assistants to Princ. Ship Surveyor, A. J. Daniel; A.
E. Lavers; F. Barter; J. King; O. Sullivan; T. W.
Rovans; J. T. Munden.
Princ. Surveyor for Tonnage, T. F. Jenkins
£520 to £600
Assistants to do., F. W. Bickle; C. R. Godfree; E.
W. Black; C. E. Rawbone.

68, Victoria Street, S. W.

Principal Examiner of Masters and Mates, J. M.
Harvey £500 to £600
Nautical Assistants, D. Fulton; T. P. Marshall

Marine Survey Staff, 79 Mark Lane, E. C.

Principal Officer for London District, J. B. Park £650
Chief Inspector of Ships' Provisions, W. L. Seaton £650
Chief Examiner of Engineers, W. T. Seaton
£500 to £600

TREASURY, Whitehall, S. W.

The Lord High Treasurer of England is the Third
Great Officer of State, the office having been "in com-
mission" (with certain intervals) since 1612. The Com-
missioners for executing the office of Treasurer of the
Exchequer of Great Britain and Lord High Treasurer of
Ireland consist of the First Lord, who, if a Commoner,
is, *ex officio*, Leader of the House of Commons, the
Chancellor of the Exchequer, and some Junior Lords,
with certain Secretaries and a staff of officials. The
duties of the First Lord are mainly political, as also are
those of the Patronage Secretary and the Junior Lords;
the duties of the Chancellor of the Exchequer are mainly
financial, in that he performs the ancient duties of the
Under-Treasurer and, after agreement with the heads of
the great spending departments, arranges for the great
collecting departments to provide sufficient moneys to
meet the needs of the year. The papers are laid before
Parliament in the form of a Budget, which the Chan-
cellor expounds to the House, these plans being accepted,
modified, or rejected by the House.

FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY—
The Rt. Hon. Herbert Henry Asquith, K.C., M.P.
(Prime Minister) £5,000
Private Secs. to Prime Minister, M. Bonham-Carter,
Hon. J. E. Drummond, F. W. Leith-Ross, (total
allowance £1,000); and C. H. Lyell, M.P. unnp.

CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER—
Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George, M.P. £5,000
Private Secs., H. P. Hamilton, £300; J. T. Davies,
£200; and J. H. Whitehouse, M.P. unnp.

JUNIOR LORDS—
J. W. Gulland, M.P. £1,000
W. W. Benn, M.P. £1,000
W. Jones, M.P. £1,000
H. Webb, M.P. unnp.

JOINT SECRETARIES—
Financial, Rt. Hon. C. F. G. Masterman, M.P. £2,000
Private Secs., A. McFadyean, £150; T. E. Harvey,
M.P. unnp.
Parliamentary, P. H. Illingworth, M.P. £2,000
Private Secs., R. H. Davies, £300; S. A. Sweetman,
£100; W. Dudley Ward, M.P. unnp.

JOINT PERMANENT SECRETARIES:—
Sir Thomas Heath, K.C.B., F.R.S. £2,000
Private Sec., R. A. Cross £1,500
Sir John S. Bradbury, K.C.B. £2,000
Private Sec., S. D. Schloss £150
Auditor of the Civil List, Sir Thomas Heath, K.C.B.,
F.R.S.

Principal Clerks, R. F. Wilkins, C.B.; M. G. Ramsay,
C.B.; G. L. Barstow, C.B.; R. S. Meiklejohn, C.B.;
L. J. Hewby, C.B. each £1,000 to £1,200
1st Class Clerks, H. Higgs, C.B.; S. Armitage-Smith;
L. C. Bromley; N. E. Behrens; E. W. H. Millar;
G. C. Upcott; R. G. Hawtrey; B. P. Blackett; C. L.
Stocks; O. E. Niemeyer; F. Phillips; A. W. Hurst
£700 to £900
and Class Clerks, J. H. McC. Craig; R. A. Cross; F. W.
Leith Ross; D. S. Schloss; A. McFadyean; S. H.
Wright; G. H. S. Pinsten; A. P. Waterfield; F. H.
Nixon; H. A. Siepmann; P. J. Grigg; F. H. Morris;
T. K. Bewley £200 to £500

Parliamentary Clerk, E. W. H. Millar.
Assistant, A. E. Mitchell £300 to £400
Treasury Officers of Accounts, R. F. Wilkins, C.B., unnp.,
and A. T. V. Robinson £850 to £1,000
Accountant, George H. Hunt, I.S.O. £700 to £1,000
Assistant Accountant, H. T. Holmes £400 to £600
Auditors of Sheriffs' Accounts, B. J. Bridgeman, unnp.,
and G. W. Couch £200 to £400
Superintendent of Registry, A. H. Bradley £400 to £550
Asst. Supt. do., J. Drake £300 to £400

* Seconded for service in Egypt.

Chief Bookkeeper, J. Fry £400 to £500
 Clerk in Charge of Copying Room, P. G. Slade
 £200 to £250

Department of Solicitor to the Treasury and King's Proctor,

Treasury Chambers, Whitehall.

Treasury Solicitor, Sir J. P. Mellor, K.C.B. £2,000
 Assistant Solicitors, A. H. Dennis, C.B. £1,500; H. E.
 F. Comyn, C.B. £1,200
 Assistants, W. Brown, £1,000; W. de G. Lamotte
 £800 to £900

Chief Clerks and 1st Class Clerk, H. M. Warne, I.S.O.;
 C. H. E. Fletcher; R. H. Gardner; C. Owen
 £550 to £750

Staff Clerk, W. F. Addey, I.S.O. £300 to £400

Assistant Chief Clerks, H. A. Weeks; G. C. Crispin;
 and J. H. Crawley. £350 to £500

Professional Clerks, A. E. Wade; A. F. Gilchrist;
 A. W. Brown; C. M. Leese; J. C. P. Kinsman; and
 W. L. Morton.

Accounts Branch.

Clerk in Charge of Accounts, C. H. Hunt.

Deputy do., W. J. Hagon.

Clerks, W. J. Smith; E. W. Mounter.

Law Courts Branch.

Principal, A. T. Harc. £1,200

Assistant for Chancery and Charity Business, J. Rye
 £850

Assistant for Common Law and Admiralty Business,
 R. M. Greenwood £400 to £700

Professional Clerks, E. M. Reid; R. W. Woods; E. V.
 Thompson.

King's Proctor's Office, Treasury Chambers, Whitehall, S.W.

King's Proctor, Sir J. P. Mellor, K.C.B.

Assistant King's Proctor, W. Brown.

Principal Clerk, C. E. Stredwick.

Clerks, W. G. Chapman (Professional); E. S. Osborne.

Parliamentary Counsel.

First Counsel, Sir Arthur T. Thring, K.C.B. £2,500

Second do., F. F. Liddell, C.B. £1,800 to £2,000

Clerks, F. W. Gardiner, I.S.O., £300 to £450; A. P.
 Bishop; E. Gardiner £300 to £400

Rating of Government Property. Office. £2,568.

Treasury Valuer & Inspector, F. J. Bacon

£1,000 to £1,200

Assistant, F. C. Ruddle £600 to £800

Clerk, W. T. Chard £200 to £400

Fines and Penalties.

30 Abingdon Street, S.W.

Receiver, T. E. Kebbel, M.A.

TRINITY HOUSE, Tower Hill, E.C.

Trinity House, the first General Lighthouse and Pilotage Authority in the Kingdom, was a body of importance when Henry VIII. granted the Institution its first charter in 1514, *inter alia* "for the relief, increase and augmentation of the Shipping of this Realm of England." Since that period the duty of erecting and maintaining lighthouses and other marks and signs of the sea has by Royal Charter and Acts of Parliament been entrusted to this Corporation. Until 1854 all light dues were collected by Trinity House, and until 1874 Masters of the Navy were examined by the Elder Brethren. The present duties of the Elder Brethren have reference to Lighthouses, Buoys, Beacons, Pilotage, &c., and attendance at the Admiralty Court to act as Assessors, also to advise the Board of Trade in nautical matters. There are ten Acting Elder Brethren, of whom one is a retired officer of the Royal Navy and nine retired Commanders of the Mercantile Marine; there are also two Elder Brethren who have retired from the Active List and eleven Honorary Elder Brethren. The income of the Corporation derived from light dues levied on shipping entering and leaving British ports amounts to £300,000 per annum, which is expended in the maintenance of the Lighthouse and coast-marking system of England and Wales, under the financial control of the Board of Trade. The Corporation also administers certain charitable trusts specifically dedicated to the relief of decayed

master mariners and their widows, the accounts in respect of which are rendered to the Charity Commissioners.

ELDER BRETHREN.

H.M. The King; Master, Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G.; Deputy Master, Capt. H. Acton Blake; Capt. Sir G. R. Vyvyan, K.C.M.G. (retired); Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, C.S.I.; Rear-Adm. H. B. Stewart (retired); The Earl of Rosebery, K.C., K.T.; Capt. A. E. Bell; Capt. A. S. Thomson, C.B.; Capt. A. W. Clarke; Capt. R. Hoare; Rt. Hon. J. Chamberlain, M.P.; Capt. L. H. Crawford, C.B.; Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, M.P.; The Earl of Selborne, K.G., C.M.G.; Adm. H.S.H. Prince Louis of Battenberg, C.C.B.; Capt. O. P. Marshall; Capt. T. Golding; Capt. J. G. H. Flint; Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith, K.C., M.P.; Maj. H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught, K.G., K.T.; The Marquess of Crewe, K.G.; Capt. G. R. Mansell, R.N., M.V.O.; Rt. Hon. Winston Spencer-Churchill, M.P.

Secretary, H. G. Willett.

Principals, H. A. Mearns; E. G. Weller.

1st Class Clerks, W. K. Bowen; M. K. Smith; W. L.

Veitch; L. Clubb.

2nd Class Clerks, E. Thurlow; H. T. Miller; J. M.

Nicoll; J. E. A. Hunter.

Engineer-in-Chief, Sir Thomas Matthews, M.Inst.C.E.

Principal Pilotage Clerk, W. J. T. Halliwell.

Principal Clerk of Estates, &c., H. S. Liesching.

Chief Engineering Clerk, H. P. Turner.

Surveyor of Shipping, F. G. Goodall, M.I.N.A.

Scientific Adviser, The Lord Rayleigh, O.M.

TRUSTEE SAVINGS BANKS.

INSPECTION COMMITTEE, 9 Serle Street, W.C.

Trustee Savings Banks were first made the subject of legislation in 1816, and an Inspection Committee was appointed in 1891. The funds deposited with the Government amounted in 1912 to over 54 millions of money and nearly 3 millions in Government Stock, held on behalf of about 2,000,000 depositors.

Chairman, Sir Albert K. Rolit, B.C.L.

Vice-Chairman, Thomas A. Welton, F.C.A.

Secretary, W. S. Cameron.

WALLACE COLLECTION.

Hertford House, Manchester Square, W.

The Wallace Collection was bequeathed to the nation by the widow of Sir Rd. Wallace, Bt., K.C.B., M.P., in 1897, and Hertford House was subsequently acquired by the Government. The expenses were estimated at £8,227 in 1913-14.

Keeper & Secretary, D. S. MacColl, LL.D. £500 to £600

Assistant to Keeper, S. J. Camp £100 to £300

Inspector of Armouries, Guy F. Laking, M.V.O., F.S.A.
 hon.

WAR OFFICE, Whitehall, S.W.

A Secretary of State for War was first appointed in 1794, the control of the Land Forces of the Crown having been previously exercised by a Secretary at War, who was responsible to Parliament through the Home Secretary. In 1801 the Secretary of State for War was also given the business of the Colonies, of which he was relieved in 1854 by the appointment of a Secretary of State for that purpose. In 1904 an Army Council was created by Letters Patent, and to this Council were thereby transferred all the powers exercised under the Royal prerogative by the Secretary of State for War and the Commander-in-Chief. Statutory powers were transferred by the Army Annual Act of 1909 (9 Edw. VII. c. 3).

For Army Council and Departments and Staffs of the War Office, see pp. 257-9.

WOODS, FORESTS, AND LAND REVENUES.

1 Whitehall, S.W.

Commissioners, Rt. Hon. Walter Runciman, M.P., ex-officio, unop.; George Granville Leveson Gower

Private Sec. to Senior Commissioner, Hon. A. L.

Stanley unop.

Joint Secretaries, Frederick Hellard; Charles E.

Howlett, I.S.O. £800 to £1,000

Senior Clerks, Morton Evans; W. Dawson Ainger

£500 to £650

1st Class Clerks, D. R. Crawford Smith; H. C. Eyles; E. Blanford; J. Whyte; W. Lee Nash; T. A. Cochrane £360 to £480
 Receiver-General, Stuart Fletcher £900
 Chief Mineral Inspector, Westgarth Forster Brown £600 to £700
 Forestry Inspector, G. H. Crossfield £300 to £400
 Clerk in Charge of Accounts, W. Fidler £420 to £550

OFFICE IN DUBLIN.

Superintendent, J. Harper Scaife, LL.B. £420 to £650
 1st Class Clerk, G. H. Burnett £360 to £480

LEGAL BRANCH.

First Legal Assistant, D. W. Westmacott £600 to £850
 Second do., F. J. Kent £300 to £500
 Clerks, W. C. Martin; E. W. Welley; J. Lovett.
 Solicitor, Scotland, Thomas Carmichael, s.s.c.
 Do. Ireland, W. Fry, Dublin.

WOODS AND FORESTS.

New Forest, Alice Holt, Beyer, Parkhurst & Woolmer—
 Deputy Surveyor, Hon. Gerald William Lascelles.
 Dean—Gaveller, Rt. Hon. W. Runciman, M.P.
 Do. Deputy Gaveller, Westgarth Forster Brown.
 Do. Dep. Surv. & Crown Receiver, V. F. Leese.
 Windsor—Ranger, H. R. H. Prince Christian, v.g.
 Do. Deputy do., Captain Sir Walter Campbell,
 K.C.V.O.
 Do. Bailiff, S. Collard.
 Do. Deputy Surveyor, Arthur J. Forrest.

NEW FOREST.

Official Verderer, Sir Robert H. Hobart, K.C.V.O., C.B.
 Elective Verderers, The Earl of Normanton; G. E. Brisco Eyre; J. Jettreys; H. F. Compton; K. Pulteney; Lord Montagu de Beaulieu.
 Clerk, Montague Chandler, Romsey.

WORKS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS,
 Storey's Gate, S.W.

H.M. Office of Works for the Commissioners of Works and Public Buildings was constituted in 1832 to perform certain overseeing duties, &c., previously belonging to the Office of Woods and Forests.

First Commissioner, The Earl Beauchamp, K.C.M.G. £2,000

Private Secs., A. I. Prichard; C. W. B. Prescott.
 Other Commissioners, The Principal Secretaries of State and the President of the Board of Trade.

Secretary, Lionel Earle, C.B., C.M.G. £1,500

Private Sec., E. M. Mair.
 Assistant Sec., W. A. Robinson £800 to £1,000

Principal Clerks, W. R. Kerr; E. H. Bright, M.V.O. £700 to £900

Acting Principal Clerks, W. Torpy; H. J. Hapgood, C.B. (with allowance, £100) £550 to £650
 1st Class Clerks, H. Bird; J. Eggar; A. R. Arnot; C. N. Knight £550 to £650
 2nd Class Clerks, A. I. Prichard; W. F. Scholfield; E. M. Mair; A. H. S. White; F. J. E. Raby; M. Connolly; J. G. Gibson £200 to £500
 Supt. of Registry, E. W. Horton £350 to £500
 Staff Clerks, B. R. Seagrave; A. G. Barnett £300 to £400

Inspector of Ancient Monuments, C. R. Peers £400

Finance Division.

Comptroller of Accounts, J. A. W. Buchanan £700 to £900
 Deputy do., A. C. E. Hughes £500 to £600
 Clerk in Charge of Accounts, W. Locke £500 to £600
 Senior Clerk, H. E. Steed £420 to £550
 Senior Examiner of Technical Accounts, R. M. Kearns, F.S.I. £500 to £700
 Staff Clerks, J. W. Alcock, £400 to £500; E. T. Blakey; W. L. Wharin; A. J. Whitby; H. L. Findley; S. A. Bryant; J. Richards £300 to £400

Architects and Surveyors' Division.

Principal Architects and Surveyors, Sir Henry Tanner, C.B., I.S.O., F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., £1,600; W. T. Oldrieve, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., F.S.A. (Scott.) (Edinburgh) £1,000
 Architects and Surveyors, W. Pott, A.R.I.B.A.; H. A. Collins, A.R.I.B.A., £800 to £900; C. J. W. Simpson, F.S.I.; E. Cropper; G. J. T. Reavell, A.R.I.B.A.; R. Henry, A.R.I.B.A.; A. R. Myers, F.S.I.; R. J. Allison, A.R.I.B.A.; C. P. Wilkinson; H. Ashmead (China and Japan) £550 to £750

Engineering Division.

Chief Engineer, H. A. McFerran £800 to £1,000
 Asst. Engineers (1st Class), J. A. Macintyre, B.Sc.; A. P. Patey; E. W. Rees; M. P. MacLaren £420 to £550

Supplies Division.

Controller of Supplies, A. I. Durrant, M.V.O. £800 to £900
 Deputy do., J. W. Curry £420 to £550
 Staff Clerks, S. M. Fane; H. E. M. Bradley; H. B. Allum £300 to £400

Royal Parks Division.

Bailiff of Royal Parks, &c., Major W. C. Hussey, late R.E. £650 to £800
 Asst. Bailiff, Maj. E. D. Haggitt, late R.E. £300 to £400

St. Peter's Chapel, Vere St., Marylebone.

Trustees, The First Commissioner of Works and the Rev. F. S. Webster (Rector of All Souls).
 Treasurer, W. J. Downer, C.B., C.M.G., I.S.O.

Royal Commissions.

ROYAL COMMISSIONS sitting as at 1 Nov., 1913:—
 Ancient and Historical Monuments and Constructions (England)—Scotland House, Victoria Embankment, S.W.; Sec., George H. Duckworth.

Ancient Monuments (Scotland)—15, Queen Street, Edinburgh; Sec., W. M. M. Mackenzie, M.A., F.S.A.

Ancient Monuments (Wales)—Royal Commissions House, 3, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.; Sec., Edward Owen, F.S.A.

Canals and Inland Navigation—54, Victoria Street, S.W.; Sec., R. W. Dunwoody, A.M.I.C.E.

Civil Service—Royal Commissions House, 5, Old Palace Yard, S.W.; Sec., S. Armitage-Smith.

Historical MSS.—Public Record Office, Chancery Lane, W.C.; Sec., A. E. Stamp, M.A.

Irish Railways (Vice-Regal Commission)—13, St. Stephen's Green, Dublin; Sec., G. E. Shanahan.

Delay in the King's Bench Division—Sec., J. F. Tindal Atkinson, 21, St. James's Square, S.W.

Liquid Fuel for the Navy—Admiralty, S.W.; Secs., A. F. Yarrow, Eng.-Lieut. C. H. Hawkes, R.N.; J. H. Norbett.

Mines and Quarries—Winchester House, 21, St. James's Square, S.W.; Joint Secs., T. E. Bettany and G. W. Chrystal.

Natural Resources and Trade of the Self-Governing Dominions—Scotland House, Victoria Embankment, S.W.; Sec., E. J. Harding.

Public Records—Scotland House, Victoria Embankment, S.W.; Sec., Hubert Hall, F.S.

Railways and the State—Board of Trade, S.W.; Sec., E. W. Rowntree.

Sewage Disposal—3, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.; Sec., R. H. H. Keenlyside.

Tuberculosis—Royal Commissions House, Old Palace Yard, S.W.; Sec., Edward J. Stegmann, M.B.

Veneral Diseases—Local Government Board, S.W.; Sec., E. R. Forber.

For Scotland, see p. 527.

For Ireland, see p. 542.

APPELLATE TRIBUNALS.

House of Lords.

The Lord High Chancellor.

The Right Hon. Richard Burdon, Viscount Haldane,
b. 1856 (apptd. 1912) £10,000

Private Secretary, A. G. C. Liddell, c.b. £500

Lords of Appeal in Ordinary (each £6,000).
Apptd. Age 1 Jan., 1914.

Rt. Hon. Lord Atkinson	1905	69
Rt. Hon. Lord Shaw	1907	63
Rt. Hon. Lord Moulton	1912	69
Rt. Hon. Lord Parker	1913	56
Rt. Hon. Lord Dunedin	1913	64
Rt. Hon. Lord Sumner	1913	54

And such Peers of Parliament as are holding, or have held, high judicial office.

Judicial Committee of the Privy Council,
Downing Street, Whitehall, S.W.

The Committee is composed of Members of the Privy Council qualified under 3 & 4 Wm. IV. cap. 47; 3 & 4 Vict. cap. 86; 39 & 40 Vict. cap. 59; 50 & 51 Vict. cap. 70; 58 & 59 Vict. cap. 44 and 8 Edw. 7 cap. 51. The members usually attending are the Lord Chancellor, the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary (see above); and such other members of the Privy Council as have held high judicial office.

Registrar of the Privy Council and Registrar of Ecclesiastical Causes, Charles H. L. Neish, c.b.

Chief Clerk (Judicial), W. Reeve Wallace	£1,200
2nd Clerk, J. H. Houghton	£550
3rd Clerk, D. G. Lys	£550
Reader, G. Maggioniini	

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Court of Appeal.

EX-OFFICIO JUDGES.

The Lord High Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice of England, the Master of the Rolls, and the President of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division.

MASTER OF THE ROLLS (£6,000).

Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert H. Cozens-Hardy, b. 1838, apptd. 1907.

LORD JUSTICES (each £5,000).
Apptd. Age 1 Jan., 1914.

Rt. Hon. Sir Roland Vaughan Williams	1897	75
Rt. Hon. Sir Hy. B. Buckley	1906	68
Rt. Hon. Sir W. Rann Kennedy	1907	67
Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Swinfen Eady	1913	62
Rt. Hon. Sir Walter G. F. Phillimore, Bart.	1913	68

Officers of the MASTER OF THE ROLLS.—£1,125.
Secretary, W. H. Cozens-Hardy £500
Principal Clerk, William P. Mara £400

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

Chancery Division.

Justices (each £5,000)—Apptd. Age 1 Jan., 1914.

The Lord High Chancellor	1912	57
Hon. Sir Matthew I. Joyce	1900	74
Hon. Sir Thos. Rolfs Warrington	1904	62
Hon. Sir Ralph Neville	1906	65
Hon. Sir Harry Trelawney Eve	1908	57
Hon. Sir Charles Henry Sargent	1913	57
Hon. Sir John M. Astbury	1913	53

King's Bench Division.

Lord Chief Justice of England, The Rt. Hon. Sir Rufus Daniel Isaacs, K.C.V.O. (b. 1860, apptd. 1913) £8,000

Secretary, P. S. Graeme £500
Clerk, W. Miller £400

Justices (each £5,000)—Apptd. Age 1 Jan., 1914.

Hon. Sir Edward Ridley	1897	70
Hon. Sir Charles John Darling	1897	64
Hon. Sir A. Moseley Channell	1897	75
Hon. Sir Thomas T. Bucknill	1899	68
Hon. Sir Reginald More Bray	1904	71
Hon. Sir Alfred T. Lawrence	1904	68

Justices (each £5,000)—

Apptd. Age 1 Jan., 1914.

Hon. Sir William Pickford	1907	65
Rt. Hon. Lord Coleridge	1907	62
Hon. Sir Thomas E. Scrutton	1910	56
Hon. Sir John Eldon Banks	1910	60
Hon. Sir Horace E. Avory	1910	63
Hon. Sir Thomas G. Horridge	1910	56
Hon. Sir Charles Montague Lush	1910	60
Hon. Sir Sydney A. T. Rowlatt	1912	51
Hon. Sir Clement M. Bailhache	1912	57
Hon. Sir James R. Atkin	1913	46

Bankruptcy.

Justice, Hon. Sir Thomas G. Horridge.

Companies Winding-Up.

Justices, The Hon. Sir Ralph Neville and The Hon. Sir John M. Astbury.

Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division.

President, Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel Thomas Evans, b. 1857, apptd. 1910 £5,000
Justice, Hon. Sir Bargrave Deane, b. 1846, apptd. 1905 £5,000

COURT OF CRIMINAL APPEAL.

Judges, Rt. Hon. the Lord Chief Justice and all the Judges of the King's Bench Division of the High Court.

COURT OF ARCHES.

Judge, Sir Lewis Tonna Dibdin, K.C., D.C.L., b. 1852, apptd. 1903.

COURTS, OFFICERS, &c.

Crown Office, House of Lords.—£850.

Clerk of the Crown, Sir K. A. M. Mackenzie, G.C.B., K.C. Chief Clerk, Adolphus Geo. Chas. Liddell, c.b. £600

Lord Chancellor's Office, House of Lords.—£3,917.

Permanent Sec. and Clerk of the Crown, Sir Kenneth A. Muir Mackenzie, G.C.B., K.C. £2,000

Private Sec. and Sec. for Ecclesiastical Patronage, Adolphus George C. Liddell, c.b.

Sec. of Commissions of the Peace, A. H. M. Butler £400
Clerk of the Chamber, Pursebearer and Sealer, Edward Preston £350

Sergeant-at-Arms, Capt. Hon. Sir Seymour Fortescue, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.

Deputy do., Ronald Muir Mackenzie.
Messenger of the Great Seal, Thomas Hickman £350

Chancery Courts.—£37,400.

Mr. Justice Joyce and Mr. Justice Eve.

At Chambers.—Masters of the Supreme Court, A to D, A. F. Ridsdale; E to K, A. Keen; L to R, Stewart Jobson; S to Z, P. W. Chandler each £1,500

Mr. Justice Warrington and Mr. Justice Sargent.
At Chambers.—Masters of the Supreme Court, A to D, R. T. Watkin Williams; E to K, Charles Hulbert; L to R, Richd. White; S to Z, Thos. A. Romer each £1,500

Mr. Justice Neville and Mr. Justice Astbury.
At Chambers.—Masters of the Supreme Court, A to D, J. H. P. Chitty; E to K, H. D. Hughes-Onslow; L to R, Saml. A. M. Satow; S to Z, John Chas. Fox each £1,500

First Class Clerks, G. A. Hyem; E. Byers; F. B. Etheridge; C. Toye; J. Freeman; W. J. McVeagh; H. G. James; W. D. Bovill; F. T. Smith; E. J. Harvey; F. V. Green; L. Pritchard; R. G. Baird; H. W. Darwall; H. Y. Hare; F. E. W. Nichols; A. Paget; H. R. Hopkins; W. T. Roberts; J. J. Keane; J. Gammon; E. W. Marshall; J. H. Jackson each £600

CHANCERY REGISTRARS' OFFICE.—£24,625.

Registrars, C. E. Farmer (Senior), £2,000; W. E. Church, £1,800 to £2,000; R. F. K. Greswell; Walter F. Leach; W. O. Goldschmidt; A. H. Borrer; F. T. Bloxam; F. J. Synge; H. S. Jolly £1,250 to £1,600

Principal Clerks, E. Hicks Beach; C. C. Forster; W. W. Melville; J. F. More; H. G. Garrett; W. T. D. Ritchie; R. N. R. Blaker; W. U. Timmis £250 to £800

Second Class Clerk, J. H. Welbank.
Third Class Clerks, J. W. Collyer; W. S. Smith; T. Milliken; J. S. Holland; H. H. Stone; T. Hardy; T. J. Lewis.
Appeal and Cause Clerks, W. Vere; H. B. Goddard.
Petition Clerk and Clerk of Entries, W. Hayes.

COMPANIES (WINDING-UP).
Bankruptcy Buildings, Carey Street, W. C.
Judges, Hon. Sir Ralph Neville and Hon. Sir John M. Astbury.

Registrar, Henry John Hood.
Principal Clerk, T. Barnes.
First Class Clerk, J. R. Bull.
Second Class Clerks, R. Y. Marvin; M. Johnson.
Third do., P. H. George; J. R. Geddes; D. M. Walker; J. T. Wilson; C. J. Lisle.

CONVEYANCING COUNSEL OF THE CHANCERY DIVISION.
Sir H. W. Elphinstone, Bt.; P. S. Gregory; Arthur Underhill; J. Dixon; E. Hume; T. C. Williams.

EXAMINERS OF THE COURT.
(Empowered to take Examination of Witnesses in all Divisions of the High Court.)

G. Murray; F. J. N. Pearson; A. J. Spencer; G. E. Morrison; A. Robinson; H. C. A. Bingley; A. Inman; F. T. V. Bayly; C. G. Moran; C. Douglas-Pennant; H. M. Stebbing; R. C. Hawkin.

OFFICIAL REFEREES OF THE SUPREME COURT.
Courts—Royal Courts of Justice.—£5,100.
Henry Wm. Verey; Edward J. Pollock; M. J. Muir Mackenzieeach £1,500

OFFICIAL SOLICITOR TO THE SUPREME COURT.
Wm. Howard Winterbotham£1,100

Supreme Court Pay Office.—£23,441.
Assist.-Paym.-Gen., J. M. Faulton£1,200
Deputy do., J. A. Longley£900
Principal Clerks, S. Renard; G. F. Wates; J. H. Clarke; W. J. Lloyd£800
Stockbroker, A. H. Stokes£700

Central Office of the Supreme Court.—£42,479.
 MASTERS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Sir John Macdonell, C.B., LL.D. (Senior Master of the Supreme Court and King's Remembrancer); Edward Wilberforce; Wm. Fred. Alphonse Archibald; T. Willes Chitty; Samuel H. Day (a); G. A. Bonner; Leonard W. Kershaw (b) (King's Coroner and Master of the Crown Office)each £1,500
Assistant Masters, Hon. Gilbert J. D. Coleridge; Egerton C. Baring Lawfordeach £1,000

WRIT, APPEARANCE, AND JUDGMENT DEPARTMENT.
Senior Chief Clerk, Francis A. Stringer (Room 75)£1,500
Chief Clerk, R. E. E. MacKinnon£1,000
Clerks, A. to K, A. J. Penny; R. McGregor; J. F. Lalor; F. R. P. Stringer; M. F. C. Willson; A. J. MacClymont; J. M. Borror; R. L. Overbury; L. to Z, W. T. Cooke; T. F. Atkinson; E. C. Anstee; A. L. Woodcock; J. Martin; H. Macdonald; H. M. Bacon; A. E. Smith£1,000

LETTERS OF REQUEST TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.
F. R. P. Stringer and M. F. C. Willson (Room 70).

SUMMONS AND ORDER DEPARTMENT.
Chief Clerk, J. F. Townesend£1,000
Clerks, A. Brocklesby; P. A. Quin; P. J. Bowie; B. Darwall; H. Hinton; G. Gardener; E. G. Jacobs.

FILING, RECORD, AND ENROLMENT DEPARTMENT.
(Including Affidavits) Swearing Affidavits, Room 85.
Chief Clerk, J. E. Bentley£1,000

Affidavits and Enrolments.
Clerks, F. G. Woodall; T. D. Salter; C. Clerk; G. Meyer; D. Boland; C. R. C. Shields.

General Filing
Clerks, G. W. Harrison; C. J. Timms; A. Finch; H. Morrill; R. R. May.

(a) Mr. Day is the prescribed officer under the Municipal Elections Petitions Act.
 (b) Mr. Kershaw is Registrar of the Court of Criminal Appeal.
 * Office hours, 10 to 4; Vacations, 10 to 2; Saturdays, 10 to 1.
 † Office hours, 10.30 to 4.30; Vacations, 10.30 to 2.30; Saturdays, 10.30 to 1.30.
 ‡ The salaries of clerks in the Central Office range from—1st class, £500 to £800; and class, £250 to £500; 3rd class, £100 to £200. § Commissioner for Oaths.

MASTER'S SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.
Clerks, B. E. Hodgson; Philip Clark.
Election Petitions, B. E. Hodgson.

KING'S REMEMBRANCER'S AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS DEPARTMENT.
King's Remembrancer, Sir John Macdonell, C.B., LL.D. (Senior Master)£200
Clerks, J. Johnston; S. A. Lynn; C. G. Morrie.

BILLS OF SALE AND DEEDS OF ARRANGEMENT DEPARTMENT.
Chief Clerk, W. J. Weller£1,000
Clerks, S. Hall; C. H. Barnes; G. G. Lacey; W. Grant; C. M. L. Bouch.
Book Shearer, C. Sloper.

CROWN OFFICE DEPARTMENT.
King's Coroner and Attorney and Master of Crown Office, Leonard W. Kershaw.
Assistant Master, Hon. Gilbert Coleridge.
Chief Clerk, Frederick H. Short.

Clerks, E. H. D. Image; A. H. Gipps; F. Hullah; J. C. Watson; W. D. Bradley; N. L. Lockton£1,000
Associates' and Court Order Department of the Crown Office.
Assistant Master of the Crown Office, Egerton C. B. Lawford.

Chief Clerk, James Kenyon.
Clerks, Adolphus St. J. W. Wiford; H. M. W. Baynes; W. J. Field; A. O. Thomas; W. E. Davis; G. W. L. Townesend; J. O. Griffiths; A. T. Satterford; A. F. Love; H. M. Brocklesby; O. Clark£1,000

COURTS OF JUSTICE SCRIVENERY DEPARTMENT.
Superintendent, F. A. Stringer (Room 75).
Assistant Superintendent, W. C. Keeling.
Book-keepers, G. Button; E. I. Talbot.
 (45 Writing Clerks.)

SUPREME COURT TAKING OFFICE.
Masters of the Supreme Court, Wm. Fred. Baker, £1,500 (c); Thos. Hy. Bolton; Hy. R. T. Alexander; Geo. A. Holme; Granville Smith; G. A. King; W. H. Macnamara (d); F. F. Philpot; T. S. Dury; F. R. T. Bloxam; Spencer Whiteheadeach £1,500
Clerks, C. W. Scott; W. J. Banner; E. G. Box; J. B. Dunning; H. F. Blake; W. C. Brett; C. Atherton; J. Sworder; F. J. Mathews; H. M. Drake; W. R. Shaw; H. J. Howes; E. P. Roberts; A. F. Small; A. W. Finner; T. H. Parker; F. G. Wortham; R. L. Aderson; A. W. Porter; R. G. Gurney; W. Fairfax; B. H. Cunningham; W. F. Pollock.

Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division.
President, Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel Thomas Evans.
Secretary, Horace Evans£300
Clerk, A. Gough£600
Judge, Hon. Sir Henry Bargrave Deane£5,000
Clerk, W. Mallett£400
King's Proctor, Sir John Paget Mellor, K.C.B.£2,000

PRINCIPAL PROBATE REGISTRY, SOMERSET HOUSE.—£34,956.
Registrars, Robert Albon Pritchard, D.C.L. (Senior), £1,600; Alfred Musgrave; Walter A. Underwick; Oswald H. Hardy, M.A., B.C.L.£1,200 to £1,500
Record Keeper, Rowland Hill£600

ADMIRALTY REGISTRY AND MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
 Royal Courts of Justice.—£8,838.
Registrar, E. S. Roscoe£1,500
Assistant Registrar, H. Stokes£1,200
Marshal and Chief Clerk, E. S. Davison. £700 to £800
Clerks, H. W. Lovell; F. A. Wright; A. E. J. Harris; M. Rackham; F. S. Thomson; H. G. Cockell; Dallas Young; C. S. Roscoe; H. B. Frith£100 to £600
Writer, A. Day.
Superintendent of Ship Keepers, J. G. S. Nops.
Shipkeeper, S. W. Craske.
Messengers, H. Crease; E. Mott; P. Dove.

(c) Mr. Baker is Taxing Master for Ecclesiastical fees;
 (d) Mr. Macnamara is Registrar of the Railway Commission and Registrar to the Court under the Benefices Act, 1898.
 * Office hours, 10 to 4; Vacations, 10 to 2; Saturdays, 10 to 1.
 † Office hours, 11 to 5; Saturdays and Vacations, 11 to 2.
 ‡ The salaries of clerks in the Central Office range from—1st class, £500 to £800; and class £50 to £500; 3rd class, £100 to £200.

Bankruptcy Department.

Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields.—£15,613.

Judge, Hon. Sir Thomas G. Horridge £5,000
Clerk in attendance, Alma Roper.
Senior Registrar, Jas. Rigg Brougham £1,500
Registrars, John E. Linklater; Herbert James Hope;
 Henry J. Hood; E. W. Dmanson... £1,200 to £1,500
Chief Clerk (Senior Registrar's Department), J. W.
 Bradford £600
Tacing-Master, John A. Chas. Tanner, M.A. £1,500
Official Receiver, E. Leadam Hough £1,200
Official Receivers, W. P. Bowyer; Egerton S. Grey.
Assistant do., Hon. W. J. H. Boyle; D. Williams;
 W. G. Williams; J. B. Knight.

Criminal Court of Appeal—Registrar's Office.

(Offices—Room 164, Royal Courts.)

Registrar, Leonard W. Kershaw (*Master of the Crown*
Office).
Assist. Registrar, T. D. Lawrence.
Chief Clerk, R. E. Ross, I.L.B.
Clerks, A. H. Short; C. M. D. Pigott, M.A.; W. E.
 Stone; E. G. H. Evans; R. H. French.

Railway and Canal Commission.

(Offices—Rooms 106 and 108, Royal Courts.)

Ex-Officio Commissioners, Hon. Mr. Justice Lawrence
 (England), Hon. Lord Mackenzie (Scotland), Rt.
 Hon. Mr. Justice Madden (Ireland).
Commissioners, Hon. A. E. Gathorne-Hardy, Sir J. T.
 Woodhouse.
Registrar, W. H. Macnamara.
Clerk, T. H. Parker.

Land Values Reference Committee.

(Office—Room 174 Royal Courts.)

Committee, The L.C.J., the Master of the Rolls, the
 Presdt. of Surveyors' Inst.
Secretary, J. Johnston.
Assist. Sec., S. A. Lynn.

Light Railway Commission.

Scotland House, New Scotland Yard, S.W.

Commissioners, Hon. A. E. Gathorne-Hardy (*Chair-*
man), unpaid; Col. G. F. Otley-Boughey, R.E., C.S.I.;
 H. A. Steward each £1,000
Secretary, Alan D. Erskine £450
Assist. do., Everard E. Welby Everard.
Clerks, R. P. Stoneham; C. S. Adams.

Lunacy Commission.

66 Victoria Street, S.W.—£20,100.

Chairman, Rt. Hon. Earl Waldegrave.
Commissioners (unpaid), Sir E. S. Hope, K.C.B.; H. D.
 Green, K.C.; C. H. Roberts, M.P.
Commissioners (paid): *Legal*, Lionel Lancelot Shadwell;
 Arthur Hill Trevor; Simon John Fraser Macleod,
 K.C.; Barnard Thornton Hodgson. *Medical*, Fredk.
 Needham, M.D.; Edward Marriott Cooke, M.B.;
 Sidney Coupland, M.D.; Charles Hubert Bond, M.D.
 each £1,500

Secretary, O. E. Dickinson £800 to £1,000
Chief Clerk, A. S. Wild £500 to £650

Masters in Lunacy and Visitors of Lunatics,

Royal Courts of Justice.—£17,755.

Masters, Thomas Halhed Fischer, K.C.; Henry Studdy
 Theobald, K.C. each £2,000
Chief Clerk, Russell Prichard £800
Visitors, Hon. John Mansfield (*Legal*); Sir James
 Crichton-Browne, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.; David Nicolson
 C.B., M.D. each £1,500
Secretary, R. C. Reid £300

Director of Public Prosecutions,

Whitehall, S.W.

Director, Sir Charles W. Mathews, K.C.B. £2,500
Assistant Director, Guy Stephenson £1,000 to £1,200
Principal Assistant, F. J. Sims, M.V.O. £800 to £900
Chief Clerks, F. J. Williamson, S. Pearce, and W.
 Lewis £550 to £750
Assistant Chief Clerks, A. F. Rowe, H. S. Pearce, and
 A. S. Cohen £350 to £500
Professional Clerks, D. H. Prynn, C. R. V. Wallace,
 W. Rooke Ley, G. C. Peavor, R. P. Pashley, H. P.
 Harker; L. N. Vincent Evans, G. A. V. Connolly.

Ecclesiastical Courts.

Judge, Hon. Sir Lewis Tonna Dibdin, K.C., D.C.L.
 (Judge of the Provincial Courts of Canterbury and
 York under "The Public Worship Regulation Act,
 1874.")

COURT OF ARCHES.

Dean, Rt. Worshipful Sir L. T. Dibdin, D.C.L.

Registrar, Kenneth Munro.

COURT OF FACULTIES (Registry and Office for Marriage
 Licences (Special and Ordinary), Appointment of
 Notaries Public, &c., 23 Knightrider Street, Doctors
 Commons, E.C. Office hours, 10 to 4; Saturdays,
 10 to 2).

Master, Sir Lewis Tonna Dibdin, K.C., D.C.L.*Registrar*, Arthur W. Dodwell Moore.*Deputy do.*, H. F. Johnson.*Chief Clerk and Sealer*, B. B. Bull.

VICAR-GENERAL'S OFFICE for granting Marriage Licences,
 and COURT OF PECULIARS, 3 Creed Lane, Ludgate Hill.
 E.C. Office hours, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 2. Closed
 on Sundays, Good Friday, Christmas Day and Bank
 Holidays.

Vicar-General, Sir Charles Alfred Cripps, K.C.V.O., K.C.*Registrar*, F. H. Lee.*Chief Clerk and Record Keeper*, A. C. Cross.*Assistant*, H. S. Allam.**DEAN AND CHAPTER OF ST. PAUL'S COURT.***Chapter Clerk and Registrar*, H. W. Lee, 1 The Sanctu-
 tuary, Westminster.*Receiver*, Sir J. W. B. Riddell, Bart.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON'S REGISTRY for granting Licences
 for Marriages in the Diocese of London and for his
 CONSISTORY COURT, 1 Dean's Court, St. Paul's Church-
 yard, E.C. Office hours, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 2.

Judge, Sir A. B. Kenpe, D.C.L.*Registrars*, F. H. Lee and C. W. Lee.*Apparitor-General*, Frederick Thomas.*Record Keeper*, H. E. Tayler.*Assistant*, F. J. Shepherd.**THE LAND REGISTRY,**Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.; and 18 Portugal
 Street, W.C.

Office Hours :—Registration, 11 to 3; other business,
 10 to 4. SATURDAYS closed at 1.

Registrar, Sir Charles Fortescue Brickdale..... £1,500*Assist. Registrars*, Hugh Pollock; C. T. Musgrave

£850 to £1,000

Do. (Acting), W. F. Burnett £700

Examining of Titles, The Conveyancing Counsel to the
 Chancery Division; W. S. Eastwood; T. R. Colqu-
 houn-Dill.

Registration of Title.

1st Class Clerks, W. L. Spofforth; T. W. Whitmore-
 Jones; A. R. G. Jennings; R. J. M. Borough; J. S.
 Stewart-Wallace; G. A. H. Rendall; C. A. L. Lewis;
 S. Lowenthal £450 to £600
2nd Class Clerks, G. I. Holt; G. W. Falkner; A. J.
 Sturton; C. W. Henegage; D'A. H. Little; J. P.
 Purcell; H. M. Rowland; G. W. H. Tupper; C. C.
 Deans £250 to £400

Middlesex Deeds Department.*Chief Clerk*, J. E. Ansell £500 to £600*Chief Assistant*, J. D. Dart £250 to £300*Map Index and Searches*, W. G. Nottage, F.S.I.**Land Charges, Registration and Searches Dept.***Senior Clerk*, E. W. Eaton £500**Survey and Map Department.***Chief Superintendents*, J. R. Burnage; R. F. Drury,

A.M.I.C.E. £400 to £550

Examiner, W. S. Tratman £250 to £300*Superintendents*, A. Fraser; F. W. Whitton; J. W.*Buttery*; W. King; E. Ainsworth.**Secretary and Accounts.***Secretary and Clerk of Accounts*, D'A. H. Little

£500 to £600

Assistant do., Percy Lee £350 to £400**Scrivenery Department.***Superintendent*, F. T. M. Hughes..... £300 to £400*Asst. do.*, A. F. Assig.

YORKSHIRE DEEDS REGISTRY.

East Riding, *Beverley*—J. Bickersteth.
West „ *Wakefield*—T. B. Sugden.
North „ *Northallerton*—C. E. L. Ringrose.

CITY OF LONDON COURTS.

Lord Mayor's Court, Guildhall.

Judges, The Lord Mayor and Aldermen: Sir Forrest
Fulton, *k.c.*, *L.B. (Recorder)*, £4,000; Sir F. A.
Bosanquet, *k.c. (Common Sergeant)*£3,000
Assistant Judge, Frank Stather Jackson£1,500
Registrar, David Harrison£1,000
Sergeant-at-Mace, Horace Fitch£475
Deputy do., Francis Sully£250
Chief Clerk, George William Powell£450

City of London Court, Guildhall.

Judges, Lumley Smith, k.c.£2,500
James Alexander Rentoul, *k.c.*£2,000
Treasurer, The Chamberlain of London.
Registrar, James Anstey Wild, jun.£1,700
Assist. do., Evelyn Brooksbank Tattershall.£800
High Bailiff, Rowland Goodwin.£350

COUNTY COURTS.

Treasury County Court Department.—£9,140.

Treasury, Whitehall (11 to 5).

Superintendent, B. J. Bridgeman£700 to £1,100
Clerk of Accounts, F. Arthy£450
Deputy do., F. W. J. Kemp£250 to £450
Examiners of Accounts, W. Massey; G. T. Thompson;
F. Edge; F. W. Brook; J. R. Folkes; J. E. H.
Burnet; A. W. Blyde; E. W. Mullins; C. A. Norris;
H. Shide; W. E. Jones; H. G. Fry; C. J. Holt;
O. Sutcliffe; J. H. Wagstaff; G. R. Morris; E.
Bryant; R. T. Rayment; G. Hardwick; S. H. J.
Dunn; A. Greenwood; H. J. Elton; C. F. Dyson;
H. J. James; P. J. Darby£200 to £450

Registry of County Court Judgments, &c.

Treasury, Whitehall, S.W. (Hours, 10 to 5;
11 to 3 for searches.)

Registrar, R. S. Meiklejohn, c.b.mp.
Chief Clerk, E. A. Tilley.

COUNTY COURT JUDGES (each £1,500).

England and Wales: For Scotland see "Sheriffs
Principal"; for Ireland see Irish Section.

[All the County Court Judges are addressed as "His
Honour."]

Allen, Wilfrid Baugh (18), Notts and Yorkshire.
Amphlett, Richd. Holmdon, *k.c.* (21), Birmingham.
Atkinson, Hy. Tindal, *k.c.* (38), Edmonton, &c.
Austin, James Valentine (54), Bristol, Wells, &c.
Baker, Sir George Sherston, *Bt.* (17), Lincolnshire, &c.
Benson, William D. (23), Sheffield, &c.
Bonsey, Henry D. (2), Durham, &c.
Bray, Edward (45), Wandsworth.
Brown, Reginald, *k.c.* (9), Crewe, Stockport, &c.
Cluer, Albert R. (42), Bloomsbury, &c.
Ellicott, Arthur Decher (53), Gloucester, &c.
Evans, William (28), Mid-Wales.
Gent, John (59), Cornwall.
Graham, John Cameron, *k.c.* (11), Bradford, &c.
Granger, Thomas Colpitts (47), Greenwich and Wool-
wich.
Greenhow, Wm. T. (14), Leeds and Wakefield.
Greenwell, Francis John (1), Northumberland.
Gye, Percy (51), Winchester, &c.
Harrington, Edward (45) Wandsworth, &c.
Hogg, Adam Spencer (5), Bolton, Bury, &c.
Ingham, Robert Wood (22), Coventry, Warwick, &c.
James, Gwynne (52), Bath, Devizes, &c.
Kelly, Stanley Hill (24), Cardiff, &c.
Lea, George Harris (27), Hereford, Shrewsbury, &c.
Lindley, Hon. Walter (57), Devon and Somerset.
Lock, B. Fossett (16), Hull, Malton, &c.
Longstaffe, Amyas Philip (12), Halifax, &c.
Mackarness, Fredc. Michael Coleridge (50), Brighton.
Macpherson, Allan (19), Derbyshire.
Mellor, Frank H., *k.c.* (8), Manchester, &c.
Morgan, John Lloyd, *k.c.* (31), Carmarthenshire, &c.
Moss, Samuel (29), Chester and North Wales.
Mulligan, James, *k.c.* (32), Cambs and Norfolk.
O'Connor, Arthur, *k.c.* (55), Wilts and Dorset.
Parry, Edward (48), Bromley, &c.
Rentoul, James Alexr., *k.c.*, City of London.

Roberts, John Bryn (30), Glamorganshire.
Roberts, W. Howland (41), Clerkenwell, &c.
Ruegg, Alfred H., *k.c.* (26), North Staffordshire.
Selfe, Sir William Lucius (43), Marylebone, &c.
Shand, Charles Lister (6), Liverpool, &c.
Shortt, John (49), East Kent, Dover, &c.
Smith, Lumley, *k.c.*, City of London.
Smith, P. Howard (25), Wolverhampton, &c.
Smily, Wm. Cecil, *k.c.* (40), Bow and Shoreditch.
Snagge, Sir Thomas William, *k.c.m.g.* (36), Oxford, &c.
Stanger, Henry Yorke, *k.c.* (7), Birkenhead, &c.
Sturges, Hugh Murray, *k.c.* (4), Preston, Blackburn, &c.
Taylor, Gavin (3), Cumberland and Westmorland.
Templer, Fredk. Gordon (15), York, Ripon, &c.
Thomas, Alfred Patten (6), Liverpool, &c.
Wheeler, Thomas W. (35), Cambridgeshire, &c.
Wilnot, Hugh E. Eardley- (33), Norfolk and Suffolk.
Wilson, Herbt. Wm. Lush, *k.c.* (58), Plymouth, Exeter.
Wood, Wm. Wightman (20), Leicestershire.
Woodfall, Robert (44), Westminster.
Vacant (37), Brentford, &c.

RECORDERS.

Acland, Regd. B. Dyke, *k.c.*, *Oxford* (1903).
Adkins, Sir Ryland Dent, *m.p.*, *Nottingham* (1911).
Atkinson, Edwd. Tindal, *k.c.*, *Leeds* (1896).
Baker, His Hon. Sir G. S., *Bart.*, *Barnstaple and*
Bideford (1899).
Bell, Herbert Wright, *The Hartlepool* (1901).
Bodkin, Archibald Henry, *Dover* (1901).
Bourke, Matthew J., *Cork* (1908).
Boxall, William P. G., *k.c.*, *Brighton* (1911).
Buszard, Marston C., *k.c.*, *Leicester* (1899).
Butler, Glade, *Rye* (1911).
Cave, George, *k.c.*, *m.p.*, *Guildford* (1904).
Clay, William Henry, *Stoke-on-Trent* (1910).
Colan, Robert Fredk., *Croydon* (1900).
Colmore, Thos. Milnes, *Warwick* (1882).
Cooke, Temple, *Southampton* (1898).
Coward, John Charles Lewis, *k.c.*, *Folkestone* (1886).
Craig, His Hon. Jno. Walker, *Edinst.* (1911).
Croft, Hy. Herbert Stephen, *Teniden* (1891).
David, Alexr. Jones, *Newcastle-under-Lyme* (1909).
Dickens, Hy. Fielding, *k.c.*, *Harrogate* (1892).
Disturnal, Wm. Josiah, *Dudley* (1898).
Dugdale, Jno. Stratford, *k.c.*, *Birmingham* (1877).
Duke, Henry Edward, *k.c.*, *m.p.*, *Derbyport* (1900).
Dunnett, Robert Ernest, *South Molton* (1911).
Eversley, William Pinder, *Sudbury* (1897).
Fitzgerald, Francis, *Newbury* (1904).
Folkard, Hy. Coleman, *Bath* (1887).
Foote, John Alderson, *k.c.*, *Exeter* (1899).
Fox, John Scott, *k.c.*, *Sheffield* (1903).
Fulton, Sir Forrest, *k.c.*, *London* (1900).
Garland, Chas. Alexr. Spencer, *Winchester* (1900).
Gill, Charles Frederick, *k.c.*, *Chichester* (1890).
Graham, Alexander, *Bridgnorth* (1905).
Grantham, William Wilson, *Deal* (1905).
Greene, Henry David, *k.c.*, *Ludlow* (1892).
Greenwell, His Hon. F. J., *Derham* (1883).
Haigh, Chas. S., *Swanborough* (1890).
Hanham, Jno. Cleaveham Swinburne, *Faversham*
(1908).
Hawke, John Anthony, *Plymouth* (1912).
Hazel, Alfred Ernest Wm., *Burton-on-Trent* (1912).
Hemmerde, Edwd. George, *k.c.*, *m.p.*, *Liverpool* (1909).
Hill, Hy. S. Staveley, *m.p.*, *Barnbury* (1903).
Hope, Collingwood, *k.c.*, *Bolton* (1903).
Hope, Wm. Hy. Bateman, *Wells* (1907).
Hulton, Stamford, *Lichfield* (1905).
Innes, Patrick Rose, *k.c.*, *Sandwich* (1905).
James, His Hon. A. Gwynne, *Hereford* (1894).
Jones, Rt. Hon. Brynmor, *k.c.*, *Merthyr Tydfil* (1910).
Jones, Charles Edward, *Meldon and Saffron Walden*
(1911).
Jones, Llewellyn Archer Atherley, *k.c.*, *m.p.*, *New*
castle-upon-Tyne (1906).
Jones, Edwd. Wm. Milnes, *Carmarthen* (1905).
Kekewich, Trehawke Herbert, *Tiverton* (1899).
Kemp, Henry Thomas, *k.c.*, *York* (1911).
Kynon, Robert Lloyd, *Oswestry* (1896).
Kingleake, Robert Alexander, *Bournecliffe* (1896).
Langdon, Adolph Max Lazarus, *k.c.*, *Leamington* (1909).
Latham, Alexr. Mere, *Birkenhead* (1912).
Lawes, Edwd. Thornton Hill, *Salisbury* (1908).
Lawless, Hy. Hamilton, *Great Yarmouth* (1909).

Leadam, Isaac Saunders, *Great Grimsby* (1906).
 Leese, Sir Joseph F., Bart., k.c., *Manchester* (1893).
 Leonard, Samuel Henry, *Penzance* (1899).
 Leslie, Jno. Wm. St. Lawrence, *Shrewsbury* (1903).
 Lloyd, Sir Horatio, *Chester* (1866).
 Lofthouse, Samuel Hill Smith, k.c., *Doncaster* (1902).
 Low, Sir Frederick, k.c., m.p., *Ipswich* (1906).
 Mackey, Archd. John, *Andover* (1898).
 Malden, Charles Edward, *Therford* (1885).
 Manisty, Herbert F., k.c., *Berwick-on-Tweed* (1905).
 Mathew, Theobald, *Margate* (1913).
 Matthews, Joseph Bridges, *Twickenham* (1912).
 Mattinson, Miles Walker, k.c., *Blackburn* (1886).
 Mellor, His Hon. F. H., k.c., *Preston* (1898).
 Mirehouse, Wm. Edward, *Wenlock* (1889).
 Monckton, Edward Philip, *Northampton* (1890).
 Morice, Beaumont, *Hythe* (1895).
 Morten, Edward, k.c., *West Ham* (1894).
 Mortimer, Geo. Fredk. Lloyd, *Rotherham* (1905).
 Muir, Richard David, *Colchester* (1911).
 Nash, William Harry, *Avingdon* (1888).
 Neville, Regd. Jas. Neville, *Bury St. Edmunds* (1905).
 Noble, William James, k.c., *Newark* (1899).
 Odgers, Wm. Blake, k.c., *Bristol* (1912).
 O'Shaughnessy, Rt. Hon. Thos. L., k.c., *Dublin* (1905).
 Owen, Edwd. Annesley, *Walsall* (1893).
 Page, Ernest, k.c., *Carlisle* (1904).
 Palmer, Charles Felix, *Richmond, Yorks* (1909).
 Plumtree, Regd. Chas. Edwd., *West Bromwich* (1892).
 Pollock, Ernest M., k.c., m.p., *Kingston-on-Thames* (1911).
 Radcliffe, Fras. Reynolds Yonge, *Portsmouth* (1904).
 Rafferty, Frank Walter, *High Wycombe* (1905).
 Raikes, Henry St. John Digby, *King's Lynn* (1905).
 Ram, Abel John, k.c., *Wolverhampton* (1900).
 Rawlinson, Jno. Fredk. Peel, k.c., *Cambridge* (1898).
 Russell, Harold John Hastings, *Bedford* (1912).
 Safford, Frank, *Canterbury* (1894).
 Salter, Arthur Clavell, k.c., m.p., *Poole* (1904).
 Sanderson, Lancelot, k.c., *Wigan* (1901).
 Seton, Robert George, *Devizes* (1904).
 Sherwood, Frederic William, *Worcester* (1908).
 Shortt, Edward, k.c., m.p., *Sunderland* (1907).
 Slade, Wyndham Neave, *Bradgate* (1898).
 Smith, John Henry Etherington, *Derby* (1899).
 Smith, Morton William, *Rochester* (1897).
 Snagge, His Hon. Sir T. W., k.c.m.g., *Woodstock* (1912).
 Soden, Thomas Spooner, *Grantham* (1897).
 Spokes, Arthur Hewett, *Reading* (1894).
 Steel, Allan Gibson, k.c., *Oldham* (1904).
 Sturges, His Hon. H. M., *New Windsor* (1912).
 Thomas, Harold, *Hull* (1904).
 Tobin, Alfred Aspinall, k.c., m.p., *Salford* (1904).
 Todd, His Hon. Andrew, *Londonderry* (1912).
 Torr, James Fenning, *Hastings* (1905).
 Vachell, Charles Francis, k.c., *Gloucester* (1905).
 Waugh, William James, k.c., *Middlesbrough* (1910).
 Wedderburn, Alexr. Dundas Ogilvy, *Gravesend* (1897).
 Williams, Benjamin Francis, k.c., *Cardiff* (1890).
 Williams, Wm. Llewellyn, k.c., m.p., *Swansea* (1912).
 Williams, Wm. Ellis Hume, k.c., m.p., *Norwich* (1905).
 Woodcock, Hubert Bayley Drysdale, *Stamford* (1912).
 Wragge, Robert Horton Vernon, *Pontefract* (1905).
 Wright, Thomas Rowland Drake, *Bradford* (1901).
 Young, Hugo Joseph, k.c., *Lincoln* (1905).

Other Judicial Officers.

The Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor of London.
 Bosanquet, Sir Frederick Albert, k.c., Common Ser-
 jeant of London.
 Jackson, Frank Stather, Asst. Judge of Lord Mayor's
 Court, London.
 Kempe, Sir Alfred Bray, Judge of Consistory Court,
 London.
 Lawrie, Allan James, Deputy Chairman, *County of*
London Sessions.
 Roskill, John, k.c., Judge of Court of Record, *Hun-*
dred of Salford.
 Smith, Dudley Stewart, k.c., Vice-Chancellor, *County*
Palatine of Lancaster.
 Taylor, William Francis Kyffin, k.c., President, Court
 of Passage, *Liverpool*.
 Wallace, Robert, k.c., Chairman, *County of London*
Sessions.

Wild, Ernest Edward, k.c., Judge of Guildhall Court
 of Record, *Norwich*.

METROPOLITAN MAGISTRATES.

With date of first appointment and present Court.
 Paggallay, Ernest (1901), *Lambeth*.
 Piron, Henry Chartes (1906), *Old Street*.
 Bros, James Reader White (1888), *Clerkenwell*.
 Campbell, B. F. Graham (1913), *Bow Street*.
 Chapman, Cecil Maurice (1899), *Tower Bridge*.
 De Grey, Hon. John Augustus (1905), *Bow Street*.
 Denman, George Lewis (1890), *Marlborough Street*.
 D'Eyncourt, Edmund Charles Tennyson (1898), *Clerk-*
enwell.
 Dickinson, Sir John (1890): *Chief Magistrate* (1913),
Bow Street.
 Drummond, Lister (1913), *South Western*.
 Fordham, Edward Snow (1898), *West London*.
 Francis, Charles King (1896), *Westminster*.
 Garrett, Edmund William (1899), *West London*.
 Gill, Arthur Edmund (1908), *Tower Bridge*.
 Hall, William Clarke (1913), *Thames*.
 Hedderwick, Thomas Charles Hunter (1910), *North*
London.
 Hopkins, Arthur Antwis (1890), *Bow Street*.
 Hulton, Arthur Hill (1906), *Greenwich and Woolwich*.
 Jones, Chester (1907), *Old Street*.
 Leicester, William Hamilton (1912), *Thames*.
 Mead, Frederick (1889), *Marlborough Street*.
 Plowden, Alfred Chichele (1888), *Marylebone*.
 Smith, Horace (1888), *Westminster*.
 Symmons, Israel A. (1911), *Greenwich and Woolwich*.
 Taylor, George Paul (1895), *Marylebone*.

STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES.

Atkin, Peter Wilson, *Salford* (1913).
 Atkinson, Charles Milner, *Leeds* (1894).
 Brierley, Edgar, *Manchester* (1902).
 Brough, Bertram Charles, *Potteries District* (1909).
 Deacon, Stuart, *Liverpool* (1910).
 Fry, Theodore Wilfrid, *Middlesbrough* (1908).
 Gillespie, Robert Alexander, *West Ham* (1901).
 Grubbe, Walter John, *East Ham* (1906).
 Halkett, John Gilbert Hay, *Hull* (1901).
 Ilkeston, The Lord, *Birmingham* (1910).
 Lewis, Thomas William, *Cardiff* (1887).
 Marshall, Horace, *Leeds* (1910).
 Neilson, George, *Glasgow* (1909).
 Neville, Nigel Charles Alfred, *Wolverhampton* (1885).
 Smith, Joseph, *Grimsby* (1905).
 Tassell, Alick James, *Chatham and Sheerness* (1902).
 Thomas, Daniel Llewellyn, *Pontypridd and Rhondda*
(1909).
 Welby, Edward Montague Earle, *Sheffield* (1894).
 Wilberforce, Herbert William Wrangham, *Bradford*
(1908).
 Williams, Sir Thomas Marchant, *Merthyr Tydfil* (1900).
 Yates, Joseph Maghull, k.c., *Manchester* (1904).

CITY POLICE OFFICE, 26 Old Jewry, E.C.

Commissioner, Capt. Sir William Nott-Bower, c.v.o.
 Assistant Commissioner, Capt. Donald Bremner...£900
 Chief Clerk & Superintendent, John Stark...£500
 Surgeon, Fredk. Gordon Browne, m.b.c.s.£600

POLICE COURTS, CITY OF LONDON.

MANSION HOUSE JUSTICE ROOM.
 Magistrate, The Lord Mayor, or one of the Aldermen.
 Chief Clerk, Cecil George Douglas£1,150
 Assistant Clerk, J. G. Trotter£650
 Apudavit Clerk, Robt. Arthur Warren£375
 GUILDHALL.
 Magistrate, An Alderman (in rotation).
 Clerk to the Sitting Justices, H. G. Savill£1,000
 Assistant Clerk, Silvester Richards£650
 Cashier, John Herbert Major£300
 Clerk of Special Sessions, C. F. Monckton£500
 Assistant do., Charles Fitch£250

METROPOLITAN POLICE OFFICE,

New Scotland Yard, S.W.
 Commissioner, Sir Edward Richard Henry, a.c.v.o.,
 k.c.m.g., c.m.g.£2,500
 Private Secretary, G. H. Edwards£100

Assistant Commissioners, Sir Alexander Carmichael
Brace, £1,350; Major Sir E. Frederick Wodehouse,
K.C.V.O., C.B.; F. S. Bullock, C.I.E.; Basil E. Thomson
each £1,200

Chief Clerk, W. H. Kendall £750 to £850
Senior Clerks, A. W. Hallward, £750; G. H. Gardner;
P. H. Underwood, £650; G. H. Edwards

Clerks, 1st Class, D. H. North; B. T. Earle (Acting
Scriber), £500; W. S. Mylius; H. Ravenscroft

Clerks, 2nd Class, C. Annesley (Acting 1st Class),
£400; F. C. Barchard; M. B. Frere; Maj. Hon. E.
R. Thesiger; J. E. Simpson; H. A. Tripp; G. J.
Ball £100 to £350
Registrar, H. W. Staples £300 to £400
Surgeon-in-Chief, Charles A. Ballance, M.V.O., F.R.C.S.

Solicitors to the Commissioner, Wontner & Sons.
Chief Constables, Major Edward H. T. Parsons; Hon.
P. T. Bigham; Maj. E. M. Lafone; G. L. Craik;
Major Sholto W. Douglas, d.s.o.; Major M. Tomlin

Superintendents Executive and Statistical Branches,
Arthur White; James West.
Superintendent Preparatory Class, Albert Gooding.
Superintendents of the Criminal Investigation Dept.,
Patrick Quinn, M.V.O., and John McCarthy.

Superintendent Public Carriage Branch and Lost
Property Office, Arthur Bassom.

Superintendents of Divisions.

A WHITEHALL.—Creswell Wells, M.V.O.
" Stephen F. Spencer (In attendance
on H.M. The King).
B CHELSEA.—John B. Kitch.
C ST. JAMES'S.—Alexander Sutherland.
D MARLBOROUGH.—Robert Mackay.
E HOLBORN.—James Cameron.
F PADDINGTON.—Duncan McIntyre.
G FINSBURY.—William French.
H WHITECHAPEL.—James Billings.
J HACKNEY.—William Fitt.
K BOW.—Alfred Boxhall.
L LAMBETH.—Harry Noviss.
M SOUTHWAKE.—Donald Waters.
N ISLINGTON.—William H. Jenkins.
O CAMBERWELL.—Edward Glazier.
P GREENWICH.—William Page.
Q HAMPTHEAD.—Thomas Williams.
R HAMPSHIRE.—James Powell.
S WANDSWORTH.—William C. Robinson.
T CLAPHAM.—Edward West.
U KILBURN.—James W. Olive.
V HIGHGATE.—John Evans.
W THAMES.—Joseph Mann.
X WOOLWICH DOCKYARD.—John Devine.
Y PORTSMOUTH DOCKYARD.—James Last.
DEVONPORT DOCKYARD.—Thomas Evans.
CHATHAM DOCKYARD.—William Tett.
FERRISBOROUGH DOCKYARD.—Frederick Spencer (Chief
Insp.).

METROPOLITAN POLICE COURTS.

(Under the Metropolitan Police Courts Act, 1839.)

BOW STREET, COVENT GARDEN.

Magistrate, Sir John Dickinson £1,800
Arthur Antwis Hopkins £1,500
B. F. Graham Campbell £1,500
Chief Clerk, H. P. Newton £700

CLERKENWELL, King's Cross Road.

Magistrates, James Reader White Bros £1,500
E. C. T. d'Yncourt £1,500
Chief Clerk, Oliver Wheeler £650

NORTH LONDON, Stoke Newington Road.

Magistrate, Thomas Charles Hedderwick £1,500
Chief Clerk, F. G. Nott-Bower £650

LAMBETH, Lower Kennington Lane, S.E.

Magistrates, Ernest Bagallay £1,500
Hon. John de Grey £1,500
Chief Clerk, Henry Withrington £650

MARLBOROUGH STREET, W.

Magistrates, Frederick Mead £1,500
George Lewis Denman £1,500
Chief Clerk, Stanley Savill £650

MARLBOROUGH, Seymour Place.

Magistrates, Alfred Chichele Plowden £1,500
G. Paul Taylor £1,500
Chief Clerk, Walter Crow £420 to £650

OLD STREET, E.C.

Magistrates, Henry Chartres Biron £1,500
Chester Jones £1,500
Chief Clerk, T. Proud £420 to £650

THAMES, Arbour Street East, Stepney.

Magistrates, William Hamilton Leicester £1,500
William Clarke Hall £1,500
Chief Clerk, F. H. Glanville £420 to £650

TOWER BRIDGE, Tooley Street.

Magistrates, Cecil M. Chapman £1,500
Arthur E. Gill £1,500
Chief Clerk, E. A. Carr £420 to £650

WESTMINSTER, Vincent Square.

Magistrates, Horace Smith £1,500
C. K. Francis £1,500
Chief Clerk, Francis E. Lowry, F.L.S. £650

WEST LONDON, Southcombe Street, West Kensington.
Magistrates, Edward Snow Fordham £1,500
Edmund William Garrett £1,500
Chief Clerk, W. G. Hobbs £420 to £650

GREENWICH AND WOOLWICH.

Magistrates, Arthur Hill Hutton £1,500
I. A. Symmonds £1,500
Chief Clerk, John Nixon £420 to £650

SOUTH-WESTERN, Lavender Hill, S.W.

Magistrate, Lister Drummond £1,500
Chief Clerk, A. Brienne Halle £420 to £650

(Appointed by the Home Secretary under the
Municipal Corporations Act, 1832.)
WEST HAM, West Ham Lane, Stratford.
Magistrate, Robert Alexander Gillespie £1,500
Chief Clerk, James H. Jackson £900

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER

FOR THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT.

Receiver, George H. Tripp, C.B. £1,200 to £1,500
Private Secretary, G. H. Pryce.

Chief Clerk, H. A. Everest £700 to £850
Senior Clerk, M. H. Festing £500 to £600
Accountant, W. J. Wilby £500 to £600

Cashier, J. P. Mann £550
1st Class Clerks, G. H. Pryce; C. E. Gipps; E. Eant
£350 to £450

2nd Class Clerks, G. H. Lufkin; A. Flower £300 to £360
2nd Class Clerks, 2nd Section, H. de L. Anderson; H.
Comyn; R. K. O'Neill; C. A. Palmer; and E. D.
Conran £100 to £350

Supt. of Registry, R. J. Hayward £250
Solicitors, Messrs. Ellis & Ellis, 10 Little College
Street, S.W.

Surveyor and Architect, J. Dixon Butler, F.R.I.B.A.
£600 to £750

Assistant Architect, A. Howell, F.R.I.B.A. £350 to £450
Principal Assistant Surveyor, T. Brown £350 to £450

INNS OF COURT.

THE TEMPLE CHURCH.

Master, Rev. H. G. Woods, D.D. (1904).

Reader, Rev. G. E. Newsom, M.A.

Organist, Dr. H. Walford Davies.

Custodian, A. F. Stone.

INNER TEMPLE.

Treasurer, James M. Moorsom, K.C.

Master of Library, Hon. Sir Charles Darling.

Sub-Treasurer, W. G. Wingham.

Librarian, J. E. Latton Pickering.

Clerk, J. H. Milton.

MIDDLE TEMPLE.

Treasurer, B. Francis Williams.

Under-Treasurer, Maj. H. Beresford-Peirse, d.s.o.

Librarian, C. E. A. Bedwell.

Sub-Librarian, H. A. C. Sturgess.

LINCOLN'S INN.

Treasurer, Rt. Hon. Lord Justice Kennedy.

Master of the Library, Edward Cutler, K.C.

Dean of the Chapel, Rt. Hon. Lord Justice Buckley.

Preacher, The Rev. Reginald Gamble, M.A.

Chaplain, Rev. C. B. Howard Knight, M.A.

Steward, A. Weatherley Marriott.

Librarian, A. F. Etheridge.

* Juvenile Court. Tuesday and Friday, 2 p.m.

Sub-Librarian, W. F. C. Suter.
Assistant Librarian, H. I. Whitaker.
GRAY'S INN.

Treasurer, Hon. Sir Richard Atkin.
Master of Library, Sir Arthur Collins, K.C.
Master of Moots, Herbert F. Manisty, K.C.
Dean of the Chapel, Lewis Coward, K.C.
Preacher, Rev. Reginald J. Fletcher, D.D.
Reader, Rev. J. L. Phillips, M.A.
Under-Treasurer, Dennis W. Douthwaite.
Chief Clerk, Standley W. Bunning.
Librarian, M. D. Severn.

CIRCUITS OF JUDGES (E. & W.).

The dates of the Assizes, in the 8 Circuits into which England and Wales are divided, are respectively about the middle of January (Winter), middle of May (Summer), and middle of October (Autumn). Except in Lancashire, Glamorganshire, Devon, Bristol, Suffolk and Sussex, the Autumn assize is for criminal business only. There is an additional assize, for Lancashire and Yorkshire only, in May.

SOUTH-EASTERN.

Huntingdonshire (Huntingdon)—W. and S.
Cambridgeshire (Cambridge)—W., S. and A. (for Winter Assize County No. 3) (Chesterston).
Suffolk (Ipswich W.), (Bury St. Edmunds)—S. and A.
Norfolk (Norwich)—W., S. and A.
Do. (City of Norwich)—W., S. and A.
Essex (Chelmsford)—W., S. and A.
Herts (Hertford)—W., S. and A.
Kent (Maidstone)—W., S. and A.
Surrey (Guildford)—W., S. and A.
Sussex (Lewes)—W., S. and A.
Clerk of Assize, Arthur Denman, 1 Hare Court, Temple £800
Clerk of Indictments, Henry Ivory Read, Sessions House, Old Bailey £400
Associate, Harry Clover, 1 Hare Court, Temple, E.C. £240

MIDLAND.

Beds (Bedford)—W., S. and A.
Bucks (Aylesbury)—W., S. and A.
Derbyshire (Derby)—W., S. and A.
Leicestershire (Leicester)—W., S. and A. (for Assize County No. 2).
Lincolnshire (Lincoln)—W., S. and A.
Northants (Northampton)—W., S. and A.
Notts (Nottingham)—W., S. and A.
Rutlandshire (Oakham)—W. and S.
Warwickshire (Warwick Div.)—W., S. and A.
Do. (Birmingham Div.)—W., S. and A.
Clerk of Assize, Arthur Duke Coleridge, 3 Harcourt Buildings, Temple £850
Associate, Spencer Langton Holland.
Clerk of Indictments, William Edward Moorman.

NORTHERN.

Cumberland (Carlisle)—W., S. and A. (for Assize County No. 1).
Westmorland (Appleby)—W. and S.
Lancashire, Northern Division (Lancaster)—W., S. and A.
Salford Division (Manchester)—W., Spring, S. and A.
Liverpool—W., Spring, S. and A.
Clerk of Assize, Sir Herbert Stephen, Bart., Preston £1,000
Associate, Arthur Shuttleworth, Preston £500
Clerk of Indictments and Tacing Officer, Reginald Harrison, Preston £300

NORTH-EASTERN.

Northumberland and City of Newcastle (Newcastle)—W., S. and A.
Durham (Durham)—W., S. and A.
Yorkshire, N. & E. Riding, and City of York (York)—W., S. and A.
West Riding Div. (Leeds)—W., Spring, S. and A.
Clerk of Assize, Claude F. Wade, Library Chambers, Temple, E.C. £800
Deputy Clerk of Assize and Clerk of Arraigns, C. Milton Barber, 1 Brick Court, Temple, E.C. £240
Associate, T. Boston Bruce, 3 Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C. £300

OXFORD.

Assizes are held three times a year at Reading, Oxford, Worcester (for County and City), Gloucester (for County and City), Monmouth, Hereford, Shrewsbury,

Stafford. At the Autumn Assizes only criminal business is taken.

Clerk of Assize, Frederick W. Grantham £800
Associate and Deputy do., Archer C. Hemp £400
Clerk of Indictments, Francis W. Jones £300
Office, 13 King's Bench Walk, Temple.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

Wills, (Devizes) W., (Salisbury) S., (Devizes and Salisbury alternately) A., 1914 Salisbury; Dorset, (Dorchester) W., S. and A.; Somerset, (Taunton) W., (Wells) S., (Taunton and Wells alternately) A.; 1914 Taunton; Cornwall, (Bodmin) W., S. and A.; Devon, (Exeter) W., S. and A. (Civ. and Crim. at Devon Autumn Assizes); City of Exeter (The Guildhall), W., S. and A.; Hants, (Winchester) W., S. and A.; Bristol (The Guildhall), W., S. and A. (Civ. and Crim. at Bristol Autumn Assizes).

Clerk of Assize, A. W. T. Channell, 1, Mitre Court Buildings, 39 Temple, E.C. £800
Associate, Alfred Read £300
Clerk of Arraigns, Christopher Rawlinson £300

NORTH WALES AND CHESTER.

Merionethshire (Dolgely)—W. and S.
Moungomeryshire—(Welshpool) W.; (Newtown) S.
Carmarvonshire (Carmarvon)—W., S. and A.
Anglesey (Beaumaris)—W. and S.
Denbighshire (Ruthin)—W., S. and A.
Flintshire (Mold)—W. and S.
Cheshire (Chester Castle)—W., S. and A.
Clerk of Assize, Charles Stubbs, LL.D., 3 Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C. £500
Clerk of Indictments and Deputy Clerk of Assize, Henry Lister Reade, Congleton £225
Associate, Arthur Andrew, Congleton £225
Agents, G. F. Hudson, Matthews & Co., 32 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

SOUTH WALES DIVISION.

Pembrokeshire (Haverfordwest)—W. and S.
Cardiganshire (Lampeter)—W. and S.
Carmarthenshire (Carmarthen)—W., S. and A. (for Assize County No. 6).
Glamorganshire—(Cardiff) W. and A. alternately with Swansea; Swansea (S.).
Brecknockshire (Brecon)—W., S. and A. (for Assize County No. 7).
Radnorshire (Presteign)—W. and S.
Clerk of the Crown, Clerk of Assize and Associate, Hon. Stephen W. B. Coleridge, M.A., Room 719, Royal Courts of Justice £500
Princ. Assist., C. H. Glaseodine, 7 Abingdon Gardens, W. £300
Second Assist. & Clerk of Indictments, G. J. Walter Ringle, Room 719, Royal Courts of Justice £150
At the Autumn Assizes held at Carmarthen and Brecon, Criminal business only; but at the Glamorgans Assize, Civil and Criminal business are taken.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.—Old Bailey.

The following days have been appointed for holding the Sessions for the jurisdiction of the Central Criminal Court, for 1914:—

1914.	13th January.	1914.	19th May.
	10th February.		23rd June.
	3rd March.		20th July.
	24th March.		8th September.
	21st April.		13th October.

Clerk of the Court, Herbert Austin.
Deputy, Forrest Fulton.

Judges, The Lord Mayor, Lord Chancellor, any person who has been Lord Chancellor or Judge of any Superior Court, and the present Judges of any of the Superior Courts; the Aldermen, Recorder, Common Serjeant, and Judges of the City of London Court for time being. (Office hours: 10 to 4, during August 10 to 2; Saturdays, 10 to 1.)

GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS, 1914.

London.		Southwark.	
7th Jan.	8th April.	9th Jan.	9th April.
1st July.	21st Oct.	3rd July.	23rd Oct.
Clerk of the Peace, Alfred Read.		Deputy, Herbert Austin.	

QUARTER SESSIONS IN COUNTIES.

These are to be held in the first whole weeks after March 31, June 24, Oct. 11, and Dec. 28; the magistrates

determining the day of the week on which the sessions shall commence at each place. Any of the above days falling on Sunday, the sessions will be held in the ensuing and not in the same week. BREWSTER Sessions are regulated by Sec. 10 of the Licensing (Consolidations) Act, 1910.

COUNTY OF LONDON SESSIONS.

SESSIONS HOUSE, Newington, S.E.

Chairman, Robert Wallace, K.C. £2,000
Deputy do., Allan J. Lawrie £1,500
Clerk of the Peace, John Dix.

MIDDLESEX QUARTER SESSIONS.

GUILDHALL, Westminster, S.W.

Chairman, Montagu Sharpe.
Deputy do., Herbert Nield, M.P.
Clerk of the Peace, Walter George Austin, 63 Victoria St., S.W.
Deputy do. do., E. S. W. Hart.

SURREY SESSIONS.

COUNTY HALL, Kingston-on-Thames.

Chairman, Sir William Vincent, Bart.
Deputy Chairmen, Sir Charles G. Walpole; John Kelsall.
Clerk of the Peace and to the Lieutenantcy, Thos. W. Weeding.
Chief Constable, Capt. M. L. Sant, Guildford.

SALFORD HUNDRED COURT OF RECORD.

Albert Square, Manchester.

The Court of Record for the Hundred of Salford dates from Anglo-Saxon times, and was left undisturbed by the Judicature Act of 1873.

High Steward, Rt. Hon. the Earl of Sefton.

Judge, John Roskill, K.C.
Registrar, Thomas Hudson (Town Clerk).
Deputy Registrar, Harry Eltoft.
Chief Clerk, F. Hall Taylor, M.A.
Head Bailiff, G. Mountain.

ENGLISH COUNTY CORONERS.

COUNTY OF LONDON.

Western District, Clifford Luxmoore Drew.
Coroner's Office, 15 Pembridge Villas, W.
Central District, Walter Schröder.
Coroner's Office, 4 Gayton Road, Hampstead, N.W.
Westminster and Duchy of Lancaster, Savoy District, S. I. Oddie.
Coroner's Office, Coroner's Court, Horseferry Road, Westminster, S.W.
North-Eastern District, Wm. Wynn Westcott.
Coroner's Office, 396 Camden Road, N.
Eastern and Liberty of Tower District, Wynne E. Baxter.
Coroner's Office, 170 Church Street, Stoke Newington, N.
South-Western District, S. I. Oddie.
Coroner's Office, Coroner's Court, Horseferry Road, Westminster, S.W.
Southern District, George Percival Wyatt.
Coroner's Office, 56 Tulse Hill, S.W.
South-Eastern District, Henry Robert Oswald.
Coroner's Office, 26 Crooms Hill, Greenwich, S.E.
Borough of Southwark District (see p. 547).

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Coroner: Mark Whyley, Bedford.
Coroner for Honor of Amptill: Frederick Thomas Tanqueray, Woburn.

BERKSHIRE.

Coroners: Bromley Challenor, Abingdon; S. V. Pinniger, Newbury; R. S. Payne, Reading; W. C. Jotcham, Wantage; and T. W. Stuchbery, Maidenhead.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Coroners: T. F. Vaisey, Winslow; H. Small, Buckingham; E. Wilkins, Aylesbury; A. E. W. Charsley, Beaconsfield; and T. Worley, Newport Pagnell; F. T. Tanqueray, Amptill.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Coroner: Algernon Jasper Lyon, St. Andrew's Street, Cambridge.

CHESHIRE.

County Coroners: J. C. Bate, Chester; Hercules Campbell Yates, Macclesfield; A. E. Ferns, Stockport; T. Ridgway, Warrington.

CORNWALL.

Coroners: W. F. Thompson, Launceston; John Pethybridge, Bodmin; Edmund Laurence Carlyon, Truro; Edward Boase, Penzance; Albert de Castro Glubb, Liskeard.

CUMBERLAND.

Coroners: F. W. Halton, East; E. Atter, Cockermouth and West; P. B. Stoney, Millom; H. B. Lonsdale, Carlisle; and G. A. L. Skerry, Egremont.

DERBYSHIRE.

Coroners: William Harvey Whiston, Derby; Richard Sale, Derby; Godfrey Mosley, Derby; A. Green, M.B., Chesterfield; Sydney Taylor, Buxton.

DEVONSHIRE.

Coroners: Dr. E. R. Tweed, Honiton; H. W. Gould, Crediton; G. W. F. Brown, Barnstaple; H. C. Brown, Okehampton; A. M. Davson, Dartmouth; Sidney Hacker, Totnes; R. Robinson Rodd, East Stonehouse.

DORSET.

Coroners: William Harry Creech, Sturminster Newton (North Dist.); G. P. Symes, Weymouth (South Dist.); Chas. H. Wats Parkinson, Wimborne (East Dist.); Charles Geo. Nantes, Bridport (West Dist.).

DURHAM.

Coroners: John Graham, Sunderland; John Thomas Proud, Bishop Auckland; C. E. Cadle, Durham; J. H. Bell, Stockton.

ISLE OF ELY.

Coroners: Thomas R. Dawbarn, Wisbech; G. M. Hall, Ely.

ESSEX.

Coroners: J. Harrison, Braintree; C. Edgar Lewis, Brentwood; A. Ambrose, M.D., Loughton.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Coroners: Seymour Williams, Kingswood, Bristol; Alfred J. Morton Ball, Stroud; John Waghorne, Cheltenham; Richard Macartney, Cinderford; N. G. Moore, Tewkesbury; Charles Scott, Gloucester.

HAMPSHIRE.

County and Franchise Coroners: P. E. J. Talbot, Andover; R. Druitt, Christchurch; P. H. Jackson, Ringwood; F. A. Johns, Ringwood; L. Warner, Fareham; Hy. White, Winchester; Bernard Harfield, Southampton; Spencer Clarke, Whitechurch; W. E. Foster, Aldershot.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Coroners: Thomas Hutchinson, Hereford; Charles E. Arthur Moore, Leominster.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Coroners: Philip R. Longmore, Hertford; Lovell Drage, M.D. Hatfield; Francis Shillito, Hitchin; Lovel Smeathman, Hemel Hempstead; Ethelbert Collins, Bishop Stortford; D. B. Balding, Royston; T. J. Broad, Watford.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Coroners: C. B. Margetts, Huntingdon and Hurstingstone; A. B. Brackenbury, St. Neots; Gerald Hunnybun, Hundred of Leightonstone; H. C. Gaches, Peterborough; F. R. Serjeant, Ramsey.

KENT.

Coroners: Thomas Buss, Tunbridge Wells; Rutley Mowll, Canterbury; H. B. Sewell, Greenwich; C. B. Harris, Sittingbourne; C. D. Merton, Cranbrook; H. W. Stringer, New Romney; B. C. Drake, Hythe; F. W. Hardman, Deal; and W. P. Morrison, Penge.

LANCASHIRE.

Coroners: Henry John Robinson, Blackburn; W. Sellers, Manchester; Fredk. Nassau Molesworth, Rochdale; Samuel Foster Butcher, Bury; Samuel Brighouse, Ormskirk; John Parker, Preston; Neville Holden, Lancaster; Frederick William Poole, Furness, Ulverston; Sir J. de Hoghton, Bt. (Deputy, R. Ascroft), Manor of Walton-le-Dale; H. Greenall, Manor of Hale; F. Smith, Manor of Prescot.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Coroners: Geo. Edmund Bouskell, Leicester; Henry John Deane, Loughborough; Arthur Henry Marsh, Melton Mowbray.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Coroners: Arthur Taxford, M.D., Boston; Richard Mason, Grimsby; Theodore Norton, Grantham; Wm. Hy. Breffit Brook, and M. H. Footman, Lincoln; P. Anthony Gamble, Gainsborough; Herbert Sharpley, Louth; Dr. G. L. Barritt, Spalding; Francis J. Walker, Spilsby; Dr. Cragg, Billingborough; V. G. Stapleton, Stamford; A. C. Greenwood, Corby.

MIDDLESEX.

Coroners: Western: W. Bruce Gordon Hogg, M.D., Chiswick; Central: George Alexander Cohen, 461 Green Lanes, N.; Eastern: A. M. M. Forbes; Duchy of Lancaster: A. M. M. Forbes, 8 Queen Street, Cheapside.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

County Coroners: M. Roberts Jones, Cardiff; J. B. Walford, Abergavenny; B. H. Deakin, Monmouth; Fothergill Evans, Chepstow.

NORFOLK.

Coroners: Henry Read Culley, Norwich; R. A. Wilkin, Lynn; Walter May Barton, East Dereham; H. E. Garrod, Diss; H. R. B. Wayman, Downham Market; O. F. Read, Thetford.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Coroners: Charles Henry Davis, Northampton; John Thos. Parker, Wellingborough; W. E. Whitton, Towcester.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Coroners: Henry T. Rutherford, Blyth; Charles Percy, Alnwick.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Coroners: D. Whittingham, Nottingham; F. B. Footitt, Newark; E. S. Spencer, Retford.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Coroners: A. H. Franklin, Oxford; George Coggins, Deddington; Robert Frederick Cuthbert, Witney; J. F. Cooper, Henley.

RUTLAND.

Coroner: Valentine George Stapleton, Stamford.

SHROPSHIRE.

Coroners: John Vernon T. Lauder, Wellington; Thomas H. Garside, Market Drayton; Henry Thomas Weyman, Ludlow; R. E. Clarke, Shrewsbury; R. F. Haslewood, Bridgnorth; J. Herbert Williams, Ludlow; W. A. Aylmer Lewis, Oswestry.

SOMERSET.

Coroners: Samuel Craddock, M.R.C.S., Bath; Edward Queckett Louch, Yeovil; Thomas Foster Barham, Bridgwater.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Coroners: H. W. Adams, Tunstall; T. B. Cull, Cheadle; William Morgan, Stafford; G. C. Lewis, Walsall; T. A. Stokes, Wolverhampton; T. E. Auden, Burton-on-Trent.

EAST SUFFOLK.

Coroners: Lionel F. Vulliamy, Stonham Aspal; Arthur F. Vulliamy, Ipswich; Walter Brooke, Woodbridge; Henry Edwin Garrod and Guy E. K. Burne (joint) Diss.

WEST SUFFOLK.

Coroners: Thomas Wilson, Bury St. Edmunds; J. M. Braithwaite, Sudbury; S. J. Eunion, Newmarket.

SURREY.

County Coroners: Croydon District, J. Nightingale, Reigate; Kingston District, M. H. Taylor, Newark House, Richmond; Guildford Dist., Gilbert H. White, Guildford.

EAST SUSSEX.

County Coroners: G. V. Benson, Lewes; T. T. Harratt, Rye; Charles Sheppard, Rape of Hastings and Hundred of Robertsbridge.

WEST SUSSEX.

County Coroners: F. W. Butler, Horsham; J. W. Loader Cooper, Chichester; O. C. B. Cheesman, Hundred of Bosham.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Coroners: Charles Webb Hiffe, M.D., Coventry; E. F. Hadow, Kenilworth; George F. Lodder, Henley-in-Arden.

WESTMORLAND.

Coroners: Geo. Edward Cartmel, Kendal; Wm. Hewitson, Appleby; E. A. Heelis, Appleby.

WILTSHIRE.

Coroners: A. L. Forrester, Malmesbury; F. A. P. Sylvester, Trowbridge; F. H. Tretowan, Salisbury; G. S. A. Waylen, Devizes; Dr. A. G. Wood, Corsham.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Coroners: Edwin Docker, Birmingham; G. F. S. Brown, Worcester; G. H. T. Foster, Upton-on-Severn; Robert Marshall, Dudley.

YORKSHIRE (EAST RIDING).

Coroners: Sir Luke White, M.P., Driffield; John Richardson Wood, York; Jackson and Birks, Hull; Henry Green, Howden.

YORKSHIRE (NORTH RIDING).

Coroners: E. J. E. Gardner, North Allerton; William Richardson, Guisborough; George Buchanan, Whithy; John Richardson Wood, York; Joseph Francis Porter, Helmsley; Oswald H. Cochrane, Middlesbrough; Wm. Lowther Carrick, Stokesley.

YORKSHIRE (WEST RIDING).

Coroners: Edgar Wood, Skipton; J. R. Wood, York; J. K. Parker, Sheffield; Frank Allen, Doncaster; E. H. Hill, Halifax; Pelham Page Maitland, Wakefield; Walter Brown Arundel, Pontefract; F. D. Robinson, Clitheroe; J. Charles R. Husband, Ripon.

WELSH COUNTY CORONERS.

ANGLESEY.

Coroner : Robert Jones Roberts, Bangor.

BRECKNOCKSHIRE.

County Coroners : Richard H. Arlingham Davies, Crickhowell ; M. F. Thomas, Brecon ; Dr. Wm. Rees Jones, Senny Bridge.

CARDINGANSHIRE.

Coroners : John Henry Evans, Newcastle Emlyn ; John Evans, Aberystwyth ; Evan Lloyd, Tregaron.

CARMARTHENSHIRE.

Coroners : Thomas Walters, Carmarthen ; Richard Shipley Lewis, Llandilo ; J. W. Nicholas, Carmarthen.

CARNARVONSHIRE.

Coroners : J. Pentir Williams, Bangor ; O. Robyns Owen, Pwllheli.

DENBIGHSHIRE.

Coroners : Robert Davies, Denbigh ; Llewelyn Kenrick, Ruabon.

FLINTSHIRE.

Coroners : F. Llewellyn Jones, Mold ; Wm. Alma Aylmer Lewis, Oswestry.

GLAMORGANSHIRE.

Coroners : David Rees, Pontypridd ; R. J. Rhys, Aberdare ; H. Cuthbertson, Neath ; F. H. Glynn-Price, Swansea ; S. H. Stockwood, Bridgend.

MERIONETHSHIRE.

C. Coroner : R. Owen Jones, Blaenau Festiniog.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

County Coroners : Chas. E. Humphreys, Llanfyllin ; David Edwards, Machynlleth ; J. T. C. Gittins, Newtown ; R. D. Thomas, Welshpool.

PEMBROKESHIRE.

County Coroners : Ivor Evans, Cardigan ; H. J. E. Price, Haverfordwest.

RADNORSHIRE.

Coroners : Fred. L. Green, Presteigne (Eastern Division) ; E. Powell Careless, Llandrindod (Western Division).

HIS MAJESTY'S BODYGUARD OF THE HONOURABLE CORPS OF GENTLEMEN-AT-ARMS—(1509).

Captain, The Lord Colebrooke, C.V.O.
Lieutenant, Col. Sir Henry Hugh Oldham, C.V.O.
Standard Bearer, Col. Sir Aubone Geo. Fife, C.V.O.
Brigadier-General, Mitford, C.M.G., A.D.C.
Colonels, Owen, M.V.O., C. C. Gore, Hume, Kelsey, Keppel, Lloyd, M.V.O., Burn, Durand, C.B., Howard, C.B., Paget, Viscount Maitland, Gore-Brown, St. J. Gore, C.B.
Lt.-Cols., Mildmay, M.V.O., Davidson, Hill, Hornsby-Drake, Barrington-Kennett, Gore (G. A. E.), Brooke-Hunt, Spragge, D.S.O., New-

ton, Villiers, Berkeley, Agnew, M.V.O., C. F. Campbell, C.I.E.
Majors, Hon. W. C. Rowley, MacDougall, MacRae-Gilstrap, Ricardo, Milner, Schofield, V.C., E. F. Gascoigne, D.S.O.
Captains, Waller, M.V.O., Liddell, Hon. L. Campbell, Towse, V.C.
Clerk of Cheque & Adjutant, Lt.-Col. H. A. Fletcher, C.V.O.
Sub-Officer, Lt.-Col. William Angell Scott.
Gentleman on Half-Pay, Col. Master.

THE KING'S BODYGUARD OF THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD—(1485).

Captain, The Earl of Craven. *Lieutenant*, Col. Sir R. Hennell, C.V.O., D.S.O. *Ensign*, Major Sir E. H. Elliot, M.V.O. *Clerk of Cheque and Adjutant*,

Capt. H. French, M.V.O. *Yeomen*, Col. F. B. de Sales La Terrière ; Capt. C. W. McRae ; Col. J. C. Wray, M.V.O. ; Lt.-Col. G. R. Lascelles.

THE KING'S BODYGUARD FOR SCOTLAND.

ROYAL COMPANY OF ARCHERS—(1676 & 1703).

Captain General, Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, K.G., K.T., *l.c.*
Captains, Earl of Wemyss, G.C.V.O., *c.* ; Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T., *c.* ; Earl of Haddington, K.T., *c.* ; Earl of Home, K.T., *c.*
Lieutenants, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.G. ; Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T. ; Lord Polwarth ; Earl of Aberdeen, K.T., *c.*
Ensigns, Rt. Hon. Sir J. H. A. Macdonald, K.C.B., *c.* ; Earl of Dalkeith ; Marquess of Breadalbane, K.G., *c.* ; Lord Saltoun, *l.c.*

Brigadiers, J. T. Hutchison ; Lord Elphinstone ; Sir S. M. Lockhart, Bt., M.V.O., *c.* ; Earl of Minto, K.G., *c.* ; Earl of Stair, *l.c.* ; Duke of Richmond and Gordon, K.G., *c.* ; R. G. Gordon-Gilmour, C.V.O., *c.* ; Hon. H. H. Dalrymple, *l.c.* ; Earl of Mar and Kellie, K.T., *c.* ; Lord Newlands ; Duke of Roxburghe, K.T. ; Lord Lamington, G.C.M.G., *l.c.* ; P. F. Wood.
Adjutant, R. G. Gordon-Gilmour, C.V.O., *c.*
Chaplain, Rev. Hon. Arthur Gordon, D.D.
Surgeon, W. A. Jamieson, M.D.

MILITARY KNIGHTS OF WINDSOR—(1349).

Governor of the Military Knights of Windsor, Maj.-Gen. C. W. Carey, M.V.O.

Royal Foundation.
Swinfen, Col. Frederick Hay.
Bolton, Major H. F. Somerset.
Battye, Lt.-Col. Montague McP.
Somerset, Col. Henry Geo. E.
Dale, Major Clement Headington

Norton, Major Charles G. C.
Hervey, Col. T. G. O'Donoghue.
Moffatt, Lt.-Col. Wm. Henry.
Bedingfeld, Major E. G.
Poole, Major A. E.
Broun, Lt.-Col. M. C.

Lower Foundation.
Hasted, Capt. E. G.
Anderson, Lt.-Col. J. G.
Money, Lt.-Col. A. C.
Freund, Lt.-Col. G.
Hampton, Maj. E.

HIS MAJESTY'S PRISONS,

With name of Governor and salary; each Governor has a house or allowance in lieu thereof. The figures in parentheses give the daily average number of prisoners.

AYLESBURY FEMALE CONVICT PRISON (92).			HULL (318).			PORTSMOUTH (120).		
Gov. & Med. Off., W. H. Winder			Gov., G. A. Pritchard			Gov., Ernest T. Hall		
£500 to £650			Ipswich (91).			PRESTON (333).		
BEDFORD (55).			Gov., S. Gorsuch			Gov., William Edward Burkinshaw		
Gov., T. Sewell			KNUTSFORD (353).			£360 to £450		
BIRMINGHAM (501).			Gov., Capt. B. H. Boucher, D.S.O.			READING (110).		
Gov., Capt. Percy Green			£360 to £450			Gov., Capt. T. G. C. Mansel Morgan		
BODMIN (55).			LANCASTER (124).			£310 to £350		
Gov., Henry Leonard Browett			Gov., W. J. Hine			RICHIN (33).		
£250 to £300			LEEDS (497).			Gov., C. W. Hunt		
BRECON (26).			Gov., H. B. Le Mesurier			£250 to £300		
Gov., T. Palk			£500 to £650			ST. ALBANS (65).		
BRISTOL (101).			LEICESTER (1091).			Gov., A. Hughesdon		
Gov., R. Kemp			Gov., J. T. N. Noon			£250 to £300		
£320 to £350			LEWES (141).			SHEPTON Mallet (73).		
BRIXTON (547).			Gov., Major R. A. Marriott, D.S.O.			Gov., W. Evans		
Gov., Capt. C. Haynes			£360 to £450			£250 to £300		
D.P. Gov., Maj. E. Goldie-Taubman			LINCOLN (120).			SHERREWSBURY (85).		
£250 to £300			Gov., Capt. T. F. M. Wisden			Gov., M. H. M. Lamb		
CAMBRIDGE (65).			£360 to £450			£310 to £350		
Gov., William Dobson			LIVERPOOL (1,278).			STAFFORD (360).		
CANTERBURY (140).			Gov., John Dillon			Gov., H. Bartle		
Gov., Major James Stuart Knox			£700			£500 to £650		
£310 to £350			MAIDSTONE (Local, 207; Convict, 255).			SWANSEA (183).		
CARDIFF (303).			Gov., Capt. R. H. D'Aeth			Gov., F. W. Gibson		
Gov., John Finn			£500 to £650			£310 to £350		
CARLISLE (76).			MANCHESTER, Strangeways (1,020).			USK (124).		
Gov., J. H. Briggenshaw			Gov., Maj. J. O. Nelson			Gov., J. W. Thorp		
£250 to £300			Dep. Gov., Capt. A. C. Aglionby			WAKEFIELD (650).		
CARMARTHEN (60).			£250 to £300			Gov., Comm. L. F. W. Sanders, R.N.		
Gov., (vacant)			NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE (280).			£700		
CARNARVON (39).			Gov., H. J. Hellier			WANDSWORTH (1,240).		
Gov., James Frederick Farley			NORTHALLERTON (131).			Gov., Capt. C. W. B. Farrant		
£250 to £300			Gov., Walter J. Barnes			£700		
CHELMSFORD (105).			NORTHAMPTON (113).			Dep. Gov., Capt. Hon. Lucius Cary		
Gov., F. W. H. Blake			Gov., Capt. C. E. F. Rich			(Master of Falkland)		
£360 to £450			£310 to £350			£250 to £300		
DARTMOOR (989).			NOTTINGHAM (184).			WARWICK (240).		
Gov., Maj. E. R. Roade			Gov., Lieut. T. J. Hardinge, R.N.			Gov., Walter Joseph Pelly		
Dep. Gov., Capt. J. J. K. Greenway			£310 to £350			£350 to £450		
£250 to £300			OXFORD (51).			WINCHESTER (324).		
DERBY (221).			Gov., William Brown			Gov., Capt. W. L. Clements		
Gov., J. Lindley Smith			£250 to £300			£360 to £450		
DEVIZES (99).			PARKHURST (766).			WORCESTER (114).		
In charge, Samuel Cook			Gov., Capt. H. J. Guyon			Gov., Hon. Harold Edward Fitz-		
DORCHESTER (55).			Dep. Gov., Lieut. R. M. Tabuteau,			Clarence		
Gov., H. J. Evans			R.N.			£310 to £350		
£250 to £300			PENTONVILLE (1,032).			WORMWOOD SCRIBS (1,342).		
DURHAM (495).			Gov., Major O. E. M. Davies			Gov., Major A. V. Briscoe		
Gov., E. L. F. Cavendish			£700			£700		
£500 to £650			PLYMOUTH (55).			Dep. Gov., Capt. F. H. L. Stevenson		
EXETER (104).			Gov., James T. Bassett			£250 to £300		
Gov., F. R. Locke			£250 to £300			BROADMOOR CRIMINAL LUNATIC		
GLOUCESTER (91).			PORTLAND (700).			ASYLUM, Crowthorne, Berks (833).		
Gov., Capt. H. M. A. Hales			Gov., Capt. E. S. Schuyler			Med. Superintendent, John Baker,		
£310 to £350			£700			M.D.		
HEREFORD (32).			Dep. Gov., Capt. L. W. Johnson			FEMALE INEBRIATE REFORMATORY.		
HOLLOWAY (710).			£250 to £300			Aylesbury (60), Gov., W. H. Winder,		
For Female Prisoners of all classes			BORSTAL INSTITUTIONS.			M.D.		
committed in the Counties of London,			(Borstal and Canterbury, Kent;			£300 to £390		
Middlesex, and Hertford, and			Feltham, Middlesex; and Ayles-			STATE INEBRIATE REFORMATORY.		
parts of Essex, Surrey, and Sussex.			bury (Girls)).			Warrick (54), Gov., Walter Joseph		
Gov., R. N. Paton, M.A.			Gov., (Borstal), Capt. W. V. Eccles.			Pelly.		
£700			Gov., (Feltham), Major MacTier.			BORSTAL INSTITUTIONS.		
Dep. Gov., F. E. Forward, M.D.			Gov., (Aylesbury), W. H. Winder.			(Borstal and Canterbury, Kent;		
£250 to £350						Feltham, Middlesex; and Ayles-		

COST OF THE PRISON SERVICE.—The total cost of the Prison Service in England and Wales and the British Dominions in 1912-1913 was £801,550, reduced by Appropriations in Aid £25,000 (proceeds of Prison Labour £20,500, Sale of Refuse, etc., £4,500), to a net total of £776,550, a decrease of £4,350 on the net total for 1911-1912. Salaries and Allowances account for £23,240; Clothing, Bedding and Furniture, £42,900; Lighting, Water and Cleaning Articles, £34,600; New Buildings and Alterations, £66,250; Travelling and Removal Expenses of Officers, £5,500; Incidental Expenses, £3,600; Establishments in the Dominions, £1,000. The estimates provide for 3,400 convicts, 16,700 ordinary prisoners, 90 in State inebriate reformatories, 800 in Borstal institutions, and 110 in preventive detention.

CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.
	(a) Net.	(a) Net.	(a) Net.	(a) Net.
CIVIL SERVICE.	£	£	£	£
I. Public Works and Buildings.....	3,452,291	3,436,246	3,633,080	3,585,332
II. Salaries and Expenses (including £50,000 "Secret Service" Money)	3,455,545	3,876,896	4,178,394	4,415,939
III. Law and Justice	4,442,611	4,531,859	4,621,535	4,642,346
IV. Education, Science and Art	18,651,483	19,141,264	19,680,454	19,644,980
V. Foreign and Colonial Services	1,862,190	2,097,044	1,639,768	1,514,349
VI. Non-effective and Charitable do....	853,049	829,616	811,001	806,675
VII. Miscellaneous.....	748,274	459,948	245,160	280,074
Old Age Pensions	9,720,000	12,415,000	12,200,000	12,600,000
VIII. Labour Exchanges	...	...	804,539	984,525
Insurance, &c.....	...	...	2,040,423	6,514,098
Total Civil Service.....	£42,685,446	£46,787,873	49,859,354	£54,988,318
REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.				
Customs and Excise	2,230,400	2,281,400	2,357,900	2,488,750
Inland Revenue	1,324,000	1,714,000	1,895,830	2,044,130
Post Office	13,102,350	21,082,445	23,808,950	24,365,840
Post Office Packet Service	760,224			
Post Office Telegraphs	3,923,436			
Post Office Telephones	2,042,246			
Total Revenue Departments...	£23,382,656	£25,077,845	£28,062,680	£28,898,720

(a) The amount of the *Net Estimate* is obtained by deducting from the *Gross Estimate* certain *Estimated Receipts* (Cash and Stamps received, mainly under Classes II. and III.) and *Appropriations in Aid* as follows:—
 Under CLASS I.—Receipts at the Convalescent Home at Osborne, £2,400; Rents and Licences for letting chairs, &c., £13,360; Sale of Ordnance Survey Maps, £28,070. CLASS II.—Foreign Office (Passport) fees, £804; Board of Trade fees, £28,042; Patents (stamp receipts), £281,000; Designs £8,000; Trade Marks, £12,500; Mercantile Marine Office fees, &c., £80,000; Bankruptcy Department, £109,570; Board of Agriculture fees, £183,768; Royal Mint profit on coinage, £760,000. CLASS III.—Supreme Court fees, £52,700; County Court fees, £527,128; Proceeds of Prison Labour, £20,500; Scottish Court fees, &c., £51,500; Irish Police Tax, &c., £56,390; payments in aid of cost of Royal Irish Constabulary, £40,000. CLASS V.—Consular Court fees, &c., £102,200. CLASS VI.—Fees for honours and dignities, £5,550 (exclusive of £2,000 stamp duty on dignities conferred). Tower of London, Admission fees, £2,750.

THE NAVY ESTIMATES.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.
	(a) Net.	(a) Net.	(a) Net.	(a) Net.
EFFECTIVE SERVICES.	£	£	£	£
1. Wages to Officers, Seamen, &c.	7,389,400	7,511,500	7,627,000	8,399,200
2. Victualling and Clothing	2,500,300	2,618,800	2,628,000	2,930,000
3. Medical Estab. and Services.....	263,900	270,900	269,500	272,200
4. Martial Law.....	10,900	3,900	3,500	3,400
5. Educational Services	157,400	150,500	152,500	159,700
6. Scientific Services	69,200	72,000	72,000	66,200
7. Royal Naval Reserves	372,500	388,000	426,700	476,000
8. Shipbuilding, Repairs, Maintenance, &c.—I. Personnel.....	3,444,100	3,541,500	3,493,800	4,063,100
II. Matériel	4,614,100	4,955,400	5,076,800	5,851,600
III. Contract Work	12,395,400	14,365,300	13,055,600	12,226,300
9. Naval Armaments	2,781,000	3,721,000	3,919,000	4,396,000
10. Works, Buildings, and Repairs.....	2,995,300	3,065,300	3,515,000	3,448,000
11. Miscellaneous Effective Services	459,000	532,000	532,000	590,700
12. Admiralty Office.....	388,800	406,400	422,500	450,000
Total Effective Services	37,841,300	41,602,500	41,200,000	43,332,400
NON-EFFECTIVE SERVICES.				
13. Half-Pay and Retired Pay	924,500	926,300	955,800	1,005,800
14. Pensions, Gratuities, and Compassionate Allowances	1,430,400	1,468,200	1,516,200	1,562,100
15. Civil Pensions and Gratuities	407,500	395,500	413,000	409,000
Total Non-Effective Services ...	2,762,400	2,790,000	2,885,000	2,976,900
Grand Total.....	£40,603,700	£44,392,500	£44,085,000	£46,309,300

(a) The *net totals* are arrived at by the deduction from the *gross totals* of *Appropriations in Aid*. These consist of sums paid: By India £167,400, Dominion of Canada £10,800, and Australia and New Zealand £141,600, the Union of South Africa £85,000, and Newfoundland £3,000—a total of £415,300. £370,000 is received from stoppages from pay for uniforms and extras, £75,000 from the sale of old ships, £120,000 from proceeds of sales of old stores, &c., and £30,000 from the sale of charts. The fees paid for training Naval Cadets in the R.N. Colleges at Dartmouth and Osborne amount to £62,500. *Navy Coal*. The estimated value of steam coal in stock on 31 March, 1913, was £2,181,000; additions to the value of £2,747,000 and issues to the value of £2,406,000 were anticipated, and the estimated value of stock at 31 March, 1914, is £2,522,000. Steam coal to the value of about £2,500,000 is expended in one year.

The Navy List.

THE KING-EMPEROR. (Admiral of the Fleet, May 7, 1910.)

Personal Aide-de-Camp to the King, Admiral H.S.H. Prince Louis Alexander of Battenberg, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.

First and Principal Aide-de-Camp to the King, Admiral Sir Edmund S. Poë, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.

Naval Aides-de-Camp to the King, Commodore N. C. Palmer, C.V.O.; Captains T. D. W. Napier, M.V.O., A. C. Leveson, C.B., H. F. Oliver, C.B., M.V.O., A. D. Ricardo, G. A. Ballard, C.B., M. Singer, E. F. A. Gaunt, C.M.G., R. J. Prendergast, C. F. Dampier.

Marine Aides-de-Camp to the King, Col. Sir George G. Aston, K.C.B., R.M.A., Col. Alfred E. Marchant, C.B., R.M.L.I., Lieut.-Gen. James H. Bor, C.B., C.M.G., R.M.A. (extra).

Chaplain in Ordinary to the King, Ven. Archdeacon Hugh S. Wood, D.D.

Honorary Physicians to the King, Insp.-Generals A. B. Messer, M.D., H. C. Woods, C.V.O., C.B., M.D. (extra), Fleet-Surgeon A. R. Bankart, C.V.O., M.H., Surgeon-Generals Sir James Porter, K.C.B., M.D., C. Pearson, M.D.

Honorary Surgeons to the King, Insp.-Generals Sir James N. Dick, K.C.B., W. H. Lloyd, M.D., Dep. Insp.-Gen. A. G. Delmege, M.V.O., M.D. (extra); Insp.-Gen. Sir Henry F. Norbury, K.C.B., M.D.; Surg.-Gen. Howard Todd, C.B.

Honorary Chaplains to the King, Rev. J. C. Cox-Edwards, M.A., Rev. J. H. Berry, M.A., Rev. W. S. Harris, D.D., Rev. F. Flynn, LL.D., Rev. A. W. Plant, M.A.

THE ADMIRALTY (£428,500).

Naval Department—Whitehall. Hours, 10 to 5.

LORDS COMMISSIONERS (£20,400):—*First Lord*, The Rt. Hon. Winston L. Spencer Churchill, M.P.

Naval Secretary to the First Lord, Rear-Admiral Dudley R. S. De Chair, M.V.O. (with house allowance) £5,000

Private Secretaries to the First Lord, J. F. Masterton Smith, E. H. Marsh, C.M.G., £200; G. A. Steel, £100;

A. F. Whyte, M.P. (unpaid); The Hon. E. T. W. Flenness, M.P. (unpaid).

First Sea Lord, Admiral H.S.H. Prince Louis A. of Battenberg, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., A.D.C.

Private Secretary, J. S. Barnes (with house) £1,500

Second Sea Lord, Vice-Admiral Sir John R. Jellicoe, K.C.B., K.C.V.O. £1,000

Private Secretary, P. E. Marrack, A.D.C. £1,500

Third Sea Lord, Rear-Admiral A. G. H. W. Moore, C.V.O., C.B. £1,500

Private Secretary, J. A. C. Champion £1,000

Fourth Sea Lord, Capt. C. F. Lambert, R.N. £1,500

Private Secretary £1,000

Civil Lord, The Right Hon. George Lambert, M.P. £1,000

Additional Civil Lord, The Right Hon. Sir F. J. S. Hopwood, C.C.M.G., K.C.B. £1,000

Parliamentary and Financial Secretary, The Rt. Hon. T. J. Macnamara, LL.D., M.P. £2,000

Private Secretary, M. Ll. Taylor £2,150

Permanent Secretary, Sir W. Graham Greene, K.C.B. £2,000

Assistant Secretary, O. A. R. Murray, C.B. £1,000

Judge-Advocate of the Fleet, Reginald B. D. Acland, K.C. £1,400

Naval Assistant to First Sea Lord, Captain C. M. de Bartolome, C.B., R.N. £950

Naval Assistant to Second Sea Lord, Captain E. M. Phillpotts, R.N. £950

Naval Assistant to Third Sea Lord, Captain Clement Greatorex, M.V.O., R.N. £950

Secretary's Department.—£29,292.

Assistant Secretary for Finance Duties, V. W. Baddeley, C.B. £1,000 to £1,200

Principal Clerks, J. W. S. Anderson, M.V.O., H. Brown, W. J. Evans, A. Flint (act.), W. F. Nicholson, R. R. Scott, C. Walker £850 to £1,000

Assistant Principals, C. J. Adams, C. E. Brigstocke, H. Eastwood (act.), R. G. Hayes, E. Lee, J. E. Masterton Smith, S. H. Plummer, R. Skinner, M. Ll. Taylor £600 to £800

Clerks, J. B. Abraham, J. S. Barnes, J. A. C. Champion, E. C. Cleary, C. B. Coxwell, T. Fry, R. M. Y. Gladstone, Norman MacLeod, C. G. Madin, P. E. Marrack, Cecil Perham, Sydney H. Phillips, A. H. M. Robertson, C. Sawers, G. A. Steel, R. Walton £200 to £500

Staff Clerks, H. Akhurst, G. F. Cotton, F. W. Danter, A. Main, J. Northam, W. A. T. Shorto, V. T. Simpson, E. J. Tozer, F. G. C. Young £350 to £450 (1 to £500)

Clerks, 2nd Div. Higher Grade, F. K. Crossley, J. W. H. Sherrington £250 to £350

Librarian, W. G. Perrin £400 to £600

Deputy Librarian, J. F. Phillips £300 to £400

Hydrographic Depart., Whitehall.—£18,996.

Hydrographer, Rear-Admiral Herbert E. P. Cust, C.B. £1,500

Assist. ditto, Capt. John F. Parry, R.N. £950

Chief Civil Asst., W. D. Barber, I.S.O. £550 to £650

Naval Assistants, Commanders E. V. Brooke-Webb, R.N., F. C. Pearson, R.N., Bishop O. M. Davy, and W. T. P. Wilson, R.N.; Lieutenants A. C. Bell, A. F. S. Grant, R.N., J. S. Harris, R.N. £530 to £600

Surveying Officer (special business), Lieut. H. D. Warburg, R.N. £500 to £600

Superintendent of Charts, Commander H. P. Douglas, R.N. £700 to £800

Chief Cartographers, Arthur W. Codd, B.A., Alexander

Gibson, B.Sc., and Hugh H. Underhill £475 to £500 (one £500 to £600)

Cartographers, J. H. Aitken, J. W. Atherton, J. R. Brooks, J. A. B. Buck, B.Sc., L. De Ville, A. Foxcroft Gibson, D. Hardie, G. R. Hayes, J. M. Lee, J. E. McGegan, C. M. Meade, H. Moody, H. H. Oakley, B.Sc., E. C. Pratt, T. J. Richmond, F. H. Sharbau, G. B. Stigant £100 to £400

Staff Clerks, W. Lindegreen and W. E. Llewellyn £350 to £450

Transport Department, Whitehall.—£12,985.

Director, Rear-Admiral H. W. Savory, M.V.O. £1,200

Naval Assist. Director, Capt. C. A. Christian, M.V.O., R.N. (retired) £900

Civil Assistant Director, R. Gear £800 to £900

Superintending Clerks, L. F. Goldsmit, B. A. Kembal-Cook, and Graeme Thomson £600 to £800

Deputy Transport Clerks, E. J. Foley, J. J. Hayes, J. Spear, and W. Youngman £350 to £500

Superintending Transport Officer at Cardiff, Capt. William F. Tunnard, R.N. (retired) £383

Admiralty Transport Officers, Captain Murray T. Parks, R.N. (retired). (Liverpool), Capt. R. F. Parker, R.N. (retired). (Southampton),

Chief Insp. of Shipping, H. E. Parlett £400 to £600

Victualling Department.—£11,038.

Director, J. H. Brooks, C.B. £1,000 to £1,200

Assistant Director, J. W. H. Culling £800 to £900

Supt. Clerks, F. J. A. Arch, C. W. Croysdill, W. Hogarth; *Victualling Store Officer*, H. S. Vaughan (and allowance) £550 to £700

Deputy Store Officers, F. H. Lambourn, F. C. Smith £350 to £500

Department of the Director of Naval Equipment.

Director, Rear-Admiral A. W. Waymouth £1,500

Asst. Director, Captain H. Ralph Crooke, R.N. £950

* In addition to naval half-pay.

† The allowances made to the gentlemen who act as private secretaries are in addition to their salaries.

Superintendents of Contract-built Ships, Captain Edward S. Fitzherbert, R.N., Captain L. E. Power, M.V.O., R.N., £1,000; and Captain D. L. Dent, R.N. £950

Compass Branch.

Superintendent of Compasses, Captain Frank O. Creagh-Osborne (retired) £700
Asst. Supt. of Compasses, Commander Stanley B. Norfolk £550
Asst. to Supt. of Compasses, Lieutenant (s.) Marnaduke C. Allenby (retired) £550
Compass Examiner (at Deptford), Boatswain G. H. Alexander.

Department of the Director of Naval Construction.

Director of Naval Construction, E. H. Tennyson-d'Eyncourt £2,000
Superintendent of Construction Accounts and Contract Work, W. H. Whiting £1,200 to £1,500
Assistant Directors of Naval Construction, W. J. Berry, Henry R. Champness, M.V.O., W. H. Gard, M.V.O. £1,000 to £1,200
Superintendent of Admiralty Experimental Works, R. E. Froude, C.B., LL.D., F.R.S. £1,000
Chief Constructors, E. Beaton, J. H. Cardwell, J. H. Narbeth, M.V.O., H. Pledge

(and allowance) £700 to £850

Constructors, E. L. Attwood, G. H. Ball, W. H. Carter, R. J. Dennis, A. J. Hobson, A. W. Johns, C. W. Knight, W. J. Martin, E. N. Mooney, C. F. Munday, E. A. J. Pearce, P. L. Pethick, J. Rogers, A. M. Worthington. (and allowance) £450 to £600
Assistant Constructors (1st class), T. B. Abell, A. Adams, T. H. Bentley, S. E. Boyland, C. I. R. Campbell, E. B. Charig, J. W. Dippy, S. V. Goodall, C. E. Goodyear, Claude Hannaford, E. B. Harries, A. E. Horley, C. W. Kerridge, F. M. Lea, L. T. L. Mathias, T. L. Mathias, F. L. Mayer, E. D. Meryon, W. E. Noble, W. G. Sanders (Haslar), C. Scott, W. Smith, A. W. Watson. £250 to £450
Assistant Constructors, C. M. Carter, G. H. Child, H. B. W. Evans, W. Froude (Haslar), G. Hackney, F. Hickey, C. J. W. Hopkins, G. Hudson, J. Innes, S. A. McCarthy, J. E. Mathias, R. P. Pether, E. F. Spanner, L. C. Williamson.

Confidential Clerk, J. G. J. Luffman £200 to £350
Superintending Electrical Engineer, C. H. Worthington £1,000 to £1,100
Electrical Engineers, H. Melville Ackery, A. D. Constable, T. Edge, W. McClelland, A. G. Newington, £300 to £650

Department of Engineer-in-Chief.

Engineer-in-Chief of the Fleet, Eng.-Vice-Adm. Sir H. J. Oram, K.C.B., F.R.S. £1,500
Deputy Eng.-in-Chief, Eng.-Rear-Adm. G. G. Goodwin, C.B. £850 to £1,000 and allowance, £200
Assist. Engineers-in-Chief, Eng.-Rear-Adm. William J. Anstey, Eng.-Comm. Francis H. Lister £850 to £1,000

Engineer Rear-Admiral, W. T. Hocken

Full pay and allowances

Engineer Inspectors, Eng.-Comms. C. W. J. Bearblock, J. McLaurin, F. W. Marshall (temp.), F. Barter, Robert J. Block, Hugh S. Garwood, L. R. Croisdale, A. E. Hyne *Full pay and allowance.*
Engineer-Lieuts., J. Hamilton, T. G. Procter (temp.), B. Harvey, L. W. Curgenvin, H. A. Brown, Robert Beaman, A. Turner, F. J. Pedrick, S. R. Dight, W. F. Paffett, S. C. Church, William H. F. Hudson, E. Williamson, S. G. Wheeler, H. T. Evans (temp.).

Full pay and allowance.

Examiner of Engineering Accts., E. Gedye £350 to £450

Department of the Director of Dockyards.

Director of Dockyards, Sir J. B. Marshall, K.C.B. £1,500
Superintendent of Dockyard Branch, H. J. Webb £1,000 to £1,200

Eng. Assist., Eng.-Comm. John W. Ham, R.N. £850 to £1,000

Constructors, C. H. Croxford and W. T. Pine £450 to £600 and allowance.

Engineer Assistants, Eng.-Comm. Samuel P. Ferguson, R.N., and T. E. Elvy.

Exams. Dockyd. Wk., G. F. Ludford, H. B. Wood, T. H. Harries, E. R. Langmaid, E. A. Lakey, J. Ellis (act.) £350 to £500

Clerical Assistant, C. W. Loveridge.

* Secretary to Director of Naval Construction.

Visiting Insp. of Timber, W. H. Hooper £350 to £450
Asst. Insp. of Timber, Alfred James £250 to £350

Naval Store Department.

Director of Stores, Sir John Forsey, Kt., C.V.O. £1,000 to £1,200

Assist. Directors of Stores, G. H. Ashdown, M. H. Waller £800 to £900

Superintending Clerks, J. H. Aitken, A. E. Cocks, G. M. Discombe, H. Simmins, B. J. Wilson £600 to £800

Naval Store Officer, R. O. Boggen (in lieu of a Deputy N.S.O.).

Deputy Store Officers, I. V. Bennett, A. W. Grundy, A. C. Hearn, H. G. Lowe £350 to £500

Technical Assistant, R. Murray, M.V.O. £350 to £600

Chief Examiners, W. H. Hayden, W. Riggs, C. H. G. Wilkinson £350 to £500

Examiners, R. H. Bennett, G. Day, Lieut. W. H. Blake, R.N. £250 to £350

Dockyard Expense Accounts Department.

Inspector of Dockyard Expense Accounts, W. G. Roff, I.S.O. £850 to £1,000

Assistant to, J. Ryan £600 to £800

Deputy Expense Accounts Officer, F. W. W. Burrell £350 to £500

Department of Director of Naval Ordnance.—

£33,304.

Dir. of Naval Ordnance and Torpedoes, Rear-Adm. F. C. T. Tudor, C.B. £1,500

Assist. Director of Torpedoes, Rear-Adm. Edward F. B. Charlton £950

Assistant Director of Naval Ordnance, Capt. J. D. Dick, R.N. £800

Assistants to Director of Naval Ordnance and Torpedoes, Comms. A. U. Moore, L. A. B. Donaldson, N. A. Sullivan, G. R. B. Blount, H. T. Walwyn, A. L. Strange, and S. T. H. Wilton *Full pay and allowances.*

Engineer Inspectors, Eng.-Rear-Admiral E. F. Ellis, Eng.-Comms. H. Wall, E. O. Hefford; Eng.-Lieuts. G. H. Starr, S. W. Cooke, and F. L. Robertson

Full pay and allowances.

Chief Inspector of Naval Ordnance, Capt. Francis G. Eyre £1,000 to £1,200

Assistants to Chief Inspector of Naval Ordnance, Lieut. Digby St. A. P. Weston, R.N.; Lieut. Henry G. R. Beran, R.N.; Lieut. L. J. L. Hammond, R.N. 2 at £700; 1 at £550

Superintending Clerk, T. G. Anderson £550 to £700

Superintendent of Ordnance Stores, Capt. B. H. Chevallier (retired) £1,000 to £1,200

Assist. Superintendent of Ordnance Stores, H. Fathers £800 to £900

Superintending Clerks, J. C. Escott, F. Ward, and G. E. Woodward £550 to £700

Deputy Ordnance Store Officers, A. W. F. Burton, G. F. Story, and W. Vaughan £350 to £500

Account.-Genl.'s Depart., Spring Gdns.— £70,163.

Accountant-General, Alfred Eyles, C.B. £1,500

Private Secretary, W. G. Spear £100

Deputy Accountant-General, C. J. Naef £1,200

Assists., J. J. E. Butler, Frank Storr, W. S. Sarel £850 to £1,000

Superintending Clerks, W. H. Boar, C. M. Bruce, E. S. Croft, A. Cunison, F. G. Gordon, T. D. James, C. R. Lee, W. Medd, E. Nicks, A. Northwood, F. G. Nutt, H. F. Painter, F. Porter, W. Sanger, E. W. Stafford £550 to £700

Paymaster of Contingencies, Henry Ashley Travers Cummins, R.N. £350 to £550

Deputy Accounts Officers, J. E. Barber, E. Bilcliffe, S. T. Blackwell, W. R. V. Brade, A. H. Bryning, A. C. Comyns, A. H. Coombe, J. Cronin, G. Davis, A. Douglas, J. E. Drake, C. J. Edwards, G. E. Foot, A. H. M. Fox, J. H. Fry, R. M. Houston, R. McGregor, L. V. Meadowcroft, W. H. Nichols, F. W. Papworth, H. F. Shaw, A. G. Smith, J. A. Smith, C. J. Southgate, A. E. Tippen, G. Warren, A. E. Watling, S. R. Young £350 to £500

Contract and Purchase Department.— £16,838.

Director of Navy Contracts, Sir F. W. Black, K.C.B. £1,400

Assistant Directors of Contracts, W. St. D. Jenkins, P. Minter, C. A. Oliver, A. W. Smallwood 1 £850 to £1,000; 3 £800 to £900

Superintending Clerks, J. R. Brotherton, J. C. Clarke, G. B. Cobb, H. Morris £600 to £800

Contract Officers, H. J. Allen, P. Dale Bussell, W. Ferriman, F. F. Fisher, G. W. Hall, E. C. Jubb, W. H. Judson, H. W. Pillow, R. W. Wilson. . . £350 to £500
Staff Clerk, A. H. Purchase . . . £
Senior Visiting Inspector, W. H. Strickland

Visiting Inspectors, E. Ludford and J. A. Stockwell, M.I.N.A. . . £300 to £500
 £300 to £500

Medical Department.—£9,406.

Director-General, Surgeon-General Arthur W. May, C.B. . . . £1,800
Dep. Director-Gen., Deputy Surgeon-General George Welch . . . Full pay and allowances.
Assistants to Director-General, Fleet-Surgeons Daniel J. P. McNabb, R.N., David W. Hewitt, R.N., and W. L. Martin, F.R.C.S.I., R.N. . . Full pay and allowances.
Inspecting Medical Officer, R. N. Auxiliary Sick Berth Staff, Staff-Surgeon R. W. G. Stewart, M.B., R.N.
Staff Clerk in Charge, T. E. Kennedy . . . £400 to £500
Staff Clerks, W. Innes, T. H. Perolz . . . £350 to £450

Director of Works Department.—£36,533.

Director of Works, T. Sinis, C.B., M.I.C.E. . . £1,000
Assistant Directors of Works, F. W. Kite, M.I.C.E., and J. J. Clarke . . . £1,000 to £1,200
Superintending Civil Engineers, T. C. Hunter, M.I.C.E., and E. A. W. Barnard, M.I.C.E. . . £750 to £950
Surveyor of Lands, J. W. Stone . . . £700 to £900
First Assistant to do., C. L. Fielder . . . £400 to £600
Chief Surveyor, P. P. Caldecott Smith, F.S.I. . . £800 to £1,000

Surveyors, E. J. Baker, F.S.I., F. W. Harrison, F.S.I., M. J. James, F.S.I., H. H. Skipper, F.S.I., J. L. Westland . . . £400 to £600

Greenwich Hospital Department.

Dir. of Hospital, C. H. R. Stansfield, C.B. £1,000 to £1,200
Clerk in Charge, A. A. Rutter . . . £550 to £700
Assistant to Clerk in Charge, L. Stacey . . . £250 to £400
Accountant, A. W. J. Davies . . . £250 to £350

Chaplain of the Fleet.

The Venerable Archdeacon H. S. Wood, D.D., R.N., (Chaplain-in-Ordinary to the King) . . . £1,000
Staff Clerk, J. Hooper . . . £350 to £450

Director of Naval Education.

Director, Sir J. A. Ewing, K.C.B., LL.D., F.R.S., D.S.O. £2,500
Deputy-Supt. of Naval Examinations, Naval Instructor Arthur J. Parish, C.B., M.A., R.N. Full pay & allowances.
Deputy Inspector of Naval Schools, Naval Instructor Ivor Curtis, M.A., A.M.I.E.E., R.N. Full pay & allowances.

FLEETS OF THE NAVY.

First Home Fleet.

FIRST BATTLE SQUADRON, 8 Battleships.
 Attached Cruiser, 1. Attached Ship, 1.
 First Cruiser Battle Squadron, 4 Battle Cruisers.
 SECOND BATTLE SQUADRON, 8 Battleships.
 Attached Cruiser, 1. Attached Ship, 1.
 Second Cruiser Squadron, 4 Cruisers.
 THIRD BATTLE SQUADRON, 8 Battleships.
 Attached Cruiser, 1.
 Third Cruiser Squadron, 4 Cruisers.
 FOURTH BATTLE SQUADRON, 4 Battleships.
 Attached Cruiser, 1.
 First Light Cruiser Squadron, 3 Cruisers.
 MINE SWEEPING GUNBOATS, 6.
 FIRST, SECOND, THIRD, AND FOURTH FLOTILLAS, each of 1 Cruiser, 1 Depot Ship, and 15 to 19 Torpedo-Boat Destroyers.

Second Home Fleet.

FIFTH BATTLE SQUADRON, 8 Battleships.
 Attached Cruiser, 1.
 Fifth Cruiser Squadron, 2 Cruisers.
 SIXTH BATTLE SQUADRON, 5 Battleships.
 Sixth Cruiser Squadron, 3 Cruisers.
 Second Light Cruiser Squadron, 4 Cruisers.
 MINE LAYER SQUADRON, 7 Ships.

Third Home Fleet.

SEVENTH BATTLE SQUADRON, 8 Battleships.
 Attached Cruiser, 1.
 Seventh Cruiser Squadron, 6 Cruisers.

Office of the Admiral Commanding Coast Guard and Reserves, 66 Victoria Street, S. W.

Admiral Commanding Coast Guard and Reserves, Vice-Adm. Arthur M. Farquhar, C.V.O. Full pay and allowances.
Assist., Captain Hugh H. Tothill, R.N. . . £950
Secretary, Paymaster Francis W. Walshe.

Royal Marine Office.

Dep. Adj.-Gen., Lieut.-Gen. William C. Nicholls, K.C.B. £1,500
Assistant ditto, Lieut.-Col. David Mercer . . . £800
Deputy-Assistant Adj.-General (also Judge-Advocate), Major Herbert E. Blumberg . . . £600

Admiralty War Staff.

Chief of the War Staff, Vice-Adm. Sir Henry B. Jackson, K.C.B., R.C.A.O., F.R.S. . . £1,800
Assistant to the Chief of the War Staff, Captain Arthur V. Vyvyan . . . £530

Operations Division.

Director, Capt. G. A. Ballard, R.N. . . £1,500
Assistant Director, Capt. Herbert W. Richmond, R.N. £800

Naval Staff, Comms. C. P. R. Coode, W. R. W. Kettlewell . . . £530

Marine Staff, Major W. Dixon, R.M.A., Brevet-Major H. F. Montgomery, R.M.L.I. . . £450

Staff Clerk, G. J. Rickman . . . £350 to £500

Intelligence Division.

Director, Capt. T. Jackson, C.B., M.V.O., R.N. . . £1,500

Assistant Director, Capt. Maurice S. Fitzmaurice, R.N. £800

Naval Staff, Comms. B. St. G. Collard, Gilbert O. Stephenson, Lieut. Charles C. Ennals, £530; Eng-Comm. Percy Wheeler, £730; Fleet Paymaster C. J. E. Rotter, £530; Staff Paymasters W. C. Thring and C. Betton Roberts . . . £450

Marine Staff, Major W. T. C. Jones, D.S.O., R.M.L.I.; Captains F. W. Temple, R.M.L.I., P. R. Heycock, R.M.A., W. Sinclair, R.M.L.I., C. E. S. Wright, R.M.L.I., W. H. L. Tripp, R.M.A., Edward S. Mairis, R.M.L.I. £450

Staff Clerk, H. Broadbent . . . £350 to £550

Mobilisation Division.

Director, Capt. Alexander L. Duff, A.D.C., C.B., R.N. £1,500

Asst. Director, J. W. L. McClintock, R.N. . . £800

Naval Staff, Comms. C. R. Wason and P. Withers £530

Clerk for Manning Duties, Robert Gordon £350 to £500

EIGHTH BATTLE SQUADRON, 6 Battleships.

Attached Cruiser, 1.

Eighth Cruiser Squadron, 1.

Ninth Cruiser Squadron, 6 Cruisers.

Tenth Cruiser Squadron, 6 Cruisers.

Eleventh Cruiser Squadron, 6 Cruisers.

Twelfth Cruiser Squadron, 5 Cruisers.

Patrol Flotillas.

SIXTH, SEVENTH, EIGHTH AND NINTH FLOTILLAS, each of 1 Cruiser, 1 Depot or Repair Ship, 21 to 23 Torpedo-Boat Destroyers, except

Eight, which has 24 torpedo boats.

SUBMARINES (47 in all), 3rd to 8th and Lamlash Flotillas.

TRAINING SQUADRON.—8 Ships.

MEDITERRANEAN FLEET.

Second Battle Cruiser Squadron, 3 Cruisers.

First Cruiser Squadron, 4 Cruisers.

Light Cruisers, 4. Attached Ships, 2.

Destroyers, 10.

EASTERN FLEET.

China Squadron.

Cruiser Squadron, 6 Cruisers.

Attached Ships, 6. River Gunboats, 10.

Destroyers, 8.

Australia Squadron.—Cruisers, 4.

East Indies Squadron.

Cruisers, 4. Attached Ships, 4.

Cape of Good Hope Squadron.—Cruisers, 3.

West Coast of America Squadron.—2 Ships.

ADMIRALS OF THE FLEET—ACTIVE LIST.

Sir Gerard Henry Uctred Noel, G.C.B., K.C.M.G. (b. 1845)	2 Dec. 1908
Sir Arthur Dalrymple Fanshawe, G.C.B., G.C.V.O. (b. 1847)	30 Apr. 1910
Sir William Henry May, G.C.B., G.C.V.O. (b. 1849)	20 Mar. 1913

ADMIRALS.

Poë, Sir Edmund, G.C.V.O. (1st and Princ. Nav. A.D.C. to the King).
 Meux, Hon. Sir Hedworth, G.C.B. (C.-in-Ch., Portsmouth).
 Bridgeman, Sir Francis Charles, G.C.B.
 Poore, Sir Richard, Bt., K.C.B. (C.-in-Ch., Nore).
 Milne, Sir Archibald Berkeley, Bt., G.C.V.O. (C.-in-Ch., Mediterranean).
 King-Hall, Sir George Fowler, K.C.B. (C.-in-Ch., Australia).
 H.S.H. Prince Louis Alexander of Battenberg, G.C.B., A.D.C. (1st Sea Lord).
 Winsloe, Sir Alfred Leigh, K.C.B.
 Egerton, Sir George Le Clerc, K.C.B. (C.-in-Ch., Plymouth).
 Fisher, Sir Frederic William, K.C.V.O. (Pres., Royal Nav. Coll.).
 Callaghan, Sir George Astley, G.C.V.O. (C.-in-Ch., Home Fleets).
 Inglefield, Sir Frederick Samuel, K.C.B.

VICE-ADMIRALS.

Denison, John.
 Paget, Sir Alfred Wyndham, K.C.B.
 Lowry, Sir Robert Swinburne, K.C.B. (Sen. Officer Court of Scotland).
 Jackson, Sir Henry Bradwardine, K.C.B. (Chief of the War Staff).
 Colville, Hon. Sir Stanley Cecil James, K.C.B. (Comdg. 1st Batt. Sqdn.).
 Farquhar, Arthur Murray, C.V.O. (Commanding Coast Guard and Reserves).
 Fisher, William Blake, C.B.
 Simons, Ernest Alfred.
 Jellicoe, Sir John Rushworth, K.C.B. (2nd Sea Lord).
 Startin, James.
 Bush, Paul Warner, M.V.O.
 Briggs, Sir Charles John, K.C.B. (Comdg. 4th Batt. Sqdn.).
 Hamilton, Sir Fredk. Tower, K.C.B.
 Burney, Sir Cecil, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. (Comdg. 2nd and 3rd Fleets).
 Pelham, Frederick Sidney.
 Bethell, Hon. Sir Alexander E., K.C.M.G. (in Comd. Roy. Nav. War Coll.).
 Brock, Frederic Edward E., C.B. (Supt., Gibraltar).

Williams, Hugh Pigot.
 Coke, Sir Charles Hy., K.C.V.O. (Sen. Officer, Coast of Irel.).
 Stokes, Robert H. S. (Supt., Devonport).
 Jerram, Thomas Hy. Martyn, C.B. (C.-in-Ch., China).
 Warrender, Sir Geo. J. S., Bt., K.C.B. (Comdg. 2nd Batt. Sqdn.).

REAR-ADMIRALS.

Keppel, Sir Colin R., K.C.I.E.
 Gamble, Sir Douglas Austin, K.C.V.O.
 Sturdee, Sir Frederick C. D., K.C.B.
 Ommanney, Robert Nelson, C.B.
 Bradford, Edward E., C.V.O.
 Slade, Sir Edmond J. W., K.C.I.E.
 Carden, Sackville Hamilton (Supt., Malta).
 Farquhar, Richard Bowles (V.-Pres. of Ordnance Bd.).
 Bayly, Lewis, C.V.O. (Comdg. 3rd Batt. Sqdn.).
 Patey, Sir George Edwin, K.C.V.O. (Comdg. H.M. Australian Fleet).
 Limpus, Arthur Henry, C.B.
 Peirse, Richard Henry, C.B. (C.-in-Ch., East Indies).
 King-Hall, Herbert Goodenough, C.V.O. (C.-in-Ch., Cape).
 Moggridge, Arthur Yerbury.
 Grant, William Lowther, C.B.
 Beatty, David, C.B. (Comdg. 1st Battle-Cruiser Sqdn.).
 Tottenham, Henry Loftus.
 Dundas of Dundas, Charles (Home Fleets, Nore).
 Craddock, Sir Christopher G. F.M., K.C.V.O. (Comdg. 4th Cruiser Sqdn.).
 Tupper, Regd. Godfrey O., C.V.O.
 Currey, Bernard (Home Fleets, Portsmouth).
 Troubridge, Ernest Charles Thos., C.B. (Comdg. 1st Cruiser Sqdn.).
 Moore, Archibald G. H. W., C.V.O. (3rd Sea Lord).
 Madden, Charles Edward, C.V.O. (Comdg. 2nd Cruiser Sqdn.).
 Wemyss, Rosslyn Erskine, C.M.G. (2nd Battle Sqdn.).
 Anson, Charles Eustace, M.V.O. (Supt., Chatham).
 Thursby, Cecil Fiennes, C.M.G.
 Christian, Arthur Henry, M.V.O. (Home Fleets, Devonport).
 Gough-Calthorpe, Hon. Somerset Arthur, C.V.O. (1st Batt. Sqdn.).

Heath, Herbert Leopold, M.V.O. (Supt., Portsmouth).
 Browning, Montague Edward, M.V.O. (3rd Batt. Sqdn.).
 de Robeck, John Michael (Admiral of Patrols).
 Parefoy, Richd. P. FitzG., M.V.O.
 Waymouth, Arthur William (Dir. of Nav. Equipment).
 Mundy, Godfrey H. B., M.V.O.
 Stoddart, Archibald Peile.
 Evan-Thomas, Hugh, M.V.O.
 Arbuthnot, Sir Robt. Keith, Bt., M.V.O.
 Nicholson, Stuart, M.V.O.
 De Chair, Dudley R. S., M.V.O. (Nav. Sec. to 1st Sea Lord).
 Campbell, Henry Hervey, C.V.O.
 Tudor, Fredk. C. Tudor, C.B. (Dir. of Nav. Ordnance and Torpedoes).
 Napier, Chas. Lionel, C.B.
 Duif, Alex. Ludovic, C.B. (Dir. of Mobilisation Div. of Admty. War Staff).
 Allenby, Reginald Arthur, M.V.O.
 Erskine, Seymour Elphinstone.
 Hutchison, John de Mestre, C.V.O.
 Charlton, Edwd. Fras. Benedict (Asst. Dir. of Torpedoes).
 Hornby, Robt. Stewart Phipps, C.M.G.
 Kerr, Mark Edward Fredc., C.B.
 Hood, Hon. Horace L. Alex., C.B.
 Eustace, John Bridges.
 Pakenham, Wm. Christopher, C.B. (Comdg. 3rd Cruiser Squadron).
 Baker-Baker, William Henry.
 Eyles, Cresswell John.
 Napier, Dacres Willes, M.V.O.

HONORARY OFFICERS IN HIS MAJESTY'S FLEET.

Admiral of the Fleet, H.I.M. William II., German Emperor, King of Prussia, K.G., G.C.V.O.
 Admiral of the Fleet, H.I.M. Nicholas II., Emperor of all the Russias, K.G.
 Admiral of the Fleet, H.R.H. Prince Albert William Henry of Prussia, K.G., G.C.B.
 Admiral, H.M. Haakon VII., King of Norway, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.V.O.
 Admiral, H.M. Gustavus V., King of Sweden of the Goths and the Vends, K.G., G.C.B.

SHIPBUILDING PROGRAMME 1913-14.

To be laid down in Government Dockyards or ordered from Private Contractors:—

- 5 Battleships.
- 8 Light Cruisers.
- 16 Torpedo-Boat Destroyers.
- 1 Submarine.

ROYAL NAVAL VOLUNTEER RESERVE.

Divisions.	Commanders.
LONDON	Hon. Rupert Guinness, C.B.
CLYDE	The Marquess of Graham, C.V.O.
BRISTOL	Hon. Cyril A. Ward, M.V.O., R.N.
MERSEY	Sir Richd. H. Williams-Bulkeley, Bt.
SUSSEX	Viscount Curzon.
TYNESIDE ...	Edward W. Lloyd, C.B., R.N.

SHIPS OF THE ROYAL NAVY, 1 NOV. 1913.

Typical Ships in *italic*; Turbine Engines are signified thus ϕ ; Oil fuel thus $\circ$.

Name.	Completed (year).	Displacement (tons).	Main Armament (No. of guns, and calibre).	I.H.P.	Speed (knots).
Battleships:—					
87-91 Building	1917	—	—	—	—
92 Royal Oak	1916	27,500	10 $\times$ 15 in., 16 $\times$ 6 in.	—	21
93 Resolution	1916	"	"	—	"
94 Revenge	1916	"	"	—	"
95 Ramillies	1916	"	"	—	"
96 Royal Sovereign	1916	"	"	—	"
97 Malaya $\circ$	1916	"	8 $\times$ 15 in., 16 $\times$ 6 in.	60,000	25
98 Warspite $\circ$	1915	"	"	"	"
99 Valiant $\circ$	1915	"	"	"	"
100 Barham $\circ$	1915	"	"	"	"
101 Queen Elizabeth $\circ$	1915	"	"	"	"
102 Marlborough	1913	25,000	10 $\times$ 13.5 in., 16 $\times$ 6 in.	33,000	22
103 Emperor of India	1914	"	"	"	"
104 Benbow	1914	"	"	"	"
105 Iron Duke	1913	"	"	"	"
106 Audacious	1913	24,000	10 $\times$ 13.5 in., 16 $\times$ 4 in.	27,000	21
107 Ajax	1913	"	"	"	"
108 Centurion	1913	"	"	"	"
109 King George V. ...	1912	"	"	"	"
110 Conqueror	1912	22,500	"	"	"
111 Monarch	1912	"	"	"	"
112 Thunderer	1912	"	"	"	"
113 Orion	1912	"	"	"	"
114 Hercules	1911	20,000	10 $\times$ 12 in., 16 $\times$ 4 in.	25,000	"
115 Colossus	1911	"	"	"	"
116 Neptune	1911	19,900	10 $\times$ 12 in., 16 $\times$ 4 in.	"	"
117 Vanguard	1910	19,250	10 $\times$ 12 in., 18 $\times$ 4 in.	24,500	22
118 Collingwood	1910	"	"	"	"
119 St. Vincent	1910	"	"	"	"
120 Superb	1909	18,600	10 $\times$ 12 in., 16 $\times$ 4 in.	23,000	21½
121 Temeraire	1909	"	"	"	"
122 Bellerophon	1909	"	"	"	"
123 Agamemnon	1908	16,500	4 $\times$ 12 in., 10 $\times$ 9.2 in.	16,750	18½
124 Lord Nelson	1908	"	"	"	"
125 Dreadnought	1906	17,900	10 $\times$ 12 in.	23,000	21
126 Triumph	1904	11,985	4 $\times$ 10 in., 14 $\times$ 7.5 in.	12,500	19½
127 Swiftsure	1904	12,800	"	"	"
128 Africa	1906	16,350	4 $\times$ 12 in., 4 $\times$ 9.2 in., 10 $\times$ 6 in.	18,000	18½
129 Britannia	1906	"	"	"	"
130 Hibernia	1906	"	"	"	"
131 Hindustan	1905	"	"	"	"
132 Zealandia	1905	"	"	"	"
133 Commonwealth ...	1905	"	"	"	"
134 Dominion	1905	"	"	"	"
135 King Edward VII. ...	1905	"	"	"	"
136 Cornwallis	1904	14,000	4 $\times$ 12 in., 12 $\times$ 6 in.	"	19½
137 Exmouth	1903	"	"	"	"
138 Russell	1903	"	"	"	"
139 Albemarle	1903	"	"	"	"
140 Duncan	1903	"	"	"	"
141 Prince of Wales ...	1904	15,000	"	15,000	18
142 Queen	1904	"	"	"	"
143 Venerable	1902	"	"	"	"
144 London	1902	"	"	"	"
145 Bulwark	1902	"	"	"	"
146 Irresistible	1902	"	"	"	"
147 Implacable	1901	"	"	"	"
148 Formidable	1901	"	"	"	"
149 Vengeance	1902	12,950	"	13,500	18½
150 Albion	1901	"	"	"	"
151 Glory	1900	"	"	"	"
152 Ocean	1900	"	"	"	"
153 Goliath	1900	"	"	"	"
154 Canopus	1899	"	"	"	"
155 Illustrious	1898	14,900	"	12,000	16
156 Caesar	1898	"	"	"	"
157 Hannibal	1898	"	"	"	"

Name.	Completed (year).	Displacement (tons).	Main Armament (No. of guns, and calibre).	I.H.P.	Speed (knots).
Battleships—continued.					
158 <i>Mars</i>	1897	14,900	4 × 12 in., 12 × 6 in.	12,000	16
159 <i>Jupiter</i>	1897	"	"	"	"
160 <i>Victorious</i>	1896	"	"	"	"
161 <i>Prince George</i>	1896	"	"	"	"
162 <i>Magnificent</i>	1895	"	"	"	"
163 <i>Majestic</i>	1895	"	"	"	"
Battle Cruisers :—					
200 <i>Tiger</i>	1913	27,000	8 × 13·5 in., 16 × 4 in.	75,000	28
201 <i>Queen Mary</i>	1913	"	"	"	35·7
202 <i>Princess Royal</i>	1912	26,350	"	70,000	32·7
203 <i>Lion</i>	1911	"	"	"	31·8
204 <i>Australia</i> (1)	1912	18,800	8 × 12 in., 16 × 4 in.	44,000	28
205 <i>New Zealand</i> (2)	1912	"	"	"	"
206 <i>Indefatigable</i>	1911	18,750	"	43,000	29
207 <i>Indomitable</i>	1908	17,250	"	41,000	28·7
208 <i>Inflexible</i>	1908	"	"	"	27
209 <i>Invincible</i>	1909	"	"	"	"
Cruisers :—					
210 <i>Defence</i>	1909	14,600	4 × 9·2 in., 10 × 7·5 in.	27,000	23
211 <i>Shannon</i>	1908	"	"	"	"
212 <i>Minotaur</i>	1908	"	"	"	"
213 <i>Achilles</i>	1907	13,550	6 × 9·2 in., 4 × 7·5 in.	23,500	22½
214 <i>Cochrane</i>	1907	"	"	"	"
215 <i>Warrior</i>	1907	"	"	"	"
216 <i>Natal</i>	1907	"	"	"	"
217 <i>Black Prince</i>	1906	"	"	"	"
218 <i>Duke of Edinburgh</i>	1906	"	"	"	"
219 <i>Roxburgh</i>	1905	10,850	4 × 7·5 in., 6 × 6 in.	21,000	"
220 <i>Argyll</i>	1905	"	"	"	"
221 <i>Hampshire</i>	1905	"	"	"	"
222 <i>Carnarvon</i>	1905	"	"	"	"
223 <i>Antrim</i>	1905	"	"	"	"
224 <i>Devonshire</i>	1905	"	"	"	"
225 <i>Suffolk</i>	1904	9,800	14 × 6 in.	22,000	23½
226 <i>Lancaster</i>	1904	"	"	"	"
227 <i>Cumberland</i>	1904	"	"	"	"
228 <i>Donegal</i>	1903	"	"	"	"
229 <i>Berwick</i>	1903	"	"	"	"
230 <i>Cornwall</i>	1904	"	"	"	"
231 <i>Essex</i>	1903	"	"	"	"
232 <i>Kent</i>	1903	"	"	"	"
233 <i>Monmouth</i>	1903	"	"	"	"
234 <i>Good Hope</i>	1902	14,100	2 × 9·2 in., 16 × 6 in.	30,000	24
235 <i>King Alfred</i>	1903	"	"	"	"
236 <i>Leviathan</i>	1903	"	"	"	"
237 <i>Drake</i>	1903	"	"	"	"
238 <i>Euryalus</i>	1904	12,000	2 × 9·2 in., 12 × 6 in.	21,000	21
239 <i>Bacchante</i>	1902	"	"	"	"
240 <i>Hogue</i>	1902	"	"	"	"
241 <i>Aboukir</i>	1902	"	"	"	"
242 <i>Sutlej</i>	1902	"	"	"	"
243 <i>Cressy</i>	1901	"	"	"	"
301 <i>Spartiate</i>	1902	11,000	16 × 6 in.	18,000	21
302 <i>Amphitrite</i>	1900	"	"	"	"
303 <i>Argonaut</i>	1899	"	"	"	"
304 <i>Ariadne</i>	1899	"	"	"	"
305 <i>Powerful</i> II.	1899	"	"	16,500	"
306 <i>Europa</i>	1898	"	"	"	"
307 <i>Niobe</i> (3)	1898	"	"	"	"
308 <i>Diadem</i>	1898	"	"	"	"
309 <i>Terrible</i>	1895	14,200	2 × 9·2 in., 16 × 6 in.	25,000	22
311 <i>Gibraltar</i>	1894	7,700	2 × 9·2 in., 10 × 6 in.	10,000	19
312 <i>Theseus</i>	1894	7,350	"	"	"
313 <i>Grafton</i>	1893	"	"	"	"
314 <i>Endymion</i>	1893	"	"	"	"
315 <i>Hawke</i>	1893	"	"	"	"
316 <i>Crescent</i>	1893	7,700	"	"	"
317 <i>Royal Arthur</i>	1893	"	"	"	"

(1) His Majesty's Australian ship.

(2) His Majesty's New Zealand ship.

(3) His Majesty's Canadian ship.

Name.	Completed (year).	Displacement (tons).	Main Armament (No. of guns, and calibre).	I.H.P.	Speed (knots).
Cruisers (continued):—					
318 <i>Edgar</i>	1893	7,350	2 × 9·2 in., 13 × 6 in.	10,000	19
319 <i>Blenheim</i>	1893	9,000	4 × 6 in., 2 × 4 in.	20,000	21
320 <i>Blake</i>	1892	31	31	31	31
Light Cruisers :—					
321 <i>Conquest</i> ²	1915	4,000	—	—	30
322 <i>Comus</i> ²	1915	31	—	—	31
323 <i>Cleopatra</i> ²	1915	31	—	—	31
324 <i>Champion</i> ²	1915	31	—	—	31
325 <i>Cordelia</i> ²	1915	31	—	—	31
326 <i>Carysfort</i> ²	1915	31	—	—	31
327 <i>Caroline</i> ²	1915	31	—	—	31
328 <i>Calliope</i> ²	1915	31	—	—	31
329 <i>Aurora</i> ²	1913	31	—	—	31
330 <i>Galatea</i> ²	1914	31	—	—	31
331 <i>Inconstant</i> ²	1914	31	—	—	31
332 <i>Royalist</i> ²	1914	31	—	—	31
333 <i>Undaunted</i> ²	1914	31	—	—	31
334 <i>Penelope</i> ²	1914	31	—	—	31
335 <i>Phaeton</i> ²	1914	31	—	—	31
336 <i>Arethusa</i> ²	1914	31	—	—	31
347 <i>Dublin</i>	1913	5,400	8 × 6 in.	25,000	25½
348 <i>Southampton</i>	1912	31	31	31	31
349 <i>Birmingham</i>	1913	5,440	9 × 6 in.	31	31
350 <i>Lowestoft</i>	1913	31	31	31	31
351 <i>Nottingham</i>	1913	31	31	31	31
352 <i>Chatham</i>	1912	5,400	8 × 6 in.	31	31
353 <i>Dartmouth</i>	1913	5,250	31	22,000	24½
354 <i>Falmouth</i>	1913	31	31	31	31
355 <i>Yarmouth</i>	1913	31	31	31	31
356 <i>Weymouth</i>	1913	31	31	31	31
357 <i>Melbourne</i> (1)	1912	5,400	31	31	31
358 <i>Sydney</i> (1)	1912	31	31	31	31
359 <i>Brisbane</i> (1)	1914	31	31	31	31
360 <i>Glasgow</i>	1910	4,800	2 × 6 in., 10 × 4 in.	31	25
361 <i>Gloucester</i>	1910	31	31	31	31
362 <i>Liverpool</i>	1910	31	31	31	31
363 <i>Newcastle</i>	1910	31	31	31	31
364 <i>Bristol</i>	1910	31	31	31	31
365 <i>Encounter</i> (1)	1905	5,880	11 × 6 in.	12,500	21
366 <i>Challenger</i>	1904	31	31	31	31
367 <i>Hyacinth</i>	1900	5,600	31	10,000	20
368 <i>Hermes</i>	1899	31	31	31	31
369 <i>Highflyer</i>	1899	31	31	31	31
370 <i>Isis</i>	1897	31	31	9,600	18½
371 <i>Dido</i>	1897	31	31	31	31
372 <i>Doris</i>	1897	31	31	31	31
374 <i>Juno</i>	1897	31	31	31	31
375 <i>Diana</i>	1897	31	31	31	31
376 <i>Minerva</i>	1897	31	31	31	31
377 <i>Eclipse</i>	1896	31	5 × 6 in., 6 × 4·7 in.	31	31
378 <i>Talbot</i>	1896	31	11 × 6 in.	31	31
379 <i>Vindictive</i>	1898	5,750	10 × 6 in.	10,000	19½
380 <i>Furius</i>	1898	31	31	31	31
382 <i>Flora</i>	1895	4,350	2 × 6 in., 8 × 4·7 in.	9,000	31
383 <i>Fox</i>	1895	31	31	31	31
384 <i>Forte</i>	1895	31	31	31	31
385 <i>Cambrian</i>	1894	31	31	31	31
386 <i>Charybdis</i>	1894	31	31	31	31
387 <i>Hermione</i>	1894	31	31	31	31
388 <i>Bonaventure</i>	1914	31	2 × 6 in., 4 × 4·7	31	31
389 <i>Astræa</i>	1894	31	31	31	31
390 <i>Eolus</i>	1893	3,600	2 × 6 in., 6 × 4·7 in.	31	19¾
391 <i>Brilliant</i>	1893	31	31	31	31
392 <i>Rainbow</i> (3)	1893	31	31	31	31
393 <i>Melpomene</i>	1892	31	31	31	31
394 <i>Sirius</i>	1892	31	31	31	31
395 <i>Scylla</i>	1892	3,400	31	31	31
396 <i>Sappho</i>	1893	31	31	31	31
397 <i>Iphigenia</i>	1891	3,600	4 × 4·7 in.	9,000	19¾

(1) His Majesty's Australian ship.

(3) His Majesty's Canadian ship.

Name.	Completed (year).	Displacement (tons).	Main Armament (No. of guns, and calibre).	H.P.	Speed (knots).
Light Cruisers (contd.)					
398 Intrepid	1891	3,600	4 × 4.7 in.	9,000	19½
399 Thetis	1890	3,400	"	"	20
400 Naiad	1890	"	"	"	20
401 Andromache	1890	"	"	"	20
402 Latona	1890	"	"	"	20
403 Apollo	1891	"	"	"	20
404 Diamond	1905	3,000	12 × 4 in.	9,800	21¾
405 Sapphire	1905	"	"	"	21
406 Amethyst	1905	"	"	"	21
407 Topaze	1904	"	"	"	21
408 Pandora	1901	2,200	8 × 4 in.	7,000	20
409 Pioneer (1)	1900	"	"	"	21
410 Prometheus	1900	2,135	"	"	21
411 Psyche	1899	"	"	"	21
412 Perseus	1900	"	"	"	21
413 Pyramus	1899	"	"	"	21
414 Pegasus	1898	"	"	"	21
415 Proserpine	1898	"	"	"	21
416 Pelorus	1897	"	"	"	21
417 Philomet	1891	2,575	8 × 4.7 in.	7,500	16½
418 Barham	1891	1,830	6 × 4.7 in.	6,000	19
419 Medea	1889	2,800	"	7,500	19
450 Fearless	1913	3,440	10 × 4 in.	18,000	25
451 Amphion	1913	"	"	"	25
452 Blonde	1911	3,350	"	"	25
453 Active	1911	"	"	"	25
454 Blanche	1910	"	"	"	25
455 Bellona	1910	"	6 × 4 in.	"	25
456 Boadicea	1909	"	"	"	25
501 Skirmisher	1905	2,895	9 × 4 in.	16,407	25¼
502 Attentive	1906	2,670	"	14,917	26
503 Patrol	1905	2,940	"	16,129	25
504 Adventurer	1905	2,670	"	15,925	25½
505 Pathfinder	1905	2,940	"	17,532	25¼
506 Foresight	1905	2,850	"	14,330	25
507 Forward	1905	"	"	14,995	25¼
508 Sentinel	1905	2,895	"	17,755	25¼

(1) His Majesty's Australian ship.

TORPEDO VESSELS.

Name.	Completed.	Tons.	Guns.
551 Hussar	1895	1,070	1 × 4.7 in.
552 Harrier	1895	"	2 × 4.7 in.
553 Dryad	1894	"	"
554 Halcyon	1895	"	"
555 Speedy	1894	810	"
556 Antelope	1894	"	"
557 Circe	1893	"	"
558 Niger	1893	"	"
559 Leda	1893	"	"
560 Jason	1898	"	"
561 Gossamer	1891	735	"
562 Skipjack	1891	"	"
563 Spanker	1891	"	"
564 Speedwell	1890	"	"
565 Seagull	1890	"	"
566 Hecla	1878	6,400	6 × 4 in.
567 Vesuvius	1874	245	—

Depôts for Torpedo-boat Destroyers.

599 Woolwich	1913	3,380	4 × 4 in.
600 Venus	1897	5,600	11 × 6 in.
601 St. George	1894	7,700	4 × 6 in.
319 (602) Blenheim	1893	9,000	"
320 (603) Blake	1892	"	"
605 Leander	1885	4,380	2 × 12-prs.
606 Tabaristan	1903	—	8 × 4 in.
607 Tyne	1878	3,650	4 × 12-prs.

DEPOTS FOR SUBMARINES.

Name.	Completed.	Tons.	Guns.
649 Adamant	1912	935	—
650 Alecto	1912	"	—
651 Maidstone	1912	3,600	—
652 Vulcan	1891	6,620	8 × 4.7 in.
653 Hazard	1894	1,070	2 × 4.7 in.
655 Hebe	1893	810	—
388(657) Bonaventure	1894	4,360	2 × 6 in., 4 × 4.7.
658 Arrogant	1896	5,750	—
659 Dolphin	1882	925	—
660 Forth	1886	4,050	—
661 Onyx	—	810	—
662 Pactolus	1912	2,135	—
663 Rosario	1898	980	4 × 3-prs.
664 Thames	1885	4,050	—

DREADNOUGHTS AND SUPER-

DREADNOUGHTS (1 Nov. 1913).

(Main battery of 8 or more big guns.)

Country.	Completed.*	Under Construction.	Total.
British Empire...	27	15	42
Germany	17†	9	26
United States ...	9	6	14
Japan	3	7	10
Italy	3	3	6
Austria	2	2	4
Russia	—	11	11

* Includes ships under trial, Nov. 1, 1913.

† Includes 2 Dominion ships.

‡ Excludes 4 ships provided for in new programmes

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Albion150	Collingwood118	Gloucester361	Marlborough102	Sappho396
Alecto650	Colossus115	Goliath153	Mars158	Scylla395
Amethyst406	Common-wealth133	Good Hope234	Medea419	Seagull565
Amphion451	Comus322	Gossamer561	Melbourne357	Sentinel508
Amphitrite302	Conqueror110	Grafton313	Melpomene393	Shannon211
Andromache401	Conquest321	Halcyon554	Minerva370	Sirius394
Antelope556	Cordelia325	Hampshire221	Minotaur212	Skipjack562
Antrim223	Cornwall230	Hannibal157	Monarch111	Skinfisher501
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EXPENDITURES AND PERSONNEL, 1913-14.

Navy.	£	Personnel.
British247,021,636	146,000	
American29,498,867	68,000	
Russian24,294,454	52,500	
German23,039,184	73,200	
French20,847,763	63,600	
Italian10,157,846	34,000	
Japanese9,860,812	50,000	
Austro-Hungarian6,006,551	18,000	

WEIGHT OF A BROADSIDE.

The increase in the weight of a broadside fired by the Dreadnought and by the super Dreadnoughts is shown in the following table. The 12-inch gun of the *Dreadnought* fired a projectile weighing 850 lb., the 15-inch gun of the *Queen Elizabeth* fires a projectile weighing 1,950 lb.

Ship.	Broadside.	
	Guns.	Weight.
Queen Elizabeth (1913)	8 15-in.	15,600 lb.
King George V. (1911)	10 13.5-in.	13,750 lb.
Orion (1910)	10 13.5-in.	12,500 lb.
Neptune (1909)	10 12-in.	8,500 lb.
Dreadnought (1906)	8 12-in.	6,800 lb.

TORPEDO-BOAT DESTROYERS.

Class.	No. of Boats (239).	Completed.	Displacement (Tons).	Guns.	I.H.P. (\$ turbines).	Speed. (knots).
M.....	16	1914-1915	—	—	—	—
L.....	20	1913-1914	—	—	—	—
K.....	20	1912-1913	928-935	3 × 4 in.	22,500-24,500	30-33
I.....	23	1911-1913	750-820	2 × 4 in., 2 × 12-prs.	13,500-20,000	27-33
H.....	20	1910-1911	720-780	1 × 4 in., 3 × 12-prs.	13,500	27-30
G.....	16	1909-1910	897-976	5 × 12-prs.	12,000-12,750	27-30
F.....	5	1908-1909	872	2 × 4 in.	14,250	28-33
E.....	34	1904-1905	970-1,045	4 × 12-prs.	15,500	26
D.....	9	1898-1899	540-560	1 × 12-pr., 5 × 6-prs.	7,000	27-30
C.....	36	1899-1904	340-355	—	5,700	27-34
B.....	2	1903-1909	355-430	3 × 12-prs.	7,500	27-30
A.....	11	1895-1900	355-470	1 × 12-pr., 6 × 6-prs.	6,000	27-30
			280-350	—	3,850-4,800	27-30

<i>"M" Class.</i> Manly. Mansfield. Marksman. Mastiff. Matchless. Menace. Mentor. Meteor. Milne. Minos. Miranda. Monitor. Moorsom. Morris. Murray. Myngs.	Ambuscade. Ardent. Christopher. Cockatrice. Contest. Fortune. Garland. Hardy. Lynx. Midge. Owl. Paragon. Porpoise. Shark. Sparrowhawk. Spitfire. Unity. Victor.	<i>"H" Class.</i> Acorn. Alarm. Brisk. Cameleon. Comet. Fury. Goldfinch. Hope. Larne. Lyra. Martin. Minstrel. Nemesis. Nereide. Nymphæ. Redpole. Rifleman. Ruby. Sheldrake. Staunch.	Cossack. Crusader. Ghurka. Maori. Mohawk. Nubian. Saracen. Tartar. Viking. Zulu. <i>"E" Class.</i> Arun. Boyne. Chelmer. Cherwell. Colne. Dee. Derwent. Doon. Eden. Erne. Ettrick. Exe. Foyle. Garry. Itchen. Jed. Kale. Kennet. Liffey. Moy. Ness. Nith. Onse. Ribble. Rother. Stour. Swale. Test. Teviot. Ure. Usk. Waveney.	Wear. Welland. <i>"D" Class.</i> Angler. Coquette. Cynnet. Cynthia. Desperate. Fame. Foam. Mallard. Stag. <i>"C" Class.</i> Albatross. Avon. Bat. Bittern. Brazen. Bullfinch. Cheerful. Crane. Dove. Electra. Fairy. Falcon. Fawn. Flirt. Flying Fish Gipsy. Greyhound. Kestrel. Leopard. Leven. Mermaid. Osprey. Ostrich. Otter. Rasehorse. Recruit. Roebuck. Star. Sylvia.	Thorn. Velox. Vigilant. Violet. Vixen. Vulture. Whiting. <i>"B" Class.</i> Albacore. Arab. Bonetta. Earnest. Express. Griffon. Kangaroo. Lively. Locust. Myrmidon. Orwell. Panther. Petercl. Quail. Seal. Spiteful. Sprightly Success. Syren. Thrasher. Virago. Wolf. <i>"A" Class.</i> Boxer. Bruizer. Conflict. Fervent. Lightning. Opossum. Porcupine. Sunfish. Surly. Wizard. Zephyr.
<i>"L" Class.</i> Laertes. Laforey. Lance. Landrail. Lark. L'aurel. Laverock. Lawford. Legion. Lennox. Leonidas. Liberty. Linnet. Llewellyn. Lookout. Louis. Loyal. Lucifer. Lydiard. Lysander.	<i>"I" Class.</i> Acheron. Archer. Ariel. Attack. Badger. Beaver. Defender. Druid. Ferret. Firedrake. Forester. Goshawk. Hind. Hornet. Hydra. Jackal. Lapwing. Lizard. Lurcher. Oak. Phoenix. Sandfly. Tigress.	<i>"G" Class.</i> Basilisk. Beagle. Bulldog. Foxhound. Grasshopper. Harpy. Mosquito. Nautilus. Pincher. Racoon. Rattlesnake. Renard. Savage. Scorpion. Scourge. Wolverine.	<i>"F" Class.</i> Afridi. Amazon.		

GUNBOATS.—Ant, Blazer, Bloodhound, Bramble, Britomart, Bustard, Drudge, Dwarf, Excellent, Insolent, Kinsha, Kite, Moorhen, Nightingale, Plucky, Raven, Ringdove, Robin, Sandpiper, Snipe, Spey, Tay, Teal, Thistle, Widgeon, Woodcock, Woodlark.

MINE LAYERS.—Intrepid (1911), Andromache (1890), Latona (1890), Thetis (1890), Iphigenia (1891), Apollo (1891), and Naiad (1890); all 3,400 to 3,600 tons. Intrepid and Naiad carry six 6-pounders; others are unarmed.

TORPEDO BOATS.

Length.	Number of Boats.	Completed for Sea.	Displacement (tons).	I.H.P.	Speed. (knots).
166 to 185 feet	36	1906-9	243-305	3,600 to 4,000 (turbines)	27
165 feet	9	1903-4	194-197	2,900	25
160 feet	4	1901	180	2,850	25
135 to 150 feet	14	1887-1896	118-172	various	19 to 24
125 to 130 feet	46	1886-9	79-110	various	

SUBMARINES.

Class.	Number.	Completed.	Displacement.	I.H.P. (surface).	I.H.P. (submerged).
F 1-3	3	—	1,200	—	—
E 12-16	4	1912-1914	810	—	—
(1) A.E. 1 and A.E. 2	2	—	—	—	—
X	1	—	—	—	—
E 1-11	11	1912-1914	810	1,750	—
D 3-8	6	1911-1912	600	1,200	550
D 1 and 2	2	1909-1910	490	1,200	550
C 19-38	20	1909-1910	321	600	300
C 1-10 and 12-18	17	1906-1909	316	600	300
B 1 and 3-11	10	1905-1906	316	600	189
A 5-13	9	1905	204	500-600	150

(1) H.M. Australian ships.

STATIONARY SHIPS.

<i>Actæon</i> and <i>Actæon II</i>	Torpedo School, Sheerness.
<i>Calliope</i>	R.N.V.R., Newcastle.
<i>Columbine</i>	Flagship, Rosyth.
<i>Cormorant</i>	Flagship, Gibraltar.
<i>Defiance</i>	Torpedo School, Devonport.
<i>Eagle</i>	R.N.V.R., Mersey Division.
<i>Egmont</i>	Flagship, Malta.
<i>Excellent</i>	Gunnery School, Portsmouth.
<i>Fisguard</i> , and <i>Fisguard II</i> , III., and IV.	Boy Artificers, Portsmouth.
<i>Ganges</i> , and <i>Ganges II</i>	Training Ship, Harwich.
<i>Impregnable</i> , and <i>Impregnable II</i> , and III.; <i>Indus</i> , and <i>Indus II</i> , III., IV., and V.	Training Ships, Devonport.
<i>Pembroke</i>	Flagship, Chatham.
<i>Penguin</i>	Depôt, Sydney.
<i>Pomone</i>	Hulk, Dartmouth.
<i>Powerful I</i> , and <i>Powerful II</i> , (305)	Training Ships, Devonport.
<i>President</i>	R.N.V.R., Blackfriars.
<i>Satellite</i>	R.N.V.R., N. Shields.
<i>Terror</i>	Receiving Ship, Bermuda.
<i>Triumph</i>	Receiving Ship, Hong Kong.
<i>Urnborn</i>	R.N.V.R., Clyde.
<i>Vernon I</i> , II., and III.	Torpedo School, Portsmouth.
<i>Victory</i>	Flagship, Portsmouth.
<i>Virid</i>	Depôt, Devonport.
<i>Wildfire</i>	Depôt, Sheerness.

MISCELLANEOUS VESSELS.

COASTGUARD CRUISERS.—Argus, Julia, Safe-guard, Squirrel, Thrush, Watchful.

SLOOPS.—Alert, Algerine, Cadmus, Clio, Espiègle, Odin, Racer, Rinaldo, Shearwater, Torch, Vestal, Wildfire.

SURVEYING SHIPS.—Daisy, Endeavour, Esther, Fantome, Merlin, Mutine, Research, Sealark, Triton.

DESPATCH VESSEL.—Alacrity.

REPAIR SHIPS.—Assistance, Cyclops, Reliance.

YACHTS.—*H.M.Y.* Alexandra (turbine) *H.M.Y.* Victoria and Albert, Enchantress (Admiralty), Impérieuse (Admiralty).

SPECIAL SERVICE.—Firequeen, Hearty, Imogene, Seahorse, Sphinx, Traveller.

OIL CARRYING VESSELS.—Attendant, Carol, Ferol, Isla, Kharki, Olympia, Petroleum, Servitor, Trefoil, Turmoil.

HOSPITAL SHIPS.—Maine, Mediator.

HIS MAJESTY'S AUSTRALIAN SHIPS.

Battle Cruiser, Australia (No. 204).*Light Cruisers*, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane (Nos. 357, 358, and 359), Encounter (365), and Pioneer (409).*Gunboats*, Gayundah and Protector.*T.B.D.*, Derwent, Paramatta, Swan, Torrens, Warrego, and Yarra.*Submarines*, 2 built and 2 building.

HIS MAJESTY'S NEW ZEALAND SHIP.

Battle Cruiser, New Zealand (No. 205).

HIS MAJESTY'S CANADIAN SHIPS.

Cruiser, Niobe (307), and *Light Cruiser*, Rainbow (392).*Vice-Regal Yacht*, Earl Grey.

DRILL SHIP, NEWFOUNDLAND.

Light Cruiser, Calypso.* H.M.S. *Victory*, Nelson's Flagship at the battle off Cape Trafalgar (Oct. 21, 1805), was a first-rate 100 gun ship of the line.

MERCHANT CRUISERS.

The following ships of the Cunard Line are held at the disposition of H.M. Admiralty for hire or purchase. Those marked ∇ are fitted with turbines.

Name.	Gross Tons.	I.H.P.	Speed (knots).	Name.	Gross Tons.	I.H.P.	Speed (knots).
Lusitania ∇	31,550	67,000	26	Cypria	2,945	1,800	16
Mauretania ∇	31,937	67,000	26	Franconia	18,149	13,500	16
Alaunia	13,400	7,500	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ivernia	14,278	10,000	16
Andania	13,400	7,500	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	Iaconia	18,099	13,500	16
Aquitania ∇	47,000	60,000	23	Lycia	2,715	1,150	—
Ascania	9,111	4,600	—	Pannonia	9,851	4,500	—
Ausonia	7,907	4,400	—	Pavia	2,945	1,800	—
Brescia	3,235	1,800	—	Phrygia	3,352	1,600	—
Campania	12,950	30,000	22	Saxonia	14,270	10,000	16
Carmania ∇	19,524	21,000	18	Thracia	2,891	1,100	—
Caria	3,031	1,800	—	Tyria	2,936	1,800	—
Caronia	19,607	21,000	18	Utonia	10,402	4,700	—
Carpathia	13,603	8,000	15	Veria	3,228	1,800	—

HIS MAJESTY'S DOCKYARDS.

ASCENSION (£550).
Capt. R.M.L.I., H. C. Bennett.
Asst. Paymr., C. F. Webber.

BERMUDA (£6,072).
Naval Off. in Ch., Comm. Godfrey E. Corbett.
Ch. Engineer, Eng.-Comm. E. D. Mallinson.
Deputy Naval Store Off., O. S. Griffiths.
Fleet Surg., Oswald Rees, M.D.

BOMBAY.
(Royal Indian Marine.)
Asst. Director, Capt. E. J. C. Horden, R.I.M.
Staff Off., Lieut. E. W. Huddleston, R.I.M.
Ch. Constructor, T. Avery.
Insp. of Machinery, Chief Eng. T. H. Knight, R.I.M.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE (£7,088).
Commander, M.H.H. Nelson, R.N.
Ch. Engineer, Eng.-Comm. Arthur F. Kingsnorth.
Civil Engr., W. T. Coldicott.
Electrical Engr., H. F. Hunt.
Deputy Naval Store Off., N. Tyler.

CHATHAM YARD (£60,031).
Adml. Supt., Rear-Adm. Chas. E. Anson, M.V.O. Sec., C. R. Sayers.
Capt. of Dockyard & King's Harbour Master, Capt. E. H. Grafton, R.N.
Manager, Constructive Dept., F. E. Ollis.
Manager, Engineering Dept., Eng.-Comm. W. W. H. Rawlingson.
Supp. Civil Engr., H. E. Oakley.
Electrical Engr., L. Newitt.
Naval Store Off., R. J. Hall.
Expense Accts., J. J. O'Neill.
Cskier, J. B. Lindsay.
Fleet Surg., Frank Bradshaw.

DEVONPORT YARD (£64,834).
Adml. Supt., Vice-Adm. R. H. S. Stokes, Sec., R. F. Franklin.
Capt. of the Dockyard and King's Harbour Mr. of the Harbouroze, Capt. H. J. L. Clarke, R.N.
Manager, Constructive Dept., A. E. Richards.
Manager, Engineering Dept., Eng.-Comm. Wm. H. James.
Supp. Civil Engr., C. H. Colson.
Electrical Engr., Z. H. Kingdon.
Naval Store Off., J. W. L. Oliver.
Expense Accts., T. E. Dexter.
Cashier, A. Rollin.
Fleet Surgeon, R. D. Jameson.

DOVER (£1,288).
King's Harbour Master, Comm. Henry W. Simonds, R.N.
Supp. Civil Engr., A. D. Shortridge.

GIBRALTAR (£26,067).
Adml. Supt., Vice-Adm. Fredc. E. E. Brock, C.B. Sec., E. F. Garrard.
Ch. Engineer, Eng.-Comm. W. H. Beckett.
Electrical Engr., J. S. Pringle.

HAULBOWLINE (£6,289).
(Royal Alexandra.)
King's Harbour Master, Queens-town, and Dep. Supt., Comm. E. E. Lacy.
Chief Engineer, Eng. - Comm. Howard Bone.
Asst. Constructor, W.L. Roberts.
Asst. Electrical Engr. (incharge), A. J. Moore.
Deputy Naval Store Off., G. Worrall.

HONG KONG (£31,048).
Naval Off. in Ch., Commodore Robert H. Anstruther, C.M.G. Sec., S. C. F. Cooke.
Ch. Constructor, E. R. Bate.

Ch. Engineer, Eng.-Comm. Geo. W. Roome.
Supp. Civil Engr., E. M. Barton.
Electrical Engr., E. T. Williams.
Naval Store Off., F. Weston.
Expense Accts., F. W. Cary.

KIDDERPORE.
(Royal Indian Marine.)
Deputy Director, Capt. G. S. Hewett, R.I.M.
Staff Off., Comm. J. J. W. Calderon.
Constructor, E. P. Newnham.
Insp. of Machinery, Ch. Eng. J. Lush, R.I.M.

MALTA (£33,288).
Adml. Supt., Rear-Adm. Sackville H. Carden, Sec., C. E. Woolmer.
Captain Attendant, Capt. Francis A. L. Andrews, R.N.
Ch. Engineer, Eng.-Comm. J. G. Liversidge.
Supp. Civil Engr., G. P. Hayes.
Electrical Engr., G. D. Leys.
Naval Store Off., E.A.S. Hayward.
Fleet Surgeon, A. C. Andrews.

PEMBROKE DOCKYARD (£16,302).
Capt. Supt., Capt. Alfred A. E. Grant, R.N. Sec., A.E. Kimpton.
King's Harbour Master, Comm. C. W. C. Strickland, R.N.
Ch. Constructor, E. J. Maginness, M.V.O.
Civil Engr., D. J. Morgan.
Electrical Engr., R. Wightman.
Naval Store Off., N. A. Hay.
Fleet Surg., H. W. Gordon-Green.

PORTLAND (£2,347).
King's Harbour Master, Capt. Gerald C. A. Marescaux, R.N.
Civil Engr., H. A. Brain.

PORTSMOUTH YARD (£74,314).
Adml. Supt., Rear-Adm. Herbert L. Heath, M.V.O. Sec., H. E. Pescott Frost.

Capt. of the Dockyard & King's Harbour Master, Capt. Cyril E. Tower, R.N.
Mgr., Constructive Dept., J. Apsey.
Manager, Engring. Dept., Eng.-Comm. R. B. Dixon.
Supg. Civil Engineer, J. B. Hunt.
Electrical Engr., L. J. Steele.
Naval Store Off., W. Bonny.
Expense Accts., W. G. Allen.
Cashier, G. Egan.
Fleet Surgeon, P. E. Maitland.

ROSYTH (£647).
King's Harbour Master, Capt. E. H. Moubray, R.N.
Supg. Civil Engr., H. C. Reid.
SHEERNESS YARD (£23,127).
Capt. Supt., Capt. Robert J. Prendergast, A.D.C., R.N. Sec., W. R. Neighbour.
Ch. Constructor, W. T. Hockaday.
Ch. Engineer, J. A. Hodgson.
Electrical Engr., J. McCaffery.

Naval Store Off., Edgar Watts.
Fleet Surgeon, E. C. Cridland.

WEIHAIWEI (£2,333).
King's Harbour Master, Lieut. Albert E. House, R.N.
Chief Engineer, Eng.-Comm. H. W. Harris.

WEST INDIA DOCKS (£7,599).
(Naval Store Depot.)
Naval Store Off. and Insp. of Naval Stores, H. C. Maule.

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENTS (£66,569).

ASCENSION.
Surg., Albert C. Rusak, M.B.

BERMUDA.
Fleet Surg., Thomas Austen.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.
Fleet Surg., A. W. B. Livesay, M.B.

CHATHAM. (Royal Hospital.)
Surg.-Gen., A. J. J. Johnston.
Dep. Surg.-Gen., Herbert W. G. Doyne.

CHATHAM. (R.M. Infirmary.)
Fleet Surg., John Menary, M.D.

DARTMOUTH. (Cadets' Sick Qrs.)
Fleet Surg., Joseph A. Moon.

DEAL. (R.M. Infirmary.)
Fleet Surg., Robert Hill, C.V.O.

GIBRALTAR.
Dep. Surg.-Gen., Wm. W. Pryn.

HASLAR. (Royal Hospital.)
Surg.-Gen., J. J. Dennis, M.D.

Dep. Surgs.-Gen., Wm. M. Craig, M.B.; Edgar R. Dimsey, D.S.O.

HAULBOWLINE. (Royal Hospital)
Fleet Surg., Fredk. A. Capps.

HONG KONG.
Dep. Surg.-Gen., Donald T. Hoskyn, M.B.

MALTA.
Dep. Surg.-Gen., Jas. L. Smith, M.V.O., M.B.

OSBORNE. (Cadets' Sick Qrs.)
Fleet Surg., Murray P. Jones.

PLYMOUTH. (Royal Hospital.)
Surg.-Gen., Charles James.
Dep. Surgs.-Gen., Patrick B. Handyside, M.B.; Alex. G. Wildey.

PLYMOUTH. (R.M. Infirmary.)
Fleet Surg., John Andrews, M.D.

PORTLAND. (Royal Hospital.)
Fleet Surg., Vidal G. Thorpe.

PORTSMOUTH. (R.M.A. Infirmary.)
Fleet Surg., Alexander Maclean, M.B.

PORTSMOUTH. (R.M. Infirmary.)
Fleet Surg., Chas. Strickland.

QUEENSFERRY. (Sick Quarters.)
Fleet Surg., Edward Cooper.

SHOTLEY. (Sick Qrs.)
Fleet Surg., C. L. W. Bunton, M.B.

WEIHAIWEI.
Fleet Surg., Percy H. Boyden, M.D.

YARMOUTH. (Royal Hospital.)
Fleet Surg., Richd. Miller, M.B.

YOKOHAMA. (R.N. Sick Qrs.)
Fleet Surg., Chas. S. Woodwright.

RELATIVE RANK OF THE OFFICERS OF THE NAVY AND ARMY.

NAVAL RANK.

1. Admirals of the Fleet.
2. Admirals.
3. Vice-Admirals and Engineer Vice-Admirals.
4. Rear-Admirals & Engineer Rear-Admirals, Surgeons-General
5. Commodores.
6. Captains (of 3 years), Engineer Captains (of 8 years), Deputy Surgeons-General, Paymasters-in-Chief.
7. Captains (under 3 years), Engineer Captains (under 8 years).
8. Commanders, Engineer Commanders, Fleet Surgeons and Fleet Paymasters, Naval Instructors (of 15 years).
9. Lieutenants (of 8 years), Engineer do. do., Staff Surgeons, Staff Paymasters, Paymasters, Naval Instructors (of 8 years), Carpenter Lieutenants (of 8 years).
10. Lieutenants (under 8 years), Engineer do. do., Surgeons, Asst. Paymasters (of 4 years), Naval Instructors (under 8 years), Carpenter Lieutenants (do.).
11. Sub-Lieutenants, Engineer Sub-Lieutenants, Asst. Paymasters (under 4 years), Naval Instructors (under 8 years).
12. Chief Gunners, Chief Boatswains, Commissioned Telegraphists, Chief Artificer Engineers, Commissioned Mechanics, Chief Schoolmasters, Chief Carpenters, Commissioned Electricians.
13. Gunners, Boatswains, Warrant Telegraphists and Chief Masters at Arms, Artificer Engineers, Warrant Mechanics, Head Wardmasters, Warrant Writers, Head Stewards, and Instructors in Cookery, Head Schoolmasters Carpenters, Warrant Electricians and Warrant Armourers.
14. Midshipmen, Clerks.

ARMY RANK.

1. Field-Marshal.
2. Generals.
3. Lieutenant-Generals.
4. Major-Generals.
5. Brigadier-Generals.
6. Colonels.
7. Lieutenant-Colonels.
8. Lieutenant-Colonels (but junior of that rank).
9. Majors.
10. Captains.
11. Lieutenants.
12. Second Lieutenants.
13. 1st Class Staff Sergeant Majors Army Service Corps, &c., but senior to those ranks.
14. 1st Class Staff Sergeant Majors Army Service Corps, &c., but junior to those ranks.

(See also Indian Army List, pp. 582-585 of Supplement.)

THE KING-EMPEROR.

Personal Aides-de-Camp to the King—Field-Marshal H.R.H. Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G.; Maj. H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught, K.G., 2 Dns.; General H.R.H. Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, K.G.; Col. H.H. Duke of Teck, G.C.B., 1 L.G.
Aides-de-Camp General to the King—Gen. Sir H. L. Smith-Dorrien, G.C.B.; Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir A. H. F. Paget, K.C.B.; Lt.-Gen. Sir J. S. Ewart, K.C.B.

AIDES-DE-CAMP TO THE KING.

Regular Forces, Brig.-Gen. H. E. Stanton, C.B., R.A., Col. P. A. Kenna, V.C., D.S.O.; Brig.-Gen. H. G. Fitton, C.B.; Brig.-Gen. T. Forester-Walker, R.A.; Col. J. E. Gough, V.C., C.M.G.; Col. W. C. G. Heneker, D.S.O.; Col. O. S. W. Nugent, D.S.O.; Col. R. U. H. Buckland, R.E.; Brig.-Gen. C. M. Dobell, D.S.O.; Col. E. W. M. Norrie; Brig.-Gen. H. F. Mercer, C.B., R.A.
Royal Marines, Col. A. E. Marchant, C.B., R.M.L.I.; Col. Sir G. G. Aston, K.C.B., R.M.A.

Special Reserve, Col. Lord Suffield, G.C.V.O.; Col. Duke of Northumberland, K.G.; Col. Duke of Richmond and Gordon, K.G.; Col. W. G. Wood-Martin; Col. Duke of Montrose, K.T.; Col. Lord A. M. A. Percy; Col. Sir H. Munro, Bart.; Col. Earl of Leicester, G.C.V.O.; Col. Earl of Kintore, G.C.M.G.; Col. Marq. of Salisbury, G.C.V.O.; Col. J. E. Le Motteé (*Guernsey Mil.*); Col. B. J. Barton; Col. W. Cooke-Collis, C.M.G.; Col. G. O'Callaghan-Westropp; Col. Duke of Bedford, K.G.; Col. Earl of Westmorland; Col. Visct. Hardinge, C.B.; Br.-Gen. J. W. Godfray, C.V.O. (*Jersey Mil.*); Col. N. Grech-Biancardi, C.V.O. (*Malta Mil.*); Col. C. F. Roberts, C.M.G. (*late Commonwealth of Australia Forces—Honorary*).

Territorial Force, Col. Earl of Wemyss, G.C.V.O. (*late Vols.*); Col. J. C. Cavendish; Col. Earl of Haddington, K.T. (*Yeo.*); Col. Lord Belper (*Yeo.*); Col. J. Stevenson, C.B.; Col. Earl of Clarendon, G.C.B. (*Yeo.*); Col. Earl of Harewood, K.C.V.O. (*Yeo.*); Col. Viscount

Galway, C.B. (*Yeo.*); Col. Marquess of Londonderry, K.G.; Col. Earl Brownlow; Col. Duke of Beaufort (*Yeo.*); Col. Earl of Kilmorey, K.P. (*Yeo.*); Col. Lord Clifford; Col. Hon. Sir H. G. L. Crichton, K.C.B.; Col. Earl of Scarbrough, K.C.B. (*Yeo.*); Col. E. Villiers; Col. Earl of Stradbroke, C.V.O.; Col. Marquess of Breadalbane, K.C.O.; Col. Earl Fortescue, K.C.B. (*Yeo.*); Col. Earl of Albemarle, K.C.V.O.; Col. W. K. Mitford, C.M.G. (*Yeo.*); Col. Earl of Harrington (*Yeo.*); Col. H. A. Barclay, C.V.O. (*Yeo.*); Col. Lord Harris, G.C.S.I. (*Yeo.*); Col. Lord Lovat, K.C.V.O. (*Yeo.*); Col. Earl of Essex (*Yeo.*); Col. Sir R. D. Moncrieff, Bt.; Col. Earl of Denbigh, C.V.O. (*H.A.C.*); Col. Lord Kenyon, K.C.V.O. (*Yeo.*); Col. C. R. Burn (*Yeo.*).

Honorary Physicians to the King, Surg. Maj.-Gen. Sir A. F. Bradshaw, K.C.B.; Surg.-Gen. Sir W. Taylor, K.C.B.; Col. R. S. F. Henderson; Col. W. G. Macpherson, C.M.G.; Surg.-Gen. T. M. Corker; Col. Sir W. B. Leishman; Col. W. Kinnear, V.D.; Col. C. P. Oliver, T.D.

Honorary Surgeons to the King, Surg. Maj.-Gen. Sir J. B. C. Reade, K.C.B.; Col. W. F. Stevenson, C.B.; Surg.-Gen. Sir W. L. Gubbins, K.C.B.; Surg.-Gen. W. W. Kenny; Surg.-Gen. A. T. Sloggett, C.B.; Col. S. Hickson; Col. W. H. Bull, V.D.; Col. J. H. Jones, V.D.
Honorary Chaplains to the King, Rev. J. C. Edgill, D.D.; Rev. R. H. Bullock, D.C.I.; Rev. E. H. Goodwin, M.A.; Ven. Archdeacon A. T. Wigram, D.D., V.D. (*Cape Colonial Forces*); Rev. P. F. Raymond, M.A.

The War Office. £443,000.

Whitehall, S.W.

Hours, 10 to 5.

ARMY COUNCIL.

Secretary of State for War, Col. the Rt. Hon. J. E. B. Seely, D.S.O., M.P. £5,000
Chief of the Imperial General Staff (First Military Member), Field Marshal Sir J. D. P. French, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. £3,000
Adjutant-General to the Forces (Second Military Member), Lt.-Gen. Sir J. S. Ewart, K.C.B., D.S.O. £2,500
Quarter-Master-General to the Forces (Third Military Member), Maj.-Gen. Sir J. S. Cowans, K.C.B., M.V.O. £2,000
Master-General of the Ordnance (Fourth Military Member), Col. (Local and temporary Maj.-Gen.), S. B. von Donop, C.B. £2,000
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State (Civil Member), H. J. Tennant, M.P. £1,500
Financial Secretary (Finance Member), H. T. Baker, M.P. £1,500
Secretary, Col. Sir E. W. D. Ward, K.C.B., K.C.V.O. (£2,000)
(Permanent Under-Secretary of State) £2,000

Secretary of State for War.

Private Secretaries, G. C. N. Nicholson; H. J. Creedy, M.V.O.; G. P. Collins, M.P. (*unpaid*).
Military Sec. to the S. of S. and Sec. of the Selection Board, Lt.-Gen. Sir W. E. Franklyn, K.C.B. £1,500
Asst. Military Sec., Col. E. W. M. Norrie, A.D.C. £800

Department of the Chief of the Imperial

General Staff.

Chief of the Imperial General Staff, Field Marshal Sir J. D. P. French, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. £3,000
Prin. Secs., H. W. Moggridge, £500 (*extra*); Maj. A. F. Watt, £450; Hon. Col. Lord Brooke, M.V.O. (*unpaid*).
Director of Military Operations, Maj.-Gen. H. H. Wilson, C.B., D.S.O. £1,500
General Staff Officers, 1st Grade, Col. G. M. Harper, D.S.O.; Col. A. G. Dallas; Lt.-Col. W. C. Hedley; Col. H. S. Sloman, D.S.O.; Col. G. M. W. Macdonogh £800
General Staff Officers, 2nd Grade, Maj. C. A. L. Yate; Maj. H. S. de Brett, D.S.O.; Maj. C. C. M. Maynard, D.S.O.; Maj. A. G. Stuart; Maj. H. W. Studd, D.S.O.;

Maj. W. Gillman, D.S.O.; Bt. Maj. C. B. Thompson; Bt. Lt.-Col. A. B. Lindsay; Maj. P. P. de B. Radcliffe; Maj. E. M. Jack; Maj. B. W. B. Bowdler £650
Attached, Maj. J. V. Forrest, M.B., R.A.M.C. (D.A.D.C.) £750

General Staff Officers, 3rd Grade, Capt. L. N. F. I. King; Capt. R. Ommanney; Capt. N. P. Brooke; Capt. W. V. Nugent; Maj. E. F. Calthrop; Maj. R. M. Johnson; Maj. L. R. Vaughan; Capt. E. W. Cox; Capt. E. Fitz G. Dillon; Capt. A. P. Wavell; Capt. L. A. E. Price-Davies, V.C., D.S.O.; Capt. W. M. St. G. Kirke; Maj. F. W. Gosset; Capt. W. E. Davies; Capt. F. W. L. S. H. Cavendish; Capt. H. C. Johnson; Capt. S. E. Holland; Capt. A. S. Redman; Capt. H. E. R. Braine £500
Dir. of Staff Duties, Maj.-Gen. F. J. Davies, C.B. £1,500
General Staff Officers, 1st Grade, Col. W. H. Bowes; Col. R. D. Whigham, D.S.O. £800
General Staff Officers, 2nd Grade, Bt. Lt.-Col. Lord Loch, M.V.O., D.S.O.; Maj. R. W. Hare, D.S.O.; Maj. B. D. L. G. Anley, D.S.O. £650
General Staff Officers, 3rd Grade, Lt. H. C. L. Howard; Capt. I. L. B. Vesey; Capt. W. H. Bartholomew £500

Attached, Lt.-Col. P. E. Thacker, Lord Strathcona's Horse; Maj. G. S. Richardson, New Zealand Staff Corps; Lt.-Col. J. G. Legge, C.M.C., Commonwealth Military Forces.

Director of Military Training, Maj.-Gen. Sir W. Robertson, K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O. £1,500
General Staff Officers, 1st Grade, Col. N. W. Barnardiston, M.V.O.; Col. A. G. Hunter-Weston, C.B., D.S.O. £800
General Staff Officers, 2nd Grade, Maj. M. Earle, D.S.O.; Bt. Maj. R. E. H. James; Maj. B. T. Pell, D.S.O.; Bt. Maj. R. S. May; Maj. P. W. Game £650
Attached, Lt.-Col. H. E. R. James, C.B., F.R.C.S., retired pay £650
General Staff Officers, 3rd Grade, Capt. W. H. Moore, D.S.O.; Capt. R. Hutchison; Maj. C. G. Fuller; Capt. J. T. Weatherby; Capt. E. G. Wace; Capt. H. A. Ramsay; Maj. Hon. J. F. Gathorne-Hardy; Capt. A. T. Paley; Maj. G. N. Cory, D.S.O. £500

Department of the Adjutant-General to the Forces.

<i>Adjutant-General to the Forces</i> , Lt.-Gen. Sir J. S. Ewart, K.C.B., A.D.C. GENERAL	£2,500
<i>Private Sec.</i> , K. Lyon	£100 (extra)
<i>Director of Recruiting and Organisation</i> , Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) H. G. Fitton, C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C.	£1,200
A.A.G.s, Col. F. L. Banon; Col. R. J. Strachey; Col. W. C. Hunter-Blair, £800; Col. R. S. Curtis, C.M.G., D.S.O.	£1,000
D.A.A.G.s, Maj. C. M. A. Wood; Maj. B. H. Chetwynd-Stapilton	£650
<i>Staff Capts.</i> , Capt. F. P. Dunlop; Maj. P. E. Lewis	£500
<i>Director of Personal Services</i> , Maj.-Gen. Sir C. F. N. Macready, K.C.B.	£1,500
A.A.G.s, Col. W. P. Blood, Col. H. C. Sutton, Col. W. C. Hunter-Blair, £800; Col. R. S. Curtis, C.M.G., D.S.O.	£1,000
D.A.A.G., Maj. T. S. Lambert	£650
<i>Staff Capts.</i> , Bt. Maj. B. E. W. Childs; Maj. B. H. Cooke	£500
<i>Director of Mobilization</i> , Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) E. M. Woodward	£1,200
D.A.A.G., Capt. G. R. Frith	£650
<i>Staff Capt.</i> , Capt. J. B. Wells, D.S.O.	£500
<i>Director-General, Army Medical Service</i> , Surg.-Gen. (ranking as Lt.-Gen.) Sir W. L. Gubbins, K.C.B., M.V.O., M.B., K.H.S.	£2,000
<i>Dep. Dir.-Gen.</i> , Surg.-Gen. W. Babbie, V.C., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.	£1,500
<i>Asst. Dir.-Gen.</i> , Lt.-Col. C. H. Burchaell, M.B.	£850
<i>Dep. Asst. Director-Gens.</i> , Lt.-Col. B. H. Scott; Maj. M. H. G. Fell; Lt.-Col. G. B. Stanistreet, M.B.	£750
<i>Inspector of Medical Services</i> , Col. M. W. O'Keefe, M.D.	£1,008

Dept. of the Quarter-Master-General to the Forces.

<i>Quarter-Master-General to the Forces</i> , Maj.-Gen. Sir J. S. Cowans, K.C.B., M.V.O.	£2,000
<i>Private Sec.</i> , L. G. S. Reynolds	£100 (extra)
<i>Director of Transport and Movements</i> , Maj.-Gen. F. W. B. Landon, C.B.	£1,200
<i>Asst. Director of Movements</i> , Col. E. M. Perceval, D.S.O.	£800
<i>Staff Capt. for Railway Transport</i> , Capt. H. O. Mance, D.S.O.	£500
<i>Asst. Dir. of Supplies</i> , Col. St. J. W. T. Parker	£800
<i>Dept. Asst. Dir. of Transport</i> , Bt. Lt.-Col. A. R. C. Atkins	£650
<i>Staff Capt.</i> , Capt. R. M. Campbell	£500
<i>Director of Remounts</i> , Maj.-Gen. W. H. Birkbeck, C.B., C.M.G.	£1,200
<i>Asst. Director</i> , Col. J. Fowle, C.B.	£800
<i>Dept. Asst. Dir.</i> , Bt. Lt.-Col. G. F. MacMunn, D.S.O.	£650
<i>Staff Capt.</i> , Capt. L. R. G. Bell	£500
<i>Director-General, Army Veterinary Service</i> (16 Victoria Street), Maj.-Gen. (hon.) R. Pringle, C.B., D.S.O.	£1,200
<i>Asst. Director-Gen.</i> , Major H. T. Sawyer	£700
<i>Director of Supplies and Quartering</i> , Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) S. S. Long	£1,200
<i>Dep. Asst. Director of Quartering</i> , Maj. C. F. Moores, D.S.O.	£650
<i>Dep. Asst. Director of Supplies</i> , Maj. W. K. Tarver,	£650
<i>Director of Equipment and Ordnance Stores</i> , Maj.-Gen. (hon.) T. P. Battersby	£1,500
<i>Asst. Directors</i> , Col. E. H. Seymour; Col. R. Crawford; Col. H. A. Anley	£800
<i>Dep. Asst. Directors</i> , Maj. R. T. Russell; Maj. M. W. H. McCheane	£650
<i>Inspector of the Army Service Corps</i> , Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) T. D. Foster, C.B., M.V.O.	£1,000
<i>Inspector of Army Ordnance Services</i> , Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) R. T. H. Law	£1,000

Department of the Master-General of the Ordnance.

<i>Master-General of the Ordnance</i> , Col. (local and temp. Maj.-Gen.) S. B. von Donop, C.B.	£2,000
<i>Private Sec.</i> , A. Earl	£100 (extra)
<i>Director of Artillery</i> , Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) H. G. Smith	£1,500
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<i>Dep. Asst. Director</i> , Maj. H. J. A. Banks.	£650

<i>Staff Capts.</i> , Maj. H. E. T. Kelly; Capt. A. C. S. Ward-Simpson; Capt. E. F. Creswell; Maj. R. A. Craig	£500
<i>Director of Fortifications and Works</i> , Maj.-Gen. G. K. Scott-Moncrieff, C.B., C.I.E.	£1,500
<i>Asst. Directors</i> , Col. A. M. Stuart; Col. E. H. Hemming; Col. W. R. Stewart	£1,000
<i>Inspector of Electric Lights</i> , Maj. A. H. Dumaresq	£500 (extra to Regimental pay)
<i>Chief Inspector of Works</i> , Lt.-Col. T. S. Jerome, I.S.O., F.S.I.	£800 to £1,000
<i>Staff Capts.</i> , Maj. R. L. B. Thompson; Capt. A. L. C. Neame; Maj. B. H. O. Armstrong; Capt. J. J. H. Nation; Capt. M. St. L. Simon; Maj. R. H. Lewis; Capt. G. L. Hall; Capt. R. Oakes; Capt. C. W. Biggs	£500 (with Engineer pay of rank)
<i>Director of Barrack Construction</i> , H. B. Measures, M.V.O., F.R.I.B.A.	£1,500
<i>Asst. Director (Surveyor)</i> , T. Ivor Moore, F.S.I., A.I.E.E., A.M.INST.C.E.	£600 to £800
<i>Asst. Directors (Architects)</i> , C. W. Maplesden; S. S. Reay, F.R.I.B.A.	£600 to £800
<i>Chief Technical Examiner for Works Services</i> , Col. S. Davidson	£1,000

Dept. of the Civil Member of the Army Council.

<i>Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State (Civil Member)</i> , H. J. Tennant, M.P.	£1,500
<i>Private Secs.</i> , H. Birkhead, £100 (extra); A. C. T. Beck, M.P.	unp.
<i>Director-Gen. of the Territorial Force</i> , Lt.-Gen. E. C. Bethune, C.V.O., C.B.	£1,500
<i>Asst. Directors</i> , Col. E. Satterthwaite, C.B.	£150
Lt.-Col. E. St. G. Pratt, D.S.O.	£800
<i>Assistant Principal</i> , G. K. King, M.V.O.	£600 to £800
<i>Staff Capt.</i> , Capt. R. F. Riley, D.S.O.	£500
<i>Comptroller of Lands</i> , E. H. Coles	£850 to £1,000
<i>Assistant Principal</i> , H. E. Davies	£600 to £800
<i>Land Valuer</i> , H. C. Cole, F.S.I.	£600 to £800

Dept. of the Finance Member of the Army Council.

<i>Financial Secretary (Finance Member)</i> , H. T. Baker, M.P.	£1,500
<i>Private Sec.</i> , J. A. Dale	£100 (extra)
<i>Asst. Financial Secretary</i> , Sir C. Harris, K.C.B.	£1,500
<i>Private Sec.</i> , F. C. Bovenschen	£100 (extra)
<i>Director of Contracts</i> , H. D. De la Bère, C.B.	£1,500
<i>Director of Army Accounts</i> , J. A. Flynn, C.B.	£1,200
<i>Director of Financial Services</i> , W. P. Perry, C.B.	£1,200
<i>Principals</i> , G. P. Wight; J. M. Bull; J. G. Ashley (Actuary); W. A. Bland; J. A. Corcoran; H. W. W. McAnally; N. F. B. Osborn; S. Dannreuther	£850 to £1,000
<i>Assistant Principals</i> , A. F. Major (Principal Old Estab.); J. B. Crosland; B. M. Draper; B. E. Holloway; R. J. G. C. Paterson; E. J. Riley; A. E. Widdows, C.B.; S. T. Clark	£700 to £900 and £600 to £800
Clerks, B. S. Boulter; B. R. T. Grindle; G. F. S. Hills; F. C. Bovenschen; J. A. Dale; T. J. Cash	£200 to £500
<i>Chief Paymaster</i> , Col. J. T. Carter	£1,000
<i>Chief Accountants</i> , W. L. McArthur (Salisbury); J. Huggett (Pretoria); H. G. Goligher (Dublin); J. S. Ross	£850 to £1,000
<i>Acting Chief Accountants</i> , C. W. Cooper; H. J. Edwards, I.S.O.; B. H. Richardson (Malta); J. A. King (Aldershot); A. B. Beavis (Chester); D. Neylan (Edinburgh); W. M. Gaul (York)	£850
<i>Accountants</i> , J. Tophis (Dublin); F. J. Arnold (Salisbury); G. Piper (London); W. H. Thomas (Edinburgh); C. R. Moir; W. Holmes; F. O. Bonnas (Pretoria); J. A. Edwards; J. M. Spaight (Aldershot); C. R. Sutherland (York); S. F. H. Giffin (Chester); R. N. Bradley; W. Round (acting); J. J. Beard (acting) (Malta)	£550 to £700
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<i>Cashier</i> , R. G. Lundy	£350 to £450

Department of the Secretary of the War Office.

<i>Secretary</i> , Col. Sir E. W. D. Ward, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.	£2,000
<i>Private Secs.</i> , H. C. Gordon (£100 extra); E. B. Quarteris	unp.
<i>Assistant Secretary</i> , R. H. Brade, C.B.	£1,350

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Clerks, H. W. Moggridge; H. Birkhead; H. C. Gordon; L. G. S. Reynolds; K. Lyon; A. Earl; W. H. Schlich; G. W. Lambert; W. H. T. Ottley £200 to £500
Chief Examiners, L. L. Duncan, M.V.O., F.S.A.; W. T. H. Harris; F. Taylor £450 to £500
Librarians: *Gen. Staff*, F. J. Hudleston £400 to £600
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Directorate of the Director-General of Military Aeronautics.

Director-General of Military Aeronautics, Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) D. Henderson, C.B., D.S.O. £1500
Asst. Director, Lt.-Col. W. MacAdam £800
General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade, Maj. W. S. Brancker £650
General Staff Officers, 3rd Grade, Capt. W. G. H. Salmon; Capt. B. D. Fisher £500
Staff Capt., Capt. J. T. Droyer £500
Attached from the Dept. of the Secretary, A. E. Turner (*Assistant Principal*) £600 to £800

Clerical Establishment.

Staff Clerks, A. Martinelli; E. G. Easton; A. D. L. Cary; W. Prathan; W. H. Nicoll; W. C. Grose; A. A. Barge; H. J. Barlow; C. F. Brown; R. G. Lundy; E. T. Gann; W. G. West; J. A. Rochford; G. T. Rogers; W. H. Glassen; J. S. Thwaites; H. Rolfe; J. F. Brown; H. A. Barlow; G. F. Culpin; R. U. Morgan £350 to £450
Minor Staff Clerks, J. P. Hose; H. Boulton £300 to £400

Supplementary Clerk, J. J. Macken £350
and Div. Clerks, Higher Grade, O. H. Taylor; J. S. Pettitt; T. E. Robinson; H. Finter; E. J. Naish; J. Andersen; H. J. Liggins; C. G. Le Sueur; R. Evans; A. J. Smith; W. R. MacDonald; A. Furse; S. L. Hooker; J. E. Perrott; W. C. Wright; J. T. Fea; W. Cottingham; I. C. Coulton; A. C. Beckwith; H. W. Parritt; A. W. Dollond; C. J. Munich; W. J. Cousins; R. S. Raby; A. F. A. Gilbertson; T. Brice; E. S. Thorn; J. W. J. Stevens; J. S. Moon; R. D. Courtney; E. H. Dallimore; J. E. Hammonds; H. Candler; E. P. Bareham; J. Dixon; W. B. Abery; E. C. E. Beavan; A. E. Nunney; F. G. Dickinson; T. Harris; W. E. Smith; H. W. Jones; P. F. D. Inglis; J. Underlin; W. W. Furlong; A. P. Cunningham; A. E. Gundry; A. J. Rothon; W. G. Cool £250 to £350
Minor Staff Clerk, H. C. Glaysber £200 to £350
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 There are also 59 *Second Class Assistant Accountants* at £100 to £350.

In addition there are 3 *Chief Accountants*, 5 *Acting Chief Accountants*, 9 *Accountants*, 1 *Acting Accountant*, 27 *First Class Assistant Accountants*, and 54 *Second Class Assistant Accountants* serving on the staff of Local Audit Offices.

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Lt. J. C. Adams; Capt. A. C. M. Alington; Capt. W. E. Bailey; Maj. C. R. A. Bond; Qr.-Mr. and Hon. Lt. W. S. Caivin; Capt. B. T. Churchill; Capt. G. Clark; Maj. W. Latham Cox; Deputy Commissary of Ordnance and Hon. Capt. R. J. Findlay; Col. H. S. Fleming; Maj. W. H. Forbes-Taylor; Capt. W. H. Gorman; Maj. G. H. Grant; Qr.-Mr. and Hon. Capt. J. J. Grubb; Commissary of Ordnance and Hon. Capt. R. J. Hamlin; R. H. More; Deputy Commissary of Ordnance and Hon. Capt. W. E. Netherton; Capt. E. C. M. Parry; Qr.-Mr. and Hon.

Capt. J. W. Pearce; Maj. E. C. Russell; Capt. H. J. C. Stanton; Maj. R. Stewart; W. A. Venables; Maj. H. L. Welman; Capt. J. R. Wigan.

Some receive £300, rising to £450; others £200, rising to £300, with possibility of promotion to the scale rising to £450; others, including all future entrants, £200, rising to £400, with £50 extra in certain cases. These rates are in all cases additional to Army retired pay, if any.

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Secretary, E. T. Gann.

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THE ARMY PURCHASE COMMISSION.

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Staff-Capt., Capt. E. J. Skinner £400
Inspector of R.G.A., Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) E. G. Nicolls, C.B. £1,000
Staff-Capt., Capt. C. R. Crowdy £400
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Staff Officer, Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) G. F. Ellison, C.B. £1,100

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*G.O.C., S. H. Lomax, m.g.**A.D.C., R. Giffard, lt.**Gen. Staff Officer, 1st Grade, R. Fanshawe, D.S.O.,**D.A.A. and Q.M.G., H. D. De Pré, m. [c.]**Commg. 1st Brig., F. I. Maxse, C.V.O., b.g.**Brig. Maj., C. E. Corkran, m.**Commg. 2nd Brig., E. S. Buflin, C.V.O., b.g.**Brig. Maj., H. Wake, D.S.O., maj.**Commg. 3rd Brig., H. J. S. Landon, C.B., b.g.**Brig. Maj., J. B. Jenkins, capt.**Commg. Div. Art., N. D. Findlay, C.B., b.g.**Brig. Maj., D. Stewart, capt.**Commg. Div. Eng., A. L. Schreiber, D.S.O., l.c.*

SECOND DIVISION.

*Gen. Officer Commg., H. M. Lawson, C.B., m.g.**A.D.C., R. A. Beger, capt.**Gen. Staff Officer, 1st Grade, Hon. F. Gordon, D.S.O., c.**D.A.A. and Q.M.G., W. A. White, m.**For 4th Brigade, see London District**(Brigade of Guards).**Commg. 5th Brig., R. C. B. Haking, C.B., b.g.**Brig. Maj., D. S. Gilkison, capt.**Commg. 6th Brig., R. H. Davies, C.B., b.g.**Brig. Maj., C. H. Harington, D.S.O., m.**Commg. Div. Art., H. K. Jackson, D.S.O., b.g.**Brig. Maj., F. M. C. Trench, capt.**Commg. Div. Eng., R. H. H. Boys, D.S.O., l.c.**Eastern CommandHorse Guards, S.W.**G.O.C. in Chief, Sir J. M. Grierson, K.C.B., l.g.**Assist. Mil. Sec., H. F. Fraser, m.**A.D.C., C. W. Banbury, capt.**Brig. Gen. (Gen. Staff), Hon. C. G. Fortescue, C.B.**Maj.-Gen. in charge of Administration, J. Adye, C.B.**A.A.G., L. A. H. Hamilton, c.**A.Q.M.G., C. T. Dawkins, C.M.G., c.**Chief Engineer, F. J. Anderson, b.g.**Asst. Director of Supplies and Transport,**P. E. F. Hobbs, C.M.G., c.**Dep. Dir. of Med. Services, H. R. Whitehead,**C.B., s.g.**Assist. Dir. of Vet. Services, C. E. Nuthall, c.**Asst. Director of Ordnance Stores, C. C. Wrigley, l.c.**Command Paymaster, G. B. Smith, c.**Dep. Asst. Directors of Remounts, F. J.**Richardson, D.S.O., m.; H. A. Thompson,**m.; W. E. Matcham, D.S.O., capt.**District Barrack Officer, C. E. Wyncoll, c.**Commg. 4th Cav. Brig., Hon. C. E. Bingham,**C.V.O., b.g. (Canterbury).**Brig. Maj., H. M. Durand, m.*

FOURTH DIVISION.

*G.O.C. (Woolwich), T. D'O. Snow, C.B., m.g.**A.D.C., H. I. R. Allfrey, capt.**Gen. Staff Officer, 1st Grade, J. E. Edmonds,**C.B., c.**D.A.A. and Q.M.G., B. F. Burnett-Hitchcock,**capt.**Commg. 10th Brig. (Shorncliffe), J. A. L. Haldane,**C.B., b.g.**Brig. Maj., A. H. H. Wilson, m.**Commg. 11th Brig. (Colchester), H. N. C. Heath,**C.B., b.g.**Brig. Maj., G. F. Boyd, D.S.O., capt.**Commg. 12th Brig. (Dover), H. F. M. Wilson,**C.B., b.g.**Brig. Maj., C. M. Davies, capt.**Commg. Div. Art., G. F. Milne, C.B., b.g.**Brig. Maj., E. H. G. Leggett, capt.**Commg. Div. Eng., H. B. Jones, l.c.*

COAST DEFENCES.

Eastern Coast.

*G.O.C., R. C. Maxwell, C.B., m.g. (Chatham).**A.D.C., R. C. F. Maitland, lt.**Gen. Staff Officer, and Grade, J. H.-W. Pollard, m.**D.A.A. and Q.M.G., J. L. J. Clarke, m.**Officer Commg. at Harwich, C. R. Buckle,**D.S.O., c.**Gen. Staff Officer, 3rd Grade, G. H. Martin,**capt.*

South-Eastern Coast.

*Officer Commg., E. F. Nelson, c. (Dover).**Gen. Staff Officer, 2nd Grade, W. Marriott-**Dodington, m.*

No. 9 District.

*Officer Commg., H. E. Watts, C.B., c. (Warley).**Staff Capt., W. H. Denne, capt.*

No. 10 District.

*Officer Commg., F. J. Pink, C.B., c. (Hounslow).**Staff Capt., W. Miller, capt.*

Ireland. (See Irish Section.)

*London DistrictHorse Guards, S.W.**Maj.-Gen., Sir F. Lloyd, K.C.B.**A.D.C., Visct. Gort, m.v.o., lt.**Gen. Staff Officer, 2nd Grade, G. S. Clive, m.**A.A. and Q.M.G., Hon. W. Lambton, C.M.G., c.**Chief Engineer, W. Russell, c.**Asst. Director of Supplies and Transport, E. E.**Carter, C.M.G., l.c.**Dep. Dir. of Med. Services, E. H. L. Lynden-**Bell, c.**Chief Ordnance Officer, J. F. Bernard, m.**Command Paymaster, W. C. Minchin, c.**Dep. Asst. Director of Remounts, H. C.**Williams Wynn, m.**Brig. Maj. (Brigade of Guards), Master of**Ruthven, D.S.O., m.**Northern CommandYork.**G.O.C. in Chief, Sir H. C. O. Plumer, K.C.B., l.g.**Asst. Mil. Sec., E. Harding Newman, m.**A.D.C., L. N. Jones-Bateman, capt.**Gen. Staff Officer, 1st Grade, A. J. Chapman, c.**Brig. Gen. in charge of Adminis., A. W. G. L.**Cole, C.B.**D.A.A.G., G. H. B. Freeth, D.S.O., l.c.**A.Q.M.G., E. R. O. Ludlow, c.*

Chief Engineer, R. D. Petrie, c.
Asst. Director of Supplies and Transport, A. Phelps, l.c.

Dep. Dir. of Med. Services, W. W. Kenny, K.H.S., s.g.

Asst. Dir. of Vet. Services, F. W. Forsdyke, c.
Asst. Director of Ordnance Stores, C. J. Blunt, l.c.

Command Paymaster, F. W. Hill, c.
Dep. Asst. Directors of Remounts, E. T. F. Hood, capt.; M. M. H. Nevile, capt.; G. W. Dowell, m.; C. H. Anderson-Pelham, capt.

District Barrack Officer, R. E. Hill, c.
Officer in Charge of Recruits and Time-Expired Men, L. A. Hope, C.B., c.

Commg. 18th Brig., W. N. Congreve, V.C., C.B., b.g. (Lichfield).

Brig. Maj., R. F. H. Wallace, capt.

COAST DEFENCES.

North-Eastern Coast.

Officer Commg. at Newcastle-on-Tyne, F. Baylay, c.
Gen. Staff Officer, 3rd Grade, C. R. Newman, m.

No. 5 District (York).

Officer Commg., J. E. Watson, C.B., c.
Staff Capt., W. J. Ainsworth, D.S.O., capt.

No. 6 District (Lichfield).

Officer Commg., P. R. S. Churchward, C.B., c.
Staff Capt., C. G. Liddell, capt.

Scottish Command. (See Scottish Section.)
Southern Command Salisbury.

G.O.C. in Chief, Sir H. E. Smith-Dorrien, G.C.B., A.D.C.-GEN., g.

Asst. Mil. Sec., H. Johnstone, m.
A.D.C., Hon. J. Boyle, capt.

Brig.-Gen. (General Staff), R. A. K. Montgomery, C.B.

Maj.-Gen. in charge of Administration, E. A. Altham, C.B.

A.A.G., A. E. J. Cavendish, C.M.G., c.
A.Q.M.G., W. H. Rycroft, C.B., c.

Chief Engineer, F. M. Glubb, D.S.O., b.g.
Asst. Director of Supplies and Transport, P. M. Davies, m.

Dep. Dir. of Med. Services, J. G. MacNeece, C.B., s.g.

Asst. Dir. of Vet. Services, C. Rutherford, C.B., c.

Asst. Director of Ordnance Stores, C. M. Mathew, C.B., c.

Command Paymaster, C. A. Bray, C.B., c.
Dept. Asst. Directors of Remounts, J. G. Fair, D.S.O., m.; J. H. Norton, capt.; F. S. K. Shaw, capt.; E. C. Sandars, m.; S. R. A. Hankey, capt.

District Barrack Officer, A. Long, D.S.O., c.
Officer in Charge of Recruits and Time-Expired Men, O. G. Jones, m.

Commg. 2nd Cav. Brig., H. De B. De Lisle, C.B., b.g. (Tidworth).

Brig.-Maj., Hon. A. M. Henley, capt.

THIRD DIVISION.

G.O.C., Sir H. S. Rawlinson, Bt., C.V.O., m.g.
A.D.C., P. L. Wyndham, lt.

Gen. Staff Officer, 1st Grade, F. R. F. Boileau, c.
D.A.A. and Q.M.G., G. T. Farnar, m.

Commg. 7th Brig., F. W. N. McCracken, C.B., b.g. (Tidworth).

Brig. Maj., R. J. T. Hildyard, capt.

Commg. 8th Brig., B. J. C. Doran, C.B., b.g. (Devonport).

Brig. Maj., Hon. L. J. P. Butler, m.
Commg. 9th Brig., F. C. Shaw, C.B., b.g. (Portsmouth).

Brig. Maj., R. W. M. Stevens, capt.
Commg. Div. Art., F. D. V. Wing, C.B., b.g. (Bulford Camp).

Brig.-Maj. F. T. A. Mackworth, capt.
Commg. Div. Eng., C. S. Wilson, l.c. (Bulford).

COAST DEFENCES.

Southern Coast.

G.O.C., W. E. Blewitt, C.B., m.g. (Portsmouth).
A.D.C., G. Blewitt, lt.

Gen. Staff Officer, 2nd Grade, W. H. Traill, capt.
D.A.A. and Q.M.G., H. S. L. Ravenshaw, m.

Commg. Art., R. M. B. F. Kelly, C.B., b.g.
Ch. Eng., C. Godby, c.

South-Western Coast.

G.O.C., A. P. Fenton, C.V.O., m.g. (Devonport).
A.D.C., R. F. Lock, capt.

Gen. Staff Officer, 2nd Grade, F. G. Fuller, m.
D.A.A. and Q.M.G., C. A. Ker, D.S.O., capt.

Commg. Art., F. G. Stone, b.g.
Ch. Eng., C. Hill, c.

No. 7 District (Warwick).

Officer Commg., F. Hackett-Thompson, C.B., c.
Staff Capt., C. G. Hill, D.S.O., capt.

No. 8 District (Exeter).

Officer Commg., W. G. B. Western, C.B., c.
Staff Capt., R. M. Wetherell, capt.

Western Command..... Chester.
G.O.C. in Chief, Sir W. H. Mackinnon, K.C.B., g.

Asst. Mil. Sec., H. R. Peck, m.
A.D.C., W. S. Filcher, lt.

General Staff Officer, 1st Grade, E. G. T. Bainbridge, C.B., c.

Brig. Gen. in charge of Administration, J. E. Caunter, C.B.

D.A.A.G., J. F. I. H. Doyle, m.
A.Q.M.G., F. W. B. Koe, C.B., c.

Chief Engineer, H. Huleatt, c.
Asst. Director of Supplies and Transport, E. C. Thring, c.

Dep. Dir. of Med. Services, J. C. Culling, c.
Asst. Director of Ordnance Stores, W. A. Moorlane, l.c.

Command Paymaster, E. W. Newland, c.
Dep. Asst. Directors of Remounts, V. R. Hine-Haycock, D.S.O., capt.; H. S. Wilson, capt.; A. Goring, m.; E. W. L. Urquhart, m.

Dist. Barrack Officer, A. N. Roberts, c.

COAST DEFENCES.

North-Western Coast.

Officer Commg. at Liverpool, R. F. Edwards, c.
Gen. Staff Officer, 3rd Grade, H. G. de Watteville, capt.

Western Coast.

Officer Commg., C. P. Triscott, C.B., b.g.
Gen. Staff Officer, 2nd Grade, St. G. B. Armstrong, m.

No. 3 District (Preston).

Officer Commg., R. J. Tudway, C.B., c.
Staff Capt., A. D. M. Browne, capt.

No. 4 District (Shrewsbury).

Officer Commg., H. J. Evans, c.
Staff Capt., W. A. Payn, m.

Colonels in charge of Records.

CAVALRY—Dragoon Guards, Dragoons, and Lancers (Canterbury), W. G. Crole-Wyndham, C.B.; Hussars (York), Hon. O. V. G. A. Lumley, R.H. and R.F.A. (Woolwich), E. H. Armitage, C.B.

R.G.A. (Dover), G. D. Chamier, C.M.G.
R.E. (Chatham), B. R. Ward.

RIFLES (Winchester), F. A. Fortescue, C.B.
A.S. CORPS (Woolwich), H. N. Sargent, D.S.O.

FIELD-MARSHALS.

- FC, Right Hon. Frederick Sleigh, Earl Roberts, K.G., K.P., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., V.D., Colonel-Commandant Royal Artillery, Col. Irish Guards.
H.M. William II., German Emperor, King of Prussia, K.G., G.C.V.O., Col.-in-Chief 1st (Royal) Dragoons.
 H.R.H. Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., Col. Grenadier Guards and Army Service Corps, Col.-in-Chief 6th Dragoons, Highland L.L., Royal Dublin Fusiliers, and Rifle Brig., A.D.C.
 FC, Sir Henry Evelyn Wood, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Col. Royal Horse Guards, Constable of the Tower.
H.I.M. Francis Joseph I., Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, K.G., Col.-in-Chief 1st (King's) Dragoon Guards.
 Rt. Hon. Francis Wallace, Lord Grenfell, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Col. 1st Life Guards, Colonel Commandant King's Royal Rifle Corps.
 Sir Charles Henry Brownlow, G.C.B., Indian Army, Col. 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry (Brownlow's Punjabis).
 Right Hon. Horatio Herbert, Viscount Kitchener of Khartoum, K.P., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., Colonel Commandant Royal Engineers.
 Right Hon. Paul Sanford, Lord Methuen, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G., Col. Scots Guards.
 Right Hon. William Gustavus, Lord Nicholson, G.C.B.
 Sir John Denton Pinkstone French, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., Col. 19th Hussars and Col.-in-Chief Royal Irish Regt.

GENERALS.—ACTIVE LIST.

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| <i>Schleswig - Holstein</i> , H.R.H. Prince Christian of, K.G., A.D.C. | FC, Creagh, Sir O'Moore, G.C.B., A.D.C.GEN., Indian Army. | Eagles, Henry Cecil, R.M.L.I. |
| <i>Cumberland and Teviotdale</i> , H.R.H. Duke of, K.G. | Barrow, Sir Edmund Geo., G.C.B., Indian Army. | Smith-Dorrien, Sir Horace Lockwood, K.C.B., A.D.C.GEN., Col. Notts and Derby Regt. |
| <i>Spain</i> , H.M. King Alfonso XIII. of, K.G., Col.-in-Chief 16th Lancers. | Rundle, Sir H. M. Leslie, G.C.B., Col.-Comdt. R.A. | Grant, Sir Henry Fane, G.C.V.O. |
| Hunter, Sir Archibald, G.C.B., Col. Royal Lancaster Regt. | Douglas, Sir Charles Whittingham Horsley, G.C.B., Col. Gordon Highlanders. | Paget, Right Hon. Sir Arthur H. Fitzroy, G.C.B., A.D.C.GEN. |
| Hamilton, Sir Ian Standish Monteith, G.C.B., Col. Cameron Highlanders. | Duff, Sir Beauchamp, G.C.B., Indian Army. | Hamilton, Sir Bruce Meade, K.C.B. |
| | Leefe, John Beckwith, R.M.A. | Mackinnon, Sir Wm. Henry, K.C.B. |
| | Adair, Sir Wm. T. K.C.B., R.M.L.I. | Wingate, Sir F. Reginald, G.C.V.O., R.A. |

LIEUTENANT-GENERALS.—ACTIVE LIST.

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| Willcocks, Sir James, K.C.S.I. | Gatloff, Albert F., R.M.L.I. | Bor, James Henry, C.B., R.M.A. |
| Plumer, Sir Herbert C. O., K.C.B. | Lake, Sir Percy H. N., K.C.M.G. Col. E. Lanes. Regt. | Broadwood, Robert G., C.B., Col. 12th Lers. |
| FC, Hart, Sir Reg. C., K.C.B., R.E. | Pearson, Sir Alfred A., K.C.B., I.A. | Wyde, Edward A., R.M.L.I. |
| Nixon, Sir J. Eccles, K.C.B., I.A. | Woon, Sir J. Blaxall, K.C.B., I.A. | Maxwell, Sir John G., K.C.B. |
| Murray, Sir J. Wolfe, K.C.B., R.A. | Bullock, Sir George M., K.C.B., Col. Devon Regt. | Belfield, Herbert E., C.B., Col. W. Riding Regt. |
| Miles, Sir Herbert S. G., K.C.B., Col. R. Munster Fus. | Ewart, Sir John S., K.C.B., A.D.C.GEN. | Mahon, Sir Bryan T., K.C.V.O., Col. 8th Hussars. |
| Stopford, Hon. Sir Frederick W., K.C.M.G. | Scater, Sir Henry C., K.C.B., R.A. | Grover, Sir Malcolm H. S., K.C.I.E., I.A. |
| Grierson, Sir James Moncrieff, K.C.B., R.A. | Scallan, Sir Robert I., K.C.B., A.D.C.GEN., I.A. | Codrington, Sir Alfred E., K.C.V.O. |
| Franklyn, Sir Wm. Edmund, K.C.B., Col. York Regt. | Barrett, Sir Arthur A., K.C.B., I.A. | Campbell, William P., C.B. |
| Haig, Sir Douglas, K.C.B., Col. 17th Lers. | Nicholls, Sir William C., K.C.B., R.M.A. | Bethune, Edward C., C.V.O., C.B., Col. 4th D. Gds. |

MAJOR-GENERALS.—ACTIVE LIST.

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| Stephenson, Theodore E., C.B. | Fasken, Chas. G. M., C.B., I.A. | FC, Aylmer, Fenton J., C.B., R.E. |
| Alderson, Edwin A. H., C.B. | Swann, J. Christopher, C.B., I.A. | Robb, Frederick S., C.B. |
| Spens, James, C.B. | Dawson, Vesey J., C.V.O. | Byng, Hon. Julian H. G., C.B., Col. 3rd Hrs. |
| Hamilton, Sir Edward O. F., K.C.B. | Forster, John B. | Clayton, Frederick T., C.B., A.S.C. |
| Blomfield, Charles J., C.B. | Phayre, Arthur, C.B., I.A. | Barker, John S. S., C.B., R.A. |
| Lawson, Henry M., C.B., R.E. | Woolcombe, Chas. L., C.B., Col. K.O. Sco. Bord. | Rawlinson, Sir H. S., Bt., C.V.O. |
| Pilcher, Thomas D., C.B. | Lomax, Samuel H. | Hamilton, Hubert I. W., C.V.O. |
| Heath, Charles E., C.V.O., A.S.C. | Mackenzie-Kennedy, E. C. W., C.B., I.A. | Keir, J. Lindesay, C.B., R.A. |
| Watkins, Henry B. B., C.B., I.A. | Anderson, Chas. A., C.B., R.A. | Drummond, Sir Fras. H. R., K.C.I.E., I.A. |
| Rochford, Sir Alexander N., K.C.B., R.A. | Ferguson, Sir Charles, Bt., C.B. | Maxwell, Ronald C., C.B., R.E. |
| Kitson, Sir Gerald C., K.C.V.O. | Crutchley, Sir Chas., K.C.V.O. | Barter, C. St. Leger, C.V.O. |
| Bradshaw, Laurence J. E., C.B., I.A. | Puteney, William P., C.B. | Allenby, Edmund H. H., C.B., Col. 5th Lers. |
| Payne, Richard L., C.B. | Bannatine-Allason, Richard, C.B., R.A. | Donald, Colin G., C.B. |
| Powell, Charles H., C.B., I.A. | Bower, Sir Hamilton, K.C.B., I.A. | Kelly, Francis Henry, C.B., R.E. |
| Hastings, Edward S., C.B., I.A. | | |

Lloyd, Sir Francis, K.C.B.
 Penton, Arthur P., C.V.O., R.A.
 Baldoek, Thos. Stanford, C.B., R.A.
 Young, James Charles.
 Cowans, Sir John Steven, C.B.
 Snow, Thos. D'Oyly, K.C.B.
 Hadden, Sir Chas. F., K.C.B., R.A.
 Hammersley, Frederick, C.B.
 McCausland, Edwin L., R.M.L.I.
 Ferrier, Jas. Archibald, C.B., R.E.
 Brunker, James M. S., R.A.
 Murray, Sir Archibald J., K.C.B., Col. R. Inniskilling Fus.
 Mackenzie, Colin J., C.B.
 Altham, Edward A., C.B.
 Rimington, Michael F., C.V.O., Col. 6th Dgns.
 Lindley, Hon. John E., Col. 1st Dgns.
 Mullaly, Herbert, C.B., R.E.
 Money, Herbert C., C.B., R.M.L.I.
 Mouro, C. C., C.B.
 Macready, Sir C. F. N., K.C.B.
 Cotter, Francis G., R.M.L.I.
 Robertson, Sir W. Robt., K.C.V.O.
 May, Edward S., C.B., R.A.
 Johnstone, J. R., C.B., R.M.L.I.
 Macbean, Forbes, C.V.O.
 Wilson, Alex., C.B.
 Wallace, Alex., C.B., I.A.

Bell, Sir Jas. Alex., K.C.V.O., I.A.
 Davison, Kenneth S., C.B., I.A.
 Adye, John, C.B., R.A.
 Townshend, Chas. V. F., C.B.
 Simpson, Chas. Rudyerd, C.B.
 Campbell, Frederick, C.B., I.A.
 Blewitt, Wm. Edward, C.B., R.A.
 Fry, Wilham, C.V.O.
 Younghusband, Sir Geo. J., K.C.I.E., I.A.
 Gorringe, G. F., C.B., R.E.
 Birdwood, William R., C.B., I.A.
 Cookson, George A., C.B., I.A.
 Keary, Henry D'U., C.B., I.A.
 Burton, Benjamin, C.B., R.A.
 Graham, Edwd. R. C., C.B.
 Lindsay, Walter F. L., C.B., R.A.
 Eastman, William I., R.M.A.
 Inglefield, Fras. S., C.B.
 O'Donnell, Hugh, C.B., I.A.
 Daniell, John Fredc., R.M.L.I.
 Bunbury, Wm. E., C.B., I.A.
 Friend, Lovick B., C.B., R.E.
 Hanbury - Williams, Sir J., K.C.V.O.
 Reade, Raymond N. R., C.B.
 Wilkinson, Percival S.
 Douglas, William, C.B.
 Carnegie, Philip M., C.B., I.A.
 Raitt, Herbert A., C.B.

Young, Charles F. G., I.A.
 Scott-Moncrieff, Geo. K., C.B., R.E.
 Broome, Ralph C., C.I.E., I.A.
 Egerton, Granville G. A., C.B.
 Hamilton Gordon, Alex., C.B.
 Drummond, Lawrence G., C.B.
 Montagu-Stuart-Wortley, Hon. R. J., C.B.
 Morland, Thos. L. N., C.B.
 Landon, Fredk. W. B., C.B., A.S.C.
 Davies, Francis John, C.B.
 Johnston, James T., C.B., R.A.
 Hickman, Hugh P., R.A.
 Birkbeck, William H., C.B.
 Fanshawe, Hew D., C.B.
 Wilson, Henry H., C.B., D.S.O.

Local and Temporary Rank.
 Major-Generals.

Von Donop, S. B., C.B. (War Office).
 Carey, C. W., M.V.O. (Gov. Mil. Knights of Windsor).
 Godley, A. J., C.B. (G.O.C., New Zealand Mil. Forces).
 Kirkpatrick, G. M., C.B. (Insp. Gen. Mil. Forces, C'wealth of Aust.).
 Williams, G. (Dir.-Gen. of Mil. Works, India).
 Stuart, R. C. O. (Dir.-Gen. of Ord., India).

BRIGADIER-GENERALS.

Davies, R. H., C.B. (Aldershot).
 Sandbach, A. E., C.B. (Head-quarters, Ireland).
 Heath, H. N. C., C.B. (Colchester).
 Landon, H. J. S., C.B. (Aldershot).
 Darymple-Hay, J. R. M., C.B. (Jamaica).
 Law, R. T. H. (Insp. Ord. Sur.).
 Wilson, H. F. M., C.B. (Dover).
 Cooper, E. J., C.B. (North China).
 Capper, T. C., C.B. (Dublin).
 Heath, F. C., C.B. (Edinburgh).
 O'Brien, E. D. J., C.B. (Potchefstroom).
 Butcher, G. T., C.B. (Woolwich Arsenal).
 Maxse, F. I., C.V.O. (Aldershot).
 McCracken, F. W. N., C.B. (Tidworth).
 Bolt, S. P., C.B. (Curragh).
 Malcolm, H. H. L., C.B. (Bloemfontein).
 Oldfield, J. R. H. (Portsmouth).
 Kiggel, L. E., C.B. (Staff Coll.).
 Peyton, W. E., C.V.O. (Head-quarters, India).
 Doran, W. R. B., C.B. (Cork).
 F.C. Congreve, W. N., C.B. (Lichfield).
 Haking, R. C. B., C.B. (Aldershot).
 Leader, H. P., C.B. (Sialkot).
 Lean, K. E., C.B. (Headquarters, India).
 Fortescue, Hon. C. G., C.B. (Horse Guards).
 Montgomery, R. A. K., C.B. (Salisbury).
 Headlam, J. E. W., C.B. (Newbridge).
 Money, A. W., C.B. (Southern Army, India).

Mercer, H. F., C.B., A.D.C. (Head-quarters, India).
 Swanton, T. H. (Deal).
 Murray, W. H. E., C.B. (Pretoria).
 Ellison, G. F., C.B. (Malta).
 Wintour, F., C.B. (Headquarters, Scotland).
 Findlay, N. D., C.B. (Aldershot).
 Doran, B. J. C., C.B. (Devonport).
 Cole, A. W. G. L., C.B. (Northern Command).
 Paget, W. L. H., M.V.O. (Mal-low).
 Nicholls, E. G., C.B. (Insp. R.G.A.).
 Milne, G. V., C.B. (Woolwich).
 Henderson, D., C.B. (War Office).
 Thompson, C. W., C.B. (Cape of Good Hope).
 Ingouville-Williams, E. C., C.B. (Fermoy).
 Haldane, J. A. L., C.B. (Shorncliffe).
 Robinson, C. T. (Meerut).
 Scott, A. B., D.S.O. (Quetta).
 Rice, S. R., C.B. (Aldershot).
 Stone, F. G. (Devonport).
 Pease, L. T. (Eastney).
 Glubb, F. M., D.S.O. (Salisbury).
 Kelly, R. M. B. F., C.B. (Portsmouth).
 Horne, H. S. (War Office).
 Wing, F. D. V., C.B. (Bulford).
 Gough, H. de la P., C.B. (Curragh).
 Triscott, C. P., C.B. (Western Coast Defences).
 Smith, H. G. (War Office).
 Adam, F. A., C.B. (Malta).
 Shaw, F. C. (Portsmouth).

Dobell, C. M., D.S.O. (W. Africa).
 De Lisle, H. De B., C.B. (Tidworth).
 Briggs, C. J. (Aldershot).
 Glenchen, A. E. W., Count, K.C.V.O. (Belfast).
 Caunter, J. E., C.B. (Western Command).
 Bulfin, E. S., C.V.O. (Blackdown).
 Du Cane, J. P., C.B. (War Office).
 Bingham, Hon. C. E., C.V.O. (Canterbury).
 Foster, T. D., C.B. (Insp. A.S.C.).
 Stanton, H. E., C.B., A.D.C. (Headquarters, India).
 Long, S. S. (War Office).
 Savile, W. C., D.S.O. (Cork).
 Rodwell, E. H., C.B. (Secunderabad).
 Fitton, H. G., C.B., A.D.C. (War Office).
 Forestier-Walker, G. T., A.D.C. (Dublin).
 Hamilton, W. G., D.S.O. (Madras).
 Pirie, C. P. W. (Ambala).
 Turner, J. G., C.B. (Risalpur).
 Fry, C. I. (Belgaum).
 Shaw, D. G. L. (Karachi).
 Macintyre, D. C. F., C.B. (Jhelum).
 Dobbie, W. H., C.B. (Ahmednagar).
 Egerton, R. G., C.B. (Ferozepore).
 Aitken, A. E. (Poonah).
 Cox, H. V., C.B. (Rawal Pindi).
 Wapshare, R. (Banjalore).
 Loch, H. F. (Abbottabad).
 Cowper, M., C.I.E. (Allahabad).
 Watson, W. A., C.I.E. (Saugor).
 Wadeson, F. W. G. (Bolarum).
 Johnson, C. E. (Dehra Dun).

Johnstone, A. A. J. (Rangoon).
 Anderson, F. J. (Horse Guards).
 Jackson, H. K., D.S.O. (Aldershot).
 Gough, J. E., V.C., C.M.G. (Aldershot).
 Heath, G. M., D.S.O. (Pretoria).
 Stopford, L. A. M. (Roy. Mil. Coll.).
 Smith, S. C. U. (Poona).
 Smith, G. B. (Rawal Pindi).

Fowke, G. H. (War Office).
 Stokes, A. D.S.O. (Peshawar).
 Holland, A. E. A., M.V.O. (Roy. Mil. Acad.).
 Kennedy, C. H. (Chatham).
 Johnson, F. E., D.S.O. (Lahore).
 Braithwaite, W. P., C.B. (Quetta).
 Walter, J. MacN., D.S.O. (Headquarters, India).
 Gordon, C. L. (Plymouth).

Shore, O. B. S. F., D.S.O. (Headquarters, India).
 Hudson, H., C.I.E. (Muree).
 William, A. B. C., C.B. (Headquarters, India).
 Cockburn, W. F. (Headquarters, India).
 Woodward, E. M. (War Office).
 Grimston, Sir R. E., K.C.V.O. (Headquarters, India).

Cavalry (HOUSEHOLD, £60,500; LINE, £423,000).

[The figures in parentheses refer to the list of Army Agents at page 283.]

1ST LIFE GUARDS.

(x)

Hyde Park.
Col.-in-Ch., The King.
Col., Lord Grenfell, G.C.B., f.m.
Lt.-Col., E. B. Cook, M.V.O.
Majors, H.H. Duke of Teck, G.C.B.,
A.D.C., c.; Lord J. S. Cavendish, D.S.O.; E. H. Brassey, M.V.O.
Adjt., G. E. M. Mundy, capt.

2ND LIFE GUARDS.

(x)

Regent's Park.
Col.-in-Ch., The King.
Col., Earl of Dundonald, K.C.V.O., l.g.
Lt.-Col., A. F. H. Ferguson.
Majors, A. R. Trotter, M.V.O., l.c.;
H.S.H. Prince Alexander of
Teck, G.C.B.; Hon. H. Dawnay, D.S.O.
Adjt., S. G. Menzies, lt.

ROYAL HORSE GUARDS (The Blues).

(x)

Windsor.
Col.-in-Ch., The King.
Col., Sir Henry Evelyn Wood, V.C., G.C.B., f.m.
Lt.-Col., G. C. Wilson, M.V.O.
Majors, G. J. FitzGerald, M.V.O., l.c.;
Visct. Crichton, M.V.O.; Lord Tweedmouth, M.V.O.
Adjt., Marquess of Northampton, capt.

1ST (KING'S) DRAGOON GUARDS.

(x)

Lucknow.
Col.-in-Chief, H.I.M. Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, K.G., f.in.
Col., Wm. Vesey Brownlow, C.B., m.g.
Lt.-Col., F. C. L. Hulton.
Adjt., A. M. Turner, capt.

2ND D. GUARDS (Queen's Bays).

(x)

Aldershot.
Col., Sir Wm. Henry Seymour, K.C.B., g.
Lt.-Col., H. W. Wilberforce.
Adjt., E. S. Chance, capt.

3RD D. GUARDS (Prince of Wales's).

(x)

Cairo.
Col., Hon. Sir Reginald A. J. Talbot, K.C.B., m.g.
Lt.-Col., O. B. B. Smith-Bingham, D.S.O.
Adjt., L. V. Owston, capt.

4TH D. GUARDS (Roy. Irish).

(x)

Tidworth.
Col., Edward Cecil Bethune, C.V.O., l.g.
Lt.-Col., R. L. Mullens.
Adjt., C. B. Hornby, capt.

5TH D. G. (Princess Charlotte of Wales's).

(x)

Aldershot.
Col., Wm. Edward Marsland, m.g.
Lt.-Col., G. K. Ansell.
Adjt., E. W. S. Balfour, capt.

6TH D. GUARDS (Carabiniers).

(x)

Canterbury.
Col., Sir John Fryer, K.C.B., l.g.
Lt.-Col., J. H. A. Annesley, D.S.O.
Adjt., P. H. Compton, lt.

7TH D. G. (Princess Royal's).

(x)

Secunderabad.
Col., Sir H.P. Ewart, G.C.V.O., m.g.
Lt.-Col., H. A. Lempriere, D.S.O.
Adjt., F. J. Scott, lt.

1 (ROYAL) DRAGOONS.

(x)

Potchefstroom.
Col.-in-Chief, H.M. William II., Germ. Emp., King of Prussia, K.G., f.m.
Col., Hon. John E. Lindley, m.g.
Lt.-Col., E. Makins, D.S.O.
Adjt., R. Houstoun, capt.

2 DRAGOONS (Royal Scots Greys).

(x)

York.
Col.-in-Chief, H.I.M. Nicholas II., K.G., Emp. of Russia.
Col., A. S. M. Browne, m.g.
Lt.-Col., C. B. Bulkeley-Johnson.
Adjt., S. J. Hardy, capt.

3 (KING'S OWN) HUSSARS.

(x)

Shorncliffe.
Col., Hon. Julian H. G. Byng, C.B., m.g.
Lt.-Col., A. A. Kennedy.
Adjt., R. R. de C. Grubb, lt.

4 (Queen's Own) HUSSARS.

(x)

Curragh.
Col., Sir Alex. Geo. Montgomery Moore, K.C.B., g.
Lt.-Col., I. G. Hogg, D.S.O.
Adjt., A. V. W. Stokes, capt.

5 (Royal Irish) LANCERS.

(x)

Dublin.
Col., Edmund H. H. Allenby, C.B., m.g.
Lt.-Col., A. Parker.
Adjt., A. I. Macdougall, lt.

6 (Inniskilling) DRAGOONS.

(x)

Muttra.
Col.-in-Chief, H.R.H. Duke of Connaught, K.G., f.m.
Col., Michael F. Rimington, C.V.O., m.g.
Lt.-Col., N. W. Haig.
Adjt., V. A. Magawly Cerati de Calry, capt.

7 (Queen's Own) HUSSARS.

(x)

Bangalore.
Col., Sir Hugh McCalmont, K.C.B., m.g.
Lt.-Col., R. M. Poore, D.S.O.
Adjt.,

8 (King's Royal Irish) HUSSARS.

(x)

Ambala.
Col., Sir Bryan Thos. Mahon, K.C.V.O., l.g.
Lt.-Col., F. W. Mussenden.
Adjt., A. Curell, capt.

9 (Queen's Royal) LANCERS.

(x)

Tidworth.
Col., Sir Henry A. Bushman, K.C.B., m.g.
Lt.-Col., D. G. M. Campbell.
Adjt., F. O. Grenfell, capt.

10 (Pr. of Wales's Own Roy.) HUSSARS.

(x)

Potchefstroom.
Col.-in-Chief, The King.
Col., Visct. Downe, K.C.V.O., m.g.
Lt.-Col., E. W. R. Barnes, D.S.O.
Adjt., G. C. Stewart, capt.

11 (Prince Albert's Own) HUSSARS.

(x)

Aldershot.
Col.-in-Chief, H.I. & R.H. the Crown Prince of the German Empire and of Prussia, K.G.
Col., Sir A. L. Lyttelton-Annesley, K.C.V.O., l.g.
Lt.-Col., T. T. Pitman.
Adjt., A. B. Lawson, capt.

12 LANCERS (Pr. of Wales's Royal).

(x)

Norwich.
Col., Robert George Broadwood, C.B., l.g.
Lt.-Col., F. Wormald.
Adjt., E. R. Badger, capt.

13 HUSSARS. *Meerut.*

Col., Sir Robert S. S. Baden-Powell, K.C.B., *l.g.*
Lt.-Col., A. Symons.
Adj., J. N. Lumley, *lt.*

14 (King's) HUSSARS.

Mhow. (i)
 Col., Boyce A. Combe, C.B., *m.g.*
Lt.-Col., R. C. Stephen.
Adj., T. R. Bruce, *capt.*

15 (The King's) HUSSARS.

Longmoor, East Liss. (i)
 Col., Sir George Luck, G.C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Col., H. A. L. Tagart, D.S.O.
Adj., J. Arnott, *lt.*

16 (The Queen's) LANCERS.

Curragh. (i)
 Col.-in-Chief, H.M. Alfonso XIII.,
 King of Spain, K.G., *g.*
 Col., James Melville Babington,
 C.B., *m.g.*
Lt.-Col., M. L. MacEwen.
Adj., Lord Holmpatrick, *lt.*

17 (Duke of Cambridge's Own)

LANCERS. *Stalkot.* (i)
 Col., Sir Douglas Haig, K.C.B., *l.g.*
Lt.-Col., W. A. Tilney.
Adj., D. C. Boles, *lt.*

18 (Queen Mary's Own)

HUSSARS. *Tidworth.* (i)
 Col.,
Lt.-Col., Hon. H. S. Davey.
Adj., B. Neame, *lt.*

19 (Queen Alexandra's Own)

Royal HUSSARS. *Houns-*
low. (i)
 Col., Sir John D. P. French,
 G.C.B., *f.-m.*
Lt.-Col., W. H. Greenly, D.S.O.
Adj., H. E. Macfarlane, *capt.*

20 HUSSARS. *Colchester.* (i)

Col., Hugh Sutlej Gough,
 C.B., *m.g.*
Lt.-Col., G. T. G. Edwards.
Adj., G. A. Sanford, *capt.*

21 (Empress of India's)

LANCERS. *Rawal Pindi.* (i)
 Col., Sir Fredk. Wm. Benson,
 K.C.B., *m.g.*
Lt.-Col., R. N. Smyth, D.S.O.
Adj., C. C. Lister, *capt.*

REMOUNT ESTABLISH-
MENT.

Director of Remounts, W. H.
 Birkbeck C.B., *b.g.*
Asst. Dir. of Remounts, J.
 Powle, C.B., *c.*

Inspers. of Remounts, D. E.
 Wood, *l.c.*; C. H. Bridge, C.B.,
c.; H. M. Ferrar, *l.c.*

Superintendents of Remount
Depôts, No. I., S. B. Wild-
 man, *capt.* (*Dublin*), W. M.
 Royston Pigott, *capt.* (*Lusk*);
 No. II., G. Harlow, *m.* (*Wool-*
wich); No. III., S. G. Sanders,
capt. (*Melton Mowbray*); No.
 IV., J. Barry, *capt.* (*Aborfield*
Cross and Pinckard's Farm).

SPECIAL RESERVE REGI-
MENTS.

North Irish Horse, E. A.
 Maude, *l.c.*
South Irish Horse, Lord Decies,
 D.S.O., *l.c.*
King Edward's Horse (*The King's*
Oversea Dominions Regt.),
 V. S. Sandeman, *l.c.*

CAVALRY DEPOTS.

No. 1.—EASTERN, *Woolwich*, R. G.
 Hooper, D.S.O., *m.*, 21st Lancers.
 No. 2.—IRISH, *Dublin*, R. F.
 Cox, *m.*, 13th Hussars.
 No. 3.—NORTHERN, *Scarborough*,

No. 4.—WESTERN, *Seaforth*,
 N. D. M. Campbell, *m.*, 7th D.G.
 No. 5.—SOUTHERN, *Bristol*,
 No. 6.—SCOTTISH, *Dunbar*, R.
 S. Hunt, *m.*, 1st D. G.

YEOMANRY (Territorial Force)—List of Regiments, with Names of Lieutenant-Colonels.

Ayrshire—J. D. Boswell, T.D.
Bedfordshire—Visct. Peel.
Berks—Sir E. A. Barry, Bt.
Bucks—
Cheshire—H. M. Wilson.
Denbighshire—H. P. Sykes.
Derbyshire—Lord H. C. Caven-
 dish-Bentinck, T.D.
Devon (Royal 1st)—A. D. Acland,
 T.D.
Devon (Royal N.)—R. A. Sanders.
Dorset—T. A. Colfox, T.D.
Essex—E. Deacon.
Fifehire and Forfarshire—A.
 Mitchell, T.D.
Glamorganshire—C. L. Dillwyn-
 Venable-Llewellyn.
Gloucestershire—W. H. Playne.
Hampshire—A. C. Nicholson, T.D.
Herts—A. H. Smith, T.D.
Kent (Royal East)—Earl of Guil-
 ford.
Kent (West)—Visct. Hythe, T.D.
Lanarkshire—Lord Lamington,
 G.C.M.G., T.D.
Lanarkshire (Queen's Own)—
 K. H. M. Connal.
Lancs (Hussars)—T. A. Earle,
 T.D.
Lancashire (D. of Lancaster's
Own)—R. H. Tilney, T.D.

Leicestershire—T. E. Harrison,
 D.S.O., T.D.
Lincolnshire—Earl of Ancaster,
 T.D.
London, City of—O. E. Boulton,
 T.D.
London, 1st County of (Middle-
sex)—W. Duncan, T.D.
London, 2nd County of—Sir S. H.
 L. Stuart, Bt.
London, 3rd County of—A. W.
 Jarvis, C.M.G., T.D.
Lothians and Border Horse—
 Lord Binning, C.B., *c.*
Loat's Scouts—A. Stirling; E.
 G. Fraser-Tytler.
Montgomeryshire—R. W. H. W.
 Williams-Wynn, D.S.O., T.D., *c.*
Norfolk (The King's Own Royal
Regt.)—Col.-in-Chief, The
 King; Hon. Col., H. M. the King
 of Norway, K.G.; C. D. Sey-
 mour.
Northamptonshire—H. Wickham.
Northumberland—Visct. Ridley,
c.
Nottinghamshire (Sherwood Ran-
gers)—A. E. Whitaker.
Nottinghamshire (S. Notts Hus-
sars)—F. E. Seely, T.D.

Oxfordshire—Duke of Marl-
 borough, K.G., T.D., *c.*
Penbroke—O. H. S. Williams, T.D.
Scottish Horse—Marquess of
 Tullibardine, M.V.O., *c.*
Shropshire—A. H. O. Lloyd,
 M.V.O.
Somerset (North)—G. A. Gibbs,
 T.D.
Somerset (West)—R. Marriott-
 Dodington.
Staffordshire—W. Bromley-
 Davenport, D.S.O., T.D.
Suffolk—Col.-in-Chief, The King;
 F. W. Jarvis.
Survey—J. Humphery.
Sussex—R. H. Rawson, *c.*
Warwickshire—F. Dugdale,
 C.V.O., T.D.
Westmorland and Cumberland—
 S. R. Fothergill.
Wiltshire (Royal)—G. L. Palmer,
 T.D.
Worcestershire—Sir H. F. Grey,
 Bt., T.D.
Yorkshire (Dns.)—C. Brook, T.D.
Yorkshire (Hrs.)—E. W. Stany-
 forth, T.D.
Yorkshire, East Riding of P.
 Langdale.

Royal Regiment of Artillery (£1,129,100).

(I)

Colonel-in-Chief, The King.	M Campbellpore, R. A. Bright, m.	34 Fermoy, A. R. Wainwright, m.
Master Gunner, St. James's Park, Earl Roberts, F.C., K.G., f.m.	N Secunderabad, J. G. Rotton, m.	35 (Howr.) Woolwich, H. A. Koebel, m.
Colonels-Commandant, Francis William Hastings C.B., g.; Sir Robert Biddulph, G.C.B., g.; Earl Roberts, F.C., K.G., f.m. (late Bengal); Lt. Hon. Sir Henry Brackenbury, G.C.B., g.; Edward Christian Griffin, i.g. (late Bengal); Edward Draper Elliott, m.g. (late Bengal); Francis William Ward, C.B., m.g. (late Bengal); Sir Edward Francis Chapman, K.C.B., g. (late Bengal); Sir Albert Henry Wilmot Williams, K.C.V.O., r.h.a., m.g.; Bowes Lennox Forster, i.g.; Sir Edwin Markham, K.C.B., r.h.a., i.g.; Oliver Henry Atkins Nicholls, m.g.; Michael Henry Seward, m.g. (late Bengal); Arthur Harness, C.B., m.g.; Stuart James Nicholson, C.B., m.g.; John Booth Richardson, m.g.; Sir Henry Macleod Leslie Rundle, C.B., g.; Sir George Tindal Pretymann, K.C.M.G., m.g.; Sir Robert MacGregor Stewart, G.C.B., g.; William Francis Moore Hutchinson, m.g.; Edmund Hunt, Holley, m.g.; Sir Alfred Edward Turner, K.C.B., m.g.; Woodburn Hunter, m.g.; Sir Josceline Heneage Woodhouse, G.C.B., g.; Tevor Bruce Tyler, C.S.I., m.g.; Sir Edmund Roche Elles, G.C.I.E., i.g.; Sir Geo. Arthur French, K.C.M.G., m.g.; Arthur Gethin Creagh, C.B., m.g.; Sir Desmond Dykes Tynte O'Gallaghan, K.C.V.O., m.g.	O Ipswich, N. E. Tilney, m. P Woolwich, W. H. Kay, m. Q Sialkot, W. R. Eden, D.S.O., m. R Woolwich, A. E. Wardrop, m. S Bangalore, C. A. Sykes, m. T Egypt, H. H. Tudor, m. U Lucknow, J. G. Dennistoun, m. V Meerut, W. B. R. Sandys, m. W Meerut, L. A. Smith, m. X Mhow, R. G. Keyworth, m. Y Mhow, P. Wheatley, m. Z Woolwich, Depôt, Woolwich, G. E. C. G. Charlton, m. Riding Establishment, Woolwich, G. H. A. White, m.	36 Ezeter, A. S. Cotton, m. 37 (Howr.) Kildare, E. H. Jones, m. 38 Rawal Pindi, H. W. Atlay, m. 39 Colchester, E. S. E. W. Eardley-Russell, M.V.O., m. 40 (Howr.) Deepcut, W. R. N. Ma locks, m. 41 Bulford, T. Bruce, m. 42 Cahir, H. J. Brock, m. 43 (Howr.) Fethard, E. R. Burne, m. 44 Bellary, m. 45 Bulford, N. McN. Grey, m. 46 Bordon, G. Baillie, m. 47 (Howr.) Brighton, A. C. Edwards, m. 48 Ewshott, M. J. MacCarthy, m. 49 Bulford, H. W. Hill, m. 50 Aldershot, F. O. Seagram, m. 51 Bordon, R. C. Coates, D.S.O., m. 52 Kildare, A. C. R. Nutt, m. 53 Cahir, C. F. Rugge-Price, m. 54 Bordon, E. J. R. Peel, m. 55 (Howr.) Woolwich, G. N. Cartwright, m. 56 (Howr.) Brighton, F. E. L. Barker, m. 57 (Howr.) Deepcut, F. G. T. Deshon, m. 58 Woolwich, H. R. Phipps, m. 59 Lahore, C. Ravenhill, m. 60 (Howr.) Brighton, H. J. A. Mackie, M.V.O., m. 61 (Howr.) Kildare, F. A. Wilson, D.S.O., m. 62 Multan, H. M. Drake, m. 63 Cawnpore, H. B. Smith, m. 64 Fyzabad, A. M. Perreau, m. 65 (Howr.) Kildare, J. E. C. Livingstone-Learmonth, m. 66 Secunderabad, E. F. De la fosse, m. 67 Edinburgh, D. G. Blois, m. 68 Colchester, W. A. Short, m. 69 Edinburgh, D. R. Coates, m. 70 Aldershot, H. C. S. Clarke, m. 71 Ewshott, C. W. Scott, m. 72 Waterford, R. N. Greathed, m. 73 Lucknow, R. T. Marsden, m. 74 (Howr.) Jhansi, A. T. Lough, m. 75 Peshawar, W. C. E. Rudkin, D.S.O., m. 76 Kirkee, T. St. A. B. L. Nevins, m. 77 (Howr.) Jhansi, C. J. H. Swann, m. 78 Rawal Pindi, C. MacI. Ritchie, m. 79 (Howr.) Agra, E. W. Grove, D.S.O., m. 80 Kildare, T. G. Dooner, m.
ROYAL FIELD ARTILLERY.		
147 Batteries, 6 Depôts.		
Headquarters, Woolwich.		
BATTERIES.		
1 Leeds, C. C. Van Straubenzee, m.	2 Bangalore, K. St. G. Kirke, m.	3 Leeds, G. A. S. Cape, m.
4 Rawal Pindi, F. W. Mackenzie, i.g.	5 Leeds, C. F. Stevens, m.	6 Bulford, E. W. S. Brooke, m.
7 Secunderabad, W. J. K. Rettie, m.	8 Bangalore, K. St. G. Kirke, m.	9 Bordon, R. D. Wyld, m.
10 Barrackpore, O. de L'E. Winter, m.	11 Kildare, P. W. B. Henning, m.	12 Woolwich, H. W. A. Christie, m.
13 Edinburgh, H. R. W. M. Smith, m.	14 Secunderabad, A. D. Kirby, m.	15 Ewshott, C. C. Barnes, m.
16 Bordon, H. F. E. Lewin, m.	17 Bordon, H. A. Boyce, m.	18 Jullundur, W. G. H. Manley, m.
19 Cawnpore, A. S. Buckle, m.	20 Bareilly, A. T. Anderson, m.	21 Calcutta, L. M. Phillpotts, D.S.O., m.
22 Aldershot, H. T. Wynter, m.	23 Bulford, C. St. M. Ingham, m.	24 Fermoy, A. G. Arbuthnot, m.
25 Woolwich, M. J. F. FitzGerald, m.	26 Allahabad, J. H. Pattison, m.	27 Woolwich, H. E. Vallentin, m.
28 Meerut, G. S. Tovey, m.	29 Bulford, A. B. Bethell, m.	30 (Howr.) Deepcut, E. L. Wheeler, m.
31 (Howr.) Woolwich, R. F. Ellice, m.	32 Exeter, G. B. Hinton, m.	33 Exeter, L. C. L. Oldfield, m.

81	Kirkee, P. Barton, <i>m.</i>	129	(C. M. Ross-Johnson, D.S.O., <i>m.</i>	10	Cork Harbour, H. E. Cadell, <i>m.</i>	
82	Kirkee, H. N. St. J. Maule, <i>m.</i>	129	(Howr.) L. T. Ashworth, <i>m.</i>	11	Golden Hill, C. De Sausmarez, D.S.O., <i>m.</i>	
83	Jubbul-pore { E. W. Plummer, <i>m.</i>	130	Bulford { G. J. C. Stapyllton, <i>m.</i>	12	Tynemouth, C. F. Bishop, <i>m.</i>	
84	{ H. M. Thomas, <i>m.</i>	131	{ F. W. H. Walshe, <i>m.</i>	13	Landguard, W. H. Jones, <i>m.</i>	
85	{ C. F. P. Parry, <i>m.</i>	132	{ H. D. O. Ward, <i>m.</i>	14	Shoeburyness, W. J. Fowler, <i>m.</i>	
86	(Howr.) Clonmel, R. Hardman, <i>m.</i>	133	Sheffield { C. St. L. G. Hawkes, <i>m.</i>	15	Londonderry, F. S. Butcher, <i>m.</i>	
87	(Howr.) Kilkenny, W. H. F. Weber, <i>m.</i>	134	Woolwich { H. Ward, <i>m.</i>	16	Weymouth, W. E. Rumbold, <i>m.</i>	
88	Colchester, R. England, <i>m.</i>	135	{ C. H. Liveing, <i>m.</i>	17	Alderney, R. C. Morris, <i>m.</i>	
89	{ W. Furnivall, <i>m.</i>	RESERVE BATTERIES.			18	Sheerness, L. W. P. East, D.S.O., <i>m.</i>
90	Nowshera { W. Stirling, <i>m.</i>	136	Newcastle { W. Strong, <i>m.</i>	19	Sheerness, A. G. Smith, <i>m.</i>	
91	{ A. H. Bowring, <i>m.</i>	137	{ A. R. Hudson, <i>m.</i>	20	Jersey, F. M. Davidson, <i>m.</i>	
92	Dinapore, S. F. Stallard, <i>m.</i>	138	Preston { A. Houstoun, <i>m.</i>	21	Leith, H. J. Kelsall, <i>m.</i>	
93	Ferozepore, P. P. E. de Berry, <i>m.</i>	139	{ F. A. Buzzard, <i>m.</i>	22	Sheerness, R. H. Parker, <i>m.</i>	
94	Lahore, E. H. Willis, <i>m.</i>	140	{ G. H. Gordon, <i>m.</i>	23	(Siege) Fort Grange, J. Chrystie, <i>m.</i>	
95	Kamptee, F. B. D. Broadrick, <i>m.</i>	141	Hilsea { C. F. G. Washington, <i>m.</i>	24	(Heavy Batt.) Woolwich, H. E. J. Brake, C.B., <i>m.</i>	
96	Belgaum, G. A. Smyth, <i>m.</i>	142	{ W. Evans, D.S.O., <i>m.</i>	26	(Heavy Batt.) Fort Wallington, H. W. M. Parker, <i>m.</i>	
97	St. Thomas's Mount, T. M. Archdale, D.S.O., <i>m.</i>	143	Woolwich { A. F. M. Head, <i>m.</i>	28	Weymouth, C. W. Stülpnagel, <i>m.</i>	
98	Nasirabad, E. H. Stevenson, D.S.O., <i>m.</i>	144	Athlone { , <i>m.</i>	29	Portsmouth, E. G. Waymouth, <i>m.</i>	
99	Neemuch { A. D. Musgrave, <i>m.</i>	146	Glasgow { D. B. Stewart, <i>m.</i>	30	Weymouth, F. A. Wynter, D.S.O., <i>m.</i>	
100	{ R. E. Ramsden, <i>m.</i>	147	{ R. H. Griffith, <i>m.</i>	31	(Heavy Batt.) Woolwich, F. C. Poole, D.S.O., <i>m.</i>	
101	{ J. A. Tyler, <i>m.</i>	DEPÔTS.			32	Sandown, A. F. S. Scott, <i>m.</i>
102	Hyderabad { H. Allcard, D.S.O., <i>m.</i>	1	Newcastle, A. K. G. White, <i>capt.</i>	33	Golden Hill, W. E. Wailes, <i>m.</i>	
103	Karachi, M. L. Goldie, D.S.O., <i>m.</i>	2	Preston, C. B. Thackeray, <i>m.</i>	34	Sandown, H. F. Head, <i>m.</i>	
104	Roberts' Heights, Transvaal, H. A. Lake, <i>m.</i>	3	Cosham, Hon. H. E. Thellusson, <i>capt.</i>	35	(Heavy Batt.) Fort Nelson, A. C. Wilkinson, <i>m.</i>	
105	{ E. H. Harpur, <i>m.</i>	4	Woolwich, W. H. Norton, <i>capt.</i>	36	Plymouth, P. N. G. Reade, <i>m.</i>	
106	Potchefstroom { H. Biddulph, <i>m.</i>	5	Athlone, M. C. Dobson, <i>capt.</i>	37	Portsmouth, L. D. Fraser, <i>m.</i>	
107	{ L. J. Hext, <i>m.</i>	6	Glasgow, C. R. Hill, <i>capt.</i>	38	Plymouth, T. A. Tancred, <i>m.</i>	
108	Bulford { H. E. Carey, <i>m.</i>	ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.			39	(Siege) Plymouth, A. S. Jenour, <i>m.</i>
109	{ S. F. Metcalfe, <i>m.</i>	Mountain Division.			40	Dover, E. L'E. Whitehead, <i>m.</i>
110	{ A. B. Forman, <i>m.</i>	9 Batteries.			41	Plymouth, E. H. B. Craster, <i>m.</i>
111	{ E. C. W. D. Walhall, D.S.O., <i>m.</i>	BATTERIES.			42	Portsmouth, <i>m.</i>
112	Ballincollig { W. B. Browell, <i>m.</i>	1	Kalabagh, F. O. Wyatt, M.V.O., <i>m.</i>	43	Cork Harbour, H. E. Penne- thorne, <i>m.</i>	
113	{ W. El'ershaw, <i>m.</i>	2	Jutogh, H. E. Molesworth, <i>m.</i>	44	Pembroke Dock, E. C. le Pelly, <i>m.</i>	
114	Deepcut { T. A. Cubitt, D.S.O., <i>m.</i>	3	Quetta, F. A. Easton, <i>m.</i>	45	Plymouth, J. C. Hanna, <i>m.</i>	
115	{ J. H. W. Johnstone, <i>m.</i>	4	Quetta, S. D. Bullen, <i>m.</i>	46	Dover, A. E. J. Perkins, <i>m.</i>	
116	{ G. H. W. Nicholson, <i>m.</i>	5	Jutogh, P. S. Lowis, <i>m.</i>	47	Tynemouth, W. G. Lyddon, <i>m.</i>	
117	Aldershot { H. W. Newcome, <i>m.</i>	6	Khyra Gali, G. G. W. Corrie, <i>m.</i>	48	(Heavy Batt.) Woolwich, C. F. Phipps, <i>m.</i>	
118	{ A. R. Bayly, <i>m.</i>	7	Cairo, K. K. Knapp, <i>m.</i>	49	Cork Harbour, W. Jennings, <i>m.</i>	
119	{ E. W. Alexander, <i>m.</i>	8	Quetta, C. L. R. Gray, <i>m.</i>	50	Sierra Leone, H. C. H. Burton, <i>m.</i>	
120	Newbridge { C. S. Holland, <i>m.</i>	9	Bara Gali, J. B. Mackintosh, <i>m.</i>	51	Allahabad, J. D. Sherer, <i>m.</i>	
121	{ C. N. B. Ballard, <i>m.</i>	GARRISON COMPANIES.			52	Bombay, W. P. Alexander, <i>m.</i>
122	{ G. H. Sanders, <i>m.</i>	87	Companies; 12 Heavy Batteries; 4 Depôts.	53	Gibraltar, <i>m.</i>	
123	Dundalk { G. H. W. Bayley, <i>m.</i>	1	Malta, W. C. Curme, <i>m.</i>	54	Gibraltar, F. L. Galloway, <i>m.</i>	
124	{ G. R. V. Kinsman, <i>m.</i>	2	Sheerness, C. H. W. Owen, <i>m.</i>	56	Mauritius, E. W. M. Walker, <i>m.</i>	
125	{ H. G. Lloyd, <i>m.</i>	3	Bermuda, St. L. M. Moore, <i>m.</i>	57	Pembroke Dock, E. McML. Seddon, <i>m.</i>	
126	Shorncliffe { R. A. C. Wellesley, <i>m.</i>	4	Gibraltar, H. B. Roberts, <i>m.</i>	59	Roorkee, A. R. Y. Kirkpatrick, <i>m.</i>	
127	{ E. W. Spedding, <i>m.</i>	5	Malta, S. C. Halse, <i>m.</i>	60	Quetta, H. B. Mayne, <i>m.</i>	
		6	Gibraltar, M. L. Wilkinson, <i>m.</i>	61	Aden, T. M. Luke, D.S.O., <i>m.</i>	
		7	Gibraltar, W. St. C. Bland, <i>l.c.</i>	62	Calcutta, E. F. Corbett, <i>m.</i>	
		8	Gibraltar, W. Arthy, <i>m.</i>	63	Malta, C. E. Eady, <i>m.</i>	
		9	Gibraltar, A. T. Cumming, <i>m.</i>	64	Rangoon, A. C. Pitman, <i>m.</i>	
				65	Malta, R. J. Macdonald, <i>m.</i>	

66 Jamaica, A. H. Thorp, *m.*
 67 Portsmouth, G. R. M. Church,
 68 Barian, R. B. Riddell, *m.*
 69 Manora, R. F. Brewster, *m.*
 70 Aden, W. F. T. Corrie, *m.*
 71 (Heavy Batt.) *Nowgong*, F. P. Hutchinson, *m.*

72 (Heavy Batt.) *Peshawar*, M. H. Courtenay, *m.*
 73 *Rurki*, H. Morrice, *m.*
 74 Delhi, W. G. Blanford, *m.*
 75 Rangoon, W. D. Nichol, *m.*
 76 Aden, H. H. Harvest, *m.*
 77 Bombay, C. R. Kelly, *m.*
 78 Singapore, W. H. Holdsworth-Hunt, *m.*

79 Bombay, *m.*
 80 Singapore, C. C. Noott, *m.*
 81 (Siege) *Fort Attock*, F. H. Metcalfe, *m.*

82 *Ferozepore*, A. H. Kane, *m.*
 83 Hong Kong, H. C. Hall, *m.*
 84 Capetown, S. O. Boyd, *m.*
 85 Bombay, W. H. W. Hope, *m.*
 86 (Heavy Batt.) *Multan*, R. P. Molesworth, *m.*

87 Hong Kong, I. B. F. Currie, *m.*
 88 Hong Kong, C. G. Pritchard, *m.*

90 (Heavy Batt.) *Nowgong*, H. R. Palmer, *m.*

91 (Heavy Batt.) *Roorki*, T. R. Phillips, *m.*

93 Ceylon, R. L. Muspratt-Williams, *m.*

94 *Rawal Pindi*, A. F. E. Stiffe, *m.*

95 *Bermuda*, R. N. Lockhart, *m.*
 96 Malta, C. S. Taylor, *m.*

97 *Simonstown*, C. M. Nuttall, *m.*

99 Malta, R. S. de Winton, *m.*
 100 Malta, P. L. Holbrooke, *m.*

101 Quetta, C. K. Bushe, *m.*
 102 Malta, *m.*

104 (Heavy Batt.) *Campbellpore*, W. C. R. Farnar, *m.*

107 (Siege) *Plymouth*, G. B. MacKenzie, *m.*

108 (Heavy Batt.) *Fort Fareham*, A. Ellershaw, *m.*

DEPÔTS.

1 *Newhaven*, F. A. Twiss, M.V.O., *m.*

2 *Gosport*, D. F. Tulloch, *m.*

3 *Plymouth*, C. Phillips, *m.*

4 *Great Yarmouth*, R. H. F. McCulloch, D.S.O., *m.*

SPECIAL RESERVE R.G.A.

Antrim (*Carrickfergus*)—Lt.-Col., W. T. Southam.

Cork (*Queenstown*)—Lt.-Col., S. F. Kirkwood.

TERRITORIAL FORCE R.A.

HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY.

(The Armoury House, Finsbury, E.C.)

Capt.-General & Col., The King.
 Lt.-Col. Comdg., Earl of Deu-
 bigh and Desmond, C.V.O.,
 T.D., A.D.C., c.

"A" Battery (1st City of London Horse Art.)—O. L. Eugster, *m.*

"B" Battery (2nd City of London Horse Art.)—Hon. R. M. P. Preston, *m.*

H.A.C. Infantry—E. Treffry, *m.*

ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.

Batteries.

Ayrshire (*Ayr*)—J. H. Meikle, *m.*

Berkshire (*Reading*)—C. G. Mayall, *m.*

Essex (*Chelmsford*)—F. Hilder, *m.*

Glamorgan (*Port Talbot*)—L. David, *m.*

Hampshire (*Southampton*)—E. T. Dixon, *m.*

Inverness-shire (*Inverness*)—J. E. B. Baillie, M.V.O., V.D., c.

Leicestershire (*Leicester*)—W. B. Du Pre, *m.*

Nottinghamshire (*Nottingham*)—J. F. Laycock, D.S.O., l.c.

West Riding (*Rotherham*)—Earl Fitzwilliam, K.C.V.O., *m.*

Shropshire (*Shrewsbury*)—R. A. Newhl, T.D., *m.*

Somerset (*Taunton*)—E. R. Phillips, *m.*

Warwickshire (*Leamington*)—Lord Brooke, M.V.O., c.

ROYAL FIELD ARTILLERY.

Brigades.

1st East Anglian (*Norwich*)—Lt.-Col., R. E. A. Le Mottée, R.A.

2nd East Anglian (*Stratford*)—Lt.-Col., W. S. Duff, T.D.

3rd East Anglian (Howr.) (*Ipswich*)—Lt.-Col., Earl of Stradbroke, C.V.O., V.D., A.D.C., c.

4th East Anglian (*Hertford*)—Lt.-Col., R. M. Foot.

1st Highland (*Aberdeen*)—Lt.-Col., M. M. Duncan.

2nd Highland (*Dundee*)—Lt.-Col., D. Laing, T.D.

3rd Highland (*Greenock*)—Lt.-Col., P. C. Macfarlane.

1st Home Counties (*Brighton*)—Lt.-Col., Sir T. B. Cusack-Smith, K.C.M.G.

2nd Home Counties (*St. Leonards*)—Lt.-Col., A. C. Roberts, T.D., c.

3rd Home Counties (*Dover*)—Lt.-Col., F. G. Hayward.

4th Home Counties (Howr.) (*Erith, Kent*)—Lt.-Col., Hon. S. Pleydell-Bouverie.

1st East Lancashire (*Blackburn*)—Lt.-Col., T. Frankish.

2nd East Lancashire (*Manchester*)—Lt.-Col., H. Sowler, T.D.

3rd East Lancashire (*Bolton*)—Lt.-Col., W. E. Walker, T.D.

4th East Lancashire (Howr.) (*Workington*)—Lt.-Col., J. H. Dudgeon, V.D.

1st West Lancashire (*Liverpool*)—Lt.-Col., L. J. Osborn, V.D.

2nd West Lancashire (*Preston*)—Lt.-Col., C. J. Trimble, C.M.G., V.D., c.

3rd West Lancashire (*Liverpool*)—Lt.-Col., J. P. Reynolds.

4th West Lancashire (Howr.) (*Liverpool*)—Lt.-Col., A. Melly, V.D., c.

1st (City of) London (*Handel St., W.C.*)—Lt.-Col., J. Stollery, V.D., c.

2nd London (*Woolwich*)—Lt.-Col., H. B. Tasker, V.D.

3rd London (*City Road*)—Lt.-Col., C. J. Higgins, V.D., c.

4th London (Howr.) (*Lewisham*)—Lt.-Col., E. T. Lea, T.D.

5th London (*Lower Kennington Lane*)—Lt.-Col., E. C. Massy, R.A.

6th London (*Brixton*)—Lt.-Col., R. J. MacHugh.

7th London (*Fulham*)—Lt.-Col., C. E. Chambers, V.D., c.

8th London (Howr.) (*Woolwich*)—Lt.-Col., W. B. Emery, R.A.

1st Lowland (*Edinburgh*)—Lt.-Col., J. L. Findlay, V.D.

2nd Lowland (*Irvine*)—Lt.-Col., C. H. Wilson, R.A.

3rd Lowland (*Glasgow*)—Lt.-Col., P. Grant, T.D.

4th Lowland (Howr.) (*Glasgow*)—Lt.-Col., H. C. Sheppard, R.A.

1st North Midland (*Grimsby*)—Lt.-Col., J. Tonge, V.D.

2nd North Midland (*Shelton*)—Lt.-Col., Sir S. H. Child, Bt., M.V.O.

3rd North Midland (*Wolverhampton*)—Lt.-Col., C. C. Leveson-Gower.

4th North Midland (Howr.) (*Derby*)—Lt.-Col., L. G. Gisborne.

1st South Midland (*Clifton*)—Lt.-Col., A. M. Balfour.

2nd South Midland (*Worcester*)—Lt.-Col., E. C. Bullock, T.D.

3rd South Midland (*Birmingham*)—Lt.-Col., W. P. Saunders, R.A.

4th South Midland (Howr.) (*Coventry*)—Lt.-Col., A. M. R. Mallock, R.A.

1st Northumbrian (*Newcastle*)—Lt.-Col., A. G. Hadcock, T.D.

2nd Northumbrian (*Hull*)—Lt.-Col., H. E. Hanson, T.D.

3rd Northumbrian (*Seaham Harbour*)—Lt.-Col., F. J. McKenzie, V.D., c.

4th Northumbrian (Howr.) (*South Shields*)—Lt.-Col., A. U. Stockley, R.A.

1st West Riding (*Leeds*)—Lt.-Col., F. A. Tighe, R.A.

2nd West Riding (*Bradford*)—Lt.-Col., E. H. Foster, T.D.

3rd West Riding (*Sheffield*)—Lt.-Col., C. Clifford, V.D.

4th West Riding (Howr.) (*Olley*)—Lt.-Col., W. S. Dawson, T.D.

1st Welsh (Howr.) (*Swansea*)—Lt.-Col., J. Henry, R.A.

2nd Welsh (*Cardiff*)—Lt.-Col., J. J. David, V.D., c.

Cheshire (*Chester*)—Lt.-Col., F. J. Bonnalie.

4th Welsh (*Newport, Mon.*)—Lt.-Col., D. E. Williams, V.D.

1st Wessex (Portsmouth)—Lt.-Col., E. G. Cheke.
2nd Wessex (Hower.) (Ryde, I.W.)—Lt.-Col., H. L. Powell.
3rd Wessex (Swindon)—Lt.-Col., E. H. Bedford-Pim.
4th Wessex (Exeter)—Lt.-Col., G. R. FitzR. Talbot.

ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.
Mountain.

4th Highland (Tarbert)—Lt.-Col., C. McL. Robertson.

Heavy.

East Anglian (Stratford)—Maj., S. E. Wood.
Highland (Dunfermline)—Maj., Lord Bruce.
Home Counties (Gravesend)—Maj., E. L. Gowlland.
Lancashire Brigade (Liverpool)—Maj., D. C. Pugh, V.D.
London Brigade (Offord Road)—Lt.-Col., C. E. Cassal, V.D., c.
Lowland (Edinburgh)—Maj.,

North Midland (Stoke-on-Trent)—Maj., W. Hind, l.c.

South Midland (Birmingham)—Maj., J. R. Greg.
Northumbrian (Middlesbrough)—Maj., C. T. Hennah, l.c.
West Riding (York)—Maj., W. Graham.
Welsh (Bangor)—Maj.,
Wessex (Cosham)—Maj.,

For Defended Ports.

Clyde (Port Glasgow)—Maj., J. Rogerson.
Cornwall (Falmouth)—Lt.-Col., H. Shapcott, V.D.
Devonshire (Devonport)—Lt.-Col., A. Bellamy, T.D.
Dorsetshire (Weymouth)—Lt.-Col., F. G. Lefroy, T.D.
Durham (West Hartlepool and Sunderland)—Lt.-Col., L. Robson, V.D.
East Riding (Hull)—Maj., R. Hall.
Essex and Suffolk (Dovercourt)—Lt.-Col.,
Forth (Edinburgh)—Lt.-Col., H. O'Connor, V.D.

Glamorgan (Cardiff)—Lt.-Col., J. J. Handcock, T.D.
Hampshire (Southampton)—Lt.-Col.,
Kent (Sheerness)—Lt.-Col.,
Lancashire and Cheshire (Liverpool)—Lt.-Col., T. H. Arden.
Orkney (Kirkwall)—Lt.-Col., J. Slater, V.D.
Pembroke (Pembroke Dock)—Maj., T. W. Price.
North Scottish (Broughty Ferry)—Lt.-Col., R. H. Adamson, T.D. c.
Sussex (Brighton)—Maj., W. Puttick, T.D.
Tynemouth (North Shields)—Maj., J. H. Nicholson.

ROYAL MALTA ARTILLERY.

£13.800.

Hon. Col., The King.
Lieut.-Colonel, A. Trapani, M.V.O.

BERMUDA MILITIA
ARTILLERY.

Commdt. and Adj., A. C. Heaslop, capt. R.A.

Corps of Royal Engineers (£344,500).

(1)

Col.-in-Chief, The King.
Cols. Comm., Sir Frederick R. Maunsell, K.C.B., g. (late Bengal); Sir Horace William Montagu, K.C.B., g.; Charles Aug. Goodfellow, V.D., l.g. (late Bombay); Wm. Percival Tomkins, C.I.E., g. (late Bengal); George Warren Walker, g. (late Madras); Charles Strahan, l.g. (late Bengal); Sir James Bevan Edwards, K.C.B., l.g.; Sir Richard Harrison, G.C.B., g.; William James Stuart, m.g.; Robert Nicholl Dawson-Scott, g.; Sir Charles Warren, G.C.M.G., g.; Viscount Kitchener of Khartoum, K.P., O.M., f.m.; Chas. John Moysey, C.M.G., m.g.; Sir Thomas Fraser, K.C.B., m.g.

Lieut.-Colonels, H. Broke, Gosport; J. S. Purvis, Belfast; C. H. Cowie, c., Lucknow; C. S. Rose; E. F. Taylor, Tempe; R. U. H. Buckland, A.D.C., c., Egypt; R. S. Curtis, C.M.G., c., Aldershot; W. P. Brett, Liverpool; W. R. Morton, Rawal Pindi; J. A. Gibbon, Aldershot; A. R. Reynolds, Pembroke Dock; C. C. J. Pery, Dublin; H. B. H. Wright, Bulford; J. C. Rimington, Rawal Pindi; C. H. Roe, Bangalore; H. C. Carey, Jamaica; C. F. Close, C.M.G., Southampton; E. A. T. Tudor, Shoburness; G. M. W. Macdonogh, War Office; J. P. Brewin, Meerut; F. E. G. Skey, Cork; J. R. Young, York; F. Baylay, Newcastle;

W. MacAdam, Weymouth; P. Ashworth; W. S. Speranza, Meerut; E. A. Edgell, Mhow; S. H. Powell, Simla; G. H. Harrison, Chatham; J. A. Dealy, Rawal Pindi; W. Ewbank; H. A. A. Livingston, C.M.G., Singapore; R. T. R. Laurence; G. F. H. Le Breton-Simmons, Malta; W. A. Liddell, Dover; A. L. Schreiber, D.S.O., Aldershot; J. A. S. Tulloch, Curragh; U. W. Evans, Kirkee; E. H. Bland, Pretoria; W. C. Hedley, War Office; E. R. B. Stokes-Roberts, Bareilly; H. R. Gale, c., Lucknow; G. D. Close, Exeter; R. F. Sorbie, Secunderabad; H. B. Jones, Woolwich; R. P. Lee, Gibraltar; R. F. Edwards, Cork; H. C. Nanton, c., Jullundur; D. H. Ridout, Singapore; N. G. Von Hugel, Potchefstroom; G. S. Cartwright, Chatham; G. P. Lennox-Conyngham, Dehra Dun; E. L. Dunsterville, Nowshera; T. A. H. Bigge, Chatham; E. H. de V. Atkinson, Rurki; T. C. Skinner, Bermuda; D. H. Cohnaghi, Portsea; J. H. Twiss, Longmoor; A. T. Moore, Aldershot; H. Prentice, Mauritius; E. P. Johnson, Barrackpore; W. V. Scudamore, Belyam; A. J. H. Swinney, Poona; G. M. Duff, Quetta; P. G. Twining, M.V.O., Rurki; A. C. de L. Joly de Lotbinière, C.S.I., Kashmir; E. E. Pictou, Quetta; N. Kirby, Bombay; F. A. Wilson, Kohat; E. M. Paul, Ceylon; C. C.

Perceval, Sheerness; J. S. Fowler, D.S.O.; P. J. J. Radcliffe, Hong Kong; C. H. Heycock, Mhow; E. C. Seaman, Malta; V. Murray, Lucknow; E. McL. Blair, Capetown; F. F. Weedon; J. H. S. Murray, Dera Ismail Khan; J. P. Blakeway, Nagpur; C. Campbell, Ambulla; W. T. Digby; S. C. Babington.
Adj. Training Bn., Chatham, G. F. B. Goldney, capt.
Adj. R.E. Troops, Aldershot, G. Master, capt.

Head Quarters of Companies.
1st Co.—Gibraltar (Fortress).
2nd—Egypt (Field).
3rd—Dover (Fortress).
4th—Gosport (Fortress).
5th—Aldershot (Field).
6th—Weymouth (Fortress).
7th—Shorncliffe (Field).
8th—Longmoor Camp (Railway).
9th—Woolwich (Field).
10th—Longmoor Camp (Railway).
11th—Aldershot (Field).
12th—Kilworth (Field).
13th—York (Survey).
14th—Dublin (Survey).
15th—Gibraltar (Fortress).
16th—North Shields (Coast Bn.).
17th—Curragh (Field).
18th—Falmouth (Fortress).
19th—Southampton (Survey).
20th—Devonport (Fortress).
21st—Harwich (Fortress).
22nd—I. of Wight (Fortress).
23rd—Aldershot (Field).
24th—Malta (Fortress).
25th—Hong Kong (Fortress).

26th—Bordon (Field).
 27th—Bermuda (Fortress).
 28th—Malta (Fortress).
 29th—Chatham (Line of Com.).
 30th—Plymouth (Fortress).
 31st—Ceylon (Fortress).
 32nd—Gibraltar (Fortress).
 33rd—Crosshaven (Fortress).
 34th—Channel Islands (Fortress).
 35th—Pembroke Dk. (Fortress).
 36th—Sierra Leone (Fortress).
 38th—Cork (Field).
 39th—Sheerness (Fortress).
 40th—Hong Kong (Fortress).
 41st—Singapore (Fortress).
 42nd—Gosport (Fortress).
 43rd—Mauritius (Fortress).
 44th—Jamaica (Fortress).
 45th—Gibraltar (Fortress).
 47th—Simonstown (Fortress).
 49th—North Queensferry (Coast Bn.).
 54th—Potchefstroom (Field).
 55th—Pretoria (Field).
 56th—Bulford (Field).
 57th—Bulford (Field).
 59th—Curragh (Field).
 Depôts—A, B, C, D, E, F, G, L, and M Companies, Chatham; H Co., Army Headquarters, India

Signal Units.

1st Signal Sqdn.—Aldershot.
 1st Signal Troop—Aldershot.
 2nd Signal Troop—Tidworth.
 3rd Signal Troop—Curragh.
 4th Signal Troop—Canterbury.
 "A" Signal Co.—Aldershot.
 "B" Signal Co.—Limerick.
 1st Signal Co.—Aldershot.
 2nd Signal Co.—Aldershot.
 3rd Signal Co.—Bulford.
 4th Signal Co.—Woolwich.
 5th Signal Co.—Carlou.
 6th Signal Co.—Limerick.
 7th Signal Co.—S. Africa.
 "E" Signal Co. (Wireless)—Aldershot.
 "K" Signal Co.—Dublin.
 1st Bridging Train—Aldershot.
 2nd Bridging Train—Chatham.
 Field Troops: 1st—Aldershot;
 2nd—Chatham; 3rd—Canterbury; 4th—Curragh; 5th—Chatham.

Training Depot for Field Units—Aldershot.
 Railway Depot—Longmoor.
 Colonial Survey Section—Penang.
 1st Printing Co.—Chatham.

SPECIAL RESERVE R.E.

Royal Anglesey (Beaumaris)—Lt.-Col., C. G. Matthews-Donaldson, c.
 Royal Monmouthshire (Monmouth)—Lt.-Col., H. E. M. Lindsay, C.B.
 Postal Section—Lt.-Col. W. Price, C.M.G., V.D.

TERRITORIAL FORCE R.E.

Divisional Engineers.

East Anglian (Bedford)—Lt.-Col., G. H. Wells.
 Highland (Aberdeen)—Lt.-Col., G. A. Cornwall, V.D.
 Home Counties (Eastbourne)—Lt.-Col., W. F. Cheesewright.
 East Lancashire (Old Trafford)—Lt.-Col., C. E. M. Newton.
 West Lancashire (St. Helens)—Lt.-Col., G. E. Sayce, T.D.
 1st London (Bethnal Green)—Lt.-Col., G. W. Walters, T.D.
 2nd London (Chelsea)—Lt.-Col., H. H. Taylor, T.D.
 Lowland (Rutherglen)—Lt.-Col., T. Symington.
 North Midland (Cannock)—Lt.-Col., W. E. Harrison.
 South Midland (Bristol)—Lt.-Col., E. S. Sinnott, V.D.
 Northumbrian (Newcastle)—Lt.-Col., F. S. Crawford, V.D., c.
 West Riding (Sheffield)—Lt.-Col., A. B. Bingham, V.D.
 Welsh (Cardiff)—Lt.-Col., R. L. Hutchison.
 Wessex (Bath)—Lt.-Col., S. Keen, T.D.

Signal Companies.

London District (Westminster)—E. H. Leaf, l.c.
 Northern Command (Leeds)—J. W. H. Brown, T.D., l.c.
 Scottish Command (Glasgow)—J. Gourlay, T.D.

Southern Command (Birmingham)—J. F. Lister, l.c.
 Western Command (Liverpool)—F. A. C. Leigh, l.c.

Fortress Engineers.

City of Aberdeen (Aberdeen)—J. Reid, capt.
 Cinque Ports (Dover)—W. C. Hawke, capt.
 Cornwall (Falmouth)—C. H. Paynter, l.c.
 Devonshire (Plymouth)—W. E. P. Bastard, m.
 Dorsetshire and Wiltshire (Weymouth and Swindon)—D. F. Colson, capt., F. G. Wright, capt.
 City of Dundee—H. Richardson, capt.
 Durham (Yarrow)—A. M. Terry, m.
 City of Edinburgh (Edinburgh)—A. Ogilvie, T.D., m.
 Essex (Chelmsford)—H. A. D. Neville, capt.
 Glamorgan (Cardiff)—A. O. Evans, m.
 Hampshire (Portsmouth)—W. H. Fry, T.D., l.c.
 Kent (Gillingham)—H. F. Stephens, m.
 Lancashire (Liverpool)—J. H. Jones, m.
 Renfrewshire (Greenock)—A. H. Anderson, m.
 East Riding (Hull)—E. M. Newell, m.
 North Riding (Middlesbrough)—H. Winterschladen, capt.
 Sussex (Seaford)—P. R. Sanders, capt.

Electrical Engineers.

London (Westminster)—Lt.-Col., H. M. Leaf.
 Tyne (North Shields)—Lt.-Col., F. G. Scott, V.D.

ENGINEER AND RAILWAY STAFF CORPS

(15 Dean's Yard, Westminster).
 Lieut.-Col. Comdt., R. Elliott-Cooper, V.D., c.

The Foot Guards (£207,500).

GRENADIER GUARDS. (x)

Regtl. Hdqrs., Buckingham Gate, S.W.
 Col.-in-Chief, The King.
 Col., Duke of Connaught, K.G. & J.M.
 Regtl. Comdt., R. Scott-Kerr, M.V.O., c.
 Regtl. Adj., V. Vivian, M.V.O., capt.

1st Battalion.

Warley.
 Lt.-Col., Lord Ardee.
 Majors, E. H. Trotter, D.S.O.; Hon. A. O. W. C. Weld-Forester, M.V.O.
 Adj., G. E. C. Rasch, lt.

2nd Battalion.

Chelsea Barracks.
 Lt.-Col., N. A. L. Corry, D.S.O.
 Majors, Hon. A. V. F. Russell, M.V.O.; G. W. Duberly; Lord B. C. Gordon-Lennox.
 Adj., R. E. K. Leatham, capt.

3rd Battalion.

Wellington Barracks.
 Lt.-Col., L. R. Fisher-Rowe.
 Majors, W. R. A. Smith; H. St. L. Stucley.
 Adj., A. L. C. Forbes, lt.

COLDSTREAM GUARDS. (x)

Regtl. Hdqrs., Buckingham Gate, S.W.
 Col.-in-Chief, The King.
 Col., Lord William Frederick Ernest Seymour, K.C.V.O., g.
 Regtl. Comdt., C. S. O. Monck, c.
 Regtl. Adj., J. H. J. Phillips, capt.

1st Battalion.

Aldershot.
 Lt.-Col., J. Ponsonby, D.S.O.
 Major, C. E. Pereira.
 Adj., G. A. Campbell, lt.
 Medical Officer, Surg.-Lt.-Col. J. F. Bateson, M.B.

2nd Battalion,
Windsor.

Lt.-Col., R. J. Marker, D.S.O.
Majors, R. A. Markham; Hon.
L. d'H. Hamilton, M.V.O.
Adj., G. Lambton, *lt.*

3rd Battalion.
Chelsea Barracks.

Lt.-Col., G. P. T. Feilding, D.S.O.
Majors, T. G. Matheson; J. V.
Campbell, D.S.O.
Adj., A. G. C. Dawnay, *lt.*

SCOTS GUARDS. (1)

Regtl. Hdqrs., Buckingham Gate,
S.W.
Col.-in-Chief, The King.

Colonel, Lord Methuen, G.C.B.,
f.m.
Regtl. Comdt., F. J. Heyworth,
D.S.O., *c.*
Regtl. Adj., C. F. P. Hamilton,
capt.

1st Battalion.
Aldershot.

Lt.-Col., H. C. Lowther, C.V.O.
Majors, H. F. Maclean; J. T.
Carpenter-Garnier; B. G. Van
De Weyer.
Adj., M. Romer, *capt.*

2nd Battalion.
Tower of London.

Lt.-Col., R. G. I. Bolton.
Majors, Lord E. C. Gordon-
Lennox, M.V.O.; W. H. Ingilby.
Adj., A. B. E. Cator, *capt.*

IRISH GUARDS. (1)

Regtl. Hdqrs., Buckingham Gate,
S.W.

Col.-in-Chief, The King.
Colonel, Earl Roberts, *P.C.*, K.G.,
f.m.
Regtl. Comdt., C. FitzClarence,
P.C.

1st Battalion.
Wellington Barracks.

Lt.-Col., Hon. G. H. Morris.
Majors, H. F. Crichton; H. A.
Herbert-Stepney.
Adj., Lord D. FitzGerald, *capt.*

GUARDS DEPÔT (Caterham).

Comdg., G. D. Jeffreys, *maj.*,
Grenadier Guards.
Adj., A. G. Soames, *lt.*, Cold-
stream Guards.

Infantry Regiments of the Line,

WITH THEIR SPECIAL RESERVE AND TERRITORIAL BATTALIONS.

PAY, 1913-14—Regulars, £2,392,500.

[Arranged Alphabetically by the titles directed to be used in official correspondence.]

ARGYLL AND SUTHERLAND
HIGHLANDERS (Princess
Louise's). (1)

Regimental District No. 91.—
Depôt, *Stirling*. Record Office,
Perth
Col., John E. Boyes, C.B., *m.g.*

1st Batt. (1st Foot), *Dinapore*.
Lt.-Col., H. I. Henderson.
Adj., J. C. Scott, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (93rd Foot), *Fort*
George.
Lt.-Col., H. P. Moulton-Barrett.
Adj., R. R. Forbes, *capt.*

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Stirling*.
Lt.-Col., H. C. Fergusson.

4th (Reserve) Batt., *Paisley*.
Lt.-Col., G. T. B. Wilson.

5th (Territorial) Batt., *Greenock*.
Lt.-Col., H. D. McIntyre, *c.*

6th (Territorial) Batt., *Paisley*.
Lt.-Col., J. Cook, *v.d.*

7th (Territorial) Batt., *Stirling*.
Lt.-Col., J. Craig.

8th (Territorial) Batt., *Dunoon*.
Lt.-Col., J. Campbell.

9th (Territorial) Batt., *Dum-*
barton.
Lt.-Col., Sir A. W. G. T. Leith-
Buchanan, *Bt.*

BEDFORDSHIRE REGT. (2)

Regimental District No. 16.—
Depôt, *Bedford*. Record Office,
Warley.

Col., Reginald L. H. Curteis, *m.g.*
1st Batt. (16th Foot), *Mullingar*.
Lt.-Col., H. W. O. Coates, D.S.O.
Adj., J. Macready, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (16th Foot), *Pretoria*.
Lt.-Col., C. R. J. Griffith, D.S.O.
Adj., C. C. Foss, *capt.*

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Bedford*.
Lt.-Col., Lord Amphilh, G.C.S.I.

4th (Reserve) Batt., *Hertford*.
Lt.-Col., Marquess of Salisbury,
G.C.V.O., T.D., A.D.C., *c.*

5th (Territorial) Batt., *Bedford*.
Lt.-Col., F. N. Butler.

BERKSHIRE REGT. (ROYAL).
(Princess Charlotte of Wales's). (1)

Regimental District No. 49.—
Depôt, *Reading*. Record Office,
Warwick.

Col., Edward T. Dickson, *m.g.*
1st Batt. (49th Foot), *Aldershot*.

Lt.-Col., M. D. Graham.
Adj., A. H. Perrott, *lt.*

2nd Batt. (66th Foot), *Jhansi*.
Lt.-Col., E. Feetham.

Adj., T. R. Aldworth, *lt.*
3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Reading*.

Lt.-Col., F. G. Barker.
4th (Territorial) Batt., *Reading*.

Lt.-Col., O. Pearce - Serocold,
v.d., *c.*

BLACK WATCH, The.—See
"Royal Highlanders."

BORDER REGIMENT. (1)

Regimental District No. 34.—
Depôt, *Carlisle*. Record Office,
Preston.

Col., William J. Chads, C.B., *m.g.*
1st Batt. (34th Foot), *Maymyo*.

Lt.-Col., R. O. C. Hume.
Adj., P. J. Egerton, *lt.*

2nd Batt. (55th Foot), *Pembroke*
Dock.
Lt.-Col., L. I. Wood.

Adj., C. G. W. Andrews, *capt.*
3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Carlisle*.

Lt.-Col., R. W. H. Woodburne.
4th (Territorial) Batt., *Carlisle*.

Lt.-Col., W. N. Donald, *v.d.*
5th (Territorial) Batt., *Working-*
ton.
Lt.-Col., G. Dixon, *T.D.*

CAMERON HIGHLANDERS
(The Queen's Own). (2)

Regimental District No. 79.—
Depôt, *Inverness*. Record
Office, *Perth*.

Col.-in-Chief, The King.
Col., Sir Ian S. M. Hamilton,
G.C.B., *g.*

1st Batt. (79th Foot), *Edinburgh*.
Lt.-Col., J. D. McLachlan.
Adj., K. F. Meiklejohn, *lt.*

2nd Batt., *Poona*.
Lt.-Col., D. L. MacEwen.

Adj., P. Mitford, *capt.*
3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Inverness*.

Lt.-Col., Cameron of Lochiel.
4th (Territorial) Batt., *Inverness*.

Lt.-Col., E. Campbell, *v.d.*

CAMERONIANS, THE (Scottish
Rifles). (1)

Regimental District No. 26.—
Depôt and Record Office,
Hamilton, N.B.

Col., Joseph H. Laye, C.V.O., *m.g.*
1st Batt. (26th Foot), *Glasgow*.

Lt.-Col., L. Combe.
Adj., J. C. Stormonth-Darling,
capt.

2nd Batt. (90th Foot), *Malta*
Lt.-Col., C. H. P. Carter, C.B., *c.*

Adj., W. I. Maunsell, *capt.*
3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Hamilton*.

Lt.-Col., W. C. Anderson, D.S.O., *c.*
4th (Reserve) Batt., *Hamilton*.

Lt.-Col., C. J. Lynch.
5th (Territorial) Batt., *Glasgow*.

Lt.-Col. Comdt., R. J. Douglas,
T.D.

6th (Territorial) Batt., *Hamilton*.
Lt.-Col., W. M. Kay, *T.D.*

7th (Territorial) Batt., *Victoria*
Road, Glasgow.
Lt.-Col., J. B. Wilson.

8th (Territorial) Batt., *Cathedral*
Street, Glasgow.
Lt.-Col., H. M. Hannan.

CHESHIRE REGIMENT. (1)

Regimental District No. 22.—
Depôt, *Chester*. Record Office,
Shrewsbury.
Col., William H. Ralston, C.B.,
m.g.

1st Batt. (22nd Foot), *London-*
derry.

Lt.-Col., H. F. Kellie.

Adjt., G. Adshead, lt.

2nd Batt. (22nd Foot), *Jubbulpore*.

Lt.-Col., T. H. F. Pearse.

Adjt., A. R. Hill, capt.

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Chester*.

Lt.-Col., E. T. Logan, D.S.O.

4th (Territorial) Batt., *Birken-*
head.

Lt.-Col., A. B. Hopps, T.D.

5th (Territorial) Batt., *Chester*.

Lt.-Col., J. E. G. Groves, T.D.

6th (Territorial) Batt., *Stockport*.

Lt.-Col., A. J. Sykes.

7th (Territorial) Batt., *Maccles-*
field.

Lt.-Col., E. W. Greg, V.D.

CITY OF LONDON REGT.—

See "Royal Fusiliers, The."

CONNAUGHT RANGERS. (1)

Regimental District No. 88.—
Depôt, *Galway*. Record Office,
Cork.

Col., Wm. Liston Dalrymple,
C.B., m.g.

1st Batt. (88th Foot), *Ferozepore*.

Lt.-Col., G. H. Ford-Hutchinson,
D.S.O.

Adjt., C. E. Hack, capt.

2nd Batt. (94th), *Aldershot*.

Lt.-Col., A. W. Abercrombie.

Adjt., E. Yeldham, capt.

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Galway*.

Lt.-Col., A. C. Lewin, D.S.O.

4th (Reserve) Batt., *Boyle*.

Lt.-Col., D. T. Hammond, C.B., c.

DEVONSHIRE REGIMENT. (1)

Regimental District No. 11.—

Depôt and Record Office, *Exeter*.

Colonel, Sir George M. Bullock,
K.C.B., l.g.

1st Batt. (11th Foot), *Jersey*.

Lt.-Col., G. M. Glover.

Adjt., L. E. L. Maton, lt.

2nd Batt. (11th Foot), *Caire*.

Lt.-Col., J. O. Travers, D.S.O.

Adjt., J. D. Ingles, capt.

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Exeter*.

Lt.-Col., D. F. Boles.

4th (Territorial) Batt., *Exeter*.

Lt.-Col., H. L. Acland Troyte.

5th (Territorial) Batt., *Plymouth*.

Lt.-Col., E. B. Hawker.

6th (Territorial) Batt., *Barn-*
staple.

Lt.-Col., N. R. Radcliffe, D.S.O.

7th (Territorial) Batt.—*Cyclists*,

Exeter.

Lt.-Col., G. W. G. Sanders.

DORSETSHIRE REGIMENT. (1)

Regimental District No. 39.—
Depôt, *Dorchester*. Record
Office, *Exeter*.

Colonel, Henry Cook, C.B., m.g.

1st Batt. (39th Foot), *Belfast*.

Lt.-Col., A. A. Chichester, D.S.O.

Adjt., A. L. Ransome, capt.

2nd Batt. (54th), *Poona*.

Lt.-Col., H. L. Rosher.

Adjt., F. G. Powell, lt.

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Dorchester*.

Lt.-Col., E. C. Castleman-Smith.

4th (Territorial) Batt.,

Dorchester.

Lt.-Col., W. H. Baxter, T.D.

DUBLIN FUSILIERS (ROY.). (3)

Regimental District No. 102.—
Depôt, *Naas*. Record Office,
Belfast.

Col.-in-Chief, H.R.H. Duke of
Connaught, K.G., f.m.

Col., Charles Duncan Cooper,
C.B., m.g.

1st Batt. (102nd Foot), *Madras*.

Lt.-Col., G. Downing.

Adjt., C. T. W. Grimshaw, D.S.O.,
capt.

2nd Batt. (103rd Foot),

Gravesend.

Lt.-Col., A. E. Mainwaring.

Adjt., R. M. Watson, lt.

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Naas*.

Lt.-Col., W. A. Gresson.

4th (Reserve) Batt., *Dublin*.

Lt.-Col., M. C. Hackett, c.

5th (Reserve) Batt., *Dublin*.

Lt.-Col., F. H. Macnamara.

DUKE OF CORNWALL'S LIGHT**INFANTRY. (1)**

Regimental District No. 32.—

Depôt, *Bodmin*. Record Office,

Exeter.

Colonel, Granville Geo. Chetwynd

Stapylton, l.g.

1st Batt. (32nd Foot), *Curragh*.

Lt.-Col., M. N. Turner.

Adjt., A. N. Acland, lt.

2nd Batt. (46th Foot),

Hong Kong.

Lt.-Col., H. D. Tuson.

Adjt., H. N. B. Harrison, M.V.O.,

capt.

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Bodmin*.

Lt.-Col., L. Williams.

4th (Territorial) Batt., *Truro*.

Lt.-Col., Hon. H. W. Hepburn-

Stuart-Forbes-Trefusis.

5th (Territorial) Batt., *Bodmin*.

Lt.-Col., E. J. Jerome, T.D.

DURHAM LIGHT INF. (2)

Regimental District No. 68.—

Depôt, *Newcastle*. Record

Office, *York*.

Col., Russell Upcher, C.B., m.g.

1st Batt. (68th Foot), *Ghora*

Daka.

Lt.-Col., C. C. Luard.

Adjt., W. B. Greenwell, lt.

2nd Batt. (106th Foot), *Lichfield*.

Lt.-Col., B. W. L. McMahon.

Adjt., H. V. Hare, capt.

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Newcastle*.

Lt.-Col., R. H. W. Cardiff.

4th (Reserve) Batt., *Barnard*

Castle.

Lt.-Col., W. H. Briggs.

5th (Territorial) Batt., *Stockton-*
on-Tees.

Lt.-Col., G. O. Spence.

6th (Territorial) Batt., *Bishop*

Auckland.

Lt.-Col., H. C. Watson, V.D.

7th (Territorial) Batt., *Sunder-*
land.

Lt.-Col., E. Vaux, D.S.O., V.D.

8th (Territorial) Batt., *Durham*.

Lt.-Col., W. C. Blackett.

9th (Territorial) Batt., *Gateshead*.

Lt.-Col., F. R. Simpson.

ESSEX REGIMENT. (1)

Regimental District No. 44.—

Depôt and Record Office, *Warley*.

Colonel, Francis Ventris, m.g.

1st Batt. (44th Foot), *Mauritius*.

Lt.-Col., F. G. Anley.

Adjt., G. N. Wood, capt.

2nd Batt. (56th Foot), *Chatham*.

Lt.-Col., L. R. Carleton, D.S.O.

Adjt., L. O. W. Jones, capt.

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Warley*.

Lt.-Col., C. H. Colvin, D.S.O., c.

4th (Territorial) Batt., *Brent-*
wood.

Lt.-Col., A. R. Meggy, V.D.

5th (Territorial) Batt., *Colchester*.

Lt.-Col., J. M. Welch, T.D.

6th (Territorial) Batt., *West*

Ham.

Lt.-Col., R. F. Wall.

7th (Territorial) Batt.,

Walthamstow.

Lt.-Col., F. W. Hearn.

8th (Territorial) Batt.—*Cyclists*.

Colchester.

Lt.-Col., J. C. Tabor.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE REGT. (1)

Regimental District No. 28.—

Depôt, *Bristol*. Record Office,

Warwick.

Colonel, Alex. Lyon Emmerson,

m.g.

1st Batt. (28th Foot), *Borden*.

Lt.-Col., A. C. Lovett.

Adjt., A. H. Radice, capt.

2nd Batt. (61st Foot), *Tientsin*.

Lt.-Col., J. S. Hobbs.

Adjt., A. F. Chapman, capt.

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Bristol*.

Lt.-Col., G. H. Burges.

4th (Territorial) Batt., *Bristol*.

Lt.-Col., J. B. Butler, T.D.

5th (Territorial) Batt., *Gloucester*.

Lt.-Col., S. S. Marling.

6th (Territorial) Batt., *Bristol*.

Lt.-Col., H. C. Woodcock.

GORDON HIGHLANDERS. (2)

Regimental District No. 75.—
Depôt, *Aberdeen*. Record
Office, *Perth*.

Col., Sir Chas. Whittingham
Horsley Douglas, G.C.B., *g*.

1st Batt. (75th Foot), *Plymouth*.
Lt.-Col., F. H. Neish.
Adjt., F. Bell, *capt*.

2nd Batt. (2nd Foot), *Egypt*.
Lt.-Col., H. P. Uniacke.
Adjt., J. R. E. Stansfeld, D.S.O.,
capt.

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Aberdeen*.
Lt.-Col., A. H. Leith.

4th (Territorial) Batt., *Aberdeen*.
Lt.-Col., D. B. D. Stewart, V.D., *c*.

5th (Territorial) Batt., *Peterhead*.
Lt.-Col., A. Grant, D.S.O.

6th (Territorial) Batt., *Keith*.
Lt.-Col., C. McLean.

7th (Territorial) Batt., *Banchory*.
Lt.-Col., R. W. Walker.

Shetland Companies, *Lerwick*.
Major, J. C. C. Broun.

HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT. (1)

Regimental District No. 37.—
Depôt, *Winchester*. Record
Office, *Exeter*.

Col., Sir Charles Benjamin
Knowles, K.C.B., *m.g*.

1st Batt. (37th Foot), *Colchester*.
Lt.-Col., S. C. F. Jackson, D.S.O., *c*.
Adjt., N. E. Baxter, *capt*.

2nd Batt. (67th Foot), *Mhow*.
Lt.-Col., H. C. Smith.
Adjt., G. W. Reid, *capt*.

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Winchester*.
Lt.-Col., C. Du P. P. Powney.

4th (Territorial) Batt., *Win-*
chester.

Lt.-Col., G. H. Stilwell, V.D.

5th (Territorial) Batt., *South-*
ampton.

Lt.-Col., H. di S. B. Burford-
Hancock.

6th (Territorial) Batt., *Port-*
smouth.

Hon. Col., H.R.H. Duke of
Connaught, K.G., *f.m*.

Lt.-Col., F. Stubington, V.D., *c*.

7th (Territorial) Batt., *Bourne-*
mouth.

Lt.-Col., L. Parke.

8th (Territorial) Batt., *Newport*,
I.W.

Col.-in-Chief, The King.

Lt.-Col., J. E. Rhodes.

9th (Territorial) Batt.—*Cyclists*,
Southampton.

Lt.-Col., R. A. Johnson, T.D.

HIGHLAND LIGHT INF. (3)

Regimental District No. 71.—
Depôt and Record Office,
Hornilton, N.B.

Col.-in-Chief, H.R.H. Duke of
Connaught, K.G., *f.m*.

Colonel, Sir Henry J. Thoroton
Hildyard, G.C.B., *g*.

1st Batt. (71st Foot), *Ambala*.

Lt.-Col., R. W. H. Ronaldson.
Adjt., J. Inglis, *capt*.

2nd Batt. (74th Foot), *Aldershot*.
Lt.-Col., A. A. Wolfe-Murray.

Adjt., J. H. Hope, *capt*.

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Hamilton*.
Lt.-Col., T. S. O'Dell.

4th (Reserve) Batt., *Hamilton*.
Lt.-Col., A. W. Jones.

5th (Territorial) Batt., *Glasgow*.
Lt.-Col., F. L. Morrison, V.D., *c*.

6th (Territorial) Batt., *Glasgow*.
Lt.-Col., J. P. Cochrane, V.D.

7th (Territorial) Batt., *Glasgow*.
Lt.-Col., J. H. Galbraith, T.D.

8th (Territorial) Batt., *Lanark*.
Lt.-Col., J. Anderson.

9th (Territorial) Batt., *Glasgow*.
Lt.-Col., W. G. Fleming, V.D., *c*.

**INNISKILLING FUSILIERS
(ROYAL). (1)**

Regimental District No. 27.—
Depôt, *Omagh*. Record Office,
Belfast.

Colonel, Sir Archibald James
Murray, K.C.B., *m.g*.

1st Batt. (27th Foot), *Trimul-*
gherry.

Lt.-Col., A. J. Hancocks.
Adjt., M. F. Hammond-Smith, *lt*.

2nd Batt. (108th Foot), *Dover*.
Lt.-Col., H. P. Hancox.

Adjt., E. R. Lloyd, *capt*.

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Omagh*.
Lt.-Col., J. K. McClintock.

4th (Reserve) Batt., *Enniskillen*.
Lt.-Col., H. J. Kinsman.

**IRISH FUSILIERS (ROYAL)
(Princess Victoria's). (2)**

Regimental District No. 87.—
Depôt, *Armagh*. Record Office,
Belfast.

Col., Thos. Rennie Stevenson,
C.B., *m.g*.

1st Batt. (87th Foot), *Shorncliffe*.
Lt.-Col., D. W. Churcher.

Adjt., H. C. W. H. Wortham, *capt*.

2nd Batt. (87th Foot), *Quetta*.
Lt.-Col., P. R. Wood.

Adjt., A. B. Incedon-Webber,
capt.

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Armagh*.
Lt.-Col., R. A. Lidwill.

4th (Reserve) Batt., *Cavan*.
Lt.-Col., J. C. W. Madden.

IRISH REGIMENT (ROY.). (1)

Regimental District No. 18.—
Depôt, *Clonmel*. Record Office,
Cork.

Col.-in-Chief, Sir John D. P.
French, G.C.B., *f.m*.

Col., Chas. Fredk. Gregorie, C.B.,
m.g.

1st Batt. (18th Foot), *Nasirabad*.
Lt.-Col., G. F. R. Forbes.

Adjt., A. H. Caldecott, *capt*.

2nd Batt. (18th Foot), *Devonport*.

Lt.-Col., St. J. A. Cox.
Adjt., E. E. G. Phillips, *lt*.

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Clonmel*.
Lt.-Col., R. L. Owens.

4th (Reserve) Batt., *Kilkenny*.
Lt.-Col., M. de Montmorency.

IRISH RIFLES (ROYAL). (1)

Regimental District No. 83.—
Depôt and Record Office,
Belfast.

Col., Wilmot H. Bradford, *g*.

1st Batt. (83rd Foot), *Aden*.
Lt.-Col., G. B. Laurie.

Adjt., A. O'H. Wright, *lt*.

2nd Batt. (86th Foot), *Tidworth*.
Lt.-Col., W. D. Bird, D.S.O.

Adjt., H. N. Durant, *capt*.

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Belfast*.
Lt.-Col., W. E. C. McCammond.

4th (Reserve) Batt., *Newtownards*.
Lt.-Col., F. Findlay, *c*.

5th (Reserve) Batt., *Downpatrick*.
Lt.-Col., T. V. P. McCammon.

**KENT (EAST) REGIMENT
(The Buffs). (1)**

Regimental District No. 3.—
Depôt, *Canterbury*. Record
Office, *Hounslow*.

Colonel, Robert George Keke-
wiel, C.B., *m.g*.

1st Batt. (3rd Foot), *Fermoy*.
Lt.-Col., H. de la M. Hill.

Adjt., L. W. Lucas, *capt*.

2nd Batt. (3rd Foot), *Wellington*,
Madras.

Lt.-Col., A. D. Geddes.
Adjt., Hon. P. G. Scarlett, *lt*.

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Canterbury*.
Lt.-Col., H. D. Hirst.

4th (Territorial) Batt., *Canter-*
bury.

Lt.-Col., G. Gosling.

5th (Territorial) Batt., *Ashford*.
Lt.-Col., J. M. Mace, T.D.

**KENT (WEST) REGT. (ROYAL)
(The Queen's Own). (1)**

Regimental District No. 50.—
Depôt, *Maidstone*. Record
Office, *Hounslow*.

Colonel, Sir Edmund Leach,
K.C.B., *m.g*.

1st Batt. (50th Foot), *Dublin*.
Lt.-Col., A. Martyn.

Adjt., G. B. Legard, *lt*.

2nd Batt. (97th Foot), *Multan*.
Lt.-Col., S. H. Pedley.

Adjt., H. D. Belgrave, *capt*.

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Maidstone*.
Lt.-Col., Sir A. S. T. Griffith-Bos-
cawen.

4th (Territorial) Batt., *Tonbridge*.
Lt.-Col., C. N. Watney, T.D.

5th (Territorial) Batt., *Bromley*.
Lt.-Col., F. A. Frazer.

THE KING'S (Liverpool) REGIMENT. (x)

Regimental District No. 8.—
Dépôt, Warrington. Record
Office, Preston.

Col., Edward Henry Clive, g.
1st Batt. (8th Foot), Aldershot.
Lt.-Col., W. S. Bannatyne.
Adj., P. Hudson, capt.

2nd Batt. (8th Foot), Peshawar.
Lt.-Col., G. D. Crocker.
Adj., C. E. R. G. Alban, lt.

3rd (Reserve) Batt., Warrington.
Lt.-Col., H. H. Hobson.

4th (Reserve) Batt., Warrington.
Lt.-Col., J. W. Allen.

5th (Territorial) Batt., St. Anne
St., Liverpool.
Lt.-Col., J. M. McMaster, V.D., c.

6th (Territorial) Batt., Prince's
Park, Liverpool.
Lt.-Col., H. D. Spencely, T.D.

7th (Territorial) Batt., Bootle.
Lt.-Col., W. H. Stott, T.D.

8th (Territorial) Batt., Shaw
Street, Liverpool.
Lt.-Col., J. A. Cooney, T.D.

9th (Territorial) Batt., Everton
Road, Liverpool.
Lt.-Col., L. Watts, V.D.

10th (Territorial) Batt., Fraser St.,
Liverpool.
Lt.-Col., W. Nicholl.

7th (Isle of Man) Vol. Batt.,
Douglas.
T. Mackenzie, m.

KING'S OWN (Royal Lancaster Regt.) (x)

Regimental District No. 4.—
Dépôt, Lancaster. Record
Office, Preston.

Colonel, Sir Archibald Hunter,
G.C.B., g.

1st Batt. (4th Foot), Dover.
Lt.-Col., A. McN. Dykes.
Adj., T. J. Uzielli, lt.

2nd Batt. (4th Foot), Leborg.
Lt.-Col., A. R. S. Martin.
Adj., G. E. Weatherhead, capt.

3rd (Reserve) Batt., Lancaster.
Lt.-Col., J. M. A. Graham, D.S.O.

4th (Territorial) Batt., Ulverston.
Lt.-Col., W. F. A. Wigham, V.D.

5th (Territorial) Batt., Lancaster.
Lt.-Col., Lord R. F. Cavendish, c.

KING'S OWN SCOTTISH BORDERERS. (x)

Regimental District No. 25.—
Dépôt, Berwick-on-Tweed.
Record Office, Hamilton, N.B.

Col., Charles Louis Woolcombe,
C.B., m.g.

1st Batt. (25th Foot), Lucknow.
Lt.-Col., A. S. Koe.
Adj., C. T. Furber, lt.

2nd Batt. (25th Foot), Dublin.
Lt.-Col., C. M. Stephenson.
Adj., R. C. J. Dering, capt.

3rd (Reserve) Batt., Dumfries.
Lt.-Col., H. W. A. F. Crichton-
Brown.

4th (Territorial) Batt., Galashiels.
Lt.-Col., J. McNeile.

5th (Territorial) Batt., Dumfries.
Lt.-Col., P. M. Kerr, T.D.

KING'S ROY. RIFLE CORPS. (x)

Dépôt and Record Office,
Winchester.

Colonel-in-Chief, The King.
Comg. Rifle Dépôt, F.A. Fortescue,
C.B., c.

1st Batt. (60th Foot), Aldershot.
Col.-Comdt., Lord Grenfell, G.C.B.,
f.m.

Lt.-Col., E. Northey.
Adj., R. H. Woods, lt.

2nd Batt. (60th Foot), Blackdown.
Col.-Comdt., Sir Edward Thomas
Henry Hutton, K.C.B., l.g.

Lt.-Col., E. Pearce Serocold.
Adj., C. F. Lee, lt.

3rd Batt. (60th Foot), Meerut.
Col.-Comdt., Sir Cromer Ash-
burnham, K.C.B., m.g.

Lt.-Col., C. Gosling.
Adj., G. M. Atkinson, lt.

4th Batt. (60th Foot), Gharwal.
Col.-Comdt., Sir Wykeham Leigh
Pemberton, K.C.B., m.g.

Lt.-Col., Hon. A. R. Montagu-
Stuart-Wortley, D.S.O.

Adj., H. C. Ponsonby, lt.

5th (Reserve) Batt., Winchester.
Lt.-Col., R. Byron, D.S.O.

6th (Reserve) Batt., Winchester.
Lt.-Col., Hon. J. R. Brownlow.

LANCASHIRE FUSILIERS. (x)

Regimental District No. 20.—
Dépôt, Bury, Lancs. Record
Office, Preston.

Colonel, Wm. Drummond Scrase
Dickins, C.B., m.g.

1st Batt. (20th Foot), Karachi.
Lt.-Col.,
Adj., G. E. Tallents, lt.

2nd Batt. (20th Foot), Dover.
Lt.-Col., W. F. Elmslie.
Adj., A. H. Spooner, capt.

3rd (Reserve) Batt., Bury, Lancs.
Lt.-Col., H. R. Cobbett.

4th (Reserve) Batt., Bury, Lancs.
Lt.-Col., J. A. Turner.

5th (Territorial) Batt., Bury.
Lt.-Col., J. Isherwood, V.D.

6th (Territorial) Batt., Rochdale.
Lt.-Col., Lord Rochdale.

7th and 8th (Territorial) Batts.,
Salford.

Lt.-Col. Comdt., H. B. Moss,
V.D., c.

Lt.-Col., A. F. Maclure.

LANCASHIRE (EAST) REG. (x)

Regimental District No. 30.—
Dépôt and Record Office,
Preston.

Col., Sir Percy H. N. Lake,
K.C.M.G., l.g.

1st Batt. (30th Foot), Colchester.
Lt.-Col., L. St. G. Le Marchant,
D.S.O.

Adj., R. D. Baker, capt.

2nd Batt. (59th Foot), Wynberg.
Lt.-Col., C. L. Nicholson.
Adj., L. A. F. Cane, capt.

3rd (Reserve) Batt., Preston.
Lt.-Col., J. McM. Roberts.

4th (Territorial) Batt., Blackburn.
Lt.-Col., F. D. Robinson, V.D.

5th (Territorial) Batt., Burnley.
Lt.-Col., J. C. Hoyle, T.D.

LANCASHIRE REGIMENT (LOYAL NORTH). (x)

Regimental District No. 47.—
Dépôt and Record Office, Preston.

Col., Hugh Thomas Jones-
Vaughan, C.B., m.g.

1st Batt. (47th Foot), Aldershot.
Lt.-Col., G. C. Knight.

Adj., R. Howard-Vyse, capt.

2nd Batt. (81st Foot), Bangalore.
Lt.-Col., J. H. Ansley.
Adj., C. V. M. Bell, lt.

3rd (Reserve) Batt., Preston.
Lt.-Col., T. Cowper-Essex, c.

4th (Territorial) Batt., Preston.
Lt.-Col., H. L. Beckwith.

5th (Territorial) Batt., Bolton.
Lt.-Col., J. W. Slater, V.D.

LANCASHIRE (S.) REGT. (Prince of Wales's Volunteers). (x)

Regimental District No. 40.—
Dépôt, Warrington. Record
Office, Preston.

Col., Euston Henry Sartorius,
V.C., C.B., m.g.

1st Batt. (40th Foot), Quetta.
Lt.-Col., F. A. Dudgeon.

Adj., J. B. Allsopp, lt.

2nd Batt. (82nd Foot), Tidworth.
Lt.-Col., D. G. Prendergast.

Adj., L. A. Clemens, lt.

3rd (Reserve) Batt., Warrington.
Lt.-Col., C. Marson.

4th (Territorial) Batt., War-
rington.
Lt.-Col., B. Fairclough.

5th (Territorial) Batt., St. Helens.
Lt.-Col., L. E. Pilkington.

LANCASTER REGT. (King's Own Royal).—See "King's Own."**LEICESTERSHIRE REGT. (x)**

Regimental District No. 17.—
Dépôt, Leicester. Record
Office, Lichfield.

Colonel, Wm. Dalrymple Tomp-
son, C.B., m.g.

1st Batt. (17th Foot), Fermoy.
Lt.-Col., H. L. Croker.

Adj., E. S. W. Tidswell, capt.

2nd Batt. (17th Foot), Rhanikhet.
Lt.-Col., C. G. Blackader, D.S.O.

Adj., B. F. Clarke, capt.

3rd (Reserve) Batt., Leicester.
Lt.-Col., W. L. Locke, c.

4th (Territorial) Batt., Leicester.
Lt.-Col., W. A. Harrison, T.D.

5th (Territorial) Batt., Lough-
borough.
Lt.-Col., C. H. Jones.

LEINSTER REGIMENT.

(Roy. Canadians) P. of Wales's. (x)

Regimental District No. 100.—

Dépôt, *Birr*. Record Office, *Cork*.

Col., George Upton Prior, *m.g.*

1st Batt. (100th Foot), *Fyzabad*.

Lt.-Col., S. R. L. White, D.S.O.

Adj., H. W. Weldon, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (109th Foot), *Cork*.

Lt.-Col., W. T. M. Reeve.

Adj., W. S. Caulfield, *lt.*

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Birr*.

Lt.-Col., A. Canning.

4th (Reserve) Batt., *Maryborough*.

Lt.-Col., Sir A. A. Weldon, Bt., C.V.O.

5th (Reserve) Batt., *Drogheda*.

Lt.-Col., E. F. J. J. Farrell.

LINCOLNSHIRE REGT. (x)

Regimental District No. 10.—

Dépôt, *Lincoln*. Record Office, *Lichfield*.

Col., Henry Fanshawe Davies, *l.g.*

1st Batt. (10th Foot), *Portsmouth*.

Lt.-Col., R. P. Maxwell.

Adj., R. E. Drake, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (10th Foot), *Bermuda*.

Lt.-Col., G. B. McAndrew.

Adj., J. H. T. Priestman, *lt.*

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Lincoln*.

Lt.-Col., Hon. G. E. Heneage.

4th (Territorial) Batt., *Lincoln*.

Lt.-Col., J. W. Jessop.

5th (Territorial) Batt., *Grimsby*.

Lt.-Col., T. E. Sandall, T.D.

LIVERPOOL REGT.—See

"King's, The."

LOTHIAN REGIMENT.—See

"Royal Scots, The."

MANCHESTER REGT. (x)

Regimental District No. 63.—

Dépôt, *Ashton-under-Lyne*.

Record Office, *Preston*.

Col., William Osborne Barnard, *m.g.*

1st Batt. (63rd Foot), *Dalhousie*.

Lt.-Col., A. H. Baldwin.

Adj., J. R. Heelis, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (66th Foot), *Curragh*.

Lt.-Col., H. L. James.

Adj., F. S. Nisbet, *capt.*

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Ashton-under-Lyne*.

Lt.-Col., H. K. Oram.

4th (Reserve) Batt., *Ashton-under-Lyne*.

Lt.-Col., J. H. M. Jebb, D.S.O.

5th (Territorial) Batt., *Wigan*.

Lt.-Col., W. S. France, V.D., c.

6th (Territorial) Batt., *Hulme, Manchester*.

Lt.-Col., G. G. P. Heywood.

7th (Territorial) Batt., *Manchester*.

Lt.-Col., H. E. Gresham, T.D.

8th (Territorial) Batt., *Ardwick*.

Lt.-Col., W. E. Lloyd, T.D.

9th (Territorial) Batt., *Ashton-under-Lyne*.

Lt.-Col., D. H. Wade.

10th (Territorial) Batt., *Oldham*.

Lt.-Col., W. Patterson, V.D.

MIDDLESEX REGIMENT

(Duke of Cambridge's Own). (x)

Regimental District No. 57.—

Dépôt, *Mill Hill*. Record

Office, *Hounslow*.

Colonel, Henry Kent, *l.g.*

1st Batt. (57th Foot), *Woolwich*.

Lt.-Col., B. E. Ward.

Adj., G. H. Hastings, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (77th Foot), *Malta*.

Lt.-Col., R. H. Hayes.

Adj., A. G. Wordsworth, *capt.*

3rd Batt., *Cawnpore*.

Lt.-Col., E. W. K. Stephenson.

Adj., H. E. Large, *capt.*

4th Batt., *Devonport*.

Lt.-Col., C. P. A. Hull.

Adj., T. S. Wollocombe.

5th (Reserve) Batt., *Mill Hill*.

Lt.-Col., C. S. Collinson.

6th (Reserve) Batt., *Mill Hill*.

Lt.-Col., G. E. Barker.

7th (Territorial) Batt., *Hornsey*.

Lt.-Col., E. J. King.

8th (Territorial) Batt., *Hounslow*.

Lt.-Col., W. Garner, T.D.

9th (Territorial) Batt., *Willesden*.

Lt.-Col., J. L. Blumfeld.

10th (Territorial) Batt., *Ravenscourt Park*.

Lt.-Col., C. R. Johnson, T.D.

MUNSTER FUS. (ROYAL). (a)

Regimental District No. 101.—

Dépôt, *Tralee*. Record Office, *Cork*.

Col., Sir Herbert Scott Gould

Miles, K.C.B., *l.g.*

1st Batt. (101st Foot), *Rangoon*.

Lt.-Col., H. E. Tizard.

Adj., E. L. H. Henderson, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (104th Foot), *Aldershot*.

Lt.-Col., J. K. O'Meagher.

Adj., D. Wise, *capt.*

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Tralee*.

Lt.-Col., R. S. Brasier-Creagh.

4th (Reserve) Batt., *Kinsale*.

Lt.-Col., The O'Donovan, C.B., c.

5th (Reserve) Batt., *Limerick*.

Lt.-Col., J. W. Stopford.

NORFOLK REGIMENT. (a)

Regimental District No. 9.—

Dépôt, *Norwich*. Record Office, *Warley*.

Col.-in-Chief, The King.

Col., Henry Ralph Browne, C.B., *g.*

1st Batt. (9th Foot), *Hollywood*.

Lt.-Col., C. R. Ballard.

Adj., F. Cresswell, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (9th Foot), *Belgarum*.

Lt.-Col., E. C. Peebles, D.S.O.

Adj., W. J. O'B. Daunt, *capt.*

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Norwich*.

Lt.-Col., W. C. Tonge, D.S.O.

4th (Territorial) Batt., *Norwich*.

Lt.-Col., J. R. Harvey, D.S.O.

5th (Territorial) Batt., *East Dereham*.

Lt.-Col., B. J. Petre.

6th (Territorial) Batt., *Cyclists, Norwich*.

Lt.-Col., B. H. L. Prior, *c.*

NORTHAMPTONSH. REGT. (x)

Regimental District No. 48.—

Dépôt, *Northampton*. Record

Office, *Warley*.

Col., George Fitzherbert Browne,

C.B., *m.g.*

1st Batt. (48th Foot), *Blackdown*.

Lt.-Col., E. O. Smith.

Adj., H. Lloyd, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (58th Foot), *Alexandria*.

Lt.-Col., C. S. Prichard, D.S.O.

Adj., H. Power, *capt.*

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Northampton*.

Lt.-Col., Earl of Westmorland,

A.D.C., c.

4th (Territorial) Batt., *Northampton*.

Lt.-Col. G. E. Ripley, c.

NORTHUMBERLAND FUS. (x)

Regimental District No. 5.—

Dépôt, *Newcastle-on-Tyne*.

Record Office, *York*.

Col., Sir Geo. Bryan Milman,

K.C.B., *l.g.*

1st Batt. (5th Foot), *Portsmouth*.

Lt.-Col., D. Sapte.

Adj., W. N. Herbert, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (5th Foot), *Subathu*.

Lt.-Col., S. H. Enderby.

Adj., R. T. K. Auld, *capt.*

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Newcastle*.

Lt.-Col., R. J. Roddam.

4th (Territorial) Batt., *Hexham*.

Lt.-Col., A. J. Foster.

5th (Territorial) Batt., *Newcastle*.

Lt.-Col., D. R. MacDonald.

6th (Territorial) Batt., *Newcastle-on-Tyne*.

Lt.-Col., G. R. B. Spain.

7th (Territorial) Batt., *Alnwick*.

Lt.-Col., R. Scott.

OXFORDSHIRE & BUCKINGHAMSHIRE LIGHT INF. (x)

Regimental District No. 43.—

Dépôt, *Oxford*. Record Office, *Warwick*.

Col., Sir Fiennes M. Colville,

K.C.B., *l.g.*

1st Batt. (43rd Foot), *Kirkee*.

Lt.-Col., E. D. White.

Adj., Hon. J. C. W. S. Fol-

jambe, *lt.*

2nd Batt. (52nd Foot), *Aldershot*.

Lt.-Col., H. R. Davies.

Adj., K. B. Crosse, *lt.*

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Oxford*.

Lt.-Col., F. T. Higgins Bernard.

4th (Territorial) Batt., *Oxford*.
Lt.-Col., A. Stockton, T.D.

Buckinghamshire (Territorial)
Batt., *Aylesbury*.
Lt.-Col., H. M. Williams, V.D.

QUEEN'S, THE (Royal West
Surrey Regiment). (1)

Regimental District No. 2.—
Depôt, *Guildford*. Record
Office, *Hounslow*.

Colonel, Sir Thomas Kelly-Kennedy,
G.C.B., g.

1st Batt. (2nd Foot), *London*.
Lt.-Col., D. Warren.

Adj., G. N. Dyer, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (2nd Foot), *Pretoria*
Lt.-Col., M. C. Coles.

Adj.,
3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Guildford*.
Lt.-Col., A. G. Shaw.

4th (Territorial) Batt., *Croydon*.
Lt.-Col., N. E. Cutler.

5th (Territorial) Batt., *Guildford*.
Lt.-Col., Hon. A. G. Brodrick,
T.D.

RIFLE BRIGADE (The Prince
Consort's Own). (1)

Depôt and Record Office,
Winchester.

Col.-in-Chief, H.R.H. Duke of
Connaught, K.G., A.D.C., f.m.

Comp. Rifle Depôt, F.A. Fortescue,
C.B., c.

1st Battalion, *Colchester*.
Col.-Comdt., Christopher Rice

Harvard Nicholl, m.g.
Lt.-Col., H. M. Biddulph.

Adj., G. W. Liddell, lt.

2nd Battalion, *Kildana*.
Col.-Comdt., Sir Francis Howard,
K.C.B., m.g.

Lt.-Col., C. D. Shute.
Adj., H. L. Riley, lt.

3rd Batt., *Cork*.
Col.-Comdt., Sir Leopold Victor

Swaine, K.C.B., m.g.
Lt.-Col., R. Alexander.

Adj., Hon. C. H. M. Meysey-
Thompson, lt.

4th Battalion, *Dagshai*.
Col.-Comdt., Rt. Hon. Sir Neville

G. Lyttelton, G.C.B., g.
Lt.-Col., C. E. Radclyffe, D.S.O.

Adj., A. K. Hargreaves, *capt.*
5th (Reserve) Batt., *Winchester*.

Lt.-Col., F. G. Talbot, D.S.O.

6th (Reserve) Batt., *Winchester*.
Lt.-Col., E. A. F. Dawson.

ROYAL FUSILIERS, THE
(City of London Regt.). (1)

Regimental District No. 7.—
Depôt, *Hounslow*. Record
Office, *Hounslow*.

Col.-in-Chief, The King.
Col., Sir Geoffrey Barton,
K.C.V.O., m.g.

1st Batt. (7th Foot), *Kinsale*.
Lt.-Col., R. Fowler-Butler.

Adj., F. A. Forster, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (7th Foot), *Calcutta*.

Lt.-Col., H. E. B. Newenham.
Adj., T. D. Shafto, *capt.*

3rd Batt., *Lucknow*.
Lt.-Col., G. L. B. du Maurier,
D.S.O.

Adj., J. A. Dunnington-Jefferson,
capt.

4th Batt., *Parkhurst*.
Lt.-Col., N. R. McMahon, D.S.O.

Adj., G. O'D.F. Thomas-O'Donel.
5th (Reserve) Batt., *Hounslow*.

Lt.-Col., V. Henry.
6th (Reserve) Batt., *Hounslow*.

Lt.-Col., R. C. Batt, M.V.O.
7th (Reserve) Batt., *Finsbury*.

Lt.-Col., G. R. Lascelles.

ROYAL HIGHLANDERS
(The Black Watch). (1)

Regimental District No. 42.—
Depôt and Record Office,
Perth, N.B.

Col.-in-Chief, The King.
Col., Sir John Chetham McLeod,
G.C.B., l.g.

1st Batt. (42nd Foot), *Aldershot*.
Lt.-Col., H. Rose.

Adj., G. B. Rowan-Hamilton, lt.
2nd Batt. (73rd Foot), *Bareilly*.

Lt.-Col., W. MacL. Campbell,
M.V.O.

Adj., C. R. B. Henderson.
3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Perth*.

Lt.-Col., R. W. P. Clarke-
Campbell-Preston.

4th (Territorial) Batt., *Dundee*.
Lt.-Col., H. Walker, T.D.

5th (Territorial) Batt., *Arbroath*.
Lt.-Col., H. Scrymgeour-Wedder-
burn.

6th (Territorial) Batt., *Perth*.
Lt.-Col., D. C. Campbell, V.D.

7th (Territorial) Batt., *St.*
Andrews.

Lt.-Col., Sir R. W. Anstruther,
Bt., T.D., c.

ROYAL SCOTS, THE
(Lothian Regiment).

Regimental District No. 1.—
Depôt, *Glencorse, N.B.* Record
Office, *Hamilton*.

Col., Geo. Hay Moncrieff, l.g.
1st Batt. (1st Foot), *Allahabad*.

Lt.-Col., D. A. Callender.
Adj., L. S. Farquharson, lt.

2nd Batt. (1st Foot), *Plymouth*.
Lt.-Col., H. McMicking, D.S.O.

Adj., M. Henderson, lt.
3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Glencorse*,
N.B.

Lt.-Col., Viscount Brackley,
M.V.O.

4th (Territorial) Batt. (*Queen's*
Edinburgh Rifles, Edinburgh.
Lt.-Col., W. J. Younger.

5th (Territorial) Batt. (*Queen's*
Edinburgh Rifles, Edinburgh.
Lt.-Col., J. T. R. Wilson.

6th (Territorial) Batt., *Edin-*
burgh.
Lt.-Col., T. E. Turnbull, V.D.

7th (Territorial) Batt., *Leith*.
Lt.-Col., W. C. Peebles, T.D.

8th (Territorial) Batt., *Hadding-*
ton.
Lt.-Col., The Master of Polwarth,
V.D.

9th (Territorial) Batt., *Edin-*
burgh.
Lt.-Col., A. S. Blair.

10th (Territorial) Batt., *Cyclists*,
Linlithgow.
Lt.-Col., M. W. Henderson, T.D.

SCOTS FUSILIERS (ROY.). (1)

Regimental District No. 21.—
Depôt, *Ayr, N.B.* Record
Office, *Hamilton*.

Colonel, John Thos. Dalyell, l.g.
1st Batt. (21st Foot), *Gosport*.

Lt.-Col., W. D. Smith.
Adj., H. G. B. Miller, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (21st Foot), *Gibraltar*.
Lt.-Col., D. M. Stuart.

Adj., R. V. G. Horn, lt.
3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Ayr*.

Lt.-Col., Q. G. K. Agnew, M.V.O.
4th (Territorial) Batt., *Kil-*
marnock.

Lt.-Col., H. Barnett, V.D.
5th (Territorial) Batt., *Ayr*.

Lt.-Col., J. B. Pollok-McCall.

SCOTTISH BORDERERS—See
"King's Own Scottish Border-
ers."

SCOTTISH RIFLES—See
"Cameronians."

SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS.
(Ross-shire Buffs—The Duke of
Albany's.) (1)

Regimental District No. 72.—
Depôt, *Port George*. Record
Office, *Perth*.

Col.-in-Chief, H.R.H. Duke of
Albany (Reigning Duke of
Saxe-Coburg and Gotha), K.G.

Colonel, Sir George Digby Barker,
G.C.B., g.

1st Batt. (72nd Foot), *Agra*.
Lt.-Col., E. A. Cowans.

Adj., R. Horn, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (78th Foot), *Shorncliffe*.

Lt.-Col., Sir E. R. Bradford, Bt.
Adj., D. A. Carden, *capt.*

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Fort George*.
Lt.-Col., A. F. Mackenzie, M.V.O.

4th (Territorial) Batt., *Dingwall*.
Lt.-Col., D. J. Mason MacFarlane.

5th (Territorial) Batt., Golspie.
Lt.-Col., E. G. Buik, V.D., c.
6th (Territorial) Batt., Elgin.
Lt.-Col., W. R. Black, T.D.

SHERWOOD FORESTERS.

(Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment.) (1)

Regimental District No. 45.—
Dépôt, *Derby*. Record Office,
Lichfield.

Col., Sir Horace Lockwood Smith-
Dorrien, G.C.B., A.D.C.-GEN., g.
1st Batt. (45th Foot), *Bombay*.
Lt.-Col., W. R. Marshall, c.
Adjt., R. H. Stranger, lt.

2nd Batt. (95th Foot), *Sheffield*.
Lt.-Col., J. W. G. Roy.
Adjt., W. R. French, capt.

3rd (Reserve) Batt., Derby.
Lt.-Col., E. C. Heath.

4th (Reserve) Batt., Derby.
Lt.-Col., C. Didham.

5th (Territorial) Batt., Derby.
Lt.-Col., G. Mosley, T.D.

6th (Territorial) Batt., Chester-
field.
Lt.-Col., J. M. Clayton, T.D.

7th (Territorial) Batt. (Robin
Hood), *Nottingham*.
Lt.-Col., C. W. Birkin, T.D.

8th (Territorial) Batt., Newark.
Lt.-Col., C. J. Huskinson, T.D.

SHROPSHIRE LIGHT INF.

(The King's). (1)

Regimental District No. 53.—
Dépôt and Record Office,
Shrewsbury.

Col., Sir Charles Edmond Knox,
K.C.B., l.g.

1st Batt. (53rd Foot), *Tipperary*.
Lt.-Col., C. P. Higginson, D.S.O.
Adjt., J. C. Hooper, capt.

2nd Batt. (85th Foot), *Trimul-*
gherry.
Lt.-Col., R. A. Smith.

Adjt., R. E. Holmes à Court,
capt.

3rd (Reserve) Batt., Shrewsbury.
Lt.-Col., T. Dickinson.

4th (Territorial) Batt., Shrews-
bury.
Lt.-Col., J. R. Howard-McLean,
V.D., c.

SOMERSET LIGHT INF.

(Prince Albert's). (1)

Regimental District No. 13.—
Dépôt, *Taunton*. Record
Office, *Exeter*.

Col., Sir Henry Hallam Parr,
K.C.B., m.g.

1st Batt. (13th Foot), *Colchester*.
Lt.-Col., H. C. Frith.
Adjt., W. M. Sutton, lt.

2nd Batt. (13th Foot), *Quetta*.
Lt.-Col., H. J. Everett.
Adjt., T. A. Walsh, lt.

3rd (Reserve) Batt., Taunton.
Lt.-Col., A. Llewellyn.

4th (Territorial) Batt., Bath.
Lt.-Col., W. C. Cox.

5th (Territorial) Batt., Taunton.
Lt.-Col. E. F. Cooke-Hurle.

STAFFORDSHIRE (N.) REGT.

(The Prince of Wales's). (1)

Regimental District No. 64.—
Dépôt and Record Office,
Lichfield.

Col., Thomas Francis Lloyd, m.g.
1st Batt. (64th Foot), *Buttevant*.
Lt.-Col., V. W. de Falbe, D.S.O.
Adjt., H. C. Fausset, lt.

2nd Batt. (98th Foot), *Upper*
Topa.

Lt.-Col., W. C. G. Heneker, D.S.O.,
A.D.C., c.

Adjt., H. V. R. Hodson, capt.
3rd (Reserve) Batt., Lichfield.
Lt.-Col., C. H. James.

4th (Reserve) Batt., Lichfield.
Lt.-Col., B. I. Way.

5th (Territorial) Batt., Hanley.
Lt.-Col., J. H. Knight, V.D., c.

6th (Territorial) Batt., Burton-
on-Trent.

Lt.-Col., R. F. Ratcliff, V.D.

STAFFORDSHIRE (S.) REG. (1)

Regimental District No. 38.—
Dépôt and Record Office,
Lichfield.

Colonel, Sir Charles Tucker,
G.C.B., l.g.

1st Batt. (38th Foot), *Pieter-*
maritzburg.

Lt.-Col., R. M. Owens.
Adjt., S. Bonner, capt.

2nd Batt. (80th Foot), *Aldershot*.
Lt.-Col., C. S. Davidson.
Adjt., J. C. Chaytor, lt.

3rd (Reserve) Batt., Lichfield.
Lt.-Col., G. Jones Mitton.

4th (Reserve) Batt., Lichfield.
Lt.-Col., E. A. E. Bulwer.

5th (Territorial) Batt., Walsall.
Lt.-Col., C. F. Green.

6th (Territorial) Batt., Wolver-
hampton.

Lt.-Col., H. Taylor.

SUFFOLK REGIMENT. (1)

Regimental District No. 12.—
Dépôt, *Bury St. Edmunds*.
Record Office, *Warley*.

Colonel, Hon. Bernard Mathew
Ward, C.B., l.g.

1st Batt. (12th Foot), *Khartoum*.
Lt.-Col., W. B. Wallace.

Adjt., F. S. Cooper, capt.

2nd Batt. (12th Foot), *Curragh*.
Lt.-Col., C. H. C. van Strau-*benzee*.

Adjt., A. M. Cutbill, lt.

3rd (Reserve) Batt., Bury St.
Edmunds.

Lt.-Col., S. E. M. Lloyd.

4th (Territorial) Batt., Ipswich.
Lt.-Col., F. Garrett, T.D.

5th (Territorial) Batt., Bury
St. Edmunds.

Lt.-Col., W. M. Armes.

6th (Territorial) Batt.,—
Cyclists, Ipswich.
Lt.-Col., W. T. Pretty, T.D.

SURREY (EAST) REGT. (1)

Regimental District No. 31.—
Dépôt, *Kingston-on-Thames*.

Record Office, *Hounslow*.

Col., Sir George Richard Greaves,
G.C.B., g.

1st Batt. (31st Foot), *Dublin*.

Lt.-Col., J. R. Longley.

Adjt., Hon. A. R. Hewitt, capt.

2nd Batt. (70th Foot), *Chaubattia*.

Lt.-Col., H. D. Lawrence.

Adjt., H. V. Bayliss, lt.

3rd (Reserve) Batt., Kingston.

Lt.-Col., C. O. Shipley.

4th (Reserve) Batt., Kingston.

Lt.-Col., R. F. Peel.

5th (Territorial) Batt.,

Wimbledon.

Lt.-Col., R. K. Harvey, T.D.

6th (Territorial) Batt., Kingston.

Lt.-Col., A. P. Drayson.

SURREY REGIMENT (ROYAL

WEST)—See "Queen's, The."

SUSSEX REGT. (ROYAL). (1)

Regimental District No. 35.—
Dépôt, *Chichester*. Record
Office, *Hounslow*.

Col., Sir Wm. Freeman Kelly,
K.C.B., l.g.

1st Batt. (35th Foot), *Peshawar*.
Lt.-Col., C. L. Macnab.

Adjt., R. M. Birkett, capt.

2nd Batt. (107th Foot), *Woking*.

Lt.-Col., E. H. Montrésor.

Adjt., Hon. H. L. Pelham, lt.

3rd (Reserve) Batt., Chichester.

Lt.-Col., C. G. H. Alers Hankey.

4th (Territorial) Batt., Horsham.

Lt.-Col., E. H. J. D. Mostyn, V.D.

5th (Territorial) Batt., Hastings.

Lt.-Col., F. G. Langham, V.D.

6th (Territorial) Batt.,—Cyclists,
Brighton.

Lt.-Col. C. S. Clarke, V.D., c.

WALES (S.) BORDERERS. (2)

Regimental District No. 24.—
Dépôt, *Brecon*. Record Office,
Shrewsbury.

Col., George Paton, C.M.G., m.g.

1st Batt. (24th Foot), *Bordon*.

Lt.-Col., H. E. B. Leach.

Adjt., C. J. Paterson, lt.

2nd Batt. (24th Foot), *Tientsin*.

Lt.-Col., H. G. Casson.

Adjt., G. H. Birkett, capt.

3rd (Reserve) Batt., Brecon.

Lt.-Col., S. W. Morgan.

Brecknockshire (Territorial) Batt.,
Brecon.

Lt.-Col., Lord Glanusk, C.B.

WARWICKSHIRE REGIMENT (ROYAL). (x)

Regimental District No. 6.—
Depôt and Record Office,
Warwick.

Colonel, Henry Broom Feilden,
C.B., m.g.

1st Batt. (6th Foot), *Shorncliffe*.
Lt.-Col., H. R. Vaughan.

Adj't., J. A. M. Bannerman, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (6th Foot), *Malta*.

Lt.-Col., C. C. East.

Adj't., E. G. Sydenham, *capt.*

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Warwick*.

Lt.-Col., J. F. Clyne.

4th (Reserve) Batt., *Warwick*.

Lt.-Col., A. E. Williams.

5th and 6th (Territorial) Batts.,
Thorne Street, Birmingham.

Lt.-Cols., J. Barnsley, V.D., E.
Martineau, V.D.

7th (Territorial) Batt., *Coventry*.
Lt.-Col., T. F. Ash, T.D.

8th (Territorial) Batt., *Aston*
Manor.

Lt.-Col., E. A. Innes.

WELSH FUSILIERS (ROY.). (x)

Regimental District No. 23.—
Depôt, *Wrexham*. Record Office,
Shrewsbury.

Col.-in-Chief, The King.

Colonel, Hon. Sir Savage Mostyn,
K.C.B., m.g.

1st Batt. (23rd Foot), *Malta*.
Lt.-Col., H. O. S. Cadogan.

Adj't., E. O. Skaife, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (23rd Foot), *Portland*.

Lt.-Col., H. Delmé-Radcliffe.

Adj't., C. C. Norman, *capt.*

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Wrexham*.

Lt.-Col., H. R. Jones-Williams.

4th (Territorial) Batt., *Wrexham*.

Lt.-Col., T. A. Wynne-Edwards,
V.D., c.

5th (Territorial) Batt., *Flint*.

Lt.-Col., B. E. Philips.

6th (Territorial) Batt., *Carnarvon*.

Lt.-Col., H. J. Roberts, T.D.

7th (Territorial) Batt., *Newtown*,
Montgomery.

Lt.-Col., R. Longueville.

WELSH REGIMENT. (x)

Regimental District No. 4x.—
Depôt, *Cardiff*. Record Office,
Shrewsbury.

Colonel, William Allan, m.g.

1st Batt. (1st Foot), *Chakrata*.

Lt.-Col., T. O. Marden.

Adj't., E. L. Willcox, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (66th Foot), *Bordon*.

Lt.-Col., C. H. Young.

Adj't., W. H. Ferrar, *capt.*

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Cardiff*.

Lt.-Col., W. Marwood-Elton.

4th (Territorial) Batt.,
Carmarthen.

Lt.-Col., A. F. Beddoe, V.D.

5th (Territorial) Batt., Pontypridd.

Lt.-Col. M. Morgan, V.D.

6th (Territorial) Batt.—*Swansea*.

Lt.-Col., Lord N. E. Crichton-
Stuart.

7th (Territorial) Batt.—*Cyclists*,
Cardiff.

Lt.-Col., C. L. Wilson.

WEST RIDING REGIMENT

(The Duke of Wellington's). (x)

Regimental District No. 33.—
Depôt, *Halifax*. Record Office,
York.

Col., Herbert Eversley Belfield,
C.B., l.g.

1st Batt. (33rd Foot), *Lahore*.

Lt.-Col., W. M. Watson.

Adj't., A. A. St. Hill, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (76th Foot), *Dublin*.

Lt.-Col., J. A. C. Gibbs.

Adj't., C. C. Egerton, *lt.*

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Halifax*.

Lt.-Col., H. H. Wayman.

4th (Territorial) Batt., *Halifax*.

Lt.-Col., H. S. Atkinson.

5th (Territorial) Batt., *Hudders-*
field.

Lt.-Col., W. Cooper, V.D.

6th (Territorial) Batt., *Skipton-*
in-Craven.

Lt.-Col., J. Birkbeck.

7th (Territorial) Batt., *Milns-*
bridge.

Lt.-Col., G. W. Treble, C.M.G., c.

WILTSHIRE REGIMENT

(The Duke of Edinburgh's). (x)

Regimental District No. 6z.—
Depôt, *Devizes*. Record Office,
Exeter.

Colonel, Sir John Hart Dunne,
K.C.B., g.

1st Batt. (62nd Foot), *Tidworth*.

Lt.-Col., A. W. Hasted.

Adj't., P. S. Rowan, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (99th Foot), *Gibraltar*.

Lt.-Col., A. G. Jeffreys.

Adj't., R. P. Culver, *capt.*

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Devizes*.

Lt.-Col., R. Barclay, C.B., c.

4th (Territorial) Batt., *Trow-*
bridge.

Lt.-Col., Earl of Radnor, T.D., c.

WORCESTERSHIRE REGT. (x)

Regimental District No. 2g.—
Depôt, *Worcester*. Record Office,
Warwick.

Col., Sir Geo. Wentworth Alex.
Higginson, G.C.B., g.

1st Batt. (29th Foot), *Cairo*.

Lt.-Col., A. E. Lascelles.

Adj't., J. F. S. Winnington, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (36th Foot), *Aldershot*.

Lt.-Col., C. B. Westmacott.

Adj't., B. C. S. Clarke, *lt.*

3rd Batt., *Tidworth*.

Lt.-Col., B. F. B. Stuart.

Adj't., T. H. Hughes, *capt.*

4th Batt., Shrewsbo.

Lt.-Col., A. F. Sillem.

Adj't., C. S. Linton, *capt.*

5th (Reserve) Batt., *Worcester*.

Lt.-Col., W. S. Brindle.

6th (Reserve) Batt., *Worcester*.

Lt.-Col., F. D. W. Lea-Smith.

7th (Territorial) Batt., *Kidder-*
minster.

Lt.-Col., J. W. Garratt, V.D.

8th (Territorial) Batt., *Worcester*.

Lt.-Col., W. K. Peake.

YORK & LANCAST. REGT. (x)

Regimental District No. 65.—
Depôt, *Pontefract*. Record
Office, *York*.

Col., Frederick Hardy, C.B., m.g.

1st Batt. (65th Foot), *Jubbulpore*.

Lt.-Col., F. F. W. Daniell.

Adj't., E. S. Bamford, *lt.*

2nd Batt. (84th Foot), *Limerick*.

Lt.-Col., E. C. Cobbold.

Adj't., V. A. Jackson, *capt.*

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Pontefract*.

Lt.-Col., E. C. Broughton.

4th (Territorial) Batt., *Sheffield*.

Lt.-Col., B. A. Firth, V.D.

5th (Territorial) Batt., *Rother-*
ham.

Lt.-Col., T. W. H. Mitchell, V.D.

YORKSHIRE LIGHT INF.

(The King's Own). (x)

Regimental District No. 5x.—
Depôt, *Pontefract*. Record
Office, *York*.

Col., Sir Arthur Singleton
Wynne, K.C.B., g.

1st Batt. (51st Foot), *Singapore*.

Lt.-Col., A. G. Marrable.

Adj't., M. F. Day, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (108th Foot), *Dublin*.

Lt.-Col., H. Wells-Cole, D.S.O.

Adj't., A. C. G. Luther, *capt.*

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Pontefract*.

Lt.-Col., F. T. T. Moore.

4th (Territorial) Batt., *Wakefield*.

Lt.-Col., E. Hind, V.D.

5th (Territorial) Batt., *Doncaster*.

Lt.-Col., C. C. Moxon.

YORKSHIRE REGIMENT

(Alexandra, Princess of Wales's
Own). (2)

Regimental District No. 1g.—
Depôt, *Richmond*. Record
Office, *York*.

Col., Sir William E. Franklyn,
K.C.B., l.g.

1st Batt. (19th Foot), *Barian*.

Lt.-Col., G. Christian, D.S.O.

Adj't., R. S. Ledgard, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (19th Foot), *Guernsey*.

Lt.-Col., C. A. C. King.

Adj't., C. G. Forsyth, *lt.*

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Richmond*.

Lt.-Col., Sir R. B. N. Gunter, Bt.

4th (Territorial) Batt., North-
allerton.
Lt.-Col., M. H. L. Bell.
5th (Territorial) Batt., Scar-
borough.
Lt.-Col., Sir M. Sykes, Bt.

YORKSHIRE (EAST) REGT. (x)
Regimental District No. 15.—
Depôt, Beverley. Record Office,
York.

Colonel, Sir Coleridge Grove,
K.C.B., m.g.

1st Batt. (15th Foot), York.
Lt.-Col., R. E. Benson.
Adj., D. F. Anderson, capt.

2nd Batt. (15th Foot), Kamptee.
Lt.-Col., H. Haggard.
Adj., H. F. Wailes, lt.

3rd (Reserve) Batt., Beverley.
Lt.-Col., F. C. Strickland-Con-
stable.

4th (Territorial) Batt., Hull.
Lt.-Col., G. H. Shaw, v.D.

5th (Territorial) Batt.—Cyclists,
Hull.
Lt.-Col., Sir R. W. Aske.

YORKSHIRE (WEST) REGT.
(The Prince of Wales's Own). (x)
Regimental District No. 14.—
Depôt and Record Office, York.

Col., Wm. Hanbury Hawley, m.g.
1st Batt. (14th Foot), Lichfield.
Lt.-Col., W. de S. Cayley.
Adj., W. H. A. de la Pryme,
capt.

2nd Batt. (14th Foot), Malta.
Lt.-Col., G. F. Phillips.
Adj., R. A. Colvin, lt.

3rd (Reserve) Batt., York.
Hon. Col., The King.
Lt.-Col., J. O'B. Minogue.

4th (Reserve) Batt., York.
Lt.-Col., J. B. G. Tottie.

5th (Territorial) Batt., York.
Lt.-Col., A. R. Morrell, v.D.

6th (Territorial) Batt., Bradford.
Lt.-Col.,

7th and 8th (Territorial) Batts.,
Carlton Barracks, Leeds.
Lt.-Cols., A. E. Kirk, v.D.; E. K.
Clark, T.D.

The following Regiments consist
of Territorial Battalions only.

The Cambridgeshire Regime nt.
1st Batt., Cambridge.
Lt.-Col., L. Tebbutt.

The Herefordshire Regiment.
1st Batt., Hereford.
Lt.-Col., J. H. Gilbert-Harris.

The Hertfordshire Regiment.
1st Batt., Hertford.

Lt.-Col., Visct. Hampden.

The London Regiment.

1st City of London (Roy. Fus-
liers), Handel St., W.C. Lt.-
Col., P. B. G. O. Crowe, v.D., c.

2nd City of London (Roy. Fus-
liers), Tufton St., Westmr.
Lt.-Col., E. L. Marler.

3rd City of London (Roy. Fus-
liers), Edward St., N.W. Lt.-
Col., A. A. Howell.

4th City of London (Roy. Fus-
liers), Shaftesbury St., N. Lt.-
Col., H. Dade, T.D.

5th City of London (London Rifle
Brigade), Bunhill Row, E.C.
Lt.-Col., Earl Cairns.

6th City of London (Rifles),
Farringdon Rd., E.C. Lt.-
Col., G. D. M. Moore.

7th City of London, Sun St.,
Finsbury Sq. Visct. Hood.

8th City of London (Post Office
Rifles), Bunhill Row, E.C.
Lt.-Col., C. J. Markham.

9th County of London (Queen
Victoria's Rifles), Davies St.,
Berkeley Sq. Lt.-Col., R. B.
Shipley, T.D.

10th County of London (Hack-
ney), Mare St., Hackney. Lt.-
Col., G. T. B. Cobbett, v.D., c.

11th County of London (Finsbury
Rifles), Pentonville. Lt.-Col.,
M. H. Grant.

12th County of London (The
Rangers), Chenies St., W.C.
Lt.-Col., T. Wilton.

13th County of London (Ken-
sington), Iverna Gdns., W.
Lt.-Col., F. G. Lewis, T.D.

14th County of London (London
Scottish), Buckingham Gate,
Westmr. Lt.-Col., G. A. Mal-
colm.

15th County of London (Prince
of Wales's Own, Civil Service
Rifles), Somerset House, W.C.
Lt.-Col., R. G. Hayes, T.D.

16th County of London (Queen's
Westminster Rifles), Bucking-
ham Gate, Westmr. Lt.-Col.,
R. Shoolbred, T.D.

17th County of London (Poplar
and Stepney Rifles), Tredegar
Rd., Bow. Lt.-Col., J. Godding.

18th County of London (London
Irish Rifles), Chelsea, S.W.
Lt.-Col., E. G. Concanon, D.S.O.

19th County of London (St. Pan-
cras), High St., Camden Town.
Lt.-Col., G. T. Cattell, T.D.

20th County of London (Black-
heath and Woolwich), Black-
heath. Lt.-Col., H. A. Christ-
mas.

21st County of London (First
Surrey Rifles), Flodden Rd.,
Camberwell. Lt.-Col., M. J.
B. Tomlin.

22nd County of London (The
Queen's), Jamaica Rd., Ber-
mondsey. Lt.-Col., E. J. Pre-
vit , v.D.

23rd County of London, Clapham
Junction. Lt.-Col., Lord H. A.
Montagu Douglas Scott, D.S.O.

24th County of London (The
Queen's), Kennington. Lt.-
Col., W. G. Simpson.

25th County of London (Cyclists),
Putney Bridge. Lt.-Col., A.
Churchill.

28th County of London (Artists'
Rifles), Duke's Rd., W.C. Lt.-
Col., H. A. R. May, v.D.

Inns of Court Officers' Training
Corps, Lincoln's Inn. Lt.-Col.,
F. H. L. Errington, v.D.

The Newmouthshire Regiment.

1st Batt., Newport.
Lt.-Col., C. H. Smith, v.D.

2nd Batt., Pontypool.
Lt.-Col., E. B. Cuthbertson,
M.V.O.

3rd Batt., Abergavenny.
Lt.-Col., W. D. Steel, v.D., c.

Cyclist Battalions.

THE NORTHERN. Newcastle-
on-Tyne.
Lt.-Col., A. J. Collis.

THE HIGHLAND. Kirkcaldy.
Lt.-Col., Earl of Rothes.

THE KENT. Tonbridge.
Lt.-Col., J. Egginton.

WEST INDIA REGIMENT. (x)
( 28,500).

Col., Hy. Jardine Hallowes,
m.g.

1st Batt., Sierra Leone.
Lt.-Col., H. A. Hill.
Adj., H. W. Thelwall, lt.

2nd Batt., Jamaica.
Lt.-Col., A. E. Barchard.
Adj., A. E. Norton, lt.

WEST AFRICA REGIMENT.
( 41,200).

Sierra Leone.
Comdt., E. H. Gorges, D.S.O.,
c.
Adj., W. F. G. Willes, capt.

Army Service Corps (£290,000).

49 Horse Transport Companies, 19 Mechanical Transport Companies, 5 Supply Companies,
4 Remount Companies.

Colonel, H. R. H. DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.G., A.D.C., *f.m.*

Colonels, F. W. B. Koe, C.B.; G. O. Welch, C.B.; F. C. A. Gilpin, C.B.; T. D. Foster, M.V.O., <i>b.g.</i> (<i>Insp. of A.S.C.</i>); S. S. Long, <i>b.g.</i> (<i>Insp. of Supplies and Quartering</i>); P. E. F. Hobbs, C.M.G.; M. W. J. Edye; E. A. Bramhall; E. R. O. Ludlow; C. W. King, M.V.O.; H. R. H. Jack, C.M.G.; H. N. Sargent, D.S.O.; H. L. Humphreys; St. J. W. T. Parker; A. H. Terry; A. Long, D.S.O.; J. A. R. Purvis.	Highland (<i>Perth</i>). Lt.-Col., G. J. Haynes, T.D.	North Midland (<i>Leicester</i>). Lt.-Col., A. E. Wright.
	Home Counties (<i>Hounslow</i>). Lt.-Col., A. H. Martin, T.D.	South Midland (<i>Aston</i>). Lt.-Col., C. H. Collis, V.D., <i>c.</i>
	East Lancashire (<i>Manchester</i>). Lt.-Col., F. T. Prince, V.D.	Northumbrian (<i>Newcastle-on-Tyne</i>). Lt.-Col.,
	West Lancashire (<i>Southport</i>). Lt.-Col., A. D. Lomas, T.D.	West Riding (<i>Leeds</i>). Lt.-Col., J. C. Chambers, V.D.
1st London (<i>Plumstead</i>), T. J. Kearns, C.B., <i>c.</i>	2nd London (<i>Chelsea</i>). Lt.-Col., C. F. T. Blyth, T.D.	Welsh (<i>Hereford</i>). Lt.-Col., F. H. Leather.
TERRITORIAL FORCE, A.S.C.	Lowland (<i>Glasgow</i>). Lt.-Col., S. Matthew.	Wessex (<i>Exeter</i>). Lt.-Col., H. L. Cooper, T.D.
East Anglian (<i>Ilford</i>). Lt.-Col., W. G. Probert.		

Army Medical Service (£402,500).

Director-General (ranking as Lieut.-Gen.), Sir W. L. GUBBINS, K.C.B., M.B., K.H.S., *s.g.*

Surg.-Generals, A. T. Sloggett, C.B., K.H.S. H. R. Whitehead, C.B., O. E. P. Lloyd, V.C., C.B., J. G. MacNeece, C.B., G. W. Robinson, C.B., T. M. Corker, M.D., K.H.P., W. Babbie, V.C., C.B., M.B., Sir D. Bruce, C.B., M.B., L. E. Anderson, C.B., H. G. Hathaway.	North Midland (<i>Handsworth</i>). Lt.-Col., T. Thompson.	2nd West Lancashire (<i>Liverpool</i>). Lt.-Col., T. Stevenson, M.D.
Colonels, W. G. A. Bedford, C.M.G., M.B., R. W. Ford, D.S.O., E. Butt, T. P. Woodhouse, T. J. R. Lucas, C.B., M.B., R. Porter, M.B., W. G. Macpherson, C.M.G., M.B., K.H.P., M. W. O'Keefe, M.D. (<i>Insp. of Med. Services</i>), T. J. O'Donnell, D.S.O., R. H. S. Sawyer, M.B., J. C. Culling, W. G. Birrell, M.B., F. J. Jencken, M.B., F. H. Treherne, H. J. Barratt, H. O. Trevor, A. F. Russell, C.M.G., M.B., W. W. Pike, D.S.O., J. M. Irwin, M.B., C. E. Nichol, D.S.O., M.B., S. Westcott, C.M.G., B. M. Skinner, M.V.O., R. Kirkpatrick, C.M.G., M.D., H. S. McGill, E. H. L. Lynden-Bell, M.B., R. H. Firth, A. E. Tate, C. E. Faunce, R. J. Geddes, D.S.O., M.B., H. M. Sloggett, J. Maher, G. D. Hunter, D.S.O.	Notts and Derby (<i>Nottingham</i>). Lt.-Col., L. W. Pockett, M.D.	3rd West Lancashire (<i>St. Helens</i>). Lt.-Col., W. B. Cockill, T.D., M.D.
	South-Eastern (<i>Margate</i>). Lt.-Col., P. C. Burgess.	1st London (<i>Chelsea</i>). Lt.-Col., R. Sleman, V.D., M.D.
	1st South Midland (<i>Birmingham</i>). Lt.-Col., W. H. Stephen, M.B.	2nd London (<i>Chelsea</i>). Lt.-Col., W. S. Sharpe, T.D., M.D.
	2nd South Midland (<i>Stony Stratford</i>). Lt.-Col., C. J. Deyns.	3rd London (<i>Chelsea</i>). Lt.-Col., J. R. What, M.B.
	South Wales (<i>Hereford</i>). Lt.-Col., J. R. I. Raywood.	4th London (<i>Woolwich</i>). Lt.-Col., A. S. Greenway, T.D., M.D.
	1st South-Western (<i>Swindon</i>). Lt.-Col., A. Cary.	5th London (<i>Greenwich Road</i>). Lt.-Col., E. B. Dowsett.
	2nd South-Western (<i>Frome</i>). Lt.-Col., A. Cary.	6th London (<i>Chelsea</i>). Lt.-Col., W. M. O'Connor, M.D.
	Welsh Border (<i>Chester</i>). W. K. Clayton.	1st Lowland (<i>Glasgow</i>). Lt.-Col., G. H. Edlington, M.D.
	Yorkshire (<i>Wakefield</i>). W. K. Clayton.	2nd Lowland (<i>Glasgow</i>). Lt.-Col., A. D. Moffat, T.D., M.D.
	Field Ambulances.	3rd Lowland (<i>Edinburgh</i>). Lt.-Col., A. A. Ross, M.B.
	1st East Anglian (<i>Ipswich</i>).	1st North Midland (<i>Derby</i>). Lt.-Col., W. J. Reid.
	2nd East Anglian (<i>Norwich</i>). Lt.-Col., J. H. Stacy.	2nd North Midland (<i>Leicester</i>). Lt.-Col., W. P. Peake.
	3rd East Anglian (<i>Walthamstow</i>). Lt.-Col., H. T. Challis, V.D., M.D.	3rd North Midland (<i>Wolverhampton</i>). Lt.-Col., H. H. C. Dent, M.B.
	1st Highland (<i>Aberdeen</i>). Lt.-Col., F. Kelly, M.D.	1st South Midland (<i>Birmingham</i>). Lt.-Col., C. H. Howkins.
	2nd Highland (<i>Aberdeen</i>). Lt.-Col., A. Ogston, M.B.	2nd South Midland (<i>Birmingham</i>).
	3rd Highland (<i>Dundee</i>). Lt.-Col., W. E. Foggie, M.D.	3rd South Midland (<i>Bristol</i>). Lt.-Col., J. Young, M.D.
	1st Home Counties (<i>Maidstone</i>). Lt.-Col., J. M. Rogers-Tillstone.	1st Northumbrian (<i>Newcastle-on-Tyne</i>). Lt.-Col., J. Clay, M.B.
	2nd Home Counties (<i>Ashford</i>). Lt.-Col., D. L. Hamilton.	2nd Northumbrian (<i>Darlington</i>). Lt.-Col., L. J. Blandford, M.D.
	3rd Home Counties (<i>Surbiton</i>). Lt.-Col., G. A. Edsell, M.D.	3rd Northumbrian (<i>Hull</i>). Lt.-Col., W. Rawson.
	1st East Lancashire (<i>Manchester</i>). Lt.-Col., H. G. Parker.	1st West Riding (<i>Leeds</i>). Lt.-Col., A. E. L. Wear, M.D.
	2nd East Lancashire (<i>Manchester</i>). Lt.-Col., W. B. Pritchard.	2nd West Riding (<i>Leeds</i>). Lt.-Col., W. McG. Young, M.D.
	3rd East Lancashire (<i>Manchester</i>). Lt.-Col., W. M. Steinthal.	3rd West Riding (<i>Sheffield</i>). Col.,
	1st West Lancashire (<i>Liverpool</i>). Lt.-Col., J. J. O'Hagan, M.B.	
ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS. 35 Companies.		
TERRITORIAL FORCE, R.A.M.C.		
Mounted Brigade Field Ambulances.		
Eastern (<i>Luton</i>). Lt.-Col., E. J. Cross, M.D.		
Highland (<i>Inverness</i>). Lt.-Col.,		
London. Lt.-Col., C. Stonham, C.M.G.		
Lowland (<i>Glasgow</i>). Lt.-Col., H. W. Thomson, M.D.		

1st Welsh (<i>Ebbw Vale</i>). Lt.-Col., J. W. Davies, V.D.	2nd London (<i>Chelsea</i>). Lt.-Col., E. M. Callender, T.D., M.D.	3rd Scottish (<i>Glasgow</i>). Lt.-Col., A. G. Hay, M.D.
2nd Welsh (<i>Cardiff</i>). Lt.-Col., E. T. Collins.	3rd London (<i>Henry Street, W.C.</i>). Lt.-Col., H. E. B. Bruce-Porter.	4th Scottish (<i>Glasgow</i>). Lt.-Col., A. Napier, V.D., M.D., <i>surg.-col.</i>
3rd Welsh (<i>Swansea</i>). Lt.-Col., A. L. Jones.	4th London (<i>Chelsea</i>). Lt.-Col., A. Thorne, V.D., M.B., <i>surg.-col.</i>	1st Southern (<i>Birmingham</i>). Lt.-Col., F. Marsh.
1st Wessex (<i>Exeter</i>). Lt.-Col., R. Pickard, M.D.	1st Northern (<i>Newcastle-on-Tyne</i>). Lt.-Col.,	2nd Southern (<i>Bristol</i>). Lt.-Col., J. P. Bush, C.M.G.
2nd Wessex (<i>Plymouth</i>). Lt.-Col., A. B. Soltau, M.D.	2nd Northern (<i>Leeds</i>). Lt.-Col.,	3rd Southern (<i>Oxford</i>). Lt.-Col., G. S. A. Ranking, M.D.
3rd Wessex (<i>Portsmouth</i>). Lt.-Col., H. D. Brook, V.D.	3rd Northern (<i>Sheffield</i>). Lt.-Col.,	4th Southern (<i>Plymouth</i>). Lt.-Col., H. W. Webber.
<i>General Hospitals.</i>		
1st Eastern (<i>Cambridge</i>). J. Griffiths, T.D., M.D., c.	4th Northern (<i>Lincoln</i>). Lt.-Col., W. H. B. Brook, M.D.	5th Southern (<i>Gosport</i>). Lt.-Col., B. H. Mumby, M.D.
2nd Eastern (<i>Brighton</i>). Lt.-Col.,	5th Northern (<i>Leicester</i>). Lt.-Col.,	1st Western (<i>Liverpool</i>). Lt.-Col., A. B. Gemmel.
1st London (<i>Chelsea</i>). Lt.-Col., W. A. Atkinson, T.D., M.D.	1st Scottish (<i>Aberdeen</i>). Lt.-Col., P. Mitchell, M.D.	2nd Western (<i>Manchester</i>). Lt.-Col., J. W. Smith, M.B.
	2nd Scottish (<i>Edinburgh</i>). Lt.-Col., Sir J. Fayrer, Bt., M.B.	3rd Western (<i>Cardiff</i>). Lt.-Col., D. Hepburn, V.D., M.D., <i>surg.-col.</i>

Army Pay Department (£157,200).

Colonels, A.P.D. (<i>Chief Pay-masters</i>), C. A. Bray, C.B., J. S. Gaussen, E. L. R. Thackwell,	G. D. Collings, D.S.O., F. G. B. Smerdon, W. C. Minchin, J. Lowry, F. W. Hill, E. W. New-	land, J. T. Carter, G. B. Smith, L. Dorling, D.S.O., Bt., G. W. Fitton, A. H. Magee, J. O'Hara.
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Army Veterinary Service (£51,600).

Director-General (ranking as Major-General), R. Pringle, C.B., D.S.O., hon. m.g., War Office, S.W.		
Colonels, C. Rutherford, C.B., F. W. Forsdyke, E. H. Hazel-	ton, L. J. Blenkinsop, D.S.O., C. E. Nuthall, A. F. Apple-	ton, J. Moore.

Army Chaplains' Department (£69,200).

(3)

Chaplain-General (ranking as Major-General), Rt. Rev. Bishop John Taylor Smith, C.V.O., D.D.		
Chaplains to the Forces, 1st Class (ranking as Colonels): Rev. F. P. Raymond, M.A., K.H.C., Rev. J. M. Simms, D.D., P., Rev. F. G. Wright, Rev. W. B. Dowding, Rev. A. A. L. Gedge, M.A., Rev. L. J. Matthews, R.C., Rev. W. F. Sorsbie, M.A., Rev. F. B. N. Norman-Lee, M.A., Rev. S. W. Wilkin, Rev. W. C. Haines, Rev. T. H. Foulkes,	M.A., Rev. R. Moseley, M.A., Rev. J. A. Hutton, M.A., Rev. M. W. Churchward, M.A., Rev. W. J. Ward, B.D., Rev. E. H. Pulling, Rev. E. G. F. Macpherson, B.A., Rev. R. J. D. Oliver, M.A., Rev. A. V. C. Hordern, Rev. W. S. Jaffray, P., Rev. J. G. W. Tuckey, M.A., Rev. W. Keatinge, R.C., Rev. J. Black-	bourne, B.A., Rev. M. Jones, B.D., Rev. H. Little, B.A., Rev. J. Brough, M.A., Rev. C. F. Baines, M.A., Rev. F. A. Hill, B.A., Rev. E. R. Day, M.A., Rev. E. W. M. Norris, M.A., Rev. F. B. D. Bickerstaffe-Drew, R.C., Rev. J. Benoy, M.A., Rev. J. T. Bird, M.A., P.

* Chaplains to the Forces, 2nd Class, rank as Majors, and 4th Class as Captains. Presbyterians and Roman Catholic chaplains are distinguished by the letters P and R.C.

Army Ordnance Department (£194,000).

9 Companies.

(3)

Principal Ordnance Officer, T. P. Battersby, hon. m.g. (ranking as Maj.-Gen.), War Office.		
Ordnance Officers, 1st Class, R. T. H. Law, b.g. (<i>Inspir. Gen.</i>), G. J. Butcher, C.B., b.g., R. Crawford, c., R. W. M. Jackson, C.B., c., E. H. Seymour, c., F. J. Angell,	c., R. H. B. Taylor, c., F. W. McT. Bunney, c., W. Lambert, c., H. W. Perry, c., H. D. E. Parsons, C.M.G., c., C. M. Mathew, C.B., c., H. A. Anley, T. W. Hall.	Ordnance Officers, 2nd Class, 18.
		Ordnance Officers, 3rd Class, 29.
		Ordnance Officers, 4th Class, 60.

Channel Islands Militia (£5,300).

Malta Militia (£12,500).

THE ROYAL MILITIA OF THE ISLAND OF JERSEY.

Lt.-Gov. Comd., Sir A. N. Rochfort, K.C.B., m.g.
A.A.G., J. W. Godfray, C.V.O., A.D.C., b.g.

ARTILLERY.

Lt.-Col. in comd., E. Pollock, c. Adjt., H. B. H. Johnston, capt. R.A.

LIGHT INFANTRY.

1st (West) Battalion.

Lt.-Col., L. T. Bowles.

Adjt., H. A. W. Creaghe, capt.

2nd (East) Battalion.

Lt.-Col. in comd., A. Poingdestre.

Adjt., J. W. L. Sprot, capt.

3rd (South) Battalion.

Lt.-Col. in comd, G. M. Mackenzie, c.

Adjt., C. B. Cumberlege, capt.

ROYAL GUERNSEY.

Lt.-Gov. Comg., Sir E. O. F. Hamilton, K.C.B., *m.g.*
A.A.G., H. St. L. Wood, D.S.O., *c.*

ARTILLERY AND ENGINEERS.

Lt.-Col., R. F. McCrea, *c.*
Adj., O. C. C. Nicolls, *lt.*, R.A.

LIGHT INFANTRY.

1st Battalion.
Lt.-Col., C. P. L. Lynden-Bell, *c.*
Adj., M. D. Carey, *capt.*

2nd Battalion.

Lt.-Col., H. H. W. Nason, D.S.O.
Adj., H. C. Bliss, *capt.*

ROYAL ALDERNEY.

ARTILLERY.

Lt.-Col., W. G. de Jersey, *c.*
Adj., C. G. Fellows, *lt.*, R.A.

THE KING'S OWN MALTA REGIMENT.

1st and 2nd Battalions.

Lt.-Cols., H. W. Engerer (1); A. Briffa (2).
Adjts., A. J. M. Gordon, *capt.* (1); J. W. Kelly, *capt.* (2).

BERMUDA VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS (£1,700).

Maj., R. W. Appleby.
Adj., R. W. Gray, *capt.*

Royal Marines (£802,635).

Col.-in-Chief, The King.

D.A.G., Sir W. C. Nicholls, K.C.B., *l.g.*

A.A.G., D. Mercer, *l.c.*

D.A.A.G., H. E. Blumberg, *l.c.*

ROYAL MARINE ARTILLERY.

General, J. B. Leefe.
Lt.-Gen., J. H. Bor, C.B.
Maj.-Gen., W. I. Eastman.
Col. Comdt., L. T. Pease, *b.g.*
Col. and Com., H. L. Talbot, *c.*
Lt.-Cols., A. Paris, C.B., *c.*; G. M. Campbell, *c.*; L. Conway-Gordon, *c.*; J. M. Rose.
Adj., R. E. Kilvert, *capt.*

ROYAL MARINE LIGHT INFANTRY.

Generals, Sir W. T. Adair, K.C.B.; H. C. Eagles.

Lieut.-Gens., A. F. Gatliff; E. A. Wyld.

Major-Gens., E. L. McCausland; H. C. Mossey, C.B.; F. G. Cotter; J. R. Johnstone, C.B.; J. F. Daniell.

1ST DIVISION—Chatham.

Col. Com., C. H. Kennedy, *b.g.*
Col. and Com., A. E. Marchant, C.B., A.D.C., *c.*

Lieut.-Cols., C. McN. Parsons; H. M. C. W. Graham; F. R. Godfrey.

Adj., W. H. P. Richards, *capt.*

2ND DIVISION—Portsmouth.

Col. Com., J. R. H. Oldfield, *b.g.*
Col. and Com., C. E. E. Curtoys, *c.*
Lt.-Cols., F. W. Luard; E. G. Lywood; J. B. Pym; H. C. Evans.
Adj., E. F. P. Sketchley, *capt.*

3RD DIVISION—Plymouth.

Col. Com., C. I. Gordon, *b.g.*
Col. and Com., C. N. Trotman, *l.c.*
Lt.-Cols., E. E. Chown; R. D. Beith; E. J. Stroud; G. E. Matthews, C.B.
Adj., J. Macnair-Smith, *capt.*

DEPÔT—Deal.

Col. Com., J. H. Swanton, *b.g.*
Col. and Com., E. C. B. Roe, *c.*
Lt.-Cols., E. G. Eveleigh.
Adj., F. S. Wilson, *capt.*

Royal Flying Corps.

NAVAL WING.

PARENT SHIP:—H.M.S. *Hermes*, *Capt.* G. W. Vivian, R.N.

Commanding Naval Flying School, Eastchurch, *Comm.* C. R. Samson, R.N.

Flight Commanders, *Lieut.* R. B. Davies, R.N.; *Eng.-Lieut.* E. F. Briggs, R.N.; *Capt.* G. V. Wildman-Lushington, R.M.A.; *Capt.* I. T. Courtney, R.M.L.I.

NAVAL AIR STATIONS.

Isle of Grain.

Flight Commander, *Lieut.* J. W. Seddon, R.N.

Calshot.

Squadron Commander, *Lieut.* S. D. A. Grey, R.N.

Felixstowe.

Flight Commander, *Capt.* C. E. Risk, R.M.L.I.

Farnmouth.

Squadron Commander, *Lieut.* R. Gregory, R.N.

Cromarty.

Squadron Commander, *Lieut.* A. M. Longmore, R.N.

Frith of Forth.

Squadron Commander, *Maj.* R. Gurdon, R.M.L.I.

FARNBOROUGH AIRSHIP STATION.

Commanding, *Comm.* E. A. D. Masterman, R.N.

NAVAL AIRSHIP No. 4.

In command, *Lieut.* F. L. M. Boothby, R.N.

MILITARY WING.

HEADQUARTERS, South Farnborough.

Officer Commanding, *Lt.-Col.* F. H. Sykes, 15 Hrs. 1st Squadron (Airships and Kites), South Farnborough.

2nd Squadron (Aeroplanes). Montrose.

3rd " " Salisbury Plain.

4th " " Salisbury Plain.

5th " " South Farnborough.

6th " " Not yet formed.

7th " " Not yet formed.

8th " " Not yet formed.

Flying Depôt (Line of Communications), South Farnborough.

Squadron Commanders, *Maj.* A. D. Carden, R.E. (Depôt); *Maj.* H. R. M. Brooke Popham, p.s.c. (3); *Maj.* C. J. R. Burke (2); *Maj.* E. M. Maitland (1); *Maj.* G. H. Raleigh (4); *Maj.* H. Musgrave, R.E., p.s.c. (Hqrs.); *Maj.* J. F. A. Higgins, D.S.O., R.A. (5).

NAVY PAY (ANNUAL).

Exclusive of Allowances, Command Money, etc.

ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET, £2,190. Admiral, £1,825. Vice-Admiral, £1,460. Rear-Admiral, £1,095. Commodore (1st class), £1,095. Captain of the Fleet, £1,095. Captain, first 80, £602; second 80, £502; remainder, £411. Commander, £401. Lieutenant, £182 to £292. Sub-Lieutenant, £91. Midshipman, £32. Naval Cadet, £18. Carpenter Lieutenant, £237 to £273 15s. Commissioned Warrant Officers, £183 to £219. Gunner, Boatswain, Carpenter, and Head Wardmaster, £100 to £164. Various Ratings, £9 to £136. Able, Ordinary, and Leading Seaman, £23 to £43. Engineer Rear-Admiral, £1,095. Engineer Captain, £638 to £730. Engineer Commander, £438 to £602. Engineer Lieutenant, £182 to £365 (or £264 to £301). Engineer Sub-Lieutenant, £137. Chief Artificer Engineer, £210 to £246. Artificer Engineer, £155 to £192. Chaplain, £219 to £401. Secretary, £274 to £548. Paymaster-in-Chief, £694. Paymaster, £255 to £602. Assistant ditto, £91 to £210. Clerk, £73. Assistant Clerk, £46. Naval Instructor, £219 to £401. Chief Schoolmaster, £201. Head Schoolmaster, £155 to £200. Surgeon-Gen., £1,300. Deputy Surg.-Gen., £766. Fleet-Surgeon, £493 to £657. Staff-Surgeon, £365 to £438. Surgeon, £256 to £310.

NAVY AND PRIZE AGENTS.

Bauton, Mackrell & Co., 3 Gt. Winchester St., E.C.
Burnett & Co., 123 Pall Mall, S.W.

Stilwell & Sons, 42 Pall Mall, S.W.
Woodhead & Co., 44 Charing Cross, S.W.

ARMY AGENTS.

1. Cox & Co., 16 Charing Cross, S.W.

2. Holt & Co., 3 Whitehall Place, S.W.

3. Sir C. R. McGrigor, Bt., & Co., 25 Charles Street, S.W.

ARMY PAY.

a DAILY PAY (BRITISH ESTABLISHMENT), EXCLUSIVE OF ALLOWANCES.

	Houshold Cavalry.	R. Horse Artillery.	Line Cavalry.	Royal Field Artillery.	(b) Royal Garrison Artillery.	Royal Engineers.*	Foot Guards.†	Infantry.	(c) A.S.C.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Colonel or Lieutenant-Colonel	24 6	24 9	24 6	23 6	19 6	18 0	18 0	23 0	18 0
Major	15 6	18 6	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	13 7	13 7	13 7
Captain	13 6	15 0	13 0	11 7	11 7	11 7	11 7	11 7	11 7
Lieutenant	9 0	8 10	7 8	6 10	6 10	6 10	6 6	6 6	6 6
Second Lieutenant	6 8	7 8	6 8	5 7	5 7	5 7	5 3	5 3	5 3
Adjutant, if Captain	2 6	2 6	5 0	2 6	2 6	2 6	2 6	5 0	2 6
„ if Lieutenant	3 6	2 6	5 0	2 6	2 6	2 6	3 6	5 0	3 6
Riding-Master	10 6	10 6	10 6	10 6	10 6	10 6	10 6	10 6	10 6
Quartermaster	10 6	10 6	10 6	9 6	9 6	9 6	9 0	9 0	9 6
Sergeant (Corporal) Major	5 10	6 0	5 4	5 10	5 10	6 0	5 2	5 0	5 6
Bandmaster	5 6	5 6	5 6	6 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	5 0	5 6
Qmtr. Sergt. (Corp. Major)	4 6	4 4	4 4	4 2	4 2	4 6	4 0	4 0	4 3
Battery Sergt. Major, do. Q.-M. Sergt.	4 6	4 4	4 4	4 2	4 2	4 6	4 0	4 0	4 3
Squad. & Coy. Sergt. (Corp.) Major	4 6	4 4	4 4	4 2	4 0	3 9	4 2	4 0	4 3
Sergeant (Corporal of Horse)	3 0	3 4	2 8	3 2	3 2	3 3	2 6	2 4	2 7
Corporal	2 8	2 8	2 0	2 6	2 6	2 6	1 9	1 8	1 9
Bombardier, Second Corporal	2 5	2 5	2 0	2 3	2 3	2 2	1 9	1 8	1 9
Wheeler, Saddler, Artificer	2 4½	2 2	1 9½	2 0	2 0	2 0	1 9	1 8	1 9
Shoeing and Carriage Smith	2 3	2 2	1 8	2 0	2 0	2 0	1 9	1 8	1 9
Trumptr., Bugler, Drumm. & Fifer	1 11	2 0	1 4	1 2½	1 2½	1 1½	1 2	1 1	1 2
Gunner, Sapper, Private	1 9	1 4	1 2	1 2½	1 2½	1 1½	1 1	1 0	1 2
Driver	1 3	1 3	1 2	1 2½	1 2½	1 1½	1 1	1 0	1 2

* In addition to "Engineer's pay:" Lt.-Col., 14s.; Maj., 9s.; Capt., 6s.; Lt. and 2nd Lt., 4s.

† In addition to "Guard's pay:" Col., £250; Lt.-Col., £200; Maj., £170; Capt., £140; Lt. and 2nd Lt., £70 pr. ann.

‡ In addition to regimental pay.

(a) In addition Proficiency Pay (6d. and 3d. a day) to Artillery, Cavalry, and Infantry.

(b) In addition Armament Pay: Lt.-Col., 5s.; Maj., 3s. 6d.; Capt., 3s.; Lt. and 2nd Lt., 2s.

(c) In addition Corps Pay: Lt.-Col., 6s.; Maj., 5s. 4d.; Capt., 4s.; Lt., 3s. 6d.; 2nd Lt., 2s. 6d.

Royal Ordnance Factories.

Central Staff, Woolwich.

Chief Superintendent, Ordnance Factories, Sir H. F. Donaldson, K.C.B.
Military Asst. to Chief Supt., Lt.-Col. H. R. Adair, R.A.
Civil Assistant, J. T. La Brooy.
Deputy do., J. Hunt.
Principal Clerks, S. A. Skotchley, R. Oakeshott.
Senior Clerks, T. H. Welch; A. Butler; C. E. Norton; J. Guilly.
Clerks, A. H. Self; W. H. Snell; W. E. Wood.
Paymaster, C. Sendey.

Royal Gun and Carriage Factories.

Superintendent, Col. C. P. Martel.
Asst. Supts., Lt.-Col. M. J. C. Dennis, (*Royal Gun Factory*); Maj. C. R. B. Owen (*Royal Carriage Factory*).
2nd Asst. Supt., Maj. J. Byron.
Clerks, J. H. Hodge; H. N. Stutchbury.

Royal Laboratory.

Superintendent, Col. Sir H. W. W. Barlow, Bt.
Asst. Supt., Capt. N. Elliot.
2nd Asst. Supt., Maj. H. de B. Miller, D.S.O.
Officers in charge of Danger Buildings, Capt. C. J. Newton; Capt. G. F. B. Turner.
Clerk, I. J. Morris.

Building Works Department.

Superintendent, Maj. N. M. Hemming.
1st Asst. Supt., Maj. A. J. Savage.

3rd Asst. Supt., Hon. Capt. H. Mitchell.
Traffic Manager, Lieut. L. E. Becher (*temporary*).
Engineer (Railways), N. W. J. Gibson, A.M.I.C.E.
Surveyor, G. J. Burns, B.Sc.
Assistant Manager, H. G. Assiter, F.S.I.

Mechanical Engineering Department.

Superintendent, R. D. T. Heap, M.I.C.E.
Assistant Mechanical Engineers, G. H. Roberts, M.I.C.E.; A. H. Hall; J. Severs, A.M.I.C.E., M.I.E.E.
Clerk, T. E. Organ, B.A.

Medical Officers (Royal Arsenal).

Lt.-Col. T. Du B. White, M.B.
 Maj. R. H. Fuhr, D.S.O.
 Capt. T. S. Coates, M.B.

Royal Gunpowder and Small Arms Factories, Waltham Abbey and Enfield Lock.

Superintendent, Bt.-Lt.-Col. F. T. Fisher.
Asst. Supts., Maj. R. Waring (*Waltham Abbey*); Maj. F. J. Byrne (*Enfield Lock*).
Officer in charge of Danger Buildings (Waltham Abbey), Lt. S. F. Montague.
2nd Asst. Supt. (Building Works), Capt. G. J. P. Goodwin, R.E.
Senior Clerks, E. M. Brand (*Waltham Abbey*); E. W. Phillips (*Enfield Lock*).
Clerks, G. H. Clamp; W. J. C. H. Burges; F. Sifton.
Medical Officer, J. Damer Priest, M.D.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES, 1910-1911 TO 1913-1914.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.		1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.
		(a) Net.	(a) Net.	(a) Net.	(a) Net.
I.—EFFECTIVE SERVICES.					
1. Pay, &c., of the Army	£	8,733,000	8,648,000	8,536,000	8,623,000
2. Medical Establishments: Pay, &c.		452,000	437,000	436,000	440,000
3. Special Reserves (late Militia)		833,000	742,000	715,000	715,000
4. Territorial Forces		2,660,000	2,766,000	2,780,000	2,815,000
5. Establishments for Military Education ..		147,000	147,000	142,000	146,000
6. Quartering, Transport and Remounts		1,589,000	1,641,000	1,624,000	1,694,000
7. Supplies and Clothing		4,397,000	4,295,000	4,275,000	4,507,000
8. Ordnance Department Establishments, &c.		533,000	581,000	615,000	720,000
9. Armaments, Engineer Stores and Aviation		1,482,000	1,472,000	1,563,000	1,443,000
10. Works and Buildings		2,598,000	2,591,000	2,602,000	2,435,000
11. Miscellaneous Effective Services		74,000	73,000	72,000	66,000
12. War Office		429,000	436,000	440,000	443,000
Total of Effective Services		23,927,000	23,829,000	24,281,000	24,281,000
II.—NON-EFFECTIVE SERVICES.					
13. Half Pay, Retired Pay for Officers, &c.		1,789,000	1,808,000	1,843,000	1,849,000
14. Pensions for N.C.O. and Men, &c.		1,890,000	1,900,000	1,917,000	1,950,000
15. Civil Superannuation, &c.		154,000	153,000	145,000	140,000
Total		27,760,000	27,690,000	28,220,000	28,220,000
REPAYMENTS.					
Repayments by Govt. of India	£	1,941,614	1,949,511	1,961,591	1,953,023
Deduct Cost of Aden Garrisons, &c.		230,000	230,000	230,000	230,000
	£	1,711,614	1,719,511	1,731,591	1,723,023

(a) The Gross and Net Totals are arrived at by deducting Appropriations in Aid. These consist of further contributions from India, net £63,500; Ceylon, £57,000; Mauritius, £22,000; Hong Kong, £150,000; Straits Settlements, £270,000; and of £150,000 paid by Egypt. The sum of £35,590 is derived from the sale of horses, &c.; £37,000 is derived from the purchase of discharges; £45,000 from sale of provisions and forage; £100,000 from the sale of old stores, &c.; £51,000 barrack damages, &c.; £191,000 from the sale and rents of land, &c.; and £32,150 fees from gentlemen cadets at Woolwich and £72,070 from Sandhurst.

The sums appended to the various offices are the full incomes derivable from the estates and revenues of the Church. The Deans and Chapters of certain Dioceses (marked * in the following pages) preferred several years ago to retain in lieu of fixed annual money payments, estates estimated at that time to produce the same annual income; they are consequently suffering more or less from the agricultural depression of recent years.

*Canterbury. £15,000.

Archbishop and Primate of All England, Rt. Hon. and Most Rev. Randall Thomas Davidson, G.C.V.O., D.D. (consecrated 1891). [Lambeth Palace, S.E.] [Signs Randall Cantuar.] ...1903
Bishop of Dover, Rt. Rev. Wm. Walsh, D.D. (Precincts, Canterbury), cons. 1891.....1898
Bishop of Croydon, Rt. Rev. H. H. Pereira (18 Collingham Place, S.W.)1904
Dean, Very Rev. Henry Wace, D.D. (1903) £1,600.

Canons Residentiary (each * £800).
A. J. Mason, D.D. 1895 Edwd. Moore, D.D.1903
Bishop of Dover...1897 Edwd. A. Stuart, M.A. 1907
Archd. Spooner...1900 William Danks, M.A. 1907
Organist, C. Charlton Palmer, Mus. Doc.

Archdeacons (each £200).
Bishop of Dover, D.D., Canterbury1897
Ven. Henry Maxwell Spooner, Maidstone...1900

Beneficed Clergy, 310; Curates, &c., 152.
Vicar-General of Province and Diocese, Sir Charles Alfred Cripps, K.C.V.O., K.C.
Commissary of Diocese, E. B. Charles, K.C.
Principal Registrar of Province and Diocese, F. Hugh Lee, & Sanctuary, S.W.
Apparitor-General, E. H. Ryle, M.A.
Legal Secs., F. Hugh Lee and H. T. A. Dashwood, & Sanctuary, S.W.

*York. £10,000.

Archbishop and Primate of England, Right Hon. and Most Rev. Cosmo Gordon Lang, D.D. (consecrated 1901). (Bishopthorpe, York.) [Signs Cosmo Ebor.]1909
Bishop Suffragan of Beverley, Rt. Rev. Robert Jarratt Crosthwaite, D.D. (Bolton Percy, York) 1889
Bp. Suff. of Hull, Rt. Rev. Francis Gurdon, D.D. (The Vicarage, Hessle, Hull)1913
Bp. Suff. of Sheffield, Rt. Rev. J. N. Quirk, D.D. (St. Mark's Vicarage, Sheffield)1901
Dean, Very Rev. A. P. Purey-Cust, D.D. (1880) £2,000
Canons Resident (each £700, red. temp. to £350).
John Watson, M.A. 1896 A.D. Tupper-Carey, M.A.1906
George Austen, M.A. 1898 Bp. of Sheffield...1912

Organist, E. C. Bairstow, Mus. Doc.

Archdeacons (each £200).
Bishop of Beverley, D.D., York1884
Ven. M.A., Sheffield
Ven. Charles C. Mackarness, M.A., East Riding 1898
Ven. Thos. Enraght Lindsay, M.A., Cleveland 1907
Ven. Folliott Geo. Sandford, M.A., Doncaster 1913
Beneficed Clergy, 632; Curates, &c., 250.
Official Principal and Auditor of the Chancery Court, Sir Lewis Tonna Dibdin, K.C.
Vicar-Gen. of Province, and Chancellor of Diocese, Sir Charles Alfred Cripps, K.C.V.O., K.C., M.P.
Registrar and Secretary, A. V. Hudson, York.

London. £10,000.

Bishop, Rt. Hon. and Rt. Rev. Arthur Foley Winnington-Ingram, D.D. (Provincial Dean of Canterbury) (cons. 1897). (St. James's Square; Fulham Palace, S.W.) [Signs A. F. London.] 1901
Bishops Suffragan.
Stepney, Rt. Rev. Henry Luke Paget, D.D., cons. 1906 (2 Amen Corner, E.C.)1908
Islington, Rt. Rev. C. H. Turner, D.D. (96 Clapton Common, N.)1898
Kensington, Rt. Rev. John Primatt Maud, M.A., b. 18601911
Willesden, Rt. Rev. W. W. Perrin, D.D., b. 1848 (14 Froggall Gardens, N.W.)1911

Anglican Bishop for North and Central Europe: Right Rev. Herbert Bury, D.D., cons. 1908 (8 Greycoat Gardens, Westminster, S.W.) 1911
Dean of St. Paul's, Very Rev. Wm. Ralph Inge, D.D. (1911), Deanery, Dean's Court, E.C. £2,000

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).
W. C. E. Newbolt, M.A. 1890 J. G. Simpson, D.D. 1911
S. A. Alexander, M.A. 1909 Archd. Holmes, D.D. 1911
Organist, Sir Geo. Clement Martin, Mus. D., M.V.O.

Archdeacons.
Ven. Ernest Edwd. Holmes, B.D., London ...1911
Ven. H. E. Bevan, M.A., Middlesex (1903) £333
Ven. B. Deedes, M.A., Hampstead1912
Beneficed Clergy, 561; Curates, &c., 1015.
Chancellor, Sir Alfred B. Kempe, D.C.L., F.R.S.
Joint Registrars, F. Hugh Lee and C. W. Lee, & Dean's Court, E.C.
Chapter Clerk, Harry Wilmot Lee, & The Sanctuary, S.W.
Secretary, F. Hugh Lee.

Westminster. £2,000.

Dean, Rt. Rev. Herbt. Edwd. Ryle, C.V.O., D.D. 1911
Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).
Ven. B. Wilberforce 1894 E. H. Pearce, M.A. 1911
Rt. Rev. W. Boyd Carpenter, W. H. Carnegie, M.A. 1913
1911 R. H. Charles, D.D. 1913
Sub-Dean, Rt. Rev. W. Boyd Carpenter, K.C.V.O., D.D.
Archdeacon, Ven. Basil Wilberforce, D.D.1900
Receiver-General & Chapter Clerk, G. H. Radcliffe.
Precentor, Rev. Leigh H. Nixon, M.A.
Organist, Sir John Fredk. Bridge, C.V.O., Mus. D.

Durham. £7,000.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Handley Carr Glyn Moule, D.D. (Auckland Castle, Bishop Auckland.) [Signs Handley Dunelm]1901
Bishop Suffragan of Jarrow, Rt. Rev. George Nickson, D.D.1906
Dean, Very Rev. H. H. Henson, D.D. (1912) £3,000
Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).
Archd. R. J. Watkins 1880 Dr. A. H. Cruickshank 1910
Bp. of Jarrow1906 Bp. Tucker, D.D.1911
Organist, Rev. Arnold D. Culley, Mus. Bac.

Archdeacons (each £200).
Ven. Hen. Wm. Watkins, D.D., Durham1880
Ven. Edwin Price, M.A., Auckland1908
Beneficed Clergy, 245; Curates, &c., 254.
Chancellor, Philip Vernon Smith, LL.D.
Registrar, J. B. Lazenby, Durham.
Secretary, John George Wilson, M.A., Durham
London Sec., F. Hugh Lee, & The Sanctuary, S.W.

*Winchester. £6,500.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Edward Stuart Talbot, D.D. (cons. 1895). (Farnham Castle, Surrey.) [Signs Edw. Winton]1911
Bp. Suff. of Southampton, Rt. Rev. Jas. Macarthur, D.D. (cons. 1898) (Basset, Southampton)1903
Bp. Suff. of Guildford, Rt. Rev. J. H. G. Randolph, D.D. (Wonersh, Guildford)1909
Dean, Very Rev. Wm. M. Furneaux, D.D.1903
Canons Res., each £450 to £500 (nominally £910).
P. R. P. Bratliwaite, Vernon F. Storr, M.A. 1907
M.A.1901 Archd. Robinson, M.A. 1908
Archd. Fearon, D.D. 1906 J. Vaughan, M.A. ... 1909
Organist, W. Prendergast, Mus. Doc.

Archdeacons.
Ven. Wm. Andrewes Fearon, D.D., Winchester 1903
Bishop of Southampton, Isle of Wight1906

Ven. A. G. Robinson, M.A., *Surrey*.....1908
Beneficed Clergy, 571; Curates, &c., 450.
 Chancellor, Harold Carlyon Gore-Browne, M.A.
Hants & I. of W. Registrar, Charles Wooldridge,
Winchester.
Surrey Regist. W. P. Moore, Doctors' Commons, E. C.
Secretaries, F. H. Lee, and H. T. A. Dashwood,
1 Sanctuary, S. W.

Bangor. £4,200.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Watkin Hbt. Williams, D.D.
 (Glyngarth Palace, Menai Bridge).....1899
 Dean, Very Rev. Griffith Roberts, M.A. (1903) £700

Canons Residentiary (each £350).

Arch. Morgan, M.A. 1902 E. T. Davies, B.A. 1906
 Arch. Ll. Jones, M.A. 1906 R. T. Jones, B.A. 1910
Organist, Roland Rogers, Mus. Doc., £120.
Archdeacons (Canonries attached).

Ven. John Morgan, M.A., *Bangor*.....1902
 Ven. John Lloyd Jones, M.A., *Merioneth*.....1906
Beneficed Clergy, 147; Curates, &c., 70.
 Chancellor, Claud Douglas-Pennant, M.A.1909
 Registrar, A. Ivor Pryce, M.A.

Bath and Wells. £5,000.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. George W. Kennion, D.D. (cons.
 1882). (The Palace, Wells.) [Signs G. W. Bath:
 & Well:].....1894
 Bishop Suffragan of Taunton, Rt. Rev. Charles
 Fane de Salis, D.D. (Bishop's Mead, Taunton) 1911
 Dean, Very Rev. J. Armitage Robinson, D.D.
 (1911).....£1,000

Canons Residentiary of Wells (each £600).

C. M. Church, M.A. 1867 Bp. Stirling, D.D.1901
 T. S. Holmes, D.D. 1899 E. J. Harford, M.A. 1903
Organist, Rev. Preb. T. H. Davies, Mus. D.
Archdeacons (each £200).

Ven. Frederick A. Brymer, M.A., *Wells*.....1899
 Ven. Lancelot J. Fish, M.A., *Bath*.....1909
 The Bishop of Taunton, D.D., *Taunton*.....1911
Beneficed Clergy, 402; Curates, &c., 136.
 Chancellor, Francis H. E. Errington.
 Registrar, Sec. & Chapt. Clerk, Rd. Harris, Wells.
 London Sec., F. Hugh Lee, The Sanctuary, S. W.

Birmingham. £3,500.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Henry Russell Wakefield, D.D.
 (Bishop's Croft, Birmingham).....1911
Archdeacons (each £200).

Ven. C. M. Owen, M.A., *Birmingham*.....1912
 Ven. George L. H. Gardner, M.A., *Aston*.....1913
Beneficed Clergy, 145; Curates, &c., 186.
 Organist, E. Stephenson.

Chancellor, John S. Dugdale, K.C.
 Registrar and Secretary, J. B. Clarke.

Bristol. £3,000 (reconstituted 1897).

Bishop, Rt. Rev. George F. Browne, D.D. (cons.
 1895). (The Palace, Bristol).....1897
 Dean, Very Rev. Francis Pigou, D.D. (1891) £1,400
Canons Residentiary (each £650).

Archdn. Tetley.....1892 Reg. T. Talbot, D.D. 1906
 Archdn. Stewart... 1904 J. G. Alford, M.A. 1912
 Organist, Hubert W. Hunt.
Archdeacons (each £200).

Ven. R. Stewart, M.A., *North Wilt*.....1904
 Ven. J. C. Tetley, D.D., *Bristol*.....1909
Beneficed Clergy, 180; Curates, &c., 104.
 Chancellor, Arthur Becher Eliott, M.A.1891
 Registrar and Secretary, Wm. Sefton Clarke, M.A.
 London Sec., F. Hugh Lee, The Sanctuary, S. W.

*Carlisle. £4,500.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. J. W. Diggle, D.D. (Rose Castle,
 Carlisle.) [Signs J. W. Carlisle].....1905
 Bp. Suff. of Barrow-in-Furness, Rt. Rev. Campbell
 West-Watson, D.D. (The Abbey, Carlisle)....1909
 Dean, Very Rev. William Barker, D.D. (1908) £1,080

Canons Residentiary (each £530).

Archd. Prescott, D.D. 70 Bp. of Barrow, D.D. 1909
 H. Rawsley, M.A. 1909 H. E. Campbell, M.A. 1912
 Organist, F. W. Wadely, Mus. B.

Archdeacons.

Ven. John Eustace Prescott, D.D., *Carlisle* ...1883
 Ven. Wm. Sherwen, M.A., *Westmorland* (1901) £200
 Ven. H. P. M. Lafone, M.A., *Furness* (1912) £200

Beneficed Clergy, 291; Curates, &c., 95.
 Chancellor, Ven. Archdeacon Prescott, D.D.
 Registrar and Sec., A. N. Bowman, Carlisle.
 London Sec., H. W. Lee, 1 Sanctuary, S. W.

*Chester. £4,200.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Francis John Jayne, D.D.
 (The Palace, Chester.) [Signs F. J. Cestr] 1889
 Dean, Very Rev. J. L. Darby, D.D. (1886)....£1,000

Canons Residentiary (each £500).
 Archd. Barber, M.A. 1886 F. W. Spurling, M.A. 1907
 A. J. Blencowe, M.A. 1886 W. H. Binny, D.D. 1913
 Organist, Joseph C. Bridge, Mus. D.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Ven. Edward Barber, M.A., *Chester*.....1886
 Ven. A. M. Wood, M.A., *Macclesfield*.....1904
Beneficed Clergy, 270; Curates, &c., 197.

Chancellor, Sir Philip Baker Wilbraham.
 Bishop's Secretaries, Gamon, Farmer & Co.,
 Chester, and F. Hugh Lee, Sanctuary, S. W.
 Chapter Clerk, C. Coppack.

*Chichester. £4,200.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Charles John Ridgeway, D.D. (The
 Palace, Chichester.) [Signs C. J. Cicester]...1908
 Bishop Suff. of Lewes, Rt. Rev. Leonard Hedley
 Burrows, D.D. (Hove Vicarage, Brighton)....1909

Dean, Very Rev. J. J. Hannah, D.D., V.D. (1902) £700

Canons Residentiary (each £350).
 A. M. Deane, M.A.1897 J. H. Masters, M.A. 1902

Hy. D. Jones, M.A., V.D. 1900 H. K. Southwell, M.A.
 Organist, F. J. W. Crowe. 1911

Archdeacons (each £200).
 Ven. Edwd. Leighton Elwes, M.A., *Chichester* 1903

Ven. H. K. Southwell, M.A., *Lewes*.....1912
 Ven. Theodore T. Churton, M.A., *Hastings*....1912

Beneficed Clergy, 377; Curates, &c., about 188.
 Chancellor, Sir Alfred B. Kempe, M.A., F.R.S.
 Secretary to the Bishop, Chapter Clerk and Regis-
 trar, W. B. B. Freeland, Chichester.

*Ely. £5,500.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Fred. Henry Chase, D.D. (The
 Palace, Ely).....1905

Dean, Vy. Rev. A. F. Kirkpatrick, D.D. (1906) £1,320
Canons Residentiary (each £620).

V. H. Stanton, D.D. 1889 B. W. Randolph, D.D. 1910
 R. H. Kennett, D.D. 1903 H. C. Goudge, D.D. 1911

M. G. Glazebrook, D.D. '05 G. Hodges, M.A.1912
 Organist, Archibald Wayet Wilson, Mus. D.

Archdeacons.

Ven. William Cunningham, D.D., *Ely* (1907) £600
 Ven. Fras. Gerald Vesey, LL.D., *Hunts* (1874) £200

Ven. George Hodges, M.A., *Sudbury* (1902) £200
 Rt. Rev. Bp. Noel Hodges, D.D., *Bedford* (1910) £200

Beneficed Clergy, 565; Curates, &c., 230.
 Chancellor, George J. Talbot, M.A.

Registrar and Secretary, W. Johnson Evans, Ely.
 London Sec., F. Hugh Lee, The Sanctuary, S. W.

Exeter. £4,200.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Archibald Robertson, D.D. (The
 Palace, Exeter.) [Signs A. Exon:].....1903

Bishop Suff. of Crediton, Rt. Rev. Robert Edward
 Trefusis, D.D. (28 Wonford Road, Exeter)....1897

Dean, Bishop of Marlborough, D.D. (1900)....£2,000

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

Bishop Trefusis.....1889 | W. E. Pryke, M.A. 1907
W. J. Edmonds, B.D. 1890 | Archd. Sanders1909
Organist, Daniel Joseph Wood, Mus.D.

Archdeacons.

Ven. F. Arthur Sanders, M.A., *Exeter* (1909) £50
Bishop Trefusis, D.D., *Barnstaple* (1909) £200
Ven. A. H. Simms, M.A., *Totnes* (1910)£200
Benefices, 515; *Incumbents*, 494; *Curates*, &c., abt. 300.
Chanc., Sir C. E. H. Chadwick-Healey, K.C.B., R.C.
Registrar and Secretary, A. J. Mackey, M.A., *Exeter*.
London Sec., F. H. Lee, The Sanctuary, S.W.

***Gloucester. £4,300.**

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Edgar Chas. Sumner Gibson, D.D.
(The Palace, Gloucester)1905
Dean, Very Rev. H. D. M. Spence-Jones, D.D.
(1886) £1,050

Canons Residentiary (each £475).

M. F. St. John, D.D. 1884 | Archd. Scobell1912
Bp. Mitchinson, D.C.L. | W. Hobhouse, M.A.
18991913

C. H. Ridsdale, M.A., 1909 (*Canon Missioner*).
Organist, A. Herbert Brewer, Mus.D., £250.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Ven. Edward C. Scobell, M.A., *Gloucester*.....1903
Ven. John Stewart Sinclair, M.A. *Cirencester* 1908
Beneficed Clergy, 320; *Curates*, &c., 90.
Chanc. & Vicar-Gen., Arthur B. Eliott, M.A. 1891
Regist. & Sec., F. Hannam-Clark, N.P. (Gloucester).

Hereford. £4,200.

Bishop, Right Rev. John Percival, D.D. (The
Palace, Hereford)1895
Asst. Bishop, Rt. Rev. Herbert Mather, D.D.,
The Rectory, Hampton Road (cons. 1897) 1904
Dean, Very Rev. Hon. James Wentworth Leigh,
D.D., F.S.A. (1894)£1,000

Canons Residentiary (each £450).

W. W. Capes, M.A. 1903 | H. Rashdall, M.A. 1910
A. T. Bannister, M.A. 1909 | Archd. Lilly, M.A. 1912
Organist, George Robertson Sinclair, Mus.D.
Archdeacons (each £200).

Ven. A. L. Lilly, *Ludlow*1913
Ven. F. H. Winnington-Ingram, M.A. *Hereford* 1910
Beneficed Clergy, 352; *Curates*, &c., 81.
Chancellor, E. B. Charles, K.C.
Registrar (vacant).
Dep. do. and Sec., Henry Child Beddoe, Hereford.
London Sec., F. Hugh Lee, Sanctuary, Westminster.

Lichfield. £4,200.

Bishop, Right Rev. John Augustus Kempthorne,
D.D. (The Palace, Lichfield)1913
Bishop Suff. of Stafford, Right Rev. Edwd. Ash
Were, D.D., cons. 1899 (The Close, Lichfield) 1909
Dean, Very Rev. Hy. E. Savage, D.D. (1909) £1,000
Canons Residentiary (each £500).

Chas. Bodington1883 | R. Hodgson, M.A.1907
C. Mortimer, M.A.1890 | Bishop of Stafford 1909
Organist, J. B. Lott, Mus.B.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Ven. Charles Bulmer Maude, M.A., *Salop*.....1896
Ven. John M. A. Graham, M.A., *Stoke-on-Trent* 1908
Ven. C. E. Blakeway, D.D., *Stafford*1911
Beneficed Clergy, 451; *Curates*, &c., 282.
Chancellor, George John Talbot, M.A.
Registrar, Hubert Courtney Hodson, Lichfield.
Sec., R. R. Redmayne, LL.B., The Close, Lichfield.

Lincoln. £4,500.

Bishop, Right Rev. Edward Lee Hicks, D.D. (The
Old Palace, Lincoln)1910
Bishop Suff. of Grantham, Right Rev. Welbore
MacCarthy, D.D. (Rectory, Stoke Rochford) 1905
Dean, Very Rev. T. C. Fry, D.D. (1910) ...£2,000

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

E. T. Leeke, M.A.1877 | Archd. Jeudwine1912
Archd. Wakeford 1912 | J. O. Johnston, M.A. 1913
Organist, George J. Bennett, Mus.Doc.

Archdeacons.

Ven. G. W. Jeudwine, M.A., *Lincoln*1913
Ven. John Wakeford, M.A., *Stow* (£200)1913
Benefices, 581; *Curates*, &c., 122.
Chancellor, Rev. Canon J. O. Johnston, M.A.
Registrars, A. E. T. Jourdain; W. W. Smith.
Secretary, William Walker Smith, Lincoln.

Liverpool. £4,200.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Fras. Jas. Chavasse, D.D.
(The Palace, 19 Abercromby Square, Liverpool) 1900

Archdeacons (each £200).

Ven. Thos. John Madden, *Liverpool*1906
Ven. George Hardwicke Spooner, *Warrington* 1906
Beneficed Clergy, 220; *Deaneries*, 12; *Curates*, &c., 220
Chancellor, H. Chaloner Dowdall.
Registrars, J. Gamon & R. Farmer, Church House,
Liverpool.
Secretaries, Gamon, Farmer & Co., Church House,
Liverpool.

Llandaff. £4,200.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Joshua Pritchard Hughes, D.D.
(The Palace, Llandaff)1905
Dean, Very Rev. C. E. T. Griffith, M.A. (1913) £700

Canons Residentiary (each £350).

Archdeacon Bruce 1885 | T. J. Jones, M.A.1913
W. Lewis1903 | Archd. Buckley 1913
Organist, George G. Beale, Mus.B., £150.

Archdeacons (Canonries attached).

Ven. J. R. Buckley, D.D., *Llandaff*1913
Ven. Wm. Conybeare Bruce, M.A., *Monmouth* 1885
Beneficed Clergy, 275; *Curates*, &c., 256.
Chancellor, John Sankey, M.A., K.C., Cardiff 1909
Secretary, Registrar, and Apparitor-General,
Frederick J. Smith.
Chapter Clerk, John Ernest Gladstone, Cardiff.
London Sec., F. Hugh Lee, The Sanctuary, S.W.

Manchester. £4,200.

Bishop, Right Rev. Edmund Arbutnot Knox,
D.D. (cons. 1894)1903
(Bishops' Court, Higher Broughton, Manchester.)
Bishop Suff. of Burnley, Right Rev. Henry Henni,
D.D. (Reedley Lodge, Burnley) ... (1909) £1,900
Bishop Suff. of Whalley, Right Rev. A. G. Raw-
storne, D.D. (Craston Rectory, Preston)1909
Dean, Rt. Rev. Bishop Welldon, D.D. (1906) £1,500
Canons Residentiary (each £850).

J. J. Scott, M.A.1903 | P. Green, M.A.1911
E. S. Richardson, M.A. 1909 | D. Johnson, M.A. 1912

Organist, S. H. Nicholson, Mus.Bac.**Archdeacons (each £200).**

Ven. E. C. Fletcher, M.A., *Blackburn*1901
Ven. W. C. Allen, M.A., *Manchester*1909
Ven. Phipps John Hornby, M.A., *Lancaster*1909
Ven. A. F. Clarke, M.A., *Rochdale*1910
Beneficed Clergy, 564; *Curates*, &c., about 360.
Chancellor, Philip Vernon Smith, LL.D.
Registrar & Secretary, Edward P. Charlewood, M.A.
Diocesan Registry & Office for Marriage Licences,
51 South King Street, Manchester.

Newcastle. £3,500.

Bishop, Right Rev. Norman D. J. Straton, D.D.
(cons. 1892)1907
(Benwell Tower, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.)
Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. G. A. Ormsby, D.D.,
b. 1843 (cons. 1893)1912
† Together with Rectories attached to each Canonry.

Ven H. B. Hodgson, M.A. (£200), *Lindisfarne* 1904
Ven. J. Henderson, D.D., *Northumberland* ...1905
Canons Residentiary.

***Norwich.** £4,500.
Bishop, Rt. Rev. Bertram Pollock, D.D., C.V.O.
 (The Palace, Norwich.) [Signs B. Norwic.] 1910
Bishop Suffragan of Thetford, Rt. Rev. John P.
 A. Bowers, D.D. (The Close, Norwich) 1903
Dean, Very Rev. H. C. Beeching, B.D. (1911) £1,450
Canons Residentiary (each £725).
 W. Hay M. H. Ait- C. H. W. Johns, D.Litt.
 ken, M.A. 1900 1909
Archdn. Westcott 1909 *Bp. of Thetford* ... 1910
Organist, F. Bates, Mus. Doc., £200.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Bertram Pollock, D.D., C.V.O. (The Palace, Norwich.) [Signs B. Norwic.]	1910
Bishop Suffragan of Thetford, Rt. Rev. John P. A. Bowers, D.D. (The Close, Norwich)	1903
Dean, Very Rev. H. C. Beeching, D.D. (1911)	£1,450
Canons Residentiary (each £725)	
W. Hay M. H. Ait- ken, M.A.	1900
Archdn. Westcott Organist, F. Bates, Mus. Doc.,	1909 £200.
Bp. of Thetford	1910

Ven. F. B. Westcott, D.D., *Norwich* (1910)...£200
 Ven. Sidney Pelham, M.A., *Norfolk* (1901)...£200
 Ven. C. d'Aguiar Lawrence, M.A., *Suffolk* (1900)...£184
 Bishop of Thetford, D.D., *Lynn* (1903)£200
Beneficed Clergy, 914; Curates, &c., 180.
Chancellor, F. Keppel North, LL.B.
Registrar & Sec., L. G. Bollingbroke, Norwich.
London Sec., F. Hugh Lee, The Sanctuary, S. W.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Charles Gore, D.D., cons. 1902
(Cuddesdon Palace, Oxon.) [Signs C. Oxon.] 1911

Dean of Christ Church, Very Rev. Thomas Banks
Strong, D.D. (1901) £3,000.

Canons Residentiary (£1,200—£1,500).

S. R. Driver, D.D. 1882 R. L. Ottley, D.D. ... 1903
W. Sanday, D.D. 1895 E. W. Watson, D.D. ... 1908
Archd. Houlbon 1903 H. Scott Holland, D.D. 1910

Organist, H. G. Ley, £300.

Ven. T. H. Archer Houbion, D.D., Oxford (1903)
 Ven. W. M. G. Ducat, M.A., Berks (1903)..... £200
 Ven. E. D. Shaw, M.A., Buckingham (1910) £300
Beneficed Clergy, 651; Curates, &c., 233.
Chancellor, Edward William Hansell, M.A. (1912).
Sec. & Registrar, James Rose, M.A., Oxford.
London Sec., F. Hugh Lee, The Sanctuary, S.W.

Dean, Very Rev. Philip Frank Ehot, D.D., K.C.V.O. 1891	
Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).	
John Neale Dalton, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., M.A. 1885	E. Sheppard, C.V.O., D.D. 1907
C. Smith, M.V.O., M.A. 1902	Hon. L.R. Tyrwhitt, M.V.O. 1910
Chapter Clerk, H. F. Deane.	
Organist, Sir Walter Parratt, M.V.O., Mus.D.	

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Hon. Edwd. Carr Glynn, D.D. 1897
(Palace, Peterborough.) [Signs E. C. Petriburg.]
Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. Lewis Clayton, D.D.
(Canonry House, Peterborough).
Bishop Suffr. of Leicester, Rt. Rev. Norman
McLeod Lang, D.D. (Aylestone Rectory, Lei-
cester) 1913
Dean, Very Rev. A. H. Page, M.A. (1008) ... 1820

Bishop Thicknesse 1875 | Wm. Bury, M.A. 1908
Bishop Clayton ... 1887 | Archd. Hutton 1911
Organist, Haydn Keeton, Mus.D.

Ven. Jno. Edwd. Stocks, D.D., *Leicester* (1899) £200
 Ven. E. Marsham Moore, M.A., *Oakham* (1906) £200
 Ven. Wm. Holden Hutton, B.D., *Northampton*
 (1911).....£50

Chancellor, Sir Alfred B Kempe, M.A., F.R.S. 1907
Registrar, Charles Smith Magee, M.A.
Diocesan Sec., H. Flude, M.A.

<i>Bishop, Rt. Rev. Thomas Wortley Drury, D.D.</i> (cons. 1897). (The Palace, Ripon).....	1911
<i>Bishop Suffr. of Richmond, Rt. Rev. Francis C.</i> <i>Kilner, D.D. (Stanhope Rectory, Co. Durham) '13</i>	
<i>Bishop Suffr. of Knaresborough, Rt. Rev. Lucius</i> <i>F. M. Bottomley-Smith, D.D. (Old Residence,</i> <i>Ripon)</i>	1905
<i>Dean, Very Rev. the Hon. W. H. Fremantle, D.D.</i> (1895)	£ 1,000

A. T. Waugh, M.A. . . . 1891 | G. W. Garrod, B.A. 1907
Bp. of Knaresboro' 1905 | J. B. Harford, M.A. 1911
Organist, Charles H. Moody, £200.

Bishop of Knaresborough, D.D., *Ripon* 1905
 Ven. H. L. Cook, M.A., *Craven* (£200) 1913
 Ven. Henry A. Hall, M.A., *Richmond* (£200) 1908
Beneficed Clergy, 347; Curates, 192.
Chancellor, A. P. V. Smith, LL.D. (1911).....£250
Regist. and Secretary, F. Dickson Wise, Ripon.

Bishop Rt. Rev. John Reginald Harmer, D.D. (cons.
1895) 1905
(Bishop's Court, Sevenoaks.) [Signs J. R. Roffen.]
Dean, Very Rev. John Storrs, D.D. (1913) £1,200
Canons Residentiary (each £600).
G. A. Cooke, D.D. ... 1908 | J. R. Denham, B.D. 1910
Archd. Rowe, M.A. 1908 | J. Wood, M.V.O., D.D. 1910
Organist, B. Luard Selby.

Ven. Avison T. Scott, M.A., *Tonbridge* (£200) 1906
 Ven. John Tetley Rowe, M.A., *Rochester* 1908
Beneficed Clergy, 196 Curates, &c., 202.
Chancellor, F. H. L. Errington.
Registrar, Francis H. Day, M.A., Rochester.
Secs., Day and Son, 2 Millbank House. S.W.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Edgar Jacob, D.D. (cons. 1896). (Verulam House, St. Albans). [Signs Edgar Alban.] 1903
Bishop Suffragan of Barking, Rt. Rev. Thomas Stevens, D.D. (Grove House, Wanstead) ... 1900
Bishop Suffragan of Colchester, Rt. Rev. R. H. Whitcombe, D.D. (Derby House, Colchester) 1900
Dean, Very Rev. Walter J. Lawrence, D.D. 1900
Organist, W. L. Luttman, Mus.Bac.

Bishop of Barking, D.D., *Essex* (1894) £450
Bishop of Colchester, D.D., *Colchester* (1909) £600
Ven. Hon. K. G. Gibbs, D.D., *St. Albans* (1905) £200

Beneficed Clergy, 627; Curates, 229.

Chancellor, Sir Alfred Bray Kempe, M.A., F.R.S. 1891
Registrar, Arthur Day, 2 Millbank House, S. W.
Secretaries, Day & Son, 2 Millbank House, S. W.

St. Asaph. £4,200.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Alfred Geo. Edwards, D.D.
(Palace, St. Asaph.) [Signs A. G. Asaph.] 1889
Dean, Very Rev. Ll. Wynne-Jones, M.A. (1910) £700

Canons Residentiary (each £350).

Archd. Thomas.....1886 | Archd. Lloyd.....1910
Archd. Fletcher1910 | D. Davies, M.A.....1910

Organist, W. E. Belcher, M.A., F.R.C.O.

Archdeacons.

Ven. Thomas Lloyd, M.A., *St. Asaph*1910
Ven. David Rd. Thomas, M.A., *Montgomery* 1886
Ven. W. H. Fletcher, M.A., *Wrexham*1910

Beneficed Clergy, 207; *Curates*, &c., 106.

Chancellor, A. Harold Edwards.

Registrar, Henry Asaph Cleaver, *St. Asaph*.

Secretary, John Pryse Lewis, *Solicitor*, Denbigh.

London Sec., F. Hugh Lee, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W.

St. Davids. £4,500.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Owen, D.D. (Abergwili
Palace, Carmarthen)1897

Bishop Suffragan of Swansea, Rt. Rev. John Lloyd,
D.D. (Cantref Rectory, Brecon)1903

Dean, Very Rev. J. Allan Smith, D.D. (1903) £700

Canons Residentiary (each £350).

W. Williams, B.A. 1893 | Daniel Jones, M.A. 1903
Robert Camber- | C. G. Brown, M.A. 1908

Williams, M.A.1899

Organist, Herbert C. Morris, F.R.C.O.

Archdeacons.

Ven. D. E. Williams, M.A., *St. David's* (1900) £279

Ven. Owen Evans, M.A., *Carmarthen* (1901) £200

Ven. D. Williams, M.A., *Cardigan* (1903) ... £200

Ven. E. Latham Bevan, M.A., *Brecon* (1907) ... £400

Beneficed Clergy, 360; *Curates*, &c., 130.

Chancellor, Marlay Samson, M.A. (1909).

Registrar, Griffith E. Owen.

London Sec., F. Hugh Lee, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W.

***Salisbury. £5,000.**

Bishop, Right Rev. Frederic E. Ridgeway, D.D.,
cons. 1901 (The Palace, Salisbury.) [Signs F. E.
Sarum]1911

Dean, Very Rev. Wm. Page Roberts, D.D. (1907) £650

Canons Residentiary (each £325).

Archd. Lear, M.A. 1862 | E. S. Bankes, M.A.1898

Archd. Buchanan 1895 | F. Sower, M.A.1910

Organist, Charles F. South (1883).

Archdeacons (each £200).

Ven. Francis Lear, M.A., *Sarum*1875

Ven. Charles Leslie Dundas, M.A., *Dorset*1902

Ven. E. J. Bodington, M.A., *Wilts*1913

Beneficed Clergy, 490; *Curates*, &c., 227.

Chancellor, Alan Cyprian Bourne Webb (1907).

Sodor and Man. Net £1,500.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. James Denton Thompson, D.D.
(Bishop's Court, Isle of Man)1911

Archdeacon, Ven. John Kewley, M.A. (1912) £546

Beneficed Clergy, 28; *Curates*, &c., 24.

Vicar-General, Sec. and Registrar, C. T. W.

Hughes-Games, M.A.

London Secretary, Montague Barlow, LL.D.

Southwark. £3,000.

Bishop & Dean, Rt. Rev. Hubert Murray Burge, D.D.
(Bishop's House, Kennington Park, S.E.)1911

Bishop Suffr. of Woolwich, Rt. Rev. J. C. Lecke, D.D.
(Woolwich House, Sydenham, S.E.)1905

Bishop Suffr. of Kingston-on-Thames, Rt. Rev.
Cecil Hook, D.D. (Kingston House, Clapham
Common, S.W.)1905

Canons Residentiary.

Archd. Daniell1904 | *Bishop of Kingston-*
R. Rhodes Bristow, M.A. on-Thames1905

1905 | F. B. Macnutt, M.A. 1909
Allen Edwards, M.A. 1905 | C. L. Woodward, M.A. 1913

Organist, Edgar T. Cook, Mus. Bac.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Ven. Saml. M. Taylor, M.A., *Southwark*1904

Ven. G. W. Daniell, M.A., *Kingston*1904

Ven. C. F. Escroet, M.A., *Lewisham*1906

Chancellor, G. J. Talbot, M.A., K.C.

Southwell. £3,500.

Bishop, Right Rev. Edwyn Hoskyns, D.D., *cons.*
1901 (Bishop's Manor, Southwell)1904

Bishop Suffr. of Derby, Rt. Rev. Charles Thomas
Abraham, D.D. (The Vicarage, Bakewell) 1909

Archdeacons (each £200).

Ven. Edward Spence Noakes, D.D., *Derby* ...1909

Ven. Edmund Francis Crosse, M.A., *Chesterfield* 1910

Ven. E. Hacking, M.A., *Newark*1912

Ven. H. C. Wild, M.A., *Nottingham*1913

Beneficed Clergy, 468; *Curates*, &c., 219.

Chancellor, Sir Alfred Bray Kempe, M.A., F.R.S.

Registrars, John Borough; D'Oyley S. Ransom.

Truro. £3,000.

Bishop and Dean, Rt. Rev. Winfrid Oldfield
Burrows, D.D. (Lis. Escop, Truro.) [Signs
Winfrid O. Truron.]1912

Bishop Suffragan, Rt. Rev. J. Rundle Cornish,
D.D. (Kenwyn Vicarage, Truro), *Bishop of St.*
Germans1905

Canons Residentiary.

A. J. Worledge, M.A. 1887 | R. S. Hassard, M.A. 1907

E. C. Corfe, M.A.1904 | (£300)

(Each of above £400.)

Archdeacons (each £200).

Bishop Cornish, *Cornwall*1888

Ven. Henry H. Du Boulay, M.A., *Bodmin* 1892

Organist, M. J. Monk, Mus. D.

Beneficed Clergy, 234; *Curates*, 71; *other Clergy*, 36.

Chancellor, Robert Maclean Paul, M.A. (1888).

Registrar and Sec., Chr. L. Cowlard, *Principal*
Registry, Launceston, Cornwall.

London Sec., H. W. Lee, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W.

Wakefield. £3,000.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. George Rodney Eden, D.D., *cons.*
1890 (Bishopgarth, Wakefield)1897

Archdeacons (each £200).

Ven. William Foxley Norris, M.A., *Halifax*1906

Ven. R. C. M. Harvey, M.A., *Huddersfield*1914

Organist, J. N. Hardy, Mus. B.

Beneficed Clergy, 178; *Curates*, &c., 107.

Chancellor, Ernest B. Charles, K.C.

Registrar and Sec., W. H. Coles, Wakefield.

London Sec., F. Hugh Lee, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W.

Worcester. £4,200.

Bishop, Right Rev. Hayshe Yeatman-Biggs, D.D.,
cons. 1891 (Hartlebury Castle, Kidder-
minster.) [Signs Hayshe Worcester]1905

Dean, Very Rev. William Moore Ede, D.D. (1908)

Canons (each £800).

W. Knox-Little, M.A. '81 | J. M. Wilson, D.D. 1905

T. L. Cloughton, M.A. '86 | H. B. Southwell1912

Organist, Ivor Atkins, Mus. B.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Ven. G. Arbutnot, M.A., *Coventry*1908

Ven. J. H. Peile, M.A., *Warwick*1909

Ven. John H. Greig, M.A., *Worcester*1911

Beneficed Clergy, 381; *Curates*, &c., 433.

Chancellor, John Stratford Dugdale, M.A., K.C.

Sec. and Registrar, C. T. Clarke.

SUFFRAGAN AND ASSISTANT BISHOPS OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

SUFFRAGAN AND ASSISTANT BISHOPS will be found under their respective dioceses:—
Barking (St. Albans); Barrow-in-F. (Carlisle); Beverley (York); Burnley (Manchester); Colchester (St. Albans); Crediton (Exeter); Craydon (Canterbury); Derby (Southwell); Dorset (Canterbury); Durham (Durham); Europe, N. & C. (London); Grantham (Lincoln); Guildford (Winchester); Hull (York); Islington (London); Jarroo (Durham); Kensington (London); Kingston (Southwark); Knaresborough (Ripon); Leicester (Peterborough); Leves (Chichester); Marlborough (Exeter); Richmond (Ripon); St. Germans, Truro; Sheffield (York); Southampton (Winchester); Stafford (Lichfield); Stepney (London); Swansea (St. David's); Tarenton (B. & Wells); Thetford (Norwich); Whalley (Manchester); Willesden (London); Woolwich (Southwark).

BISHOPS WHO HAVE RESIGNED.

Name.	Diocese.	Cons. Res.	Name.	Diocese.	Cons. Res.
Arthur H. Baynes, b. 1854	Natal	1893 1900	Charles O. Mules, b. 1837	Nelson, N.Z.	1892 1912
W. Boyd-Carpenter, b. 1841	Ripon	1884 1911	Louis Geo. Mylne, b. 1843	Bombay	1876 1897
Lewis Clayton, b. 1838	Leicester	1903 1913	M. R. Neligan, b. 1863	Auckland	1903 1910
Regd. S. Coplestone, b. 1845	Calcutta	1875 1912	G. Albert Ormsby, b. 1843	Honduras	1893 1907
Charles J. Corfe, b. 1843	Korea	1889 1904	James O'Sullivan, b. 1834	Tuam	1890 1913
Frederick Courtney, b. 1837	Nova Scotia	1888 1904	E. N. Powell, b. 1860	Mashonaland	1908 1910
Owen T. L. Crossley, b. 1861	Auckland	1911 1913	James L. Randall, b. 1828	Reading	1889 1908
Alfred Earle, b. 1827	Marlborough	1888 1904	Wm. Day Reeve, b. 1844	Mackenzie R.	1891 1907
Walter Farrar, b. 1865	Antigua	1905 1910	Wm. M. Richardson, b. 1844	Zanzibar	1895 1901
George Carnac Fisher, b. 1844	Ipswich	1896 1905	Peter S. Royston, b. 1830	Mauritius	1872 1891
Geo. H. Frodsham, b. 1863	N. Queensland	1902 1912	Herbt. E. Ryle, C.V.O., b. 1856	Winchester	1901 1911
Philip K. Fyson, b. 1846	Hokkaido	1896 1908	C. Percy Scott, b. 1847	N. China	1880 1913
Wm. Thos. Gaul, b. 1844	Mashonaland	1895 1907	John Taylor Smith, b. 1860	Sierra Leone	1897 1901
A. G. Sumner Gibson, b. 1856	Cape Town	1894 1906	Smyth, Wm. Eden, b. 1858	Lebombo	1893 1912
John Grisdale, b. 1845	Qu'Appelle	1897 1911	C. Maurice Stack, b. 1825	Clopher	1886 1902
Nathl. T. Hamlyn, b. 1864	Acera	1894 1910	Waite H. Stirling, b. 1829	Falklands	1869 1901
Wm. T. Harrison, b. 1837	Glasgow	1888 1903	Fras. H. Thicknesse, b. 1829	Leicester	1888 1902
Ernest N. Hodges, b. 1849	Travancore	1890 1905	Samuel Thornton, b. 1835	Ballarat	1875 1900
George F. Hose, b. 1838	Singapore	1881 1909	Alfrd. R. Tucker, b. 1849	Uganda	1890 1911
Ernest G. Ingham, b. 1851	Sierra Leone	1883 1897	Fredk. Wallis, b. 1853	Wellington	1895 1911
Albert E. Joscelyne, b. 1866	Jamaica	1905 1912	Jas. Edwd. C. Welldon, b. 1854	Calcutta	1868 1901
Arthur M. Knight, b. 1864	Rangoon	1903 1909	M. J. Stone-Wigg, b. 1861	New Guinea	1898 1908
Herbert Mather, b. 1840	Antigua	1897 1904	Thos. E. Wilkinson, b. 1837	N. & C. Europe	1886 1911
John Hutchinson, b. 1833	Barbados	1873 1881	Wm. L. Williams, b. 1829	Waiapu	1895 1909
H. H. Montgomery, b. 1847	Tasmania	1889 1901	Alfred Willis, b. 1836	Honolulu	1872 1902
James Moorhouse, b. 1826	Manchester	1876 1903	Cecil Wilson, b. 1860	Mclanesia	1894 1911
Samuel Morley, b. 1841	Tinnevely	1896 1903			

MEMBERS OF CONVOCATION.

In theory the Church of England is governed by means of its Convocations of Bishops and Clergy: there is a House of Convocation for each province, Canterbury and York. Each Convocation consists of two Houses, the upper confined to the archbishops and bishops, the lower composed of the dean of every cathedral, the archdeacons, with proctors elected from every cathedral chapter, and two more elected by the clergy of every diocese in the province of Canterbury, and by every archdeaconry in the province of York. A fresh election is made with every new Parliament.

PROVINCE OF CANTERBURY.

Upper House.

President.—The Most Rev. the Lord Archbishop.

The Right Rev. the Lords Bishops of London; Winchester; Bangor; Bath and Wells; Birmingham; Chichester; Ely; Exeter; Gloucester; Bristol; Hereford; Lichfield; Lincoln; Llandaff; Norwich; Oxford; Peterborough; Rochester; Salisbury; Southwark; Southwell; St. Albans; St. Asaph; St. Davids; Truro; Worcester.

Apparitor-General, Edward Hewish Ryle.

Lower House.

Prolocutor, Ven. J. E. Stocks, D.D.
 The Very Rev. the Deans; the Venerable the Archdeacons; and the Elected Proctors.

Registrar, F. H. Lee.

Actuary, K. J. Muir Mackenzie.

PROVINCE OF YORK.—Upper House.

President.—The Most Rev. the Lord Archbishop.
 The Right Rev. the Lords Bishops of Durham; Ripon; Chester; Newcastle; Wakefield; Liverpool; Manchester; Carlisle; Sodor and Man.

Lower House.

Prolocutor, Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Beverley, D.D.
 The Very Reverend the Deans of the Province; the Venerable the Archdeacons; and the Elected Proctors.

Registrar, A. V. Hudson.

THE HOUSES OF LAYMEN.

The House of Laymen for the Province of Canterbury, as also for that of York, consists of members elected by the various Diocesan Conferences, who are themselves elected by the Laity of their respective Parishes or Rural Deaneries. The members are elected with every fresh Parliament.

Sees.	PROVINCE OF CANADA. Apptd. Clgy.	Sees.	Apptd. Clgy.
Algonia, George Thorneloe, b. 1848	1897	New Guinea, Gerald Sharp, b. 1863	1910
Fredericton, J. A. Richardson, b. 1868	1907	N. Queensland, Jno. O. Feetham, b. 1856	1913
Huron, D. Williams, b. 1856	1905	Rockhampton, George D. Halford, b. 1865	1909
Montreal, John Cragg Farthing, b. 1862	1909	INDEPENDENT DIOCESES OF AUSTRALASIA.	
Niagara, Wm. Reid Clark, b. 1851	1911	Adelaide, Arthur N. Thomas, b. 1869	1906
Nova Scotia, C. Lamb Worrell, b. 1853	1904	Bunbury, Fredk. Goldsmith, b. 1853	1904
Ontario (W. L. Mills, b. 1846	1900)	N.W. Australia, G. Trower, b. 1860	1910
(E. J. Bidwell, b. 1866, Coadj.	1913)	(cons. 1902)	1910
Ottawa, C. Hamilton, b. 1834, Archb. & Metrop., 1909 (cons. '85)	1896	Perth, Chas. Owen L. Riley, b. 1854	1894
Quebec, A. Hunter Dunn, b. 1839	1892	Polynesia, T. C. Twitchell, b. 1866	1908
Toronto (J. F. Sweeny, b. 1857	1909)	Tasmania, John Edward Mercer, b. 1856	1902
(W. Day Reeve, b. 1844, Asst. 1907)	1893	PROVINCE OF SOUTH AFRICA.	
PROVINCE OF RUPERTSLAND.		Bloemfontein, Arthur Chandler, b. 1860	1904
Athabasca, F. E. Robins, b. 1870	1913	(Asst.) F. R. T. Balfour, b. 1846	1911
Calgary, W. Cyprian Pinkham, b. 1844	1887	Cape Town, W. M. Carter, b. 1850	(cons. 1891), Archbp. 1909
Keewatin, Joseph Lofthouse, b. 1855	1902	W. M. Cameron, b. 1855, coadj.	1907
Mackenzie River, J. R. Lucas, b. 1867	1913	George, H. B. Sidwell, b. 1863	1911
Moosonee, J. G. Anderson, b. 1866	1909	Grahamstown, Chas. E. Cornish, b. 1842	1899
Qu'Appelle, M. McA. T. Harding, b. '65	1909	Kimberley, W. Gore-Browne, b. 1859	1912
Rupertsland, S. P. Matheson, b. 1852, Archbp. of Rupertsland (1905) and Primate of Canada (1909, cons. 1903)	1905	Lebanon, Jno. L. Fuller, b. 1870	1912
Saskatchewan, J. A. Newnham, b. 1852	(cons. 1893)	Mashonaland, Fredk. H. Beaven, b. 1855	1910
(cons. 1893)	1903	Natal, Fredk. Saml. Baines, b. 1858	1901
Yukon, Isaac O. Stringer, b. 1866	1905	Pretoria, Michael B. Furse, b. 1872	1909
Extra Provincial.		St. Helena, W. A. Holbech, b. 1850	1905
Caledonia, F. H. Duverniet, b. 1860	1904	St. John's, J. W. Williams, b. 1857	1901
Columbia, T. J. C. Roper, b. 1859	1912	Zululand, Wilmot L. Vyvyan, b. 1861	1903
New Westminster, A. U. de Pensier, b. 1867	1910	PROVINCE OF THE WEST INDIES.	
PROVINCE OF INDIA AND CEYLON.		Antigua, Edward Hutson, b. 1873	1910
Bombay, Edwin Jas. Palmer, b. 1869	1908	Barbados, W. P. Swaby, b. 1844	(cons. 1893) 1900
Calcutta, George A. Lefroy, b. 1854	(cons. 1899), Met. 1913	Gwiana, E. A. Parry, b. 1860	1900
Chhota Nagpur, F. Westcott, b. 1863	1905	Honduras, W. Farrar, b. 1865	(cons. 1905) 1912
Colombo, Ernest A. Copleston, b. 1854	1903	Jamaica, E. Nuttall, b. 1842; Primate, 1892; Archbp., 1897	1880
Darnakal, V. S. Azariah	1913	Asst. Ep. G. F. C. De Carteret, b. 1866	1913
Lahore, Henry B. Durrant, b. 1871	1913	Nassau, W. B. Hornby, b. 1851	(cons. 1892) 1904
Lucknow, G. H. Westcott, b. 1863	1910	Trinidad, John F. Welsh, b. 1856	1904
Madras, Henry Whitehead, b. 1853	1899	UNDER ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.	
Nagpur, Eyre Chatterton, b. 1863	1903	Acerra, M. S. O'Rourke, b. 1879	1912
Rangoon, R. S. Fyfe, b. 1869	1909	Argentina, E. F. Every, b. 1862	(cons. 1902) 1910
Tinnevely, A. A. Williams, b. 1847	1905	Che Kiang, Herbert J. Molony, b. 1865	1908
Travancore & Cochin, C. H. Gill, b. 1861	1905	China, North, F. L. Norris, b. 1864	1914
PROVINCE OF NEW ZEALAND.		(West, W. Wharton Cassells, b. 1858	1895
Auckland, A. W. Averil, b. 1865	(cons. 1909)	Equatorial Africa, H. Tugwell, b. 1854	1894
Christchurch, Churchill Julius, b. 1847	1890	Assists. I. Oluwole (1893); J. Johnson (1900).	
Dunedin, S. T. de T. Nevill, b. 1837; Primate, 1902	1871	Falklands, Lawrence F. D. Blair, b. 1869	1910
Melanesia, Cecil John Wood, b. 1873	1912	Fuh-Kien, Horace M. E. Price, b. 1863	1906
Nelson, Wm. Charles Sadlier, b. 1868	1912	Gibraltar, Hy. J. C. Knight, b. 1861	1910
Waipapa (vacant)		Hokkaido, Walter Andrews, b. 1854	1909
Wellington, Thos. Henry Spott, b. 1856	1911	Honan, W. C. White, b. 1873	1910
PROVINCE OF NEW SOUTH WALES.		Hunan, W. Banister, b. 1855	1909
Bathurst, Geo. Merrick Long, b. 1876	1911	Jerusalem, Geo. F. P. Blyth, b. 1832	1887
Goulburn, C. G. Barlow, b. 1859	(cons. '91) 1902	Khartoum, Llewellyn H. Gwynne, b. 1863	1908
Grafton and Armidale (Henry Edwd. Cooper, b. 1845	(cons. 1895); Cecil H. 1901	Kishin (S. Japan), A. Lea, b. 1868	1909
(Druitt, b. 1875, coadj. 1911)		Korea, Mark N. Trollope, b. 1862	1911
Newcastle, J. F. Stretch, b. 1855	(cons. '95) 1906	Labuan, W. R. Mounsey, b. 1867	1909
Riverina, Ernest A. Anderson, b. 1850	1895	Madagascar, G. Lanchester King, b. 1860	1909
Sydney, John Chas. Wright, b. 1862, Abp. & Metrop. N.S.W.; Primate, 1910	1909	Mauritius, Fras. A. Gregory, b. 1848	1904
PROVINCE OF VICTORIA.		Mid-Japan, Heber J. Hamilton, b. 1864	1912
Ballarat, A. V. Green, b. 1857	(cons. '94) 1900	Monbasa, Wm. George Peel, b. 1854	1899
Bendigo, J. D. Langley, b. 1836	1907	Newfoundland, L. L. Jones, b. 1840	1878
Gippsland, Arth. Wellesley Pain, b. 1841	1902	N. Rhodesia, J. E. Hine, b. 1857	(cons. 1896) 1909
Melbourne, Hy. Lowther Clarke, b. 1850, Archbp. and Metrop., 1905	1902	Nyasaland, Thos. C. Fisher, b. 1872	1910
Wangaratta, Thos. H. Armstrong, b. 1857	1902	Osaka, Hugh Jas. Foss, b. 1848	1899
PROVINCE OF QUEENSLAND.		Persia, Charles H. Stileman, b. 1864	1912
Brisbane, St. Clair Donaldson, b. 1863, Archbp. & Metrop., 1905	1904	Shantung, Geoffrey D. Iliff, b. 1867	1903
Carpentaria, Gilbert White, b. 1859	1900	Sierra Leone, John Walmesley, b. 1867	1910
		Singapore, C. J. Ferguson-Davie, b. 1872	1909
		South Tokyo, C. H. Boutflower, b. 1863	(cons. 1905) 1908
		Uganda, John J. Willis, b. 1872	1912
		Victoria, Hong Kong, G. H. Lander, b. '61	1907
		Zanzibar, Frank Weston, b. 1871	1908

THE CHURCH OF IRELAND (DISESTABLISHED).

Sees.	ARCHBISHOPS.	Apptd.	Ch. Pop. (1901.)	Incom- bents.	Curates.	Income of See.
Armagh...	Most Rev. J. B. Crozier, D.D., b. 1853 (cons. 1897)	1911	55,359	140	19	£2,500
Dublin ...	Most Rev. J. F. Peacocke, D.D., b. 1835 (cons. 1894)	1897	98,796	97	78	2,500
BISHOPS.						
Meath.....	Most Rev. James Bennett Keene, D.D., b. 1849	1897	10,205	68	14	1,500
Tram ...	Rt. Rev. Hon. Benjamin J. Plunket, D.D., b. 1870	1913	9,723	62	25	1,493
Cork	Rt. Rev. Charles Benjamin Dowse, D.D., b. 1862	1912	31,935	100	35	1,703
Derry	Rt. Rev. George Alex. Chadwick, D.D., b. 1840	1896	50,741	105	18	2,140
Killaloe ...	Rt. Rev. Thomas Sterling Berry, D.D., b. 1854	1913	9,222	58	10	1,500
Kilmore ...	Rt. Rev. Alfred George Elliott, D.D., b. 1828	1897	31,210	97	26	1,542
Down	Rt. Rev. Chas. F. D'Arcy, D.D., b. 1859 (cons. 1903)	1911	204,773	165	56	1,750
Cashel.....	Rt. Rev. Henry Stewart O'Hara, D.D., b. 1843	1900	9,691	55	13	1,462
Ossory ...	Rt. Rev. John Henry Bernard, D.D., b. 1860	1911	22,446	101	34	1,535
Limerick .	Rt. Rev. Raymond d'A. Orpen, D.D., b. 1837	1907	9,805	53	11	1,408
Clogher ...	Rt. Rev. Maurice Day, D.D., b. 1843	1908	37,183	65	10	1,273

ST. PATRICK'S NATIONAL CATHEDRAL, DUBLIN.

Dean and Ordinary, Very Rev. Charles Thomas Ovenden, D.D.

GENERAL SYNOD,

Consisting of House of Bishops (13) and House of Representatives (viz., 208 clerical and 416 lay).

Honorary Secretaries, Ven. Wm. Colquhoun, B.D.; Ven. I. K. Latham, D.D.; Capt. R. Wade Thompson; J. A. Maconchy.

Secretary to the REPRESENTATIVE CHURCH BODY (INCORPORATED 1870), A. F. Maude, 52 St. Stephen's Green E., Dublin.

By the Act of Union, 1800, the Church of Ireland was united with the Church of England, and the Sovereign, as one of its members, supreme governor on earth. By the Act of 1869 this union was severed, and on Jan. 1, 1871, the Church of Ireland resumed her independent position. The Act of 1869 not only disestablished the Irish Church, but also took away her endowments, nothing being left but the right to the life services of the Annuitant Bishops and Clergy (which were commuted for a capital sum), the right to claim churches in use for divine service, the right to buy the See and Glebe Houses (with garden and curtilage), and £500,000 in lieu of private endowments.

The supreme governing body of the Church of Ireland is the GENERAL SYNOD, which meets annually.

Subject to the GENERAL SYNOD are 23 Diocesan Synods, which are assisted by smaller elected bodies called Diocesan Councils.

The Bishop of the Diocese is chosen by the clerical and lay members of the Diocesan Synod. The Primate is chosen by the House of Bishops from amongst their own number.

The incumbent of the Parish is appointed by a Board of Nomination, consisting of 7 persons, viz.:—The Bishop, 3 diocesan nominators (2 clerical and 1 lay) appointed by the Diocesan Synod, and 3 parochial nominators (lay) appointed by the registered vestrymen of the parish.

The financial trustees of the Church are the REPRESENTATIVE BODY, composed of the Archbishops and Bishops, 13 clergymen and 26 laymen, chosen by the Diocesan Representatives in the General Synod, with 13 co-opted members (clerical or lay). This body holds the property of the Church, and administers its funds, subject to the General Synod.

The first property it held was the capital sum £7,581,075, representing the life annuities of the Bishops and Clergy paid over as commutation money by the Church Commissioners, and also £500,000 compensation for private endowments. The commutation capital on 31 Dec., 1912, was only £262,933, charged with annuities to 74 annuitants. The funds, however, in the custody of the Representative Body amounted in all to £9,403,956, made up of Commutation £262,933, Parochial Sustentation £5,938,218, Episcopal Sustentation £563,674, Glebes purchase £401,650, Miscellaneous purposes £2,198,512, and Balances £38,966.

Since 1869, members of the Church have paid in to the Representative Body a total sum of £7,414,388. The interest of the Parochial Sustentation Fund is approximately £217,497. The total amount of assessment for stipend paid by parishes, 1910, was £97,481, and the total amount paid for stipends under Diocesan Schemes was £277,661.

The number of members of the Church of Ireland, by the Census of 1911, was 524,375, or 12.0 per cent. of the entire population.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN SCOTLAND.

Sees.	THE RT. REV. BISHOPS.	Cons.	Cly.	Stipd.	Sees.	THE RT. REV. BISHOPS.	Cons.	Cly.	Stipd.
Aberdeen...	Anthony Mitchell, D.D.	1912	48	£901	Glasgow ...	A. E. Campbell, D.D.	1904	80	£999
Argyll ...	Kenneth Mackenzie, D.D.	1907	21	624	Moray	A. J. Maclean, D.D.	1904	26	*817
Brechin ...	Most Rev. W. J. F.				St. Andrews	C. E. Plumb, D.D.	1908	48	*1,132
	Robberds, D.D. (Primus 1908)	1904	32	*1,070	Edinburgh	G. H. S. Walpole, D.D.	1910	83	*1,109

* With residence.

Registrar of the Episcopal Synod, George J. Wood, W.S., 14 Young Street, Edinburgh.

Churches, Mission Stations, &c., 403. Parsonages, 149. Clergy, 338. Communicants, 55,095.

The Church of Scotland.

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND by law established is Presbyterian in constitution, and is governed by Kirk Sessions, Presbyteries, Synods, and the General Assembly, which consists of both clerical and lay representatives from each of the Presbyteries, and also from the universities and royal burghs. It is presided over by a Moderator (chosen annually by the Assembly), to whom the King has granted precedence in Scotland, during his term of office, next after the Lord Chancellor of Great Britain. The Sovereign is represented by a Lord High Commissioner (appointed each year by the Crown), who receives the sum of £2,000 towards his expenses. The country, for Church purposes, is divided into 16 synods and 84 presbyteries, and there are over 1,800 ministers and licentiates engaged in ministerial work. The Church population exceeds the aggregate of all the other Presbyterian bodies, and is estimated at about half the whole population of Scotland; the number of communicants at the close of 1912 was 713,849. The sum of £528,562 was raised in 1912 for church and missionary purposes. Within the

last 50 years 471 chapels, at a cost of £1,739,000, have been endowed and erected into parishes *quoad sacra*. The parish churches number 1,446. There are in addition 283 churches and mission stations, in all of which worship is regularly conducted. The Presbyterian form of Church government as first set up in Scotland was superseded in 1662 by the Episcopal Church under the Stuarts; but at the Revolution in 1688, Presbyterianism regained the legal establishment, which it still preserves.

LORD HIGH COMMISSIONER, Lord Glenconner.

MODERATOR, 1913, Right Rev. Andrew Wallace Williamson, D.D., High Kirk, Edinburgh.

Principal Clerk, Rev. David Paul, LL.D., Edinburgh.

Depute Clerk (Vacant).

Procurator, Christopher N. Johnston, K.C., LL.D.

Agent, A. L. Menzies, W.S., 54 Castle St., Edinburgh.

Parliamentary Solicitor, A. H. Spens.

OTHER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

PRESBYTERIANISM HAS SEVERAL SUBDIVISIONS.

(1) *The United Free Church of Scotland* was formed by the Union on October 31st, 1900, of the *Free Church of Scotland* and the *United Presbyterian Church*. The United Church, by rearrangement of the Synods and Presbyteries, has 12 Synods and 64 Presbyteries. The Supreme Court is the General Assembly, which meets every year at the same time as that of the Established Church. In the year ending 31 Dec., 1912, there were 1,541 congregations and 35 preaching stations. The total membership exceeded 504,901, and there were 2,269 Sunday Schools, with 232,720 scholars and 24,460 teachers. In 15 Foreign Mission Fields there are 374 European Mission Agents and 4,639 native pastors, evangelists, and teachers, including in both cases those of the Women's Foreign Mission. The income of the Church at the close of last financial year amounted to £997,532.—*Offices*, 121 George Street, Edinburgh.

(2) *The Presbyterian Church in Ireland*.—According to the Census of 1911, the members of the various Presbyterian churches in Ireland were 439,876. The largest of these, under the superintendence of the General Assembly, consists of 36 presbyteries, 658 ministers, 562 congregations, with 108,849 communicants, 87,215 families, 7,928

Sabbath-school teachers, and 108,740 scholars. During the year 1912-1913 this branch contributed by congregational effort £230,712 for religious, charitable, and missionary purposes. The total income for the year for all purposes was £300,368. It possesses two Colleges, with power to confer Theological Degrees, comprising a staff of 14 professors and 2 lecturers, and has 34 ministerial with 4 medical missionaries in foreign parts.—*General Secretary*, Rev. W. J. Lowe, D.D., Church House, Belfast.

(3) *The Presbyterian Church of England* has 12 presbyteries, 354 congregations, 6 preaching stations, and 86,783 members. It has a Theological College (Westminster College, Cambridge), and supports 88 missionaries abroad, including 37 women. In 1912 the amount raised for all purposes was £297,529.—*General Secretary*, Rev. W. M. Macphail, M.A. *Financial Sec.*, John Leggat, 7 E. India Avenue, E.C. *Publications Office*, 21 Warwick Lane, Paternoster Row, E.C.

(4) The less numerous divisions are: *The Free Church of Scotland*, consisting of those members who did not unite with the U.P. Church; the Reformed Presbyterian Synod, the Eastern Reformed Synod, the United Original Seceders, the Secession Presbytery in Ireland, and the Synod of the Church of Scotland in England.

The Welsh Calvinistic Church.

THE WELSH CALVINISTIC METHODIST CONNECTION is the only Church of purely Welsh origin, and embraces a very large section of the Welsh-speaking population. The form of Church government is presbyterian, and the Church is in federation with the United Free Church of Scotland and with the Presbyterian Church of England, &c. At the present time the body numbers—churches, 1,473; chapels and places of worship, 1,664; ministers and preachers, 1,327; deacons, 6,584; communicants, 183,854; on probation, 2,465; Sunday-school teachers, 28,243; scholars and teachers, 213,946; number belonging to the congregations (including communicants),

337,294. A sum amounting to £287,416 8s. 4d. was collected for various religious purposes in 1912. One of the features of the Welsh churches is the Sunday-school, which is attended by adults as well as children; the vernacular is the language generally used in these schools. There are 339 English chapels and preaching stations with 29,095 communicants; all the rest are Welsh.—*Moderator of General Assembly*, Rev. John Williams. *Secs.*, Revs. E. P. Jones, B.A., Cardiff, and T. Charles Williams, M.A., Menai Bridge. *Statistical Secs.*, Rev. T. J. Morgan, Garn, Cardiganshire; and Rev. E. Jones Evans, Walton, Liverpool.

The Methodist Churches.

UNDER the general designation of METHODISTS are included all those religious bodies which owe their existence, directly or indirectly, to the efforts of the Revds. John and Charles Wesley. The most numerous and influential of them are—

WESLEYAN METHODISTS.

1. *Wesleyan Methodists*, the original body founded in 1739 by these two brothers. The first Conference, consisting of six clergymen and four laymen, was held in 1744. The conference is now composed in its Representative Session of 300 ministers and 300 laymen, with a ministerial president and secretary at its head, elected year by year. The Wesleys are governed primarily by the Conference, secondarily by the Synods, which are semi-annual meetings of the ministers and selected laymen in each district, over which a chairman is appointed by the Conference, and thirdly by quarterly meetings of the ministers and lay officers of each circuit. The authority of both these last meetings is subordinate to the Conference, which has the supreme legislative and judicial power in Methodism. Membership of the Society is through connexion with a "class meeting," in which religious experience is narrated, suitable advice or instruction being given by the "class-leader." The question of some modification of the present terms of membership was discussed by the Conference of 1911, and a scheme was remitted to the various Synods for consideration and report in 1912, but no change was made. When Wesley died the number of members was 76,968, and since then the increase has been so great that about 18,000,000 people are now receiving Methodist instruction in various parts of the world. At Washington, in October, 1891, it was reported that there were more than 30,000,000 Methodists. This statement has been recently repeated by leading Wesleysans.—*Pres.*, Rev. S. F. Collier; *Sec.*, Rev. S. Johnson.

THE PRIMITIVE METHODISTS.

2. *The Primitive Methodists*, who sprang up in Staffordshire, in 1810, under the leadership of Hugh Bourne and William Clowes. Owing to the excesses attending certain outdoor services called "camp meetings" the Wesleyan Conference prohibited the continuance of the practice. Bourne and Clowes refused to comply with this decision, and were in consequence expelled. They and their sympathisers banded together in a new body, with enlarged powers for the laity. Next to the Wesleys they are the most numerous and the most democratic of all the denominations which have arisen out of the Methodist movement.—*President*, Rev. J. Ritson.

THE METHODIST NEW CONNEXION.

3. *The Methodist New Connexion*, which was formed in 1797 by the Rev. Alexander Kilham, one of the early itinerating Wesleyan preachers. He demanded that the members of the societies, and not the Conference, should be constituted the

source of all power in Methodism; and that the Conference should consist of lay as well as ministerial members, all of whom should be elected by the members of the various societies as their delegates. He was expelled by the Conference and at once founded a new community.

THE BIBLE CHRISTIANS.

4. *The Bible Christians*, founded in 1815 by William O'Bryan, a Wesleyan lay preacher in Cornwall. They exist principally in the West of England.

THE UNITED METHODIST CHURCH.

5. *The United Methodist Free Churches*, which are an amalgamation of three different secessions—the Protestant Methodist, formed in 1828; the Wesleyan-Methodist Association, which sprang out of a controversy in 1834, concerning the training of ministers; and the Wesleyan Reform Association, founded in 1849, during a great agitation. A strong opposition to leading Wesleyan officials was organised, which found expression in the Conference debates, but more strongly in anonymous pamphlets, on suspicion of being the authors and circulators of which three ministers were expelled. They found so many sympathisers that over 100,000 members seceded to found a new denomination.

United Methodist Church.—The three latter denominations—the Methodist New Connexion, the Bible Christians and the United Methodist Free Churches—secured an Act of Parliament in 1907 to authorise their union into one denomination, to be called the United Methodist Church, and to provide for the government of the Church by a Conference consisting of an equal number of ministers and laymen, elected by districts. The act of union took place in London on September 17, 1907, when the first united Conference was held. About 700 delegates were present. A deed was adopted and signed, declaring the terms of union, defining the constitution and doctrinal tenets, and containing provisions for government and discipline. A fund of 100,000 guineas was raised to commemorate the union.—*President*, Rev. W. Redfern; *Secretary*, G. P. Dymond, M.A.

INDEPENDENT METHODISTS.

6. *Independent Methodists*.—This body is Congregational in its organisation, with an unpaid Ministry. Its first Conference was held in 1805.—*President*, J. W. Johnson.

FINANCES.

Finances.—The *Wesleys* raised in 1912-13 £197,168 to sustain their very extensive missionary operations. At the same time their Home missionary income was £38,018; and £18,011 was expended on the training of candidates for the ministry, of whom there are 256 in the four theological colleges. The *Primitive Methodists* raised £22,971 for new chapels, and the *United Methodist Church* £14,940 for their missions.

The number of Members is for the United Kingdom; of Chapel and Scholars, Great Britain only.

	Ministers	Lay Preachers.	Members	On Probation.	Chapels.	Sunday Scholars.
Wesleyan Methodists	2,751	19,457	510,701	28,608	8,452	951,468
Primitive Methodists	1,143	15,802	204,133	...	4,532	454,095
United Methodist Church	838	5,247	143,029	8,319	2,338	296,354
Independent Methodists	...	398	8,247	187	147	26,852
Wesleyan Reformers	18	438	8,074	527	199	23,143

IN England there are 3 Archbishop and 13 Episcopal Sees; in Scotland 2 Archbishop and 4 Episcopal Sees; in Ireland 4 Archbishop and 23 Episcopal Sees. In the British Empire there are 32 Archbishop and 115 Episcopal Sees, with 43 Vicariates and 11 Prefectures Apostolic, as follows:—

ENGLAND AND WALES.

		Archbishops.	CONS. CLERGY.
Westminster	Francis, Cardinal Bourne (translated from S'thward 1903)	1896	570
	Bishops Auxiliary:—		
	Patrick Fenton	1904	
	Joseph Butt	1911	
	Edward Isley	1911	
Birmingham	John McIntyre, Aux.	1912	308
Liverpool	Thomas Whiteside	1911	455
Bishops.			
Clifton	George A. Burton	1902	136
Hexham and Newcastle	Richard Collins	1905	245
Leeds	J. R. Cowgill	1905	189
Menevia, Wales	Francis Mostyn	1895	88
Middlesbrough	Richard Lacy	1879	108
Newport	John C. Hedley	1873	92
Northampton	Fredk. Wm. Keating	1908	85
Nottingham	Robert Brindle, D.S.O.	1889	132
Plymouth	John Keily	1911	129
Portsmouth	Wm. Timothy Cotter	1910	270
Salford	Louis Chas. Casartelli	1903	324
Shrewsbury	John S. Vaughan, Aux.	1909	
Southwark	Hugh Singleton	1908	91
	Peter E. Amigo	1904	490

SCOTLAND.—Archbishops.

St. Andrews & Edinburgh	James A. Smith (trans. from Dunkeld 1900)	1890	90
Glazgow	John Maguire	1894	
	D. A. Mackintosh, Archbp. Coadj.	1912	284
Bishops.			
Aberdeen	Aeneas Chisholm	1899	73
Argyll & Isles	George J. Smith	1893	26
Dunkeid	Robert Fraser	1913	50
Galloway	William Turner	1893	33

IRELAND.—Archbishops.

Armagh	Michael Card. Logue (succeeded 1887)	1879	188
Dublin	William J. Walsh	1885	614
	(N. Donnelly, Bp. Aux.	1883)	
Cashel	(vacant)		134
Tuam	(J. Healy (tr. 1903)	1884)	150
	(M. Higgins, Bp. Aux.	1912)	

Bishops.

Achonry	Patrick Morrisroe	1911	51
Ardagh	Joseph Hoare	1895	105
Cloyher	P. McKenna	1909	115
Clonfert	T. P. Gilmartin	1910	74
Cloyne	Robert Browne	1894	139
Cork	Thomas O'Callaghan	1884	204
Derby	Charles MacHugh	1907	114
Dowry & Connor	John Tohill	1908	171
Downmore	Henry O'Neill	1901	55
Elphin	Bernard Coyne	1913	104
Ferns	James Browne	1884	133
Galway and Kilmacdragh	Thomas O'Dea	1903	80
Kerry	John Mangan	1904	132
Kildare and Leighlin	Patrick Foley	1896	151
Killala	James Naughton	1912	39
Killaloe	Michael Fogarty	1904	160
Kilmore	Patrick Finegan	1910	104
Limerick	Edward T. O'Dwyer	1886	169
Meath	Laurence Gaughran	1906	167
Ossory	Abraham Brownrigg	1884	119
Raphoe	Patrick O'Donnell	1888	80
Ross	Denis Kelly	1897	28
Waterford & Lismore	R. A. Sheehan	1892	161

BRITISH DOMINIONS.

EUROPE. Bishops:—

		CONS.
Malta	Peter Pace, K.C.V.O. (Abp. of Rhodes)	1877
Gozo	Angelo Portelli, Bp. Aux.	1911
Gibraltar	John Camilleri	1889
	H. Gregory Thompson	1910
AMERICA.		
Delegate-Apostolic to Canada, Abp. Stagni.		
Archbishops.		
Edmonton	Emile Joseph Légal	1897
Halifax	Edward MacCarthy	1906
Kingston	Michael J. Spratt	1911
	Paul N. Bruchesi	1897
Montreal	Zotique Racicot, Bp. Aux.	1904
	George Gauthier, Bp. Aux.	1912
Ottawa	Charles Gauthier	1898
Port of Spain	John Pius Dowling	1909
Quebec	Louis Nazaire Bégin	1888
	Paul Eugene Roy, Bp. Aux.	1908
St. Boniface	Louis Philip A. Langevin	1895
	Arthur Béliveau, Bp. Aux.	1913
St. John's, Newfoundland	Michael Howley	1892
Toronto	Neil MacNeil	1895
Vancouver, B.C.	Timothy Casey	1900

Bishops.

Alexandria	William A. MacDonnell	1906
Antigonish	James Morrison	1912
Athabasca	Emilius Grouard, Vic. Ap.	1891
	Celestine Jossard, Coad.	1909
Calgary	John McNally	1913
Charlottetown	Henry O'Leary	1913
Chatham, N.B.	Thomas F. Barry	1900
Chicoutimi	Michael Labrecque	1892
Denneara	Compton T. Galton, Vic. Ap.	1902
Gulf of St. Lawrence	Gustave Blanche, Vic. Ap.	1905
Hamilton	Thomas Joseph Dowling	1887
Harbour-Grace	John March	1906
Honduras	Frederick Hopkins, Vic. Ap.	1899
Jamaica	John J. Collins, Vic. Ap.	1907
Joliette	John William Forbes	1913
Keewatin	Ovide Charlebois	1910
London	F. Fallon	1910
Mackenzie	Gabriel Breynat, Vicar Ap.	1902
Mont Laurier	Francis Xavier Brunet	1913
Nicolet	Joseph S. Brunault	1899
	N. Z. Lorrain	1882
Pembroke	Patrick Ryan, Bp. Aux.	1912
Peterboro'	Michael O'Brien	1913
Prince Albert	Albert Pascal	1891
Regina	Olivier Mathieu	1911
Rimouski	Andrew Blais	1890
Roseau	Philip Scheffhaut	1902
St. George's, N.F.	Michael P. Power	1911
St. Hyacinth	Alexis Bernard	1906
St. John, N. Brunswick	Edward Le Blanc	1912
Sault Ste. Marie	David J. Scollard	1904
Sherbrooke	Paul Stanislas La Rocque	1893
Teniskaming	Elias A. Latulipe, V.A.	1908
Three Rivers	F. X. Cloutier	1899
Valleyfield	Joseph Emard	1892
Victoria, B.C.	Alex. Macdonald (Bp. for Ruthenians in Canada, Niceta Budka, res. Win'peg)	1908

AFRICA. Bishops:—

Bangweolo	Stephen Larue, V.A.	1913
Basutoland	Julius J. Cenez, V.A.	1909
Cape Colony	East...Hugh MacSherry, V. A.	1896
	West...John Rooney, Vic. Ap.	1886
Gold Coast	Ignatius Hummel, Vic. Ap.	1906
Kenia	Philip Perlo, V.A.	1909

AFRICA. Bishops—continued.			ASIA. Bishops—continued.		
		Coss.			Coss.
<i>Khartum</i> ...	Francis Geyer, V. A.	1903	<i>Malacca</i>	Emile Barillon	1904
<i>Lagos</i>	Ferdinand Terrien, Vic. Ap.	1912	<i>Mangalore</i> ...	P. Perini	1910
<i>Natal</i>	Henry Delalle, Vic. Ap.	1904	<i>Melapur</i> ...	T. E. Ribeiro V. de Castro ...	1899
<i>Nyasa</i>	Mathurin Guillemin, Vic. Ap.	1911	<i>Mysore</i>	{ Eugene Louis Kleiner	1890
<i>Orange R. Colony</i> , Matthew Gaughren, V. A.	1902			{ Augustine F. Baslé, Coadj.	1906
<i>Orange River</i> , J. Simon, Vic. Ap.	1898		<i>Nagpur</i>	Francis S. Coppel	1907
<i>Port Louis</i> ...	James R. Bilborrow	1911	<i>Poona</i>	Henry Doering	1907
<i>Port Victoria</i> , { Bernardine Thomas Clark ...	1902		<i>Quilon</i>	A. M. Benziger	1900
<i>Seychelles</i> }				{ John Mary Barthe	1890
<i>Shiré</i>	Louis Anneau, Vic. Ap.	1910		{ A. Faisandier, Coadj.	1909
<i>Sierra Leone</i> John O'Gorman, Vic. Ap.	1903		<i>Trichur</i>	John Menachery, Vic. Ap.	1896
<i>Transvaal</i> ... (vacant)			<i>Trincomalee</i> (vacant)		
<i>Uganda, or Upper Nile</i> , John Biernans, V. A.	1912		<i>Vizagapatam</i> John Mary Clerc		1891
<i>Victoria Nyanza, North</i> , H. Streicher, V. A.	1897				
<i>Zanzibar</i> ...	John Gerald Neville, Vic. Ap.	1913			
ASIA.			AUSTRALASIA. Archbishops:—		
<i>Delegate-Apostolic to India</i> , Abp. Zaleski.			<i>Adelaide</i>	John O'Reily	1888
<i>Archbishops.</i>			<i>Brisbane</i>	{ Robert Dunne	1882
<i>Agra</i>	Charles Gentili	1897		{ James Duhig, Abp.-Coadj.	1905
<i>Bombay</i>	Bernann Jurgens	1907	<i>Hobart</i>	Patrick Delany	1893
<i>Calcutta</i>	Brice Meuleman	1902		{ Thomas Carr	1883
<i>Colombo</i>	Antony Coudert	1898	<i>Melbourne</i> ...	{ Daniel Mannix, Abp.-Coadj.	1912
<i>Cyprus</i>	Paul Aouad	1911	<i>Perth</i>	Patrick Joseph Clune	1913
<i>Madras</i>	John Aelen	1902	<i>Sydney</i>	Michael Kelly	1901
<i>Simla</i>	Anselm John Kenealy	1911	<i>Wellington</i> ...	{ Francis Redwood	1874
<i>Verapoly</i>	Bernard Arguinzonis	1896		{ Thomas O'Shea, Bp. Aux.	1913
Bishops.			Bishops.		
<i>Ajmere</i>	Fortunatus Caumont	1913	<i>Armidale</i> ...	Patrick J. O'Connor	1903
<i>Allahabad</i> ...	Peter Gramigna	1904	<i>Auckland</i> ...	Henry William Cleary	1910
<i>Arabia (Aden)</i> Philip R. Presutti, V. Ap.	1910		<i>Ballarât</i>	Joseph Higgins	1888
<i>Burma, East</i> Victor Emmil Segrada, V. A.	1908		<i>Bathurst</i>	John Dunne	1901
<i>Burma, North</i> Eugene C. Foulquier, Vic. A.	1906		<i>Central Oceania</i> , Joseph Blanc, Vic. Ap.	1912	
<i>Burji</i>	Santo Alexander Cardot, Vicar Ap.	1893	<i>Christchurch</i> John J. Grimes	1887	
<i>Changanacherry</i> , Matthew Makil, Vic. Ap.	1909		<i>Cooktown</i>	Dominic Murray, Vic. Ap.	1898
<i>Cochin</i>	José Ribeiro	1899	<i>Dunedin</i>	Michael Verdon	1896
<i>Coimbatore</i> ..	Augustine Roy	1904	<i>Fiji</i>	Julian Vidal, Vic. Apost.	1887
<i>Dacca</i>	Francis Linneborn	1909	<i>Geraldton</i> ...	William Kelly	1898
<i>Ernakulam</i> .	Aloysius Pareparambil, V. A.	1896	<i>Gilbert Islands</i> Joseph Leray, Vic. Ap.	1889	
<i>Galle</i>	Joseph van Reeth	1895	<i>Goulburn</i> ...	John Gallagher	1895
<i>Hong Kong</i> ..	Dominic Pozzoni, Vic. Ap.	1905	<i>Kimberley</i> ...	Fulgentius Torres, Bp., Ad. A.	1910
<i>Hydrabad</i> ..	Denis Vismara	1909	<i>Lismore</i>	John Carroll	1910
<i>Jaffna</i>	Henry Joulain	1893	<i>Maitland</i> ..	Patrick Dwyer	1897
<i>Kandy</i>	Bede Beckeneyer	1912	<i>New Guinea</i> A. G. de Boismenn	1899	
<i>Krishnagur</i> .	Santino Tavorgia	1906	<i>Port Augusta</i> John Norton	1906	
<i>Kumbakonam</i> Mary Aug. Chapuis	1911		<i>Rockhampton</i> Joseph Shiel	1912	
<i>Lahore</i>	Fabian A. Eestermans	1905	<i>Sale</i>	Patrick Phelan	1913
			<i>Santharst</i> ..	Stephen Reville	1885
			<i>South Solomon Islands</i> , John E. Bertreux, V. A.	1912	
			<i>Wilcannia</i> ...	John Dunne	1887

The Independents and the Baptists.

THE INDEPENDENTS, OR CONGREGATIONALISTS, are the most ancient community of Dissenters. They maintain that each church is its own ruler, and thus dispense with both episcopacy and presbyteries. In 1831 the majority of their churches were formed into the Congregational Union of England and Wales, incorporated in 1902. There are 51 county and other Associations in England and Wales, with 4,732 churches and preaching stations containing 1,723,196 sittings; the number of ministers in the British Isles is 3,755. Of these 231 are temporarily without pastoral charge, 94 are engaged in collegiate and tutorial duties, 40 are occupied in secretarial work, and 419 by reason of age or ill-health have retired from pastoral duty. *Chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, 1913-1914*, Rev. J. Morgan Gibbon. 1914-1915, Rev. W. B. Selbie, D.D. *Secretary*, Rev. Richard J. Wells, *Office*, 16, Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C.

The *Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion*, with 43 chapels and mission stations, is governed by nine trustees assisted by an annual conference of ministers and delegates. *Sec.*, E. Dolby Shelton. *Office*, 41, Holborn Hall, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.

THE BAPTISTS are, in all respects but one, similar to the Independents; they have the same form of Church government, and differ but in one point of practice—viz., the Baptism by immersion of believers only. Like the Congregationalists, they are for the most part grouped in associations of churches, and the majority of these belong to the Baptist Union, which was formed in 1813. In the British Isles there were, in 1912, 4,186 chapels and 2,160 pastors. The members numbered 416,377, Sunday-school teachers 60,211, and Sunday scholars 570,906. In the U.S. they form one of the most numerous religious bodies, the "members" alone numbering nearly 7,000,000. Their missionaries are employed in India, Ceylon, China, Palestine, the West Indies, Africa, Brittany, and Italy. The Baptist World Alliance was formed in 1905, and embraces the Baptist Unions and Conventions of almost every country in the world. Special attention is now being given to Baptist advance in the East of Europe.—*President of the Baptist Union, 1913-14*, Rev. G. P. Gould, D.D. *Sec.*, Rev. J. H. Shakespeare, M.A. *Office*, Baptist Church House, Southampton Row, London, W.C.

Minor Religious Denominations.

MINOR RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.—The chief are the Unitarians, with about 350 ministers, 345 chapels, and other places of worship. The Society of Friends, which consists of 19,785 members and about 10,000 other adherents in Great Britain and Australasia, and 2,349 in Ireland, has 373 recorded ministers, including over 130 women; their places of worship, in 1912, numbered 439. *Central Offices for Great Britain*, 136 Bishopsgate, E.C. Ireland has a separate organisation, with *Office*, 6 Ennace Street, Dublin. The Churches of Christ have 14,277 members and 186 churches in the British Isles, with 159 Sunday Schools, 1,719 teachers, and 16,811 scholars. The Moravians (*Offices*, 32 Fetter Lane, E.C.) have about 60 congregations and preaching stations. The Catholic Apostolic Church have above 80 churches; the New Church (Swedenborgians), 75 societies, with

about 6,800 registered members; the Latter-Day Saints (Mormons) have 82 churches. The Brethren, or Plymouth Brethren, have 23 places of worship in London and the suburbs. Among the inhabitants of the United Kingdom are about 230,000 Jews, mainly in London and other large towns, who possess 200 synagogues, with about 200 ministers and readers. *Chief Rabbi*, Very Rev. Dr. J. H. Hertz. *Chief Rabbi's Office* (*pro tem.*), Mulberry Street, Commercial Road, E. The Jews support their own poor, and raise about £150,000 annually for religious and benevolent purposes. Their number throughout the world is computed at eleven millions. The Greeks have churches in London, Manchester, Liverpool, and Cardiff. The Armenians have churches in London and Manchester; the French, Dutch, Swedes, and Swiss in London, Norwich, and Canterbury; and there is a mosque for Moslems.

The Salvation Army.

THE SALVATION ARMY was founded by General William Booth (*b.* 1829, *d.* 1912), and is one of the most recent religious denominations, and one of the most successful. In Sept., 1913, the number of *Officers*, *Cadets* and *Employés* was 21,339, of *Corps* and *Outposts* 9,337, *Local Officers* 55,250. The number of countries occupied was 59, and of languages used 34. Connected with the Salvation Army are numerous philanthropic institutions, including 117 Rescue Homes for Fallen Women, 25 Maternity Homes and 49 Children's Homes, 146 Slum Posts, 17 Prison-Gate Homes, 262 Shelters and Cheap Food Depôts for the Homeless, 189 Workshops and Factories, 54 Labour Bureaux, 26 Farms, &c. 32,500 open-air meetings are held

weekly, and a still larger number in the various halls of the organisation. At a large number of police courts, many gaols, and some convict establishments, Salvation Army officers are constantly in touch with prisoners, both of the first-offender class and confirmed criminals. In many instances, men and women of both classes are taken into the care of the Army at the prison gate. Magistrates sometimes commit first offenders to the care of the Army instead of to prison. Balance-sheets and statements of account relating to the General Funds or to the Social Funds can be obtained, post free, from 101 Queen Victoria St., E.C.—GENERAL, Bramwell Booth (1912), 101 Queen Victoria St., London, E.C.

The Brotherhood.

A DEMOCRATIC movement, founded in 1875, with the object of attracting the non-religious masses by the provision of religious services ("Pleasant Sunday Afternoons") in places of worship and public buildings. The Brotherhood, though closely associated with the churches, in whose premises the meetings are held, manages its own

affairs and owns no allegiance to any religious organisation, nor does it possess a ritual or creed. It has grown with much rapidity during recent years, and there are now some 2,500 societies, with a total membership of over 500,000.—*Secretary of the National Brotherhood Council*, William Ward, 37 Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.

Moral Training for the Young.

THE BOYS' BRIGADE.

THE senior boys' organisation; founded in 1883 by Sir William A. Smith. The object of the Brigade is attained by a combination of military and religious training. Every company is connected with a Church or other Christian body. The total strength throughout the world is 2,300 companies with 120,000 officers and boys. *Brigade Secretary*, Sir William A. Smith, 30 George Square, Glasgow. *London Secretary*, Roger S. Peacock, 34 Paternoster Row, E.C.

CHURCH LADS' BRIGADE.

An appendage of the religious influence of the Parish Church; was founded in 1891, and combines a military organisation with moral and religious instruction. It is estimated that 300,000 lads have had the advantage of the

Brigade's training, and to-day there are 1,270 companies throughout the Empire, with upwards of 60,000 lads.—*Headquarters*, Aldwych House, Catherine Street, W.C. *Secretary*, W. M. Gee.

THE BOY SCOUTS' ASSOCIATION.

The aim of this Association (which is incorporated by Royal Charter) is to develop good citizenship among boys by forming their character—training them in habits of observation, obedience and self-reliance, inculcating loyalty and thoughtfulness for others, and teaching them services useful to the public and handicrafts useful to themselves. The Association has no military or political aims. Recent estimates show a membership of about 160,000 in the United Kingdom and 40,000 in other parts of the British Empire.—*Headquarters*, 116 Victoria Street, S.W.

THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

UNIVERSITY OFFICERS, &c.

Chancellor, The Earl Curzon of Kedleston, D.C.L., <i>All Souls</i>	Elect.
High Steward, The Earl of Halsbury, D.C.L., <i>Merton</i>	1907
Vice-Chancellor, Very Rev. T. B. Strong, D.D., Dean of <i>Ch. Ch.</i>	1896
Proctors, A. S. L. Farquharson, M.A., <i>University</i> ; J. L. Stocks, M.A., <i>St. John's</i> ... Burgesses, Rt. Hon. Sir W. R. Anson, Bart., D.C.L., Warden of <i>All Souls</i> , 1899; Lord Hugh R. H. Cecil, M.A., <i>Hertford</i>	1913 1913
Assessor of the Chancellor's Court, Sir E. J. Trevelyan, D.C.L., <i>All Souls</i>	1910
Deputy Steward, Sir T. Raleigh, K.C.S.I., D.C.L., Fellow of <i>All Souls</i>	1910
Public Orator, A. D. Godley, M.A., <i>Magdalen</i> Member of the Medical Council of the United Kingdom, A. Thomson, M.A., <i>Exeter</i>	1905 1910
Bodley's Librarian, Falconer Madan, M.A., B.N.C.	1899
Sub-Librarians, A. E. Cowley, D.Litt., <i>Magdalen</i> , 1899; H. N. E. Craster, M.A., <i>All Souls</i>	1912
Keeper of Archives, R. L. Poole, M.A., <i>Magd.</i> Radcliffe's Librarian, W. H. Jackson, M.A., D.Sc., <i>New Coll.</i>	1912 1909
Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, D. G. Hogarth, M.A., <i>Magdalen</i>	1900
Keeper of Art Galleries, C. F. Bell, M.A., <i>Magdalen</i>	1909
Registrar of the University, C. Leudesdorf, M.A., <i>Pembroke</i>	1909
Assistant Registrar and Secretary to the Boards of Faculties, E. S. Craig, M.A., <i>Univ.</i>	1906
Radcliffe Observer, A. A. Rambaut, D.Sc. (Dublin), <i>Queen's</i>	1907
Secretary to the Curators of the University Chest and Board of Finance, William B. Gamlen, M.A., <i>Exeter</i>	1897
Acting Curator of Sheldonian Theatre, Rev. C. H. O. Daniel, D.D., <i>Worcester</i> ... Acting Curator of Schools, Rev. G. B. Cronshaw, M.A., <i>Queen's</i>	1873
Registrar of the Chancellor's Court, John D. Peel, M.A., <i>Magd.</i>	1910
Coroners of the Univ., W. T. Brooks, M.A., <i>Ch. Ch.</i> 1899; F. E. Marshall, M.A., <i>St. John's</i>	1908
University Council, George Cave, K.C., M.A., <i>St. John's</i>	1913
Solicitor, John D. Peel, M.A., <i>Magd.</i>	1908
Betels, H. M. Lodge, <i>Divinity</i> ; W. E. Chivers, <i>Medicine</i> ; E. Parker, <i>Law</i> ; W. Moon, <i>Arts</i>	
Organist, F. Blife, Mus.D., <i>St. John's</i>	1900
Clerk of the University, E. H. Bellamy.....	1900
Secretary to Delegates of— Examination of Schools, P. E. Matheson, M.A., <i>New Coll.</i>	
Extension of Teaching, J. A. R. Marriott, M.A., <i>New Coll.</i>	
Local Examinations, H. T. Gerrans, M.A., <i>Worcester</i>	
University Museum, Prof. H. L. Bowman, D.Sc., <i>Magdalen</i>	
University Press, C. Cannan, M.A., <i>Trinity</i> . Women Students, R. W. Jeffery, M.A., B.N.C.	1911
Secretary of— Committee for Appointments, N. Waterfield, M.A., <i>New Coll.</i>	

The Rhodes Trustees, F. J. Wylie, M.A., B.N.C.
The Trustees of the Oxford Endowment Fund, Nigel Bond, M.A., *Magdalen*, 49 Sloane Square, London, S.W.
Association for Education of Women, Miss Rogers, Old Clarendon Building.

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Official Members, The Chancellor; Vice-Chancellor; Proctors.
Heads of Houses, The President of *Magdalen*; Warden of *New Coll.*; Warden of *Merton*; President of *St. John's*; Master of *Univ.*; Principal of B.N.C.
Professors, The Professor of Exegesis; the Camden Professor of Ancient History; the Professor of Comparative Philology; the Wylie Professor of Pure Mathematics; the Vinerian Professor of English Law; the Professor of Human Anatomy.
Members of Convocation, H. T. Gerrans, M.A.; P. E. Matheson, M.A.; E. M. Walker, M.A.; G. B. Cronshaw, M.A.; C. G. Robertson, M.A.; A. D. Godley, M.A.

PROFESSORS.

Arabic (<i>Laud's</i>), D. S. Margoliouth, D.Litt., <i>New Coll.</i>	Elect.
Archæology (<i>Linc.</i>), P. Gardner, M.A., <i>Linc. Archæology</i> (<i>Prehistoric</i>), Sir A. J. Evans, M.A., D.Litt., B.N.C.	1888 1887
Assyriology, A. H. Sayce, D.Litt., <i>Queen's</i> ... Astronomy (<i>Savilian</i>), H. H. Turner, D.Sc., <i>New Coll.</i>	1909 1891
Botany (<i>Sherard</i>), S. H. Vines, M.A., <i>Magd.</i> Celtic, Rt. Hon. Sir John Rhys, D.Litt., Principal of <i>Jesus</i>	1893 1888
Chemistry (<i>Waynflete</i>), W. H. Perkin, M.A., Hon. Sc.D. (<i>Camb.</i>), F.R.S.	1877
Chinese, T. L. Bullock, M.A., <i>New Coll.</i>	1913
Civil Law (<i>Regius</i>), H. Goudy, D.C.L., <i>All Souls</i>	1898
Colonial History (<i>Beit</i>), H. E. Egerton, M.A., <i>All Souls</i>	1893
Comparative Anatomy (<i>Linacre</i>), G. C. Bourne, D.Sc., <i>Merton</i>	1905
Comparative Philology, J. Wright, M.A., <i>Exeter</i>	1906
Divinity (<i>Regius</i>), H. Scott Holland, D.D., <i>Ch. Ch.</i>	1901
Divin. (<i>Margaret</i>), W. Sanday, D.D., <i>Ch. Ch.</i> Eccles. Hist. (<i>Reg.</i>), E. W. Watson, D.D., <i>Ch. Ch.</i>	1910 1895
Engineering Science, C. F. Jenkin, M.A., <i>New Coll.</i>	1908
English Language and Anglo-Saxon, Arthur S. Napier, D.Litt., <i>Merton</i>	1908
English Literature, Sir W. A. Raleigh, M.A., <i>Magdalen</i>	1885
Exegesis (<i>Ireland</i>), W. Lock, D.D., Warden of <i>Kehle</i>	1904
Exp. Phil., R. B. Clifton, M.A., <i>Merton</i>	1895
Fine Art (<i>Stade</i>), S. Image, M.A., <i>New Coll.</i> Forestry, Sir W. Schlich, M.A., <i>St. John's</i> ... Geography, A. J. Herbertson, M.A., <i>Trinity</i>	1910 1905
Geology, W. J. Sollas, M.A., <i>University</i>	1897
Geometry (<i>Savilian</i>), W. Esson, M.A., <i>New Coll.</i>	1897
German Language and Literature, H. G. Fiedler, M.A., <i>Queen's</i>	1909
Greek (<i>Regius</i>), G. G. A. Murray, D.Litt., <i>Ch. Ch.</i>	1908
Hebrew (<i>Regius</i>), S. R. Driver, D.D., <i>Ch. Ch.</i> History, Ancient (<i>Camden</i>), F. Haverfield, M.A., B.N.C.	1882

	Elect.		Elect.
<i>History, Ancient</i> (Wykeham), J. L. Myres, M.A., <i>New Coll.</i>		<i>Political Econ.</i> , F. Y. Edgeworth, M.A., <i>All Souls</i>	1891
<i>Human Anatomy</i> , A. Thomson, M.A., <i>Exeter</i>	1910	<i>Political Theory & Instit.</i> , W. G. S. Adams, M.A., <i>All Souls</i>	1913
<i>International Law</i> (Chichele), Sir H. E. Richards, K.C.S.I., B.C.L.	1911	<i>Pure Mathematics</i> (Waynflete), E. B. Elliott, M.A., <i>Queen's</i>	1892
<i>Interpretation of Holy Scripture</i> (Oriell), G. A. Cooke, D.D., <i>Oriel</i>	1908	<i>Romance Languages</i> , H. Oelsner, M.A., <i>Non-Coll.</i>	1909
<i>Jurisprudence</i> (C.C.C.), P. Vinogradoff, Hon. D.C.L., C.C.C.	1903	<i>Rural Economy</i> (Sibthorp), W. Somerville, M.A., <i>St. John's</i>	1906
<i>Latin Literat.</i> (C.C.C.) (vacant).....		<i>Sanskrit</i> , A. A. Macdonell, M.A., <i>Balliol</i>	1899
<i>Law</i> (Vinerian), W. M. Geldart, M.A., B.C.L., <i>All Souls</i>	1910	<i>Zend Philology</i> , L. H. Mills, Hon. M.A.	1898
<i>Logic</i> (Wykeham), J. Cook Wilson, M.A., <i>New Coll.</i>	1889	<i>Zoology</i> , E. B. Poulton, D.Sc., <i>Jesus</i>	1893
<i>Medicine</i> (Reg.), Sir W. Osler, Bart., Hon. B.Sc., F.R.S., <i>Ch. Ch.</i>	1904	READERS.	
<i>Military History</i> (Chichele), H. S. Wilkinson, M.A., <i>All Souls</i>	1909	<i>Anatomy</i> (Lees), J. Barclay, M.A., <i>Ch. Ch.</i>	1869
<i>Mineralogy</i> , H. L. Rowman, D.Sc., <i>New Coll.</i>	1909	<i>Anthropology, Social</i> , R. R. Marett, D.Sc., <i>Exeter</i>	1910
<i>Modern History</i> (Chichele), C. W. C. Oman, M.A., <i>All Souls</i>	1905	<i>Assyriology</i> , S. Langdon, Hon., M.A., <i>Jesus</i>	1911
<i>Modern History</i> (Reg.), C. H. Firth, M.A., <i>Oriel</i>	1904	<i>Economic History</i> , L. P. Price, M.A., <i>Oriel</i>	1909
<i>Moral Philosophy</i> (Waynflete), J. A. Smith, M.A., <i>Magdalen</i>	1910	<i>Education</i> , W. M. Keatinge, M.A., <i>Exeter</i>	1903
<i>Moral Philosophy</i> (Whyte), J. A. Stewart, M.A., C.C.C.	1897	<i>Egyptology</i> , F. Ll. Griffith, M.A., <i>Queen's</i>	1901
<i>Musie</i> , Sir Walter Parratt, D.Mus., <i>Magd.</i>	1908	<i>English</i> (Goldsmith's), D. Nichol Smith, M.A., <i>Worcester</i>	1908
<i>Natural Philosophy</i> (Sedleian), A. E. H. Love, D.Sc., <i>Queen's</i>	1899	<i>English Law</i> , W. S. Holdsworth, D.C.L., <i>St. John's</i>	1910
<i>Papyrology</i> , A. S. Hunt, D.Litt., <i>Queen's</i> ...	1913	<i>Indian History</i> , Ven. W. H. Hutton, B.D., <i>St. John's</i>	1913
<i>Pastoral Theology</i> (Reg.), R. L. Otley, D.D., <i>Ch. Ch.</i>	1903	<i>Indian Law</i> , Sir E. J. Trevelyan, D.C.L., <i>All Souls</i>	1900
<i>Pathology</i> , G. Dreyer, M.A., <i>Lincoln</i>	1907	<i>Latin</i> , A. C. Clark, M.A., <i>Queen's</i>	1909
<i>Physics</i> (Wykeham Prof.), J. S. E. Townsend, M.A., <i>New Coll.</i>	1900	<i>Mental Philosophy</i> (Wilde), W. McDougall, M.A., <i>Exeter</i>	1903
<i>Physiology</i> (Waynflete), Charles S. Sherrington, D.Sc., F.R.S.	1913	<i>Ophthalmology</i> , P. E. H. Adams, B.M.	1913
<i>Poetry</i> , T. H. Warren, Hon. D.C.L., <i>Magdalen</i>	1911	<i>Pharmacology</i> , J. A. Gunn, M.A., <i>Queen's</i> ...	1912
		<i>Physics</i> (Lees), R. E. Baynes, M.A., <i>Ch. Ch.</i>	1873
		<i>Physiology</i> , J. S. Haldane, M.A., <i>New Coll.</i>	1893
		<i>Roman Law</i> , F. de Zulueta, M.A., <i>New Coll.</i>	1912
		<i>Russian</i> , N. Forbes, M.A., <i>Balliol</i>	1910

Funded.	Colleges &c.	HEADS.	Elect.	Gross Income.	Contribn. to Univer. purposes.	Under-graduates.	Members of Convocation.
				£	£		
1437	<i>All Souls</i>	Sir W. R. Anson, Bt., D.C.L., M.P., <i>Warden</i>	1881	32,523	7,987	5	97
1262	<i>Balliol</i>	J. L. Strachan Davidson, M.A., <i>Master</i>	1907	19,839	302	275	465
1509	<i>Brasenose</i>	C. B. Heberden, D.C.L., <i>Principal</i>	1889	24,953	1,802	145	318
1532	<i>Ch. Ch.</i>	T. B. Strong, D.D., <i>Dean</i>	1901	79,999	7,420	336	738
1516	<i>Corpus Christi</i>	Thomas Case, M.A., <i>President</i>	1904	19,982	1,942	92	254
1314	<i>Exeter</i>	L. R. Farnell, D.Litt., <i>Rector</i>	1913	15,480	142	204	479
1874	<i>Hertford</i>	H. Boyd, D.D., <i>Principal</i>	1877	9,006	16	131	155
1571	<i>Jesus</i>	Rt. Hon. Sir J. Rhys, D.Litt., <i>Principal</i>	1895	21,941	811	188	194
1427	<i>Lincoln</i>	W. H. Merry, D.D., <i>Rector</i>	1884	11,470	319	110	213
1456	<i>Magdalen</i>	T. H. Warren, D.C.L., <i>Pres.</i>	1885	75,855	10,100	210	421
1270	<i>Merton</i>	T. Bowman, M.A., <i>Warden</i>	1903	33,878	2,883	135	293
1386	<i>New Coll.</i>	W. A. Spooner, D.D., <i>Warden</i>	1903	46,594	4,278	288	508
1326	<i>Oriel</i>	C. L. Shadwell, D.C.L., <i>Provost</i>	1905	19,384	640	160	261
1624	<i>Pembroke</i>	Rt. Rev. J. Hutchinson, D.C.L., <i>Master</i>	1899	10,150	63	133	190
1340	<i>Queen's</i>	J. R. Magrath, D.D., <i>Provost</i>	1878	39,684	2,287	200	299
1555	<i>St. John's</i>	H. A. James, D.D., <i>President</i>	1909	38,786	1,353	233	326
1554	<i>Trinity</i>	H. E. D. Blakiston, D.D., <i>resident</i>	1907	15,395	203	196	446
1249	<i>University</i>	R. W. Macan, D.Litt., <i>Master</i>	1906	19,398	217	208	331
1613	<i>Wadham</i>	P. A. Wright-Henderson, D.D., <i>Warden</i>	1903	11,622	194	121	212
1714	<i>Worcester</i>	C. H. O. Daniel, D.D., <i>Provost</i>	1903	10,584	29	103	259
1269	<i>St. Edm. Hall</i>	H. H. Williams, M.A., <i>Principal</i>	1913	—	—	50	45
1869	<i>Keeble</i>	W. Lock, D.D., <i>Warden</i>	1897	—	—	234	306
1868	<i>Non-Coll. Stu.</i>	R. Wm. M. Pope, D.D., <i>Censor</i>	1890	—	—	219	127
	<i>Marcon's Hall</i>	C. Abdy Marcon, M.A.	—	—	—	30	8
	<i>Pope's Hall</i>	J. O'F. Pope, M.A.	—	—	—	12	24
	<i>Parker's Hall</i>	E. S. Parker, M.A.	—	—	—	7	8
Total.....						4,025	6,977

LECTURERS.

	Elect.
<i>Applied Anatomy</i> , A. P. Dodds Parker, B.M., M.A., Magdalen	1908
<i>Assyriology</i> , C. J. Ball, M.A., Queen's	1906
<i>Bengali</i> , J. F. Blumhardt, M.A.	1894
<i>Biblical Studies (Speakers)</i> , R. H. Charles, D.Litt.	1911
<i>Botany</i> , A. H. Church, M.A., Jesus	1908
<i>Burmese</i> , J. E. Bridges, M.A.	1906
<i>Classical Archaeology & Art</i> , L. R. Farnell, D.Litt., Rector of Exeter	1903
<i>Colonial History</i> , R. Coupland, M.A.	1913
<i>Criminal Law</i> , V. M. C. Trotter, M.A., Balliol	1910
<i>Diplomatic</i> , R. L. Poole, M.A., Magdalen ..	1896
<i>Embryology</i> , J. W. Jenkinson, D.Sc., Exeter ..	1906
<i>English</i> , R. J. E. Tiddy, M.A., Trinity, and G. S. Gordon, M.A., Magdalen	1911
<i>English History (Ford)</i> , A. G. Little, M.A., Ball.	1914
<i>Foreign History (Chichele)</i> , G. Baskerville, M.A., Keble	1914
<i>Geology</i> , A. Vaughan, M.A., Univ.	1910
<i>Greek, Late</i> , S. Ménardos, Hon. M.A.	1913
<i>Greek Epigraphy</i> , M. N. Tod, M.A., Oriel...	1907
<i>Hindustani</i> , W. Hoey, M.A., Jesus	1906
<i>International Law, Private</i> , A. V. Dicey, Hon. D.C.L.	1910
<i>Mahrathi</i> , C. H. Keith Jopp, M.A., New Coll.	1908
<i>Natural & Comparative Religion</i> , C. C. J. Webb, M.A.	1911
<i>Pathology</i> , E. W. A. Walker, D.M., Univ.	1907
<i>Persian</i> , G. S. A. Ranking, M.A., Balliol ...	1905
<i>Scandinavian Languages</i> , W. A. Craigie, M.A., Oriel	1912
<i>Septuagint</i> , C. F. Burney, D.Litt., St. John's ..	1911
<i>Syriac</i> , J. F. Stenning, M.A., Wadh.	1913
<i>Tamil and Telegu</i> , M. de L. Wickremasinghe, Hon. M.A., Jesus	1908
PRIZEMEN, &C., 1913.	
The Chancellor's.	
<i>English Essay</i> —No candidate.	
<i>Latin Verse</i> —J. G. Barrington Ward, Ch. Ch.	
<i>Latin Essay</i> —V. Gollancz, New Coll. Gaisford.	
<i>Greek Verse</i> —G. Dunn, C.C.C.	
<i>Greek Prose</i> —G. R. Driver, New Coll. Newdigate.	
<i>English Verse</i> —M. R. Ridley, Balliol. Cobden.	
No award.	
Other Prizemen.	
<i>Welsh Prize</i> —W. R. Greenhields, Univ.	
<i>Arnold</i> —A. G. Roper, B.A., Keble.	
<i>Lothian</i> —A. L. Poole, C.C.C.	
<i>Stanhope</i> —A. Browning, Balliol.	
<i>Conington</i> —M. N. Tod, M.A., Oriel.	
<i>Ellerton</i> —R. N. Flew, M.A., Mert.	
<i>Rolleston</i> —W. Burridge, M.A., Ch. Ch.	
<i>Greek Testament (senior)</i> —J. C. West, B.A., Hertf.	
<i>Greek Testament (junior)</i> —F. R. Barry, B.A., Oriel; C. J. Cadoux, Non-Coll.	
<i>Septuagint (senior)</i> —H. S. Hooke, B.A., Jesus.	
<i>Septuagint (junior)</i> —B. Leibermann, B.A., Worc.	
<i>Syriac</i> —G. L. M. Clauson, C.C.C.	
<i>Gladstone Memorial</i> —W. H. Shepardson, Balliol.	
<i>M. Arnold Memorial</i> —A. P. Kelso, B.A., Worc.	
<i>English Poem</i> —W. H. Savile, M.A., Keble.	
<i>Barclay Head</i> —E. S. Robinson, B.A., Ch. Ch.	
<i>Compatriots' Club</i> —Not awarded.	
<i>Green</i> —A. R. Lord, Balliol.	
<i>Johnson Memorial</i> —J. K. Fotheringham, D.Litt., Magd.	
<i>Herbert Memorial</i> —A. Le R. Burt, B.A., C.C.C.	
<i>Radcliffe</i> —S. E. Whitmarsh, B.M., M.A., Magd.	

<i>Beit</i> —L. B. Naymer, B.A., Balliol; A. Le R. Burt, B.A., C.C.C.	
<i>Oldham</i> —W. C. Greene, Balliol.	
<i>Weldon Memorial</i> , D. Heron, D.Sc. (S. Andrews).	
SCHOLARS, &C., 1913.	
<i>Radcliffe Travelling Fellowship</i> —E. L. Pearce Gould, M.A., Ch. Ch.	
<i>Craven (Fellow)</i> —R. McKenzie, Trin.	
<i>Vinerian</i> —C. S. Brice, B.A., Linc.	
<i>Hertford</i> —S. H. Hewett, Balliol.	
<i>Ireland</i> —C. E. S. Dodd, Balliol.	
<i>Craven</i> —M. R. Ridley, Balliol; Roy Stanton, Balliol; S. H. Hewett, Balliol.	
<i>Derby</i> —E. Lobel, B.A., Balliol.	
<i>Abbott</i> —W. D. Wilkinson, Magdalen.	
<i>John Locke</i> —David Leslie Murray, B.A., Balliol.	
<i>Chinese</i> —H. C. Brownell, Oriel.	
<i>Burdett-Coutts</i> —D. E. Isaacs Innes, B.A., Univ.	
<i>Kennicott (senior)</i> —E. F. Morison, B.D., Linc.	
<i>Kennicott (junior)</i> —A. Guilleme, Wadh.	
<i>Pusey and Ellerton</i> —R. Levy, Jesus; C. G. Herbert, Wadh.	
<i>Boden Sanskrit</i> —D. Gladding, B.A., B.N.C.	
<i>Denyer and Johnson (senior)</i> —H. S. Hooke, B.A., Jesus.	
<i>Eldon</i> , Law—C. (junior)—J. C. West, Hertf. B.A., New Coll.	
<i>Mathematics (senior)</i> —R. J. Pocock, B.A., Queen's.	
" (junior)—H. F. Slade, Balliol.	
" (exhibition)—J. L. Burchall, Ch.Ch.	
<i>Geography</i> —J. Bygott, Worc.	
<i>Passmore Edwards</i> —M. R. Ridley, Balliol.	
<i>Squire</i> —C. K. Hughes, Queen's; A. H. Raynes, Worc.; J. H. Spencer, B.N.C.	
<i>Pelham Student</i> —D. Atkinson, B.A., B.N.C.	
<i>Philip Walker Student</i> —W. Ray, B.Sc., Magd.	
<i>Theodore Williams</i> —G. Perkins, Hertf.; J. M. C. Campbell, New; J. J. Conybeare, New Coll.	
<i>Naples Biological Scholar</i> —H. A. Baylis, B.A., Jesus.	
<i>Charles Oldham</i> —F. A. Rose, Ch. Ch.	
<i>Arabic (Mew)</i> —B. Leibermann, Worc.	

Recognised Societies of Women Students.

LADY MARGARET HALL.

<i>Chairman of Council</i> , J. Wells, M.A.
<i>Principal</i> , Miss H. Jex Blake.
<i>Vice-Principal</i> , Miss Lodge.
<i>Resident Tutors</i> , Miss Spens, Miss McCutcheon.
<i>Hon. Sec.</i> , Mrs. A. H. Johnson, 5 South Parks Rd.
<i>Resident Librarian</i> , Miss E. Jamieson.
<i>Bursar</i> , Miss Deneke.

SOMERVILLE COLLEGE.

<i>Principal</i> , Miss E. Penrose, M.A.
<i>Vice-Principal</i> , Hon. Alice Bruce, M.A.
<i>Tutors</i> , Miss M. Pope, Miss Lorimer, Miss H. Darbishire, Miss Hayes Robinson, Miss J. W. Kirkaldy, Miss E. Jebb.
<i>Librarian</i> , Miss L. Kempson, M.A.
<i>Bursar</i> , Miss H. Walton.

ST. HUGH'S COLLEGE.

<i>Principal</i> , Miss C. A. E. Moberly.
<i>Tutors</i> , Miss Eleanor Jourdain (<i>Vice-Principal</i>); Miss Thomas (<i>Librarian</i>); Miss Ady, Miss Kirkaldy, Miss Rogers, Miss Wardale.

ST. HILDA'S HALL.

<i>Principal</i> , Miss Burrows.
<i>Tutors</i> , Miss A. E. Levett (<i>Vice-Principal</i>), Miss L. F. Todd.
<i>Bursar</i> , Miss G. A. Holland.

SOCIETY OF OXFORD HOME STUDENTS.

<i>Chairman</i> , Prof. W. M. Geldart, M.A., B.C.L.
<i>Prin.</i> Mrs. A. H. Johnson, 5 South Parks Rd., Oxford.
<i>Tutors</i> , Miss Atchison, Miss R. Butler, Miss M. Lee, Miss E. Paxton.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

	Elect.		Elect.
Chancellor, The Lord Rayleigh, O.M., M.A.,		Astronomy (Plumian), A. S. Eddington,	
Hon. Sc.D., <i>Trin.</i>	1908	M.A., <i>Trin.</i>	1913
Vice-Chancellor, M. R. James, Litt.D.,		Astrophysics, H. F. Newall, M.A., <i>Trin.</i> ...	1909
Provost of King's	1913	Biology (Quick), G. H. F. Nuttall, sc.D., <i>Magd.</i>	1912
High Steward, The Lord Walsingham,		Botany, A. C. Seward, M.A., <i>St. John's</i>	1906
LL.D., <i>Trin.</i>	1891	Chemistry, W. J. Pope, M.A., <i>Sid.</i>	1908
Representatives in Parliament, J. F. P.		Chinese, H. A. Giles, M.A., <i>Trin.</i>	1897
Rawlinson, LL.M., K.C., <i>Trin.</i> , 1910; Pro-		Civil Law (Regius), E. C. Clark, LL.D., <i>St.</i>	
fessor Sir J. Larmor, M.A., <i>St. John's</i> ...	1911	<i>John's</i>	1873
Commissionary, J. F. P. Rawlinson, LL.M., K.C.,		Divinity (Regius), H. B. Swete, D.D., <i>Caius</i>	1890
<i>Trin.</i>	1900	" (Lady Margaret), J. F. Bethune-	
Deputy High Steward, Lord Justice Sir W.		Baker, D.D., <i>Pemb.</i>	1911
R. Kennedy, M.A., <i>Pemb.</i>	1913	" (Hulsean), W. E. Barnes, D.D., <i>Pet.</i> ...	1901
Public Orator, Sir J. E. Sandys, Litt.D., <i>St.</i>		" (Norrisian), F. C. Burkitt, M.A., <i>Trin.</i> ...	1905
<i>John's</i>	1876	" (Ely), V. H. Stanton, D.D., <i>Trin.</i>	1889
Registrar, J. N. Keynes, sc.D., <i>Pemb.</i>	1910	Ecclesiastical History (Dixie) Henry Mel-	
Assistant Registrar, B. Benham, M.A.,		ville Gwatkin, M.A., <i>Emmanuel</i>	1891
<i>King's</i>		English Literature (King Edward VII.)	
Librarian, F. J. H. Jenkinson, M.A., <i>Trin.</i>	1889	Sir A. T. Quiller-Couch, M.A., <i>Jesus</i>	1912
Sec. to the Library, H. G. Aldis, M.A., <i>Pet.</i>		Experimental Physics, Sir J. J. Thomson,	
Counsel, Rt. Hon. A. Cohen, M.A., K.C., <i>Magd.</i>	1879	O.M., M.A., <i>Trin.</i>	1884
Esquire Bedells, A. H. Evans, M.A., <i>Clare</i> ,		Fine Art (Slade), E. S. Prior, M.A., <i>Caius</i>	1912
1900; R. Hamblin Smith, M.A., <i>Pet.</i>	1913	Genetics (Arthur Balfour), R. C. Punnett,	
Proctors, F. J. Dykes, M.A. (<i>Trin.</i>), and S.		M.A., <i>Caius</i>	1912
Gaselee, M.A., <i>Magd.</i>	1913	Geology (Woodwardian), T. McK. Hughes,	
Organist, A. H. Mann, Hon. M.A. (<i>King's</i>),		M.A., <i>Clare</i>	1873
Mus.D. (<i>Oxf.</i>)		German (Schröder), K. H. Breul, Litt.D.,	
Director of the Observatory, Professor Sir		<i>King's</i>	1910
Robert Stawell Ball, M.A., <i>King's</i>		Greek (Regius), H. Jackson, O.M., Litt.D.,	
Deputy Director, Professor H. F. Newall,		<i>Trin.</i>	1906
M.A., <i>Trin.</i>		Hebrew (Regius), R. H. Kennett, D.D., <i>Queens'</i>	1903
Superintendent of the Museum of Zoology,		International Law (Whewell), L. Oppen-	
L. Doncaster, sc.D., <i>King's</i>		heim, M.A., <i>Trin.</i>	1908
Director of the Fitzwilliam Museum, S. C.		Latin, (Kennedy) A. E. Housman, M.A.,	
Cockerell, M.A., <i>Jesus</i>		<i>Trin.</i>	1911
Strickland Curator, H. Gadow, M.A., <i>King's</i>		Law (Downing), C. S. Kenny, LL.D., <i>Down.</i>	1907
Curator in Entomology, H. Scott, M.A., <i>Trin.</i>		Mathematics (Lucasian), Sir J. Larmor,	
Curator of the Museum of Archaeology and		M.P., M.A., <i>St. John's</i>	1903
Ethnology, Baron A. von Hügel, M.A., <i>Trin.</i>		Mechanism and Applied Mechanics, Bertram	
Curator of the Botanic Garden, R. I. Lynch,		Hopkinson, M.A., <i>Trin.</i>	1903
Hon. M.A.		Medicine (Downing), J. B. Bradbury, M.D.,	
Librarian of Squire Law Library, A. H.		<i>Down.</i>	1894
Johnson, M.A., <i>Emman.</i>		Mental Philosophy & Logic, J. Ward, sc.D.,	
Representative on General Medical Council,		<i>Trin.</i>	1897
Sir T. Clifford Allbutt, K.C.B., M.D., <i>Caius</i>		Mineralogy, W. J. Lewis, M.A., <i>Trinity</i> ...	1881
		Modern History (Regius), J. B. Bury, M.A.,	
		<i>King's</i>	1902
		Moral Philosophy (Knightbridge), W. R.	
		Sorley, Litt.D., <i>King's</i>	1900
		Music, Sir Charles V. Stanford, Mus.D., <i>Trin.</i>	1887
		Natural Philosophy (Jacksonian), Sir	
		James Dewar, M.A., <i>Peterhouse</i>	1875
		Pathology, G. S. Woodhead, M.A., <i>Trin. H.</i>	1899
		Physic (Regius), Sir T. Clifford Allbutt,	
		K.C.B., M.D., <i>Caius</i>	1892
		Physiology, J. N. Langley, sc.D., <i>Trin.</i>	1903
		Political Economy, A. C. Pigou, M.A., <i>King's</i>	1908
		Pure Mathematics (Sadlerian), E. W.	
		Hobson, sc.D., <i>Christ's</i>	1910
		Sanskrit, E. J. Rapson, M.A., <i>St. John's</i> ...	1906
		Surgery, F. H. Marsh, sc.D., <i>Down.</i>	1903
		Zoology, &c., J. S. Gardiner, M.A., <i>Caius</i> ...	1909
		Hulsean Lecturer, Rev. W. Leighton Grane,	
		M.A., <i>Caius</i>	1913
		Lady Margaret's Preacher, Rev. A. J.	
		Mason, D.D., <i>Pembroke</i>	1913
		READERS.	
		Botany, F. F. Blackman, M.A., <i>St. John's</i> ...	1904
		Classical Archaeology, A. B. Cook, M.A.,	
		<i>Queens'</i>	1907
		Classics (Brereton), W. Ridgeway, sc.D., <i>Cai.</i>	1911
		Comparative Philology, P. Giles, Litt.D.,	
		<i>Emm.</i>	1891

English Law, H. D. Hazeltine, M.A., *Emm.*
Ethnology, A. C. Haddon, Sc.D., *Christ's* ...
Forestry, W. Dawson, M.A. (*Aberdeen*)
Talmudic, Israel Abrahams, M.A., *Chr.* ...
Scandals in Bibliography, E. A. Loew,
 Ph.D.
Romance, E. G. W. Brauholtz, M.A., *King's*
Chemical Physiology, F. G. Hopkins, M.A.,
Trin.
Zoology, A. E. Shipley, Sc.D., *Christ's*
Metallurgy (Goldsmiths), C. T. Heycock,
 M.A., *King's*
Modern History, J. H. Rose, Litt.D., *Christ's*

Elect.
 1907
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 1908
 1908
 1911

UNIVERSITY LECTURERS.

Classics (Epigraphy & Dialects), S. G. Campbell,
 M.A., *Christ's*.
Ancient History, T. R. Glover, M.A., *St. John's*.
Mathematics, H. F. Baker, Sc.D., *St. John's*;
 H. W. Richmond, M.A., *King's*; R. A. Herman,
 M.A., *Trin.*; T. J. I. A. Bromwich, Sc.D., *St.*
John's; J. H. Grace, M.A., *Pet.*
Mathematics (Cayley Lecturer), H. F. Baker, Sc.D.,
St. John's.
Experimental Physics, G. F. C. Searle, Sc.D., *Pet.*;
 C. T. R. Wilson, M.A., *Sid.*
Botany, A. G. Tansley, M.A., *Trin.*
 " R. P. Gregory, M.A., *St. John's*.
Chemistry, Dr. Sell, *Christ's*; Dr. Fenton, *Christ's*.
Organic Chemistry, S. Ruhemann, M.A., *Caïus*.
Advanced Morphology of Vertebrates, H. Gadow,
 M.A., *King's*.
Zoology, L. A. Borradaile, M.A., *H. Selw.*; C.
 Shearer, M.A., *Clare*.
Advanced Physiology, W. H. Gaskell, M.D., *Trin.*
 H.; L. E. Shore, M.D., *St. John's*.
Agricultural Physiology, F. H. A. Marshall, Sc.D.,
Christ's.
Physiology, W. B. Hardy, M.A., *Caïus*.
Physiology of the Senses, W. H. R. Rivers, M.A.,
St. John's.
Experimental Psychology, C. S. Myers, Sc.D., *Caïus*.
Advanced Human Anatomy, E. Barclay-
 Smith, M.D., *Doren*.
Medical Jurisprudence, B. Annington, M.D., *Caïus*.
Geology, J. E. Marr, Sc.D., *St. John's*.

Moral Science, G. E. Moore, Litt.D., *Trin.*
Moral Science (Sidgwick Lecturer), W. E. John-
 son, M.A., *King's*.
Hygiene, G. S. Graham-Smith, M.D., *Pembroke*.
Pathology, L. Cobbett, M.D., *Trin.*
Special Pathology (Huddersfield Lecturer), T. S. P.
 Strangeways, M.A., *St. John's*.
Harmony & Counterpoint, C. Wood, Mus.D., *Caïus*.
Persian, R. A. Nicholson, Litt.D., *Trin.*
Palaeography, E. H. Minns, M.A., *Pemb.*
Aramaic, N. McLean, M.A., *Christ's*.
English, G. C. Macaulay, M.A., *Trin.*
Physical Anthropology, W. L. H. Duckworth,
 Sc.D., *Jesus*.
Agriculture (Gilbey), C. R. Fay, M.A., *Christ's*.
Palaeozoology, H. Woods, M.A., *Joh.*
Petrology, A. Harker, M.A., *Joh.*
Electrical Engineering, C. G. Lamb, M.A., *Clare*.
Mechanical Engineering, C. E. Inglis, M.A., *King's*.
Philosophy of Religion, J. W. Oman, M.A., *Queens'*.
Economics (Girdler), J. M. Keynes, M.A., *King's*.
Economics, W. T. Layton, M.A., *Caïus*.
Russian, A. P. Goudy, M.A.
Geography, Historical and Economic, H. Y. Old-
 ham, M.A., *King's*.
*Geography, Regional & Physical (Royal Geographi-
 cal Society Lecturer)*, P. Lake, M.A., *St. John's*.
*Surveying and Cartography (Royal Geographical
 Society Lecturer)* (vacant).
Pharmacology, W. E. Dixon, M.A., *Downing*.
Education, Theory, History, & Practice, S. S. F.
 Fletcher, M.A., *King's*.
Sir Robert Redd's, Rt. Hon. the Earl Curzon of
 Kedleston, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Hon. LL.D., Chan-
 cellor of the University of Oxford.
Leslie Stephen, T. H. Warren, D.C.L. (Oxf.).
Norman Maccoll, J. Fitzmaurice-Kelly, F.R.A.
*Chemistry and Physics in their application to
 Hygiene and Preventive Medicine*, J. E. Purvis,
 M.A., *St. John's*.
Agriculture, K. J. J. Mackenzie, M.A., *Christ's*.
German, E. C. Quiggin, M.A., *Caïus*.
Statistics, G. U. Yule, *St. John's*.
Pastoral Theology, P. Green, M.A., *St. John's*.
Astrophysics, F. J. M. Stratton, M.A., *Caïus*.
Form and Analysis in Music, C. B. Rootham,
 Mus.D., *St. John's*.

Founded.	COLLEGES.	HEADS.	Elected.	Gross income of Coll. 1912.	Contribn. to Univer. Purposes 1913.	Under- grads.	Members of the Senate.	Mem- bers on the Boards
1473	<i>St. Catharine's</i>	Claude H. W. Johns, Litt.D., <i>Master</i>	1909	£ 6,064	£ 652	131	124	283
1505	<i>Christ's</i>	Arthur Everett Shipley, Sc.D., <i>Master</i>	1910	15,265	1,282	218	404	897
1326	<i>Clare</i>	Edward Atkinson, D.D., <i>Master</i>	1856	16,558	1,372	213	293	723
1352	<i>Corpus Christi</i>	Robert T. Caldwell, LL.D., <i>Master</i>	1906	12,325	1,167	91	233	392
1800	<i>Downing</i>	Frederick H. Marsh, Sc.D., <i>Master</i>	1907	9,988	629	113	109	303
1584	<i>Emmanuel</i>	Peter Giles, Litt.D., <i>Master</i>	1911	20,746	1,932	200	380	877
1348	<i>Gonville & Caïus</i>	Hugh Kerr Anderson, M.D., <i>Master</i>	1912	29,639	2,858	293	473	1,159
1496	<i>Jesus</i>	Arthur Gray, M.A., <i>Master</i>	1912	13,505	1,468	195	210	512
1441	<i>King's</i>	Montague K. James, Litt.D., <i>Provost</i>	1905	37,654	2,856	154	508	1,016
1519	<i>Magdalene</i>	Stuart A. Donaldson, D.D., <i>Master</i>	1904	7,010	718	111	87	263
1347	<i>Pembroke</i>	William Sheldon Hadley, M.A., <i>Master</i>	1912	14,059	1,460	262	459	1,006
1257	<i>Peterhouse</i>	Adolphus W. Ward, Litt.D., <i>Master</i>	1900	8,212	739	92	218	403
1448	<i>Queens'</i>	Thomas C. Fitzpatrick, M.A., <i>Pres.</i>	1906	8,686	709	173	175	508
1595	<i>Sidney-Sussex</i>	Charles Smith, M.A., <i>Master</i>	1890	14,952	1,256	109	153	364
1511	<i>St. John's</i>	Robert Forsyth Scott, M.A., <i>Master</i>	1908	42,945	3,922	253	927	1,545
1546	<i>Trinity</i>	Henry Montagu Butler, D.D., <i>Master</i>	1886	78,178	6,256	636	2,082	3,670
1350	<i>Trinity Hall</i> ...	Edward Anthony Beck, M.A., <i>Master</i>	1902	8,828	870	138	240	558
	HOSTELS.							
1882	<i>Selwyn College</i>	J. O. Farquhar Murray, D.D., <i>Master</i>	1909	...	...	107	54	283
1869	<i>Non-Coll. Stats.</i>	W. F. Reddaway, M.A., <i>King's</i> , <i>Censor</i> Not on College Boards	1907	...	...	134	30	198
		Total (Cambridge Calendar, 1913)	...	...	...	3,623	7,293	15,094

MATRICULATIONS.

1901-1902	901	1905-1906	1,067	1909-1910	1,218
1902-1903	906	1906-1907	1,083	1910-1911	1,191
1903-1904	936	1907-1908	1,164	1911-1912	1,156
1904-1905	933	1908-1909	1,163	1912-1913	1,200

UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS.

Abbott, J. C. Howe, <i>Pemb.</i>	1913
Allen, C. A. Storey, B.A., <i>Trin.</i>	1913
Bell, (1) N. C. Hamilton, <i>Jesus</i> ; (2) D. C. Henry, <i>Trin.</i>	1913
Charles Oldham (<i>Classical</i>), J. J. Wiles, B.A., <i>Clare</i>	1913
Charles Oldham Shakespeare, C. L. Bullock, B.A., <i>Trin.</i>	1913
Clerk Maxwell, F. W. Aston, B.A., <i>Trin.</i> ..	1913
Craven, W. G. D. Butcher, <i>Trin.</i>	1913
Crosse, L. E. Binns, B.A., <i>Emman.</i>	1912
George Charles Winter Warr, C. A. Scutt, B.A., <i>Clare</i>	1913
Harkness, J. M. Wordie, B.A., <i>St. John's</i> ...	1913
Lightfoot, C. S. S. Higham, B.A., <i>Trin.</i>	1913
Squire in Law (<i>Ja. Will.</i>), H. N. Brown, <i>Trin. II.</i>	1913
Do. (<i>Rebecca Flower</i>), D. E. Oliver, <i>Trin. II.</i>	1913
Stewart of Rannoch (<i>Greek and Latin, restricted</i>) (1) G. A. Curnock, <i>Pemb.</i> ; (2) C. E. Schwalm, <i>Pemb.</i> ; (<i>Sacred Music, open</i>), (1) G. T. Cooke, <i>Christ's</i> ; (2) B. M. Peck, <i>Magd.</i> ; (<i>Sacred Music, restricted</i>), no candidates; (<i>Hebrew, restricted</i>), no candidates	1913
Tiarks (<i>German</i>), N. B. Jopson, B.A., <i>St. John's</i>	1913
Tyrwhitt (<i>Hebrew</i>) (1) A. Jephcott, B.A., <i>Queens</i> ; (2) R. A. Marsh, B.A., <i>Queens</i>	1913
Waddington, R. D. Whitehorn, <i>Trin.</i>	1913
Whewell International Law, (1) R. F. Roxburgh, B.A., <i>Trin.</i> ; (2) C. M. Picciotto, B.A., <i>Trin.</i> ; <i>Re-elected</i> , G. E. Toulmin, B.A., <i>King's</i>	1912

UNIVERSITY STUDENTSHIPS.

Balfour, F. A. Potts, M.A., <i>Trin. II.</i>	1913
Benn W. Levy, R. A. Peters, B.A., <i>Caius</i> ..	1913
Burney, A. P. Senior, B.A., <i>Christ's</i>	1913
Craven, R. Gardner, B.A., <i>Emman.</i>	1913
Frank Smart, F. Kidd, B.A., <i>St. John's</i> ...	1913
Isaac Newton, A. H. S. Gillson, B.A., <i>St. John's</i>	1913
John Lucas Walker, Sophie J. Meiklejohn, M.B., Ch.B., <i>Aberdeen</i> ; J. R. Marrack, B.A., M.B., B.C., <i>St. John's</i>	1913
Michael Foster Research, J. H. Burn, B.A., <i>Emman.</i>	1913

UNIVERSITY PRIZES.

Adams, S. B. McLaren, M.A., <i>Trin.</i> , J. W. Nicholson, M.A., <i>Trin.</i> , <i>Æq.</i>	1913
Bhaonagar Medal, J. M. Conder, B.A., <i>St. John's</i>	1913
Browne (<i>Sir Wm.</i>) Medals (<i>Greek Epigram</i>) C. Ll. Bullock, <i>Trin.</i> ; (<i>Latin Epigram</i>), J. H. L. Lambart, <i>King's</i> ; (<i>Latin Ode</i>), C. Ll. Bullock, <i>Trin.</i> ; (<i>Greek Ode</i>), not awarded	1913
Caius, (<i>Bachelors</i>) L. E. Binns, B.A., <i>Emman.</i> , F. C. Clare, B.A., <i>Queens</i> , <i>Æq.</i> ; (<i>Undergraduate</i>) J. W. Gleave, B.A., <i>St. John's</i>	1912
Chancellor's Medals: <i>Classics</i> , 1. A. W. St. C. Tisdall, <i>Trin.</i> ; (2) J. J. Wiles, <i>Clare</i>	1913
<i>English Verse</i> , not awarded	1913
<i>English Law</i> , not awarded	1913
Frank Smart, J. Line, <i>Emman.</i> (<i>Botany</i>); J. Gray, B.A., <i>King's</i> (<i>Zoology</i>)	1913
George Long, O. D. Schreiner, <i>Trin.</i>	1913
George Williams, not awarded	1912
Gladstone Mem., W. F. W. Mortlock, <i>Trin.</i> ..	1913

Gordon Wigan, H. V. Thompson, B.A., <i>Trin.</i> ..	1913
Harness, E. A. Peers, B.A., <i>Christ's</i>	1913
Hare, not awarded	1912
Hebrew, R. A. Marsh, B.A., <i>Queens</i>	1913
Hebrew (<i>Mason</i>), A. Jephcott, B.A., <i>Queens</i> , R. A. Marsh, B.A., <i>Queens</i> , <i>Æq.</i>	1913
Hulsean, L. E. Browne, M.A., <i>Sidney</i>	1912
Jeremie, J. W. Hunkin, B.A., <i>Caius</i> , C. A. Storey, B.A., <i>Trin.</i> , <i>Æq.</i>	1912
Le Bas, A. Loveday, B.A., <i>Pet.</i>	1913
Maitland, not awarded	1912
Members (<i>Latin Essay</i>), not awarded; (<i>English Essay</i>), J. Brennan, B.A., <i>Christ's</i>	1912
Montagu Butler, G. K. M. Butler, <i>Trin.</i> ...	1913
Porson, E. O. Lee, <i>King's</i>	1913
Rayleigh, R. H. Fowler, B.A., <i>Trin.</i> ; R. O. Street, B.A., <i>St. John's</i> ; T. L. Wren, B.A., <i>St. John's</i>	1913
Raymond Horton Smith, F. A. Roper, M.D., <i>Trin.</i> ; F. S. Scales, M.D., <i>Jesus</i> , <i>Æq.</i>	1913
Seatonian, C. H. A. F. Field, M.A., <i>Corp.</i> ...	1913
Sedgwick, R. H. Rastall, M.A., <i>Christ's</i> ..	1912
Secley Medal, not awarded	1913
Smith, S. Chapman, B.A., <i>Trin.</i> ; H. S. Jones, B.A., <i>Jesus</i>	1913
Thirlwall, C. N. S. Woolf, B.A., <i>Trin.</i>	1913
Tyson (Medal), H. Glaucott, <i>Trin.</i>	1913
Walsingham (Medal), E. D. Adrian, B.A., <i>Trin.</i>	1913
Wiltshire, E. V. Appleton, <i>St. John's</i>	1912
Winbolt Prize, W. T. David, B.A., <i>Trin.</i> ...	1913
Winchester, (1) F. L. Birch, B.A., <i>King's</i> , H. G. Dorrell, <i>Emman.</i> , <i>Æq.</i> ; (2) R. E. C. Gordon, B.A., <i>Pemb.</i>	1913
Yorke, not awarded	1912
Bendall Sanskrit Exhibition, N. B. Jopson, <i>St. John's</i>	1913
UNIVERSITY RECEIPTS FOR 1912, £58,525	5 10
UNIVERSITY EXPENDITURE FOR 1912, £56,073	18 8
Total payments	2,451 7 2
Balance due to Chest	£58,525 5 10

COLLEGES FOR WOMEN.

GIRTON COLLEGE.

Mistress, Miss E. E. Constance Jones.	
Vice-Mistress, Miss K. Jex-Blake.	
Directors of Studies.—Classics, Miss K. Jex-Blake. Mathematics, Miss Meyer, Miss F. E. Cave-Browne-Cave. Mediæval and Modern Languages, Miss M. G. Beard, Miss M. E. Seaton, Miss C. Kirchberger. History, Miss E. Power.	
Assistant Resident Lecturers.—Mathematics, Miss F. E. Cave-Browne-Cave. Mediæval and Modern Languages, Miss M. E. Seaton, Miss Kirchberger.	
Bursar, Assistant Vice Mistress and Registrar, Miss E. M. Allen.	
Junior Bursar, Miss D. Martin Leake.	
Librarian, Miss V. Cochran.	
Secretary, Miss M. Clover, Coleby, Grange Road, Cambridge.	

NEWNHAM COLLEGE.

Principal, Miss Katharine Stephen.	
Vice-Principals, Miss B. A. Clough; Miss A. B. Collier; Miss J. P. Strachey; Miss E. M. Sharpley.	
Treasurer, Mrs. H. Sidgwick.	
Lecturers.—Miss A. B. Collier, Mathematics. Miss J. E. Harrison, L. E. Matthæi, Mrs. Wedd, Classics. Miss E. R. Saunders, Miss G. L. Elles, Nat. Science. Miss A. Gardner, History. Miss M. Steele-Smith, Miss A. C. Paines, Mlle. Cory, Mlle. Melle Lefèvre, Fraulein E. Rotten, Mod. Lang.	

THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, South Kensington, S.W. 1836 and 1900.

Visitor, H.M. the King in Council.
 Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T.,
 D.C.L., LL.D., F.B.A., F.R.S.
 Vice-Chancellor, W. P. Herringham, M.D., F.R.C.P.
 Chairman of Convocation, Sir Edward Henry
 Busk, M.A.
 Principal, Sir Henry A. Miers, D.Sc., F.R.S.
 Registrars: (Academic Council) P. J. Hartog,
 M.A.; (External Council) A. Milnes, M.A.;
 (University Extension Board) J. Lea, M.A.
 Secretary to the Senate, P. M. Wallace, M.A.
 Sec. to Finance Committee, W. K. Hill, B.A.

Representative in Parliament, Sir Philip Magnus,
 B.Sc.
 Public Orator, Prof. E. A. Gardner, Litt.D.

THE SENATE.

The Chancellor, The Vice-Chancellor, The
 Chairman of Convocation. *By the Crown*, F. D.
 Acland, Hon. W. P. Reeves, Prof. A. Schuster,
 Dr. W. C. Unwin. *By Convocation—(Divinity)*,
 Rev. J. A. Douglas; *(Arts)*, Miss E. C. Higgins,
 Prof. S. L. Loney, Dr. T. L. Mears, Lord
 Moulton, Sir Albert Rollet; *(Laws)*, The Master
 of the Rolls (Sir Herbert Cozens-Hardy);
(Music), C. B. Edgar; *(Medicine)*, Prof. Sir
 Thomas Barlow, Dr. E. G. G. Little; *(Science)*,
 Dr. C. W. Kimmins, Sir Philip Magnus, Dr.
 G. T. Moody, Dr. G. Senter, Dr. R. M. Walms-
 ley, Dr. S. R. Wells. *By Royal College of Phy-*
sicians, Dr. S. J. Sharkey, Dr. F. Taylor. *By*
Royal College of Surgeons, Prof. Sir Rickman
 Godlee, Sir Alfred Gould. *Co-opted to repre-*
sent University College, Dr. T. Gregory Foster,
 Lord Reay. *Co-opted to represent King's Col-*
lege, Dr. R. M. Burrows. *By King's College*
(Theological Department), T. B. Saunders. *By*
Lincoln's Inn, N. Micklem. *By Inner Temple*,
 Arthur Cohen. *By Middle Temple*, R. A. McCall.
By Gray's Inn, Mr. Justice Atkin. *By Law*
Society, J. W. Budd, Sir Henry Johnson.
By Corporation of London, Alderman Sir
 Thomas B. Crosby. *By London County Council*,
 Sir Wm. Collins, Cyril Jackson. *By City and*
Guilds of London Institute, R. C. Palmer. *By*
the Faculties—(Theology), Rev. Prof. S. W.
 Green; *(Arts)*, Rev. Prof. A. Caldecott, Prof.
 M. J. M. Hill, Prof. A. F. Pollard, Miss M. J.
 Tuke; *(Laws)*, G. H. J. Hurst; *(Music)*, Prof.
 Sir Frederick Bridge; *(Medicine)*, H. L. Eason,
 Dr. W. P. Herringham, H. J. Waring; *(Science)*,
 Prof. A. W. Crossley, J. L. S. Hutton, Prof. A. D.
 Waller, Prof. W. W. Watts; *(Engineering)*, Prof.
 W. E. Dalby; *(Economics)*, Graham Wallas.

ORGANISATION OF TEACHING.

On January 1, 1907, University College was
 transferred to the University, of which it now
 forms an integral part in the Faculties of
 Arts, Laws, Medicine, Science, Engineering,
 and Economics. On January 1, 1910, King's
 College was, in respect of all its Departments
 except that of Theology, transferred to the
 University, of which it now forms an integral
 part, but is divided into two separate institu-
 tions, viz.: (a) "King's College" (in the Faculties
 of Arts, Laws, Medicine, Science, Engineering,
 and Economics) and (b) "King's College for
 Women" (in the Faculties of Arts and Science).
 The Theological Department of the College
 remains a "School of the University" in the

Faculty of Theology. Other Institutions main-
 tained by the University are the Brown Animal
 Sanatory Institution in Wandsworth Road, the
 Physiological Laboratory in the University build-
 ings at South Kensington, Goldsmiths' College
 at New Cross, and the Francis Galton Laboratory
 for National Eugenics at University College.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, Gower Street, W.C.
 Chairman of Committee, Lord Reay, K.T., G.C.S.I.
 Provost, T. Gregory Foster, Ph.D.

KING'S COLLEGE, Strand, W.C.
 Chairman of Delegacy, Viscount Hambleden.
 Principal, R. M. Burrows, D.Litt.

KING'S COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, Kensington
 Square, W.

Chairman of Delegacy, R. M. Burrows, D.Litt.
 Warden, Miss Hilda D. Oakeley, M.A.

GOLDSMITHS' COLLEGE, New Cross, S.E.
 Warden, William Loring, M.A.

TEACHING STAFF.

PROFESSORS.

Agricultural Zoology, F. V. Theobald, M.A.
 Anatomy, F. G. Parsons, F.R.C.S.; G. D. Thane,
 LL.D.; David Waterston, M.D.; William
 Wright, D.Sc.
 Applied Mathematics and Mechanics (Goldsmid),
 L. N. G. Filon, D.Sc., F.R.S.
 Applied Physics, S. P. Thompson, D.Sc., F.R.S.
 Archaeology (Yates), E. A. Gardner, Litt.D.
 Architecture, F. M. Simpson, F.R.I.B.A.
 Bacteriology, William Bulloch, M.D.; R. T. Hew-
 lett, M.D.
 Bio-Chemistry, Arthur Harden, D.Sc., F.R.S.
 Botany, Miss M. J. Benson, D.Sc.; W. B. Bottom-
 ley, Ph.D.
 Botany (Quain), F. W. Oliver, D.Sc., F.R.S.
 Chemistry, G. Barger, D.Sc.; A. W. Crossley,
 D.Sc., F.R.S.; J. T. Hewitt, D.Sc., F.R.S.; R.
 Meldola, D.Sc., F.R.S.
 Chemistry, General, F. G. Donnan, Ph.D., F.R.S.
 Chemistry, General and Inorganic (Daniell), J.
 M. Thomson, LL.D., F.R.S.
 Chemistry, Organic, J. Norman Collie, LL.D.,
 F.R.S.; Herbert Jackson, F.I.C.
 Civil Engineering, A. H. Jameson, M.Sc.
 Civil & Mechanical Engineering, E. H. Lamb, M.Sc.
 Classical Literature, W. C. F. Walters, M.A.
 Commerce, A. J. Sargent, M.A.
 Comparative Law (Quain), Sir John Macdonell,
 C.B., LL.D., F.B.A.
 Education, John Adams, LL.D.; J. W. Adamson, B.A.
 Egyptology (Edwards), W. M. Flinders Petrie,
 D.C.L., F.R.S.
 Electrical Engineering, J. A. Fleming, D.Sc., F.R.S.
 Do. (William Siemens), Ernest Wilson, M.Inst.C.E.
 Engineering, D. S. Capper, M.A.; W. E. Dalby,
 M.A., F.R.S.; H. M. Waynforth, M.I.Mech.E.
 English History, A. F. Pollard, Litt.D.
 English Lang. and Lit., Israel Goldenzweig, Litt.D.,
 F.B.A.; Sir Sidney Lee, D.Litt., F.B.A.
 English Lang. and Lit. (Quain), W. P. Ker, LL.D.
 English Literature, Miss C. F. E. Spurgeon.
 Ethnology, C. G. Seligmann, M.D., F.R.C.P.
 Eugenics (Galton), Karl Pearson, LL.D., F.R.S.
 Experimental Pathology, C. J. Martin, D.Sc.,
 F.R.S.; Sir Almroth E. Wright, M.D., F.R.S.
 Fine Art (Slade), Frederick Brown.
 French & Romance Philology (Fielden), L. M.
 Brandin, Ph.D.
 French Literature, G. Rudler, D.-ès-L.
 Geology (Yates-Goldsmid), E. J. Garwood, M.A.

German, R. C. Priebisch, Ph.D.; J. G. Robertson, Ph.D.
 Greek, J. A. Platt, M.A.
 Hygiene (Chadwick), H. R. Kenwood, C.M.
 Latin, H. E. Butler, M.A.
 Mathematics (Astor), M. J. M. Hill, LL.D., F.R.S.
 Mathematics, Harold Hilton, D.Sc.; J. W. Nicholson, D.Sc.; S. A. F. White, M.A.
 Mechanical Engineering (vacant).
 Mediæval History, F. J. C. Hearnshaw, LL.D.
 Metallurgy, A. K. Huntington, A.R.S.M.
 Modern French History and Institutions, P. J. Mantoux, D.ès-L.
 Modern History, Sir John Laughton, D.Litt.
 Morbid Anatomy, S. G. Shattock, F.R.C.S.
 Music (King Edward), Sir Frederick Bridge, C.V.O., Mus.Doc.
 Pathology, F. W. Andrewes, M.D., F.R.C.P.
 Pharmaceutics, H. G. Greenish, F.I.C.
 Pharmacology, A. R. Cushny, LL.D., F.R.S.
 Philosophy of Mind and Logic (Grote), C. E. Spearman, Ph.D.
 Physics, C. H. Lees, D.Sc., F.R.S.
 Do. (Quain), F. T. Trouton, D.Sc., F.R.S.
 Do. (Wheatstone), O. W. Richardson, D.Sc., F.R.S.
 Physiology, W. D. Halliburton, M.D., F.R.S.; L. E. Hill, M.B., F.R.S.
 Physiology (Jodrell), E. H. Starling, M.D., F.R.S.
 Physiology (and Director of the Physiological Laboratory), A. D. Waller, M.D., F.R.S.
 Physiology, General, W. M. Bayliss, D.Sc., F.R.S.
 Political Economy, Edwin Cannan, LL.D.; H. S. Foxwell, M.A.
 Protozoology, E. A. Minchin, M.A.
 Public Administration, S. J. Webb, LL.B.
 Sociology (Martin White), L. T. Hobhouse, D.Litt.; E. A. Westernmark, Ph.D.
 Veterinary Pathology and Bacteriology, Sir John McFadyean, LL.D.
 Zoology, Arthur Dendy, D.Sc., F.R.S.
 Do. & Comparative Anatomy (Jodrell), J. P. Hill, D.Sc.

READERS.

Accountancy, L. R. Dicksee, M.Com.
 Ancient History, M. O. B. Caspari, M.A.; J. K. Fotheringham, D.Litt.
 Applied Physiology, G. A. Buckmaster, M.D.
 Bacteriology, J. W. H. Eyre, M.D.; J. C. G. Ledingham, M.A.
 Botany, Miss E. N. Thomas, B.Sc.
 Chemistry, T. M. Lowry, D.Sc.; G. Senter, D.Sc.
 Economic History, Mrs. Knowles, Litt.D.
 English Lang. & Lit., P. G. Thomas, M.A.
 English Law, G. H. J. Hurst, M.A.
 Geography, H. J. Mackinder, M.A., M.P.
 Geometry, A. N. Whitehead, Sc.D., F.R.S.
 German, H. G. Atkins, M.A.; W. Perrett, Ph.D.; J. Steppat, Ph.D.
 Graphics, W. H. Eccles, D.Sc.
 Greek, J. M. MacGregor, M.A.
 History, Miss H. Johnstone, M.A.
 Hygiene and Public Health, A. G. R. Foulerton, F.R.C.S.
 Logic and Ethics, Abraham Wolf, D.Lit.
 Meteorology, W. N. Shaw, Sc.D., F.R.S.
 Mycology, E. S. Salmon.
 Palæogeography and Economic History, Hubert Hall, F.S.A.
 Pathology, L. S. Dudgeon, F.R.C.P.
 Physiological Chemistry, J. A. Gardner, M.A.; R. H. A. Plimmer, D.Sc.
 Physiology, Miss W. C. Cullis, D.Sc.; M. S. Pembrey, M.D.
 Plant Physiology, T. G. Hill, A.R.C.S.

Psychology, W. Brown, D.Sc.; Miss B. Edgell, Ph.D.
 Public Administration, Graham Wallas, M.A.
 Statistics, A. L. Bowley, Sc.D.
 Thermodynamics, A. W. Porter, B.Sc., F.R.S.
 Tibetan Language, F. W. Thomas, Ph.D.
 Veterinary Hygiene, G. H. Wooldridge, F.R.C.V.S.
 Zoology, W. G. Ridewood, D.Sc.; H. W. M. Tims, M.D.

RECOGNISED TEACHERS.

The number of "Recognised Teachers" in the several Faculties is as follows:—

Theology, 23; Arts, 143; Laws, 22; Music, 18; Medicine, 366; Science, 208; Engineering, 66; Economics, 11.

DEANS OF THE FACULTIES, 1912-14.

Theology, Rev. W. T. Davison, D.D.
 Arts, Prof. E. A. Gardner, Litt.D.
 Laws, J. S. Green, M.A.
 Music, F. J. Read, Mus. Doc.
 Medicine, Sir A. P. Gould, K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S.
 Science, Prof. W. W. Watts, Sc.D., F.R.S.
 Engineering, Prof. Ernest Wilson, M.Inst.C.E.
 Economics, Prof. A. J. Sargent, M.A.

SCHOOLS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

In the Faculty of Theology:—

New College, Hampstead (Congregational).
 Principal, Rev. A. E. Garvie, D.D.
 Hackney College, Hampstead (Congregational).
 Principal, Rev. P. T. Forsyth, D.D.
 Regent's Park College, N.W. (Baptist).
 Principal, Rev. G. P. Gould, M.A.
 King's College (Theological Department), Strand, W.C. (Church of England).
 Dean, Rev. A. Caldecott, D.D.
 Wesleyan College, Richmond (Wesl. Methodist).
 Principal, Rev. W. T. Davison, D.D.
 St. John's Hall, Highbury (Church of England).
 Principal, Rev. A. W. Greenup, D.D.
 Arts, Science, and Engineering:—
 East London College, Mile End Road, E.
 Principal, John L. S. Hatton, M.A.

Arts and Science:—

Royal Holloway College, Englefield Green.
 Principal, Miss Ellen C. Higgins, B.A.
 Bedford College for Women, Regent's Park, N.W.
 Principal, Miss M. J. Tuke, M.A.

Arts:—

Westfield College, Hampstead, N.W.
 Principal, Miss A. de Sélincourt.
 Arts—in Pedagogy only:—
 London Day Training College, Southampton Row, W.C.
 Principal, Prof. J. Adams, LL.D.

Medicine:—

The Medical Schools of certain Hospitals, &c. (see pp. 302-303.)

Science and Engineering:—

Imperial College of Science and Technology, South Kensington, S.W.

Science:—

Royal College of Science and Royal School of Mines.
 Rector, Sir Alfred Keogh, K.C.B., LL.D.

Engineering:—

City and Guilds (Engineering) College.
 Dean, Prof. W. E. Dalby, B.Sc., F.R.S.
 Science—in Agriculture only:—
 South-Eastern Agricultural College, Wye, Kent.
 Principal, M. J. R. Duustan, M.A., F.R.S.E.
 Economics and Political Science:—
 London School of Economics and Political Science, Clare Market, Kingsway, W.C.
 Director, Hon. W. P. Reeves.

THE UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM. 1831.

Chancellor, The Duke of Northumberland, K.G.
 Vice-Chancellor, Sir G. H. Philipson, D.C.L.
 Proctors, Rev. S. R. P. Mouldsdales, B.D.; P. P. Bedson, D.Sc.

Registrar (vacant).

Librarian, E. V. Stocks, M.A.

Observer, F. C. H. Carpenter, M.A.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, Durham.

Master, Rev. H. Gee, D.D.

HATFIELD HALL, Durham.

Principal, F. B. Jevons, D.Litt.

ST. CHAD'S HALL, Durham.

Principal, Rev. S. R. P. Mouldsdales, M.A.

ST. JOHN'S HALL, Durham.

Principal, Rev. D. Walker, D.D.

WOMEN'S HOSTEL, Durham.

Principal, P. Wragge.

NON-COLLEGIATE STUDENTS.

Censor, Rev. V. K. Cooper, M.A.

HOME STUDENTS (Women).

Censor, E. M. Ellershaw, B.A.

COLLEGE OF MEDICINE, Newcastle.

President, Sir G. H. Philipson, D.C.L.

ARMSTRONG COLLEGE, Newcastle.

Principal, W. H. Hadow, D.Mus.

DURHAM COLLEGES.

Divinity, Rev. R. J. Knowling, D.D.

Greek, Rev. A. H. Cruickshank, M.A.

Mathematics, Percy John Heawood, M.A.

Hebrew, Ven. H. W. Watkins, D.D.

Church History, Rev. Henry Gee, D.D., F.S.A.

Philosophy, Frank Byron Jevons, D. Litt.

Biblical Exegesis, Rev. Dawson Walker, D.D.

English Language and Literature, Rev. Henry Ellershaw, M.A.

Latin, Rev. John Hall How, M.A.

Logic and Psychology, Arthur Robinson, D.C.L.

Modern Languages, Chas. Fredk. Herdener, M.A.

Music, Joseph Cox Bridge, D.Mus.

COLLEGE OF MEDICINE, Newcastle, 1832.

Medicine, (Principles and Practice), Sir G. H.

Philipson, D.C.L.; D. Drummond, D.C.L.; Sir T.

Oliver, LL.D.

Do. (Psychological), T. W. McDowall, M.D.

Surgery, J. R. Morison, M.D.; H. B. Angus, M.S.

Ophthalmology, J. W. Wardale, B.S.

Midwifery, E. P. R. Lyle, M.D.

Pathology, S. McDonald, M.D.

Med. Jurisprudence, R. A. Bolam, M.D.

Public Health, T. E. Hill, B.Sc.

Anatomy, R. Howden, M.B.

Physiology, F. A. Bainbridge, M.D.

Materia Medica, W. E. Hume, M.D.

Therapeutics, Thomas Beattie, M.D.

Comparative Pathology, H. J. Hutchens, M.A.

ARMSTRONG COLLEGE, Newcastle, 1871.

Mathematics, C. M. Jessop, M.A.

Physics, H. Stroud, D.Sc.

Chemistry, P. Phillips Bedson, D.Sc.

Geology, G. A. Lebour, D.Sc.

Zoology, A. Meek, M.Sc.

Botany, M. C. Potter, Sc.D.

Agriculture & Rural Econ., D. A. Gilchrist, M.Sc.

Classics, J. W. Duff, D.Litt.

Eng. Lang. & Literature, Allen Mawer, M.A.

Engineering, R. L. Weighton, D.Sc.

Electrical Engineering, W. M. Thornton, D.Sc.

Naval Architecture, J. J. Welch, M.Sc.

Mining & Surveying, Henry Louis, D.Sc.

Modern History, K. H. Vickers, M.A.

Mental and Moral Phils., R. F. A. Hoerlé, B.Sc.

Modern Languages, A. G. Latham, M.A.

Economics, H. M. Hallsworth, M.A.

Education, Mark R. Wright, M.A.

THE VICTORIA UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER. (£2,000.)

Founded 1850; re-organised 1880 and 1903.

Chancellor, Viscount Morley of Blackburn, O.M.

Vice-Chancellor, Prof. F. E. Weiss, D.Sc.

Treasurer (vacant).

Registrar and Senior Tutor (Men), Edward Fiddes, M.A.

Bursar, Sydney Chaffers, M.A.

Senior Tutor (Women), Phoebe Sheavyn, D.Lit.

Clerk of Convocation, W. Fletcher Shaw, M.D.

Faculty of Arts.

Greek, W. M. Calder, M.A.

Hellenistic Greek, J. H. Moulton, D.Lit.

Latin, R. S. Corway, Litt.D.; W. B. Anderson, M.A.

English Lit. & Language, C. H. Herford, Litt.D.

W. J. Sedgefield, D.Litt.

French, L. E. Kastner, M.A.

German, Arwid Johannson, M.A.

Semitic Languages, Maurice A. Canney, M.A.

Chinese, E. H. Parker, M.A.

Mediæval & Ecclesiastical History, T. F. Tout,

M.A., F.B.A.

Ancient & Mediæval History, J. Tait, M.A.

Economic History, George Unwin, M.A.

Philosophy, S. Alexander, LL.D., F.B.A.

Education, J. J. Findlay, Ph.D.; H. Bompas

Smith, M.A.

Economics, S. J. Chapman, M.A.

Architecture, A. C. Dickie, M.A., F.S.A.

Faculty of Science.

Mathematics, Horace Lamb, LL.D., F.R.S.

Physics, Ernest Rutherford, D.Sc., F.R.S.; Arthur

Schuster, Sc.D., F.R.S.

Electro-Technics, Robert Beattie, D.Sc.

Engineering, J. E. Petavel, D.Sc., F.R.S.

Chemistry, H. B. Dixon, Ph.D., F.R.S.; A. Lap-

worth, D.Sc.

Metallurgy, H. C. H. Carpenter, Ph.D.

Zoology, S. J. Hickson, D.Sc., F.R.S.

Botany, F. E. Weiss, D.Sc.

Do., Cryptogamic, W. H. Lang, D.Sc., F.R.S.

Geology, Sir T. H. Holland, K.C.I.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.;

W. Boyd Dawkins, D.Sc., F.R.S.

Faculty of Law.

Professors, Sir A. Hopkinson, K.C., LL.D., and

J. S. Seaton, B.C.L.

Faculty of Commerce.

Professors, S. J. Chapman, M.A.; and George

Unwin, M.A.

Faculty of Music.

Dean, Walter Carroll, Mus.D.

Faculty of Theology.

Biblical Criticism, A. S. Peake, D.D.; Maurice A.

Canney, M.A.

Comp. Religion, T. W. Rhys Davids, LL.D., F.B.A.

Faculty of Technology.

Dean, J. C. Maxwell Garnett, M.A.

Electrical Engineering, Miles Walker, M.A.

Chemistry, E. Knecht, Ph.D.

Faculty of Medicine.

Anatomy, Grafton Elliot Smith, M.D., F.R.S.

Physiology, W. Stirling, M.D.

Materia Medica, R. B. Wild, M.D.

Pathology, A. E. Boycott, D.M.

Medicine, Clinical, E. S. Reynolds, M.D.

Do., Systematic, George R. Murray, M.D.

Clinical Surgery, William Thornburn, F.R.C.S.

Systematic Surgery, J. W. Smith, F.R.C.S.

Obstetrics & Gynecology, A. Donald, M.D.

Forensic Medicine, William Sellers, M.D.

Public Health & Bacteriology, A. S. Delépine, M.B.

TRAINING DEPARTMENT (for Men and Women).

Professors, J. J. Findlay, Ph.D.; H. Bompas

Smith, M.A.

THE UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM.

Birmingham, 1900. (£2,000.)

Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P.
Vice-Chancellor, Gilbert Barling, F.R.C.S.
Principal, Sir Oliver Lodge, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Vice-Principal & Registrar, Robert S. Heath, D.Sc.
Secretary, George H. Morley.

PROFESSORS.

Faculties of Science, Arts, and Commerce.
Mathematics, R. S. Heath, D.Sc.
Physics, J. H. Poynting, Sc.D., F.R.S.
Chemistry, P. F. Frankland, Ph.D., F.R.S.
Zoology, F. W. Gamble, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Botany, G. S. West, D.Sc.
Geology & Physiography, Wm. S. Boulton, D.Sc.
Mechanical Engineering, F. W. Burstall, M.A.
Civil Engineering (vacant).
Electrical Engineering, Gisbert Kapp, M.Sc.
Brewing, Adrian J. Brown, M.Sc., F.R.S.
Metallurgy, T. Turner, M.Sc.
Mining, J. Cadman, D.Sc.
Greek and Latin, E. A. Sonnenschein, D.Litt.
English Lang. & Lit., E. de Selincourt, D.Litt.
Mental and Moral Philosophy, J. H. Muirhead, LL.D.
French, H. L. Chatelain, D.ès-Lett.
German, Karl Wichmann, Ph.D.
History, C. R. Beazley, D.Litt.
Education, Alfred Hughes, M.A.
Music, Granville Bantock, M.A.
Commerce, W. J. Ashley, Ph.D.
Accounting, C. E. Martineau, M.A.
Finance, A. W. Kirkaldy, M.Com.

Faculty of Medicine.

Medicine, R. Saundby, M.D.; O. J. Kauffmann, M.D.
Surgery, W. F. Haslam, F.R.C.S.; G. A. Leedham Green, F.R.C.S.
Anatomy, P. Thompson, M.D.
Physiology, E. W. Wace Carlier, M.D.
Therapeutics, Sir Robert M. Simon, M.D.
Forensic Medicine, J. T. J. Morrison, F.R.C.S.
Hygiene and Public Health, A. Bostock Hill, M.D.
Midwifery, Thomas Wilson, F.R.C.S.
Pathology, R. F. C. Leith, F.R.C.P.
Dental School, J. Humphreys, M.D.S. (Hon. Sec.).

DAY TRAINING COLLEGES.

Head Mistress (Women), Miss M. L. Lilley, M.A.
Master of Method (Men), R. A. Jones, M.A.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, 1903. (£2,000.)

Chancellor, The Earl of Derby, G.C.V.O., C.B., LL.D.
Vice-Chancellor, Sir Alfred Dale, LL.D.
Registrar, Edward Carey, LL.B.
Librarian, John Sampson, D.Litt.

PROFESSORS.

Faculties of Arts, Science, Medicine, Law and Engineering.
Greek, C. F. F. Lehmann-Haupt, LL.D.
Latin, J. P. Postgate, F.B.A.
English Lang. & Philol., H. C. K. Wyld, B.Litt.
English Literature, Oliver Elton, M.A.
Celtic, Kuno Meyer, Ph.D.
French, L. A. Terracher, Ph.D.
Spanish, J. Fitzmaurice-Kelly, F.B.A.
German, R. Petsch, Ph.D.
Russian History, Language and Literature, Bernard Pares, M.A.
Economic Science, E. C. K. Gonner, M.A.
Bacteriology, J. M. Beattie, M.D.
History, J. M. Mackay, LL.D.

Modern History (vacant).

Philosophy, Alexander Mair, M.A.
Education, E. T. Campagnac, M.A.
Classical Archaeology, R. C. Bosanquet, M.A.
Methods & Practice of Archaeol., J. Garstang, D.Sc.
Egyptian Archaeology, Percy E. Newberry, M.A.
Medieval Archaeology, F. P. Barnard, M.A.
Social Anthropology, J. G. Frazer, D.C.L.
Law, G. H. Emmott, LL.M.
Commercial Law, W. J. Sparrow, LL.D.
International Law, His Hon. Judge Thomas, LL.D.
Architecture, C. H. Reilly, M.A.
Civic Design, S. D. Adshead.
Mathematics, F. S. Carey, M.A.
Philos. Hist., W. H. Young, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Physics, L. R. Wilberforce, M.A.
Chemistry, E. C. C. Baly, F.R.C., F.R.S.
Physical Chemistry, W. C. McC. Lewis, D.Sc.
Natural History, William A. Herdman, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Botany, R. J. H. Gibson, M.A.
Physiology, C. S. Sherrington, M.D., F.R.S.
Anatomy, A. Melville Paterson, M.D.
Therapeutics, J. Hill Abram, M.D.
Pathology, E. E. Glyn, M.D.
Medicine, T. Robinson Glynn, M.D.
Surgery, Rushton Parker, F.R.C.S.
Regional Surgery, W. Thelwall Thomas, F.R.C.S.
Midwifery and Gynaecology, H. Briggs, F.R.C.S.
Hygiene, E. W. Hope, D.Sc.
Forensic Medicine, R. J. M. Buchanan, M.D.
Bio-Chemistry, B. Moore, D.Sc.
Tropical Sanitation, Sir R. Ross, K.C.B., F.R.S.
Tropical Medicine, J. W. W. Stephens, M.D.
Entomology, R. Newstead, M.Sc.
Engineering, W. H. Watkinson, M.Eng.
Electrical Engineering, E. W. Marchant, D.Sc.
Civil Engineering, S. W. Perrott, M.A.I.
Naval Architecture, W. S. Abell, M.I.N.A.

HALL OF RESIDENCE FOR WOMEN.

Warden, Miss D. Chapman, M.A.

DAY TRAINING COLLEGE (Men and Women).

Principal, J. H. Gettins, B.A.
Warden, F. T. Sharpe, M.A.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS.

Leeds, 1904. (£2,000.)

Chancellor, The Duke of Devonshire, G.C.V.O., LL.D.
Pro-Chancellor, Arthur G. Lupton, LL.D.
Vice-Chancellor, Michael E. Sadler, C.B., LL.D.
Clerk to the Senate, F. T. Baines, B.A.
Secretary, Archibald E. Wheeler.

PROFESSORS.

Faculties of Arts (including Commerce & Law), Science & Technology.
Classics, W. Rhys Roberts, Litt.D.; B. M. Connal, M.A.
English Lang. and Lit., G. S. Gordon, M.A.
English Lang., F. W. Moorman, Ph.D.
French, Paul Barbier fils, M.A.
German, A. W. Schiidekopf, Ph.D.
History, Arthur J. Grant, M.A.
Philosophy, C. M. Gillespie, M.A.
Economics, D. H. Macgregor, M.A.
Education, J. Welton, M.A.
Law, W. R. Phillips, LL.M.
Mathematics, L. J. Rogers, M.A.
Physics, W. H. Bragg, M.A., F.R.S.
Chemistry, A. Smithells, B.Sc., F.R.S.
Organic Chemistry, J. B. Cohen, Ph.D.
Zoology, W. Garstang, D.Sc.
Botany, J. H. Priestley, B.Sc.
Geology, P. F. Kendall, M.Sc.

Engineering, J. Goodman, M.Sc.
Mining, E. L. Hummel, B.Sc.
Textile Industries, Roberts Beaumont, M.Sc.
Dyeing, A. G. Green, M.Sc.
Leather Industries, E. Staismy, Ph.D.
Coal Gas and Fuel Industries, with Metallurgy,
 J. W. Cobb, B.Sc.

Agriculture, R. S. Seton, B.Sc.
Agricultural Chemistry, C. Crowther, Ph.D.
School of Medicine.
Anatomy, J. Kay Jamieson, M.B.
Physiology and Histology, De Burgh Birch, M.D.
Pathology, A. S. Grünbaum, F.R.C.P.
Medicine, T. Wardrop Griffith, M.D.
Clinical Medicine, A. G. Barrs, M.D.
Surgery, R. Lawford Knaggs, M.D.
Clinical Surgery, Sir Berkeley Moynihan, F.R.C.S.
Obstetrics, J. B. Hellier, M.D.
Therapeutics, Pharmacy, and Materia Medica,
 H. J. Campbell, M.D.
Public Health, J. S. Cameron, M.D.
Forensic Medicine, F. W. Eurich, M.D.
Mental Diseases, J. Shaw Bolton, M.D.

UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD. 1905. (£2,000.)

Chancellor, The Duke of Norfolk, E.M., K.G., Litt.D.
Pro-Chancellors, G. Franklin, Litt.D.; H. K. Stephenson.

Vice-Chancellor, H. A. L. Fisher, LL.D., F.B.A.
Treasurer, A. J. Hobson.
Registrar, W. M. Gibbons, M.A.
Librarian, A. P. Hunt, B.A.
Curator of the Observatory, A. H. Leahy, M.A.
Tutor for Women Students, Miss M. J. Sorby.

PROFESSORS.

Mathematics, A. H. Leahy, M.A.
Physics, W. M. Hicks, Sc.D., F.R.S.
Chemistry, W. Palmer Wynne, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Zoology, Alfred Denny, M.Sc.
Botany, B. H. Bentley, M.A.
Geology, W. G. Fearnside, M.A.
Geography, R. N. Rudmose Brown, D.Sc.
English Lang. & Lit., G. C. Moore Smith, Litt.D.
History, H. W. Appleton, M.A.
Greek, E. S. Forster, M.A.
Latin, W. C. Summers, M.A.
French, A. T. Baker, Ph.D.
German, Julius Freund, Ph.D.
Philosophy, T. Loveday, M.A.
Economics, D. Knoop, M.A.
Accounting, T. E. Shuttleworth, B.A.
Education, J. A. Green, M.A.
Music, H. Coward, Mus. Doc.
Law, W. F. Trotter, LL.M.; E. Bramley, M.A.
Engineering, W. Ripper, D.Eng.
Mining, F. E. Armstrong, M.Sc.
Applied Chemistry, L. T. O'Shea, M.Sc.
Metallurgy, J. O. Arnold, D.Met.
Architecture, W. S. Purchon, A.R.I.B.A.
Anatomy, C. J. Patten, M.D.
Physiology, J. S. Macdonald, B.A.
Medicine, D. Burgess, F.R.C.P.; A. J. Hall, M.D.
Forensic Medicine, A. E. Naish, M.B.
Materia Medica, &c., E. W. Adams, M.D.
Surgery, Sinclair White, F.R.C.S.
Pathology, H. R. Dean, M.D.
Midwifery, P. E. Barber, B.A.
Diseases of Women, M. H. Phillips, M.B.
Public Health, R. P. Williams, M.D.
Ophthalmology, G. H. Pooley, F.R.C.S.

TRAINING COLLEGE.

Master of Method, C. Birkenough, M.A.
Mistress of Method, Miss N. G. R. Taylor, B.A.

UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL. 1909. (£2,000.)

Chancellor, Viscount Haldane, K.T., LL.D.

Vice-Chancellor, Sir Isambard Owen, D.C.L.
Treasurer, George A. Wills, LL.D.
Registrar, James Rafter, M.A.

PROFESSORS.

Agriculture, Drysdale Turner, P.A.S.I.
Agricultural Biology, Bertie T. P. Barker, M.A.
Anatomy, Edward Fawcett, M.D.
Applied Chemistry, Julius Wertheimer, D.Sc.
Applied Mathematics, Edmund S. Boulton, M.A.
Chemistry, Francis Francis, D.Sc.
Civil Engineering, Robert M. Ferrier, M.Sc.
Classics, Francis Brooks, M.A.
Electrical Engineering, David Robertson, D.Sc.
English, Arthur R. Skemp, Ph.D.
Geology, Sidney H. Reynolds, M.A.
Greek, John F. Dobson, M.A.
Mathematics, Frank R. Barrell, M.A.
Mechanical and Mining Engineering, John
 Munro, M.Sc.
Medicine, J. Michell Clarke, M.D.; Francis H.
 Edgeworth, M.D.
Modern History, George H. Leonard, M.A.
Motor-Car Engineering, William Morgan, B.Sc.
Natural History, J. R. Ainsworth-Davis, M.A.
Obstetrics, Walter C. Swayne, M.D.
Pathology, I. Walker Hall, M.D.
Physiology, A. F. Stanley Kent, M.A.
Psychology and Ethics, C. Lloyd Morgan, D.Sc.
 F.R.S.
Surgery, Charles A. Morton, F.R.C.S.; James
 Swain, M.D.

**Agricultural and Horticultural Research
 Station, Long Ashton.**

Director, Professor B. T. P. Barker, M.A.

Secondary Training Department.

Lecturer in Education, Miss G. E. Hodgson,
 D.Litt.

Elementary Training Department.

Master of Method, T. S. Foster, M.A.
Mistress of Method, Miss A. Mullock, M.Sc.

Hall of Residence for Women.

Warden, Miss M. C. Staveley, M.A.

ENGLISH UNIVERSITY COLLEGES.

**EXETER—ROYAL ALBERT MEMORIAL,
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Prof of Education, A. E. Dean, M.A.
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 Manchester.**

Principal, J. C. M. Garnett, M.A.
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**NEWCASTLE - UPON - TYNE — ARMSTRONG
 COLLEGE. (See University of Durham.)**

NOTTINGHAM—UNIVERSITY COLL. 1880.

Principal, W. H. Heaton, M.A.
Registrar, T. P. Black, Ph.D.

TRAINING COLLEGE.

Head of Department, Prof. Henderson, B.A.
Normal Mistress, Miss Bird, L.L.A.

READING—UNIVERSITY COLLEGE. (£5,500.)

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Registrar, F. H. Wright, M.A.

SOUTHAMPTON—HARTLEY UNIV. COLL.

Principal, Alex. Hill, M.A.
Registrar, D. Kiddle.

Wales.

THE UNIVERSITY OF WALES, 1893.

(£5,500.)

"PRIFYSGOL CYMRU."

Chancellor, H.M. The King.
 Senior Deputy *do.*, The Lord Kenyon, K.C.V.O.
 Vice-Chancellor, Principal T. F. Roberts, LL.D.
 Warden, *Guild of Graduates*, F. D. Chattaway, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Treas., Lt.-Gen. Sir J. Hills-Johnes, F.C., G.C.B.
Registrar, J. M. Angus (Cathays Park, Cardiff).
Treas., *Guild of Graduates*, A. H. Trow, D.Sc.
Clerk, *Guild of Graduates*, J. G. Davies, M.A.

I. UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF WALES—Aberystwyth (1872). (£9,500.)

Principal, Thomas Francis Roberts, LL.D.
Registrar, J. H. Davies, M.A.
Librarian, J. D. Williams, B.A.

PROFESSORS.

Greek, J. W. Marshall, M.A.
 Latin, E. Bensly, M.A.
 Oriental, German, & Italian Lang., H. Ethé, Ph.D.
 English Lang. and Lit., J. W. H. Atkins, M.A.
 History, E. Edwards, M.A.; T. S. Roberts, M.A.
 Math., Nat. Philos., & Astron., R. W. Genese, M.A.
 Applied Mathematics, G. A. Schott, D.Sc.
 Logic and Philosophy, W. Jenkin Jones, M.A.
 Political Science, E. A. Lewis, D.Sc.
 Chemistry, Alex. Findlay, D.Sc.
 Physics, D. Morgan Lewis, M.A.
 Zoology, H. J. Fleure, D.Sc.
 Geology, O. T. Jones, D.Sc.
 Botany, R. H. Yapp, M.A.
 Welsh & Comparative Philology, Sir Edward Anwyl, M.A.
 French, André Barbier, L.èa.L.
 Education, Foster Watson, D.Litt.
 Law, T. Arthur Levi, B.C.L.
 Music, David Jenkins, Mus.Bac.
 Agriculture (vacant).

Do. (Chemistry), J. J. Griffith, B.Sc.

HALL OF RESIDENCE FOR WOMEN.

Warden, Miss E. A. Fewings.

MEN STUDENTS' HOSTEL.

Warden, C. R. Chapple, M.A.

II. UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF NORTH WALES—Bangor (1884). (£9,500.)

Principal, Sir Harry R. Reichel, LL.D.
 Secretary and Registrar, J. E. Lloyd, M.A.

PROFESSORS.

Constitutional History, The Principal.
History, J. E. Lloyd, M.A.
 Greek, T. Hudson Williams, D.Litt.
 Latin, E. V. Arnold, Litt.D.
 French, O. H. Fynes-Clinton, M.A.
 German, E. L. Milner-Barry, M.A.
 English Language & Lit., W. Lewis Jones, M.A.
 Semitic Languages, T. Witton Davies, Ph.D.
 Logic, Philosophy and Pol. Econ., J. Gibson, M.A.
 Mathematics, G. H. Bryan, Sc.D., F.R.S.
 Physics, E. Taylor Jones, D.Sc.
 Chemistry, K. J. P. Orton, Ph.D.
 Botany, R. W. Phillips, D.Sc.
 Welsh, J. Morris Jones, M.A.
 Agriculture, Robert G. White, M.Sc.
 Zoology, P. J. White, M.B., F.R.S.E.
 Education, R. L. Archer, M.A.
 Forestry, Fraser Story, F.R.S.E.

HALL OF RESIDENCE FOR WOMEN.

Warden, Miss E. Steel, M.A.

III. UNIVERSITY COLL. OF SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE—Cardiff (1883). (£9,500.)

Principal, Ernest Howard Griffiths, Sc.D., F.R.S.
 Registrar, D. J. A. Brown.

PROFESSORS.

Greek, G. Norwood, M.A.
 Latin, D. A. Slater, M.A.
 Logic and Philosophy, J. S. Mackenzie, Litt.D.
 Economics and Polit. Science, W. J. Roberts, M.A.
 English Lang. & Literature, H. Littledale, M.A.
 French Lang. & Literature, Paul Barbier.
 Education, W. Phillips, M.A.; H. M. Mackenzie, M.A.
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 Celtic, Thomas Powell, M.A.
 Experimental Philosophy, The Principal.
 Physics, A. L. Selby, M.A.
 Chemistry, C. M. Thompson, D.Sc.
 Engineering, F. Bacon, M.A.
 Zoology, W. N. Parker, Ph.D.;
 Botany, A. H. Trow, D.Sc.
 Geology, T. F. Sibly, D.Sc.
 History, H. Bruce, M.A.
 Metallurgy, A. A. Read, M.Met.
 Music, D. Evans, Mus.Bac.

Faculty of Medicine.

Anatomy, David Hepburn, M.D., F.R.S.E.
 Physiology, J. B. Hayercraft, M.D., F.R.S.E.
 Pathology and Bacteriology, E. Emrys Roberts, M.D.

ABERDARE HALL.

Principal, Miss Kate Hurlbatt.

LAMPETER.

ST. DAVID'S COLLEGE (1827).

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PROFESSORS.

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 Latin, G. W. Wade, D.D., *Librarian*.
 English & Philos., H. Walker, LL.D.
 Theology and Hebrew, E. T. Green, M.A.
 Welsh, E. L. Thomas, M.A.
 Theology (Lect.), Rev. C. Cryer, M.A.
 History (Lect.), A. H. Dainton, M.A.
 Mathematics (Lect.), W. H. D. Whitfield, B.A.

[Lampeter possesses by Charter the privilege of conferring degrees B.A. and B.D., and is affiliated to Oxford and Cambridge.]

Scotland.

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(£16,800.)

Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T.
 Vice-Chancellor, Principal Sir James Donaldson, LL.D.
 Rector, The Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T., P.C., LL.D.
 Principal, Sir James Donaldson, LL.D.
 Representative in Parliament, Rt. Hon. Sir R. B. Finlay, K.C., LL.D.
 Registrar & Secretary, Andrew Bennett.
 Librarian, J. M. Anderson, LL.D. Factor, W. Wilkie.

UNITED COLLEGE OF ST. SALVATOR AND ST. LEONARD.

Principal, Sir James Donaldson, LL.D. ...£1,875

PROFESSORS.

Humanity, Wallace M. Lindsay, M.A. 750
 Logic & Metaphysics, G. F. Stout, LL.D. 650

<i>Greek</i> , John Burnet, M.A.	£750
<i>Mathematics</i> , P. R. Scott Lang, M.A.	750
<i>Moral Philosophy</i> , Alfred E. Taylor, M.A. ...	650
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<i>Education</i> , John Edgar, M.A.	550
<i>Engl. Literature</i> , A. Lawson, M.A.	650
<i>Anatomy</i> , James Musgrove, M.D.	643
<i>Physiology</i> , Percy T. Herring, M.D.	550

COLLEGE OF ST. MARY.

Prin., Very Rev. A. Stewart, D.D.

PROFESSORS.

<i>Primarius Prof. of Divinity</i> , The Principal	£650
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UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, DUNDEE (1880).

<i>Principal</i> , John Yule Mackay, LL.D.	£850
<i>Secretary</i> , W. Arnot Watterston.	

PROFESSORS.

<i>Mathematics</i> , J. E. A. Steggall, M.A.	£600
<i>Natural Philosophy</i> , William Peddie, D.Sc.	600
<i>Chemistry</i> , Alexander Mackenzie, B.Sc.	600
<i>Natural History</i> , D'Arcy W. Thompson, B.A.	600
<i>Botany (White's)</i> , Patrick Geddes, F.R.S.E.	239
<i>Anatomy (Cox's)</i> , J. Yule Mackay, LL.D.	600
<i>Physiology</i> , E.W. Reid, B.A.	600
<i>Engin. and Drawing</i> , A. H. Gibson, D.Sc.	600

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<i>Pathology</i> , L. R. Sutherland	£556
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<i>Medicine</i> , Alex. M. Stalker	270
<i>Midwifery</i> , Jno. A. C. Kynoch	270
<i>Materia Medica</i> , Chas. R. Marshall	496

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW. 1450.

(£20,880.)

<i>Chancellor</i> , The Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T., LL.D.	
<i>Vice-Chancellor</i> , The Principal.	
<i>Rector</i> , Rt. Hon. A. Birrell, K.C., M.P.	
<i>Principal</i> , Sir Donald MacAlister, K.C.B., LL.D.	*£1,600
<i>Dean of Faculties</i> , Emeritus Professor William Stewart, D.D.	
<i>Representative in Parliament</i> , Sir Henry Craik, K.C.B., LL.D.	

PROFESSORS.

<i>Divinity</i> , Rev. H. M. B. Reid, D.D.	*£557
<i>Chemistry</i> , John Ferguson, LL.D.	1,300
<i>Botany</i> , Frederick O. Bower, D.Sc., F.R.S.	830
<i>Civil Engineering & Mechanics</i> (vacant) ...	900
<i>Concealinging</i> , James Moir, LL.D.	600
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<i>Astronomy</i> , Ludwig Becker, Ph.D.	600
<i>Midwifery</i> , Murdoch Cameron, M.D.	700
<i>Moral Philosophy</i> , Sir Henry Jones, LL.D.	*800
<i>Political Economy</i> , W. Smart, LL.D.	600
<i>Materia Medica</i> , R. Stockman, M.D.	700
<i>Forensic Medicine</i> , John Glaister, M.D. ...	600

<i>Church History</i> , James Cooper, D.D.	*£454
<i>Pathology</i> , Robert Muir, M.D., F.R.S.	1,100
<i>Humanity</i> , J. S. Phillimore, M.A.	*1,000
<i>Natural Philosophy</i> , A. Gray, LL.D., F.R.S.	1,000
<i>History</i> , Dudley J. Medley, M.A.	900
<i>Practice of Medicine</i> , T. K. Munro, M.D.	*800
<i>Logic & Rhetoric</i> , Robert Latta, D.Ph. ...	*800
<i>Zoology</i> , John G. Kerr, M.A., F.R.S.	800
<i>English Lang. & Lit.</i> , Wm. M. Dixon, Litt.D.	900
<i>Geology</i> , John W. Gregory, D.Sc., F.R.S.	600
<i>Law</i> , William M. Gloag, K.C., B.A.	*800
<i>Greek</i> , Gilbert A. Davies, M.A.	*1,000
<i>Physiology</i> , D. Noel Paton, M.D.	1,100
<i>Mining</i> , Chas. Latham, M.INST.M.E.	600
<i>Hebrew & Semitic Lang.</i> , W. B. Stevenson, LL.D.	*700
<i>Anatomy</i> , Thomas H. Bryce, M.D.	*1,200
<i>Mathematics</i> , George A. Gibson, LL.D. ...	*1,000
<i>Biblical Criticism</i> , George Milligan, D.D.	558
<i>Midwifery</i> (Muirhead), J. M. Munro Kerr, M.D.	500

<i>Surgery</i> (St. Mungo), Robert Kennedy, M.D.	500
<i>Pathology</i> (St. Mungo-Notman), J. H. Teacher, M.D.	600
<i>Medicine</i> (Muirhead), W. K. Hunter, M.D.	500
<i>Scottish History and Literature</i> , R. S. Rait, M.A.	700
<i>Sec. to Univ. Court</i> , A. E. Clapperton, B.L.	
<i>Clerk of Senatus</i> , Professor G. Milligan, D.D.	
<i>Registrar</i> , Albert Morrison.	
<i>Librarian</i> , James L. Galbraith.	
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QUEEN MARGARET COLLEGE.

Mistress, Frances H. Melville, B.D.

UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN. 1494.

(£23,400.)

<i>Chancellor</i> , The Lord Stratheona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G., D.C.L.	1903
<i>Rector</i> , Andrew Carnegie, LL.D.	1911
<i>Vice-Chancellor and Principal</i> , Very Rev. G. A. Smith, D.D.	*£1,500
<i>Represent. in Parl.</i> , Sir Henry Craik, K.C.B., LL.D.	
<i>Secretary of the University</i> , Donaldson R. Thom, M.A.	
<i>Registrar</i> , R. Walker, LL.D.	
<i>Librarian and Clerk of the General Council</i> , P. J. Anderson, LL.B.	

PROFESSORS.

<i>Greek</i> , John Harrower, M.A., LL.D.	*£800
<i>Humanity</i> , Alex. Souter, D.Litt.	*800
<i>English</i> , Herbert J. C. Grierson, LL.D.	700
<i>Hist. & Archaeology</i> , Chas. Sanford Terry, M.A.	693
<i>Logic</i> , William Leslie Davidson, LL.D.	700
<i>Moral Philosophy</i> , Jas. Black Baillie, D.Ph.	700
<i>Mathematics</i> , Hector M. Macdonald, M.A., F.R.S.	*800
<i>Nat. Philosophy</i> , Charles Niven, D.Sc., F.R.S.	1,000
<i>Systematic Theology</i> , Rev. William Alexander Curtis, B.D.	*412
<i>Church History</i> , Rev. Henry Cowan, D.D.	*461
<i>Biblical Criticism</i> , Rev. Thomas Nicol, D.D.	*404
<i>Heb. & Sem. Lang.</i> , Rev. James Gilroy, D.D.	600
<i>Law</i> , James Mercer Irvine, K.C., LL.B.	700
<i>Physiology</i> , John Alex. McWilliam, M.D.	†900
<i>Medicine</i> , Ashley W. Mackintosh, M.D.	600
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<i>Materia Medica</i> , Jno. Theol. Cash, M.D., F.R.S.	700
<i>Midwifery</i> , Robert G. McKerron, M.D.	600

* The sums appended to the various Chairs are the Normal Salaries received in the year 1912-1913. Each of those marked * has an official residence in addition to his salary. The salaries marked † are fixed on the understanding that the Professors do not engage in private practice.

Forensic Medicine, Matthew Hay, M.D. ...	£600
Botany, James W. H. Trail, M.D., F.R.S. ...	1750
Pathology, George Dean, M.B., C.M.	1900
Natural History, J. Arthur Thomson, M.A.	700
Agriculture, James Hendrick, B.Sc.	800

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(£25,920.)

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Vice-Chancellor and Principal, Sir William Turner, K.C.B., D.C.L.	
Representative in Parliament, Rt. Hon. Sir R. B. Finlay, P.C., G.C.M.G., LL.D.	
Sec. of Univ. Court, Emer. Professor Taylor, D.D.	
Sec. of Senatus, Professor Sir L. J. Grant, Bt., LL.D.	
Clerk of Senatus, James Dowie.	
Secretary and Registrar of General Council, Thomas F. Harley.	

PROFESSORS.

Humanity, W. R. Hardie, M.A.	£1,100
Greek, Alexander W. Mair, M.A.	1,100
Mathematics, E. T. Whittaker, Sc.D.	1,100
Logic & Metaphysics, A. S. Pringle Patison, LL.D.	900
Moral Philosophy, James Seth, M.A.	900
Natural Philos., Chas. G. Barkla, D.Sc.	1,100
Rhetoric & Eng. Lit., Geo. Saintsbury, LL.D.	900
Astronomy, Ralph A. Sampson, D.Sc.	400
Agriculture & Rural Economy, Robt. Wallace	600
Music, Frederick Niecks, Mus.D.	652
Sanskrit & Comp. Phil., Julius Eggeling, Ph.D.	600
Engineering, T. H. Beare, B.Sc.	800
Geology, James Geikie, LL.D.	800
Commercial and Political Economy and Mercantile Law, Joseph S. Nicholson, D.Sc.	800
Education, Alexander Darroch, M.A.	700
Fine Art, G. Baldwin Brown, M.A.	600
Ancient History and Palæography, P. Hume Brown, LL.D.	750
Celtic Languages & Lit., D. Mackinnon, M.A.	600
Divinity, William P. Paterson, D.D.	634
Ecclesiastical Hist., Jas. Mackinnon, Ph.D.	394
Hebr. & Semitic Lang., A. R. S. Kennedy, D.D.	800
Biblical Criticism, John Patrick, D.D.	754
Public Law, Sir L. J. Grant, Bt., LL.D.	600
Civil Law, James Mackintosh, LL.D.	700
Const. Law & Const. Hist., J. H. Millar, LL.B.	600
History, Richard Lodge, LL.D.	900
Scots Law, John Rankine, K.C., LL.D.	955
Conveyancing, J. L. Mounsey, W.S.	700
Materia Medica, Sir Thomas R. Fraser, M.D.	1,290
Forensic Med., H. Harvey Littlejohn, M.B.	800
Chemistry, James Walker, D.Sc.	1,400
Surgery, H. Alexis Thomson, M.D.	900
Medicine, J. Wyllie, M.D.	900
Anatomy, Arthur Robinson, M.D.	1,600
Pathology, J. Lorrain Smith, M.D.	1,400
Morbid Anatomy, Theodore Shennan, M.D.	
Midwifery, Sir John Halliday Croom, M.D.	800
Clinical Medicine, Profs. Sir Thomas R. Fraser, J. Wyllie, W. Russell, M.D.	
Clinical Surgery, Francis M. Caird, M.B.	800
Botany, Isaac Bayley Balfour, M.D.	1,515
Physiology, Sir Edward A. Schäfer, LL.D.	1,400
Zoology, James Cossar Ewart, M.D.	1,615
Public Health, &c., C. Hunter Stewart, D.Sc.	600
Bacteriology, James Ritchie, M.D.	950

Ireland.

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Vice-Chancellor, Rt. Hon. D. H. Madden, LL.D.	1885
Provost, Anthony Traill, LL.D.	1904

Representatives in Parliament, Rt. Hon.	Elected.
Sir E. H. Carson, K.C., LL.D.	1892
James H. M. Campbell, K.C.	1903

SENIOR FELLOWS.

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Senior Dean & Catechist, Robert Y. Tyrrell, Litt. D.	
Senior Lecturer, Rev. J. P. Mahaffy, D.D.	
Senior Proctor, Rev. Thomas K. Abbott, B.D.	
Bursar, G. L. Cathcart, M.A.	
Registrar, Rev. T. T. Gray, M.A.	
Auditor, F. A. Tarleton, LL.D.	

PROFESSORS.

Divinity (Regius), Rev. N. White (actg.) D.D.	1907
(Archbp. King's), Rev. J. A. F. Gregg, B.D.	1911
Pastoral Theology, C. B. Dowse, M.A.	1908
Law, Civil (Regius), C. F. Bastable, LL.D.	1908
" Civil and General Jurisprudence, C. Maturin, LL.B.	1909
" Feudal and English (Regius), James S. Baxter, LL.B.	1909
" Crim. & Constitut., E. L. Julian	1909
History, Modern, J. R. H. Weaver, M.A.	1911
" Eccles., Rev. Hugh J. Lawlor, D.D.	1898
" Ancient, W. G. Goligher, M.A.	1904
Arabic, Lucas White King, LL.D.	1905
German, Robert A. Williams, Ph.D.	1907
Greek (Regius), John Isaac Beare, M.A.	1903
Greek, Biblical, Rev. Newport White, D.D.	1906
Hebrew, Rev. G. Wilkins, B.D.	1900
Irish, Rev. J. E. H. Murphy, M.A.	1896
Latin, J. G. Smyly, M.A.	1904
Romance Lang., T. B. Rudmose-Brown, D.Litt.	1909
Sanskrit and Comparative Philology, Mark Collins, Ph.D.	1908
Royal Astronomer, Edw. T. Whittaker, Sc.D.	1906
Math. (Erasmus Smith), W. S. Burnside, Sc.D.	1879
Natural Philosophy, M. W. J. Fry, M.A.	1910
Natural & Experimental Philosophy (Erasmus Smith), W. E. Thrift, M.A.	1901
Oratory and Eng. Lit. (vacant)	1913
Political Economy, C. F. Bastable, LL.D.	1882
Moral Philosophy, H. Stewart Macran, M.A.	1901
Anat. & Surg., And. F. Dixon, Sc.D.	1903
University Anatomist, Sir C. B. Ball, Bt., M.D.	1898
Physic (Regius), James Little, M.D.	1895
Practice of Medicine, James Craig, M.D. ...	1910
Institutes of Medicine, W. H. Thompson, Sc.D.	1902
Midwifery, T. H. Wilson, M.D.	1902
Surgery (Regius Prof.), Sir C. B. Ball, Bt., M.D.	1895
Surgery, Edward H. Taylor, M.D.	1906
Botany, Henry H. Dixon, Sc.D.	1904
Chemistry, Sydney Young, D.Sc.	1903
Applied Chemistry, E. A. Werner	1904
Engineering, Thos. Alexander, M.E.	1887
Geology & Mineralogy, John Joly, Sc.D.	1897
Music, Percy C. Buck, Mus. Doc.	1910
Comp. Anat. & Zool., H. W. Mackintosh, M.A.	1879
Education, E. P. Culverwell, M.A.	1905
Agriculture (vacant).	
Public Orator, Louis Claude Purser, Litt. D.	1904

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Law, Robert Russell, M.A.	1892
Physic, Hen. W. Mackintosh, M.A.	1879
Engineering, W. E. Thrift, M.A.	1901
Indian & Civil Service, E. H. Alton, M.A.	1907
Music, H. S. Maeran, M.A.	1910
Agriculture, W. G. Hodson, M.A.	1900
Army School, G. R. Webb, M.A.	1912
Education, E. P. Culverwell, M.A.	1912
Lady Registrar, Miss Lucy P. Gwynn	1905

APPOINTMENTS COMMITTEE

Secretary, W. G. Hodson, M.A.	
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NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND.

1908.

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 Vice-Chancellor, Sir Christopher Nixon, Bart., M.D.
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 cal Education, in grants of pensions, and for
 the maintenance of City Churches.]
Chairman of Governors, Sir J. Savory, Bart.
Vice-Chairman, Sir Owen Roberts.
Clerk, Ernald R. Warre.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC (1822),
 York Gate, Marylebone Road, N.W.

[The R.A.M. was founded in 1822 by Lord
 Burghersh (afterwards Earl of Westmorland)
 for the cultivation of the science of music. The
 average number of students attending in 1913
 was 555. There are 99 Fellows (F.R.A.M.), 493
 Associates (A.R.A.M.), and 5,506 Licentiates
 (L.R.A.M.), of whom 1 Fellow, 30 Associates, and
 400 Licentiates were elected in 1913.]

President, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G.
Chairman of Committee, Sir Edward E. Cooper.
Principal, Sir A. C. Mackenzie, Mus.D., F.R.A.M.
Lady Superintendent, Mrs. Russell, A.R.A.M.
Secretary, F. W. Renaut.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC (1883),
 Prince Consort Road, South Kensington, S.W.

Patron, H.M. The King.
President, H.R.H. Prince Christian, K.G.
Director, Sir Hubert Parry, Bt., C.V.O., D.C.L.,
 Mus.Doc.

Hon. Secretary, Charles Morley.
Registrar, Frank Pownall, M.A.

ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
 Westland Row, Dublin.

Secretary, C. E. Grahame-Harvey.

GUILDHALL SCHOOL OF MUSIC.

Principal, Landon Ronald.
Secretary, H. Saxe-Wyndham.
Lady Superintendent, Mrs. Hemmings.
Professors, 130 in number.

LONDON COLLEGE OF MUSIC,
 Gt. Marlborough Street, W.

Principal, Frederick J. Karn, Mus.B.
Director of Examin., G. Augustus Holmes.
Secretary, T. Weekes Holmes.

TONIC SOL-FA COLLEGE, 26 Bloomsbury
 Square, W.C. (1875).

President, Sir Walter Parratt, M.V.O., Mus.D.
Secretary, Walter Harrison, Mus.Bac.

TRINITY COLLEGE OF MUSIC (1872),

Mandeville Place, Manchester Square, W.
Chairman of Board, Sir Frederick Bridge, C.V.O.,
 Mus.D.
Secretary, Shelley Fisher.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF ORGANISTS,
 Kensington Gore, S.W.

President, C. Harford Lloyd, Mus.D.
Hon. Sec., Dr. H. A. Harding.
Registrar, Thomas Shindler, LL.B.

ROYAL MANCHESTER COLLEGE OF MUSIC
 (1893), Ducie St., Oxford Rd., Manchester.

Patroness, H.M. Queen Alexandra.
President, Sir W. H. Houldsworth, Bart., LL.D.
Principal, Dr. Adolph Brodsky.
Registrar, Stanley Withers.

ROYAL MILITARY SCHOOL OF MUSIC,
 Kneller Hall, Hounslow.

Commandant, Col. T. C. F. Somerville, M.V.O.
Adjutant & Qr.-Mr., Major J. M. Bett.
Director of Music, Major A. J. Stretton, M.V.O.

ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL OF MUSIC,
 Eastney Barracks, Portsmouth.

Superintendent, Lt.-Col. F. T. Phillips, R.M.L.
Assist. do., Maj. A. P. L. Foulis, R.M.A.; Capt.
 E. H. Barr, R.M.A.
Musical Director, Lt. C. Franklin, R.M.L.I.

VICTORIA COLLEGE OF MUSIC,
 18 Berners Street, W.

Principal, J. H. Lewis, Mus.D.
Chairman, J. M. Bentley, Mus.Doc.
Secretary, George A. Stanton, A.R.C.M.

NAVAL.

ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE, Greenwich.

President, Admiral Sir F. W. Fisher, K.C.V.O.
Captain, W. F. Slayter, R.N.
Commander, Eric V. E. R. Dugmore, R.N.
Director of Naval Education, Sir J. Alfrie
 Ewing, K.C.B., LL.D., F.R.S.
Medical Officers, Fleet-Surg. R. C. Munday, R.N.
 C. H. Fernie, M.R.C.S.
Store Officer, Cashier, &c., Staff-Paymaster George
 Whitcroft, R.N. (ret.).
Secretary, Henry F. V. Negus.
Clerk, A. Wotton.
Civil Engineer, H. D. Dormer, A.M.I.C.E.
Curator of Museum, Lieut. J. T. Berry, R.N.
 (ret.).

ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE, Dartmouth.

Captain, Hon. Victor Stanley, M.V.O., R.N.
Commander, Cecil D. S. Raikes, R.N.
Headmaster, C. E. Ashford, M.V.O., M.A.

ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE, Osborne.

Captain, R. W. Bentinck, R.N.
Commander, E. J. A. Fullerton, R.N.
Headmaster, C. Godfrey, M.V.O., M.A.

ROYAL NAVAL WAR COLLEGE, Portsmouth.

Vice-Admiral, Hon. Sir A. E. Bethell, K.C.M.G.
Flag Captain, C. E. Le Mesurier, R.N.
Secretary, Paymaster M. G. Bennett, R.N.

ROYAL HOSPITAL SCHOOL, Greenwich.

Supt., Captain E. M. C. Cooper Key, M.V.O.
 R.N.
Headmaster, J. E. Evans, B.A.

Mechanical Training Establishment, R.N.,
 Chatham.

Commander, J. W. G. Innes, R.N.
FOR MECHANICIANS:—*Schoolmaster*, C. W. Wil-
 steed, A.M.I.Mech.E.

FOR BOY ARTIFICERS:—*Schoolmasters*, W. H. T.
 Pain (Portsmouth); L. W. Mathieson (Devon-
 port).

Training Ships for Royal Navy.

FOR MEN:—*H.M.S. Albemarle* (gunnery)
Duncan (gunnery), *Argonaut*, *Vestal*, *Vindictive*,
Niger, *Dryad* (Navigation School Ship)
 and *Harrier* (tender to *Dryad*).

FOR BOYS:—*H.M.S. Fisgard* (4 ships, for boy
 artificers), *Ganges*, *Impregnable* (2 ships), *Indefatigable*
 (5 ships, for supernumerary artificers); and
 Marine Society's Ship *Warspite* and National
 Refuges Ships *Arethusa* and *Chichester* (Societies).

Training Ships for Mercantile Marine.

THAMES NAUTICAL TRAINING COLLEGE (INCORPORATED).—H.M.S. *Worcester*, off Greenhithe. *Capt. Supt.*, D. Wilson Barker, R.N.R., F.R.S.E. CADET SCHOOL SHIP *Conway*, Rock Ferry, Birkenhead. *Captain*, Comm. H. W. Broadbent, R.N.R.

TRAINING SHIP *Cornwall*, off Purfleet (Reformatory Ship). *Supt.*, Capt. H. W. Steele, R.N.; *Sec.*, W. Millachip, 66 Coleman Street, E.C.

TRAINING SHIP *Clio*, Bangor (North Wales, Chester, and Border Counties Training Ship Society). *Capt. Supt.*, Capt. F. G. Langdon, R.N.

TRAINING SHIP *Indefatigable*, New Ferry, Birkenhead. For boys of good character only. *Capt. Supt.*, Commander H. Butterworth, R.N.

TRAINING SHIP *Mercury*, Hamble, Southampton, Hants. For boys of good character only. *Hon. Director in Charge*, C. B. Fry, M.A.

Hospital Training Ship.

Exmouth, METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD, &c.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

In addition to the Institutions enumerated below there are Faculties of Engineering at the Universities of Birmingham, Bristol, Cambridge, Durham, Leeds, Liverpool, London, Manchester, and Sheffield; Wales; St. Andrews, Glasgow, and Edinburgh; Dublin, National University of Ireland, and the Queen's University of Belfast.

I.—UNDER LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

The principal technical institutes maintained or aided by the London County Council are the following:—

Institutes entirely maintained by the L.C.C.

BEAUFY INSTITUTE, Prince's Road, Vauxhall Street, S.E.—*Headmaster*, A. Ritchie-Scott, B.Sc.

CAMBERWELL SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS, Peckham Road, S.E.—*Principal*, W. B. Dalton.

CAMDEN SCHOOL OF ART, Dalmeny Avenue, N.—*Principal*, Francis Black, R.B.A.

CENTRAL SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS (with which is incorporated the ROYAL FEMALE SCHOOL OF ART), Southampton Row, W.C.—*Principal*, F. V. Burridge, R.E., A.R.C.A.

CLAPHAM SCHOOL OF ART, Edgely Road, High Street, Clapham, S.W.—*Principal*, L. C. Nightingale.

HACKNEY INSTITUTE.—*Principal*, Percy R. Kirk, M.A.

(a) *Hackney Institute*, Dalston Lane, N.E.

(b) *Sir John Cass's Hackney Institute*, Cassland Road, N.E.

HAMMERSMITH SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS, Lime Grove, Shepherd's Bush, W.—*Acting Principal*, Chas. A. Eva, A.R.C.A.

NORWOOD TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, Knight's Hill, West Norwood, S.E.—*Principal*, W. Huntington, B.Sc.

PADDINGTON TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, Saltram Crescent, W.—*Principal*, A. G. Cooke, M.A.

PUTNEY SCHOOL OF ART, Oxford Road, Putney.—*Headmaster*, J. Bowyer.

SCHOOL OF BUILDING, Ferndale Road, Brixton, S.W.—*Principal*, H. W. Richards.

SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING AND NAVIGATION, High Street, Poplar, E.—*Principal*, H. A. Garratt, M.I.N.A.

SCHOOL OF PHOTO-ENGRAVING AND LITHOGRAPHY, 6 Bolt Court, Fleet Street, E.C.—*Principal*, A. J. Bull.

SHOREDITCH TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, Pitfield Street, Hoxton, N.—*Principal*, S. Hicks.

TRADE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, L.C.C. Hammersmith School of Arts and Crafts, Lime Grove, Shepherd's Bush, W.—*Lady Superintendent*, Miss M. A. J. Boon.

TRADE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Queen Square, Bloomsbury, W.C.—*Lady Superintendent*, Miss F. E. I. Smythe.

WESTMINSTER TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, Vincent Square, S.W., with which is incorporated the WESTMINSTER SCHOOL OF ART.—*Principal*, J. Stuart Ker, B.Sc. *Headmaster*, School of Art, Mouat Loudan.

Polytechnics aided by the L.C.C.

BATTERSEA POLYTECHNIC, Battersea Park Road, S.W.—*Principal*, S. G. Rawson, D.Sc.

BIRKBECK COLLEGE, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane.—*Principal*, G. Arncliffe Smith, D.Lit.

BOROUGH POLYTECHNIC, Borough Road, S.E.—*Principal*, C. T. Millis, M.I.MECH.E.

CITY OF LONDON COLLEGE, White Street, Moorfields.—*Principal*, Sidney Humphries, B.A., LL.B.

NORTHAMPTON POLYTECHNIC, Clerkenwell.—*Principal*, R. M. Walmsley, D.Sc.

NORTHERN POLYTECHNIC, Holloway Rd., N.—*Principal*, R. S. Clay, D.Sc.

REGENT STREET POLYTECHNIC, 309 Regent Street, W.—*Director of Education*, Robert Mitchell.

SIR JOHN CASS TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, Aldgate.—*Principal*, C. A. Keane, D.Sc.

SOUTH-WESTERN POLYTECHNIC, Manresa Road, Chelsea, S.W.—*Principal*, S. Skinner, M.A.

WOOLWICH POLYTECHNIC, William Street, Woolwich.—*Principal*, A. F. Hogg, M.A.

Technical Institutes, &c., aided by the L.C.C.

ALBANY INSTITUTE DOMESTIC ECONOMY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Albany Street, Deptford.—*Head Mistress*, Miss R. Mason.

ALDENHAM INSTITUTE, Goldington Crescent, N.W.—*Hon. Sec.*, H. S. Mingard.

BERMONDSEY SETTLEMENT, Farncombe Street, Jamaica Road, S.E.—*Warden*, Rev. J. Scott Lidgett, D.D.

CHURCH INSTITUTE, Wiseton Rd., Upper Tooting.—*Hon. Secretary*, C. H. Baker.

COLLEGE FOR WORKING WOMEN, Fitzroy Street, W.—*Hon. Secretary*, Miss F. Martin.

CRAFT SCHOOL, 37-39 Stepney Green, E.—*Principal*, Gilbert C. Cooke.

DEVAS INSTITUTE, New Road, Battersea, S.W.—*Secretary*, W. F. Holmes.

GOLDSMITHS' COLLEGE, New Cross, S.E.—*Warden*, W. Loring, M.A.

HEROLD'S INSTITUTE, Drummond Road, Bermondsey. (*In connexion with the Borough Polytechnic*).

LEATHERSELLERS' COMPANY'S TECHNICAL COLLEGE, Tower Bridge Road, S.E.—*Principal*, Dr. T. Gordon Parker.

MARYON WILSON SCHOOL OF DOMESTIC ECONOMY, Old Woolwich Road, Charlton, S.E.—*Headmistress*, Miss R. Mason.

MORLEY COLLEGE, Waterloo Road, S.E.—*Acting Vice-Principal*, Miss C. I. Brennan.

NEWCOMEN'S FOUNDATION TRADE SCHOOL FOR DOMESTIC SERVICE, Newcomen Street, Borough, S.E.—*Lady Superintendent*, Miss R. A. Roberts.

ROYAL SCHOOL OF ART NEEDLEWORK, Exhibition Road, S.W.—*Secretary*, Miss M. Fennell.

SAILORS' HOME, Dock Street, E. (School of Nautical Cookery).—*Secretary*, A. E. Loder.
ST. BRIDE FOUNDATION INSTITUTE, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C. (for Printing Trades).—*Principal*, J. R. Riddell.

SCHOOL OF ART WOOD-CARVING, 39 Thurloe Place, S.W.—*Secretary*, J. Saltmarsh, I.S.O.

WANDSWORTH TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, High Street, Wandsworth, S.W.—*Principal*, G. F. Goodchild, M.A.

WORKING MEN'S COLLEGE, Crowndale Rd., N.W.—*Superintendent*, E. C. Duchesne.

Schools of Art aided by the L.C.C.

BLACKHEATH, LEE, LEWISHAM AND GREENWICH, Lee Road, Blackheath.—*Headmaster*, J. H. Hale.

CLAPTON AND STAMFORD HILL, 81 Clapton Common.—*Headmistress*, Miss F. Edith Giles.

LAMBETH, St. Oswald's Place, Upper Kennington Lane.—*Headmaster*, T. McKeggie.

ST. MARTIN'S, Charing Cross Road, W.C.—*Headmaster*, J. E. Allen.

In addition to the above schools there are Art Schools or Classes attached to all the Polytechnics, except the Northern Polytechnic. Schools of Art are also conducted by the City and Guilds of London Institute at Finsbury Technical College and at the South London Technical Art School, 122-124 Kennington Park Road (see below).

II.—OTHER LONDON INSTITUTIONS.

Imperial College of Science and Technology, South Kensington, S.W.

The Royal College of Science.

The Royal School of Mines.

The City and Guilds' (Engineering) College.

The Imperial College is an Institution for the most advanced training and research in various branches of Science, especially in its application to Industry.

Visitor, H. M. The King.

Chairman of Governing Body, The Marquess of Crewe, K.G.

Chairman of Executive Committee, R. Kaye Gray, M.I.E.E.

Chairman of Delegacy, Sir John Wolfe Barry, K.C.B., F.R.S.

Rector, Sir Alfred Keogh, K.C.B., F.R.S.

Secretary, Alexander Gow, B.Sc.

CRYSTAL PALACE (School of Practical Engineering).—*Principal*, J. W. Wilson, M.INST.C.E.
EAST LONDON COLLEGE (see University of London).

FARADAY HOUSE ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING COLLEGE (Southampton Row, W.C.).—*Princ.*, A. Russell, D.Sc.

POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING (Electrical, Civil, Motor, Aero, and Mechanical), 307-311 Regent Street, W.—*Henry J. Spooner*, M.I.Mech.E.

SCHOOL OF CARRIAGE BUILDING (Balderton St., W.).—*Headmaster*, W. Bailey.

SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY AND PHARMACY (Brixton, S.W.).—*Principal*, A. B. Griffiths, F.C.S.

TRADES' TRAINING SCHOOLS, 153 Great Titchfield St., W.—*Director*, H. Phillips Fletcher, F.R.I.B.A.

WILLESDEN POLYTECHNIC, Priory Park Road, N.W.—*Principal*, A. J. Bird.

PROVINCIAL TECHNICAL COLLEGES.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE (Heginbottom Techn.Sch.).—*Sec.*, J. H. Wade.

BANBURY (Munic. Techn. Sch.).—*Headmaster*, S. H. Beale.

BARROW-IN-FURNESS (Techn. Sch.).—*Princ.*, G. Grace, B.Sc.

BATH (City Techn. Sch.).—*Director*, A. G. Day, A.M.I.Mech.E.

BATLEY (Techn. and Art Sch.).—*Director*, G. R. M. Dauby, M.A.

BELFAST (Munic. Techn. Inst.).—*Princ.*, F. C. Forth, A.R.C.S.C.I.

BIRKENHEAD (Holt Techn. Sch., Tranmere).—*Princ.*, J. E. L. Barnes.

BIRMINGHAM (Munic. Techn. Sch.).—*Princ.*, W. E. Sumpner, D.Sc.

„ (Techn. Sch., Aston).—*Princ.*, C. A. White, M.Sc.

„ (Vittoria St.—For Jewellers and Silver-smiths).—*Headmaster*, A. J. Gaskin.

BLACKBURN (Munic. Techn. Sch.).—*Princ.*, R. H. Pickard, D.Sc.

BOLTON (Munic. Techn. Sch.).—*Director*, F. Wilkinson, F.G.S.

BOOTLE (Munic. Techn. Sch.).—*Headmaster*, L. Small, B.Sc.

BRADFORD CITY (Techn. Coll.).—*Princ.*, Prof. W. M. Gardner, M.Sc.

BRIERLEY HILL, STAFFS (Techn. Inst.).—*Princ.*, A. Gibbons, F.R.A.S.

BRIGHOUSE (Techn. Sch.).—*Sec.*, T. Walling, M.A.

BRIGHTON (Munic. Techn. Coll.).—*Princ.*, W. Beckitt Burnie, D.Sc.

BRISTOL (Merchant Venturers' Technical Coll.).—*Princ.*, Prof. J. Wertheimer, D.Sc.; *Sec.*, G. H. Pope, B.C.L.

BURNLEY (Munic. Techn. Inst.).—*Princ.*, T. Crossland, B.Sc.

BURY (Munic. Techn. Sch.).—*Princ.*, R. Wilkin-son, B.A.

CAMBORNE (Sch. of Metalliferous Mining).—*Princ.*, J. J. Beringer (*acting*).

CARDIFF (Munic. Techn. Sch.).—*Supt.*, Charles Coles, B.Sc.

CHORLEY (Munic. Techn. Inst.).—*Princ.*, G. B. Alcock, B.A.

COVENTRY (Munic. Techn. Inst.).—*Princ.*, J. H. Belcher, B.Sc.

CREWE (Mechanics' Inst.).—*Sec.*, R. J. Hempton.

CROYDON (Central, S. Norwood, and Thornton Heath Polytechnic).—*Princ.*, T. C. Baillie, D.Sc.

DARLINGTON (Techn. Coll.).—*Princ.*, J. S. Hague, M.Sc.

DARWEN (Munic. Techn. Sch.).—*Sec.*, W. Bretherick.

DERBY (Techn. Coll.).—*Princ.*, F. W. Shurlock, B.Sc.

DEVONPORT (Munic. Techn. Sch.).—*Princ.*, W. S. Templeton, B.Sc.

DEWSBURY (Techn. Sch.).—*Sec.*, Geo. E. Featherston.

DONCASTER (Munic. Techn. Sch.).—*Princ.*, J. Eagles, A.R.C.S.C.

DUBLIN (Royal College of Science).—*Dean of Faculty*, G. A. J. Cole, F.G.S.

EAST HAM (Techn. Coll.).—*Princ.*, W. H. Barker, B.Sc.

EDINBURGH (Heriot-Watt Coll.).—*Princ.*, A. P. Laurie, D.Sc.

GLASGOW (Royal Technical College, George St., affiliated to the University of Glasgow 1913).

—*Director*, H. F. Stockdale, F.R.S.E.

HALIFAX (Munic. Techn. Coll.).—*Princ.*, J. Crowther, B.Sc.

HANLEY (Munic. Sch. of Technology).—*Headmaster*, G. Cartlidge, A.R.C.A.

HUDDERSFIELD (Techn. Coll.).—*Princ.*, J. F. Hudson, M.A.
 HULL (Munic. Techn. Coll.).—*Princ.*, T. Luxton, B.Sc.
 IPSWICH (Munic. Techn. Sch.).—*Princ.*, P. Wilkinson, B.Sc.
 KEIGHLEY (Techn. Inst.).—*Princ.*, T. P. Watson, M.A.
 LANCASTER (Storey Inst.).—*Headmaster*, W. McBretney, B.Sc.
 LEEDS (Institute).—*Sec.*, A. Tait.
 LEICESTER (Munic. Techn. Sch.).—*Headmaster*, J. H. Hawthorn, M.A.
 LINCOLN (Munic. Techn. Sch.).—*Headmaster*, A. E. Collis, M.I.M.E.
 LIVERPOOL (Munic. Techn. Sch.).—*Director*, W. Hewitt, B.Sc.
 MANCHESTER (Munic. Sch. of Technology).—*Princ.*, J. C. M. Garnett, M.A.
 MANSFIELD (The Brunts Sch.).—*Princ.*, C. E. Stacey, B.Sc.
 NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE (Rutherford Technical College).—*Princ.*, C. L. Eclair-Heath, A.M.I.M.E.
 NEWRY (Munic. Techn. Sch.).—*Princ.*, E. Holden, A.R.S.I.
 NORTHAMPTON (Techn. Sch.).—*Principal*, J. Blakeman, M.A.
 NORWICH (Techn. Inst.).—*Princ.*, H. Ramage, M.A.
 NOTTINGHAM (Munic. Sch.).—*Principal*, J. Harrison, A.R.C.A.
 OLDHAM (Munic. Techn. Sch.).—*Principal*, H. H. Wareing.
 PAISLEY (Techn. Coll.).—*Princ.*, A. McLean, B.Sc.
 PETERBOROUGH (County Techn. Sch.).—*Headmaster*, Charles Armstrong.
 PLYMOUTH (Munic. Techn. Sch.).—*Headmaster*, J. B. Brown, B.Sc.
 PORTSMOUTH (Munic. Techn. Coll.).—*Princ.*, O. Freeman, B.Sc.
 PRESTON (Harris Inst.).—*Princ.*, T. R. Jolly.
 ROCHDALE (Munic. Techn. Sch.).—*Sec.*, J. E. Holden.
 ROTHERHAM (Techn. Inst.).—*Principal*, J. Barclay Jamieson, B.Sc.
 SHEFFIELD University (*q.v.*).
 SOUTHAMPTON (Hartley Univ. Coll., *q.v.*).
 STOCKPORT (Munic. Techn. Sch.).—*Princ.*, R. J. Brown, M.Sc.
 STOKE-ON-TRENT (Longton Sutherland Inst.).—*Principal*, W. Harris, M.A.
 SUNDERLAND (Munic. Techn. Coll.).—*Princ.*, V. A. Mundella, B.Sc.
 SUTTON COLDFIELD (Munic. Techn. Sch.).—*Princ.*, H. Pochin, M.A.
 SWANSEA (Techn. Coll.).—*Princ.*, W. M. Varley, D.Sc.
 SWINDON (Techn. Sch.).—*Princ.*, G. H. Burkhardt, M.Sc.
 TONBRIDGE (Techn. Inst.).—*Director*, T. Newsome, A.R.C.S.
 TOTTENHAM (Polytechnic).—*Sec.*, J. W. Tomlinson.
 TRURO (Sch. of Mining).—*Princ.*, H. G. Henderson.
 TUNBRIDGE WELLS (Techn. Inst.).—*Princ.*, J. Lister, B.Sc.
 WALSALL (Munic. Inst.).—*Princ.*, F. E. Thompson, A.R.C.S.
 WALTHAMSTOW (Techn. Inst.).—*Princ.*, A. J. Dicks, B.Sc.
 WARRINGTON (Munic. Techn. Inst.).—*Princ.*, E. S. A. Robson, M.Sc.
 WELLINGBOROUGH (Techn. Inst.).—*Princ.*, A. J. Ensor, B.Sc.

WEST BROMWICH (Munic. Science and Techn. Sch.).—*Princ.*, R. Lloyd Whiteley, F.I.C.
 WEST HAM (Munic. Techn. Inst.).—*Princ.*, J. R. Airey, B.Sc.
 WIDNES (Munic. Techn. Sch.).—*Princ.*, J. A. Cooper, B.Sc.
 WIGAN (Mining and Techn. Coll.).—*Princ.*, T. T. Rankin, B.Sc.
 WILLESDEN (Polytechnic).—*Sec.*, A. J. Bird.
 WOLVERHAMPTON (Munic. Techn. Sch.).—*Princ.*, J. D. Coales, D.Sc.
 WORCESTER (Victoria Inst.).—*Sec.*, T. Duckworth.

SOCIOLOGY.

RUSKIN COLLEGE, Worcester Place, Oxford.
Principal, Gilbert Slater, D.Sc.
Secretary, Sam Smith.

THEOLOGICAL.

Church of England.

BIRKENHEAD (St. Aidan's).—*Principal*, Rev. Frederic Sumpter Guy Warman, D.D.
 BURGH (St. Paul's Missionary Coll.).—*Principal*, Ven. H. H. Foster, M.A.
 CAMBRIDGE (Ridley Hall).—*Principal*, Rev. A. J. Tait, D.D.
 CAMBRIDGE (Clergy Training School).—*Principal*, Rev. C. E. Lambert, M.A.
 CANTERBURY (St. Augustine's Missionary College).—*Warden*, Rt. Rev. Bishop A. M. Knight, D.D.
 CHESHUNT (Bishop's College).—*Principal*, Rev. F. C. N. Hicks, M.A.
 CHICHESTER.—*Princ.*, Rev. Preb. Rickard, M.A.
 CUDDESDON.—*Princ.*, Ven. J. B. Seaton, M.A.
 DEVONPORT (Stoke Damarel School).—*Warden*, Rev. Preb. Ponsonby.
 DORCHESTER, Oxon. (Foreign Missionary).—*Principal*, Rev. M. R. Newbolt, M.A.
 ELY.—*Princ.*, Rev. Canon H. L. Goudge, D.D.
 FARNHAM (Bishop's Hostel).—*Warden*, Rev. Canon B. K. Cunningham.
 HIGHBURY.—See London University.
 HOOTON PAGNELL (St. Chad's).—Rev. S. R. P. Mouldsdales, B.D.
 ISLE OF MAN (The Bishop Wilson Theol. Coll.).—*Principal*, Rev. E. Manning, M.A.
 ISLINGTON (Church Missionary College).—*Princ.*, Rev. John Alfred Lightfoot, M.A.
 KELHAM (House of the Sacred Mission).—*Warden*, Rev. D. Jenks, M.A.
 LEEDS (Clergy School).—*Principal*, Rev. Richard Henry Malden, M.A.
 LICHFIELD.—*Principal*, Rev. Lawrence A. Phillips, M.A.
 LINCOLN (Scholae Cancellarii).—*Chancellor*, Rev. J. O. Johnston, M.A.; *Warden*, Rev. Canon J. C. Du Buisson, M.A.
 LLANDAFF (St. Michael's).—*Warden*, Rev. Canon H. R. Johnson, M.A.
 LONDON (King's College, W.C.).—*Principal*, R. M. Burrows, D.Litt.; *Dean*, Rev. A. Caldecott, D.D.
 MANCHESTER (Egerton Hall, Victoria Park).—*Principal*, Ven. Archdeacon Allen, M.A.
 MANCHESTER (St. Anselm's Hostel, Rusholme).—*Warden*, Rev. T. B. Allworthy.
 MIRFIELD (College of the Resurrection).—*Superior*, Rev. G. Longridge, B.A.; *Warden*, Rev. B. Horner, M.A.
 OXFORD (Wycliffe Hall).—*Principal*, Rev. H. G. Grey, M.A.
 OXFORD (St. Stephen's House).—*Principal*, Rev. George H. Bown, M.A.
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 „ (Bourne Coll.).—T. J. S. Hooson, B.A.
 „ (Oratory Sch., R.C.).—Rev. E. Pereira.
 „ (St. Philip's, R.C.).—Rev. F. V. Rêde, M.A.
 „ ‡ (G. Dixon Sec. Sch.).—J. R. Brown, M.A.
 „ (Waverley Sec. Sch.).—H. K. Frew, B.Sc.
 ‡ BISHOP AUCKLAND (James I.).—R. Bousfield, M.A.
 ‡ (BISHOP'S STORTFORD.—(College).—F. S. Young, M.A.
 „ (Gr. Sch.).—J. Bruce Payne, M.A.
 ‡ (BLACKBURN.—George A. Stocks, M.A.
 ‡ (BLACKPOOL, Sexey's School (Wedmore, Som.).—E. H. Smith.
 BLACKPOOL (Secondary School).—J. Turrel, B.A.
 ‡ (BLANDFORD (Milton Abbas Gr. Sch.).—E. H. T. Royds, B.A.
 „ ‡ (County School).—W. Greenhalgh.
 BLAYDON-ON-TYNE (Sec. Sch.).—R. N. Wilson, B.A.
 BLOXHAM (Banbury).—Rev. G. H. Ward, M.A.
 ‡ BLYTH (Secondary School).—J. L. Gibbons, F.C.S.
 ‡ (BODMIN.—J. B. Wilkinson.
 ‡ (BOLTON-LE-MOORS.—W. G. Lipscomb, M.A.

§BOLTON-LE-MOORS (Ch. Inst.).—Rev. J. E. Kent, B.Sc.
 „ §(Munic. Sec. Sch.).—J. Thornton, M.A.
 BOOTLE (Secondary School).—W. Ditchburn, B.Sc.
 BORDEN (Kent).—W. Murdock, M.A.
 §BOSTON (Lincs.).—J. W. Dyson, M.A.
 BOURNEMOUTH.—E. Fenwick, LL.D.
 §BRACKLEY (Magd. Coll. Sch.).—Rev. R. F. Ashwin, M.A.
 §BRACKNELL (Ranelagh Sch.).—E. Cleave, B.A.
 *§BRADFELD COLL. (Berks).—Rev. H. Costley White, M.A.
 *BRADFORD (1662).—Rev. W. Hulton Keeling, LL.D.
 „ (Belle Vue).—R. Lishman.
 „ (Carlton Street).—E. Robinson.
 „ (Grange Road).—J. W. Young, F.R.G.S.
 „ (Hanson).—J. W. Nicol.
 „ §(Thornton Gr. School: Co educational).—F. B. Fisher, M.A.
 „ (St. Bede's, R.C.).—Rev. C. Tindall, M.A.
 §BRADFORD-ON-AVON (County School).—J. Crompton, M.A.
 §BRAINTREE (County High School).—F. J. Weaver, M.A.
 BRAMPTON (Sec. Sch.).—H. W. Cousins, M.A.
 BRAUNTON (Chaloner's).—J. L. Ralph, B.A.
 §BRENTWOOD.—J. F. Hough, M.A.
 §BREWOOD.—Rev. H. E. Gill, M.A.
 §BRIDGNORTH.—Rev. H. V. Dawes, B.A.
 §BRIDGWATER (Dr. Morgan's).—Rev. W. E. Catlow, M.A.
 §BRIDLINGTON.—Arthur Thornton, M.A.
 BRIDPORT (Sec. Sch.).—W. F. Hill, B.A.
 §BRIGG.—H. E. Bryant, B.A.
 §BRIGHOUSE (Rastrick).—Rev. E. N. Langham, M.A.
 *§BRIGHTON COLL.—Rev. W. R. Dawson, M.A.
 „ §(Grammar School).—T. Read, B.Sc.
 „ (Secondary School).—W. J. Stainer, B.A.
 „ (Xaverian Coll.).—Bro. Cyril.
 *§BRISTOL GRAM. SCH.—Cyril Norwood, D.Litt.
 „ (Cathedral School).—Rev.
 „ §(Colston's School).—A. Finn, LL.D.
 „ §(Fairfield Sec. Sch.).—Augustus Smith, B.Sc.
 „ §(Merch. Vent. School).—G. R. Curthoys.
 „ §(Merrywood Sec. Sch.).—W. T. Crank.
 BRIXTON (Freemen's Orphan School).—R. E. Mountague, M.A.
 §BROMLEY (Kent) County Sch.—R. Airy, M.A.
 *BROMSGROVE SCHOOL (Worcestershire).—R. G. Routh, M.A.
 BROMYARD (Qn. Eliz.).—Rev. W. Henwood, M.A.
 §BRUTON (King's).—David Evans Norton, M.A.
 „ §(Sexey's).—W. A. Knight, F.C.S.
 §BUCKINGHAM (Roy. Lat. Sch.).—W. Fuller, M.A.
 §BUDE (County School).—R. J. Rittenberg, B.A.
 BUNGAY.—C. H. Lockitt, M.A.
 §BURFORD.—H. F. Piggott, M.A.
 §BURNLEY.—H. L. Joseland, M.A.
 §BURTON-ON-TRENT.—R. T. Robinson, M.A.
 §BURY (Lanc.).—Rev. W. H. Howlett, M.A.
 „ (Munic. Sec. Sch.).—Edward W. Holman, B.Sc.
 §BURY ST. EDMUNDS (K. Edwd's Sch.).—B. S. Richards, M.A.
 „ (E. Anglian School).—S. Leigh, B.A.
 „ (W. Suffolk County Sch.).—J. M. Judd, B.A.
 §BUSHEY, Herts (Royal Masonic).—Rev. H. A. Hebb, M.A.
 §BUXTON (Derbyshire).—H. S. Lawson, M.A.
 CAISTOR (Lincs.: Co-educational).—A. Brooke, M.A.
 §CALLINGTON (County Sch.).—A. J. Freeman, M.A.
 §CALNE (County Sch.).—C. T. Apps, M.A.
 §CAMBERWELL (Wilson's).—T. H. Knight, M.A.
 *§CAMBRIDGE (The Leys).—Rev. W. T. A. Barber, D.D.

*§CAMBRIDGE (Perse, Gr.).—W. H. D. Rouse, Litt. D.
 „ §(County).—Rev. C. J. N. Child, M.A.
 §CAMELFORD.—D. B. Harte, M.A.
 *CANTERBURY (King's, 7th century & 1541).—Rev. C. R. L. McDowall, M.A.
 „ *§(St. Edmund's).—Rev. W. F. Burnside, M.A.
 „ (Kent Coll.).—A. Brownscombe, M.A.
 „ (Simon Langton Schs.).—J. H. Sharp, B.A.
 *§CARLISLE.—C. F. C. Padel, B.A.
 §CASTLEFORD (Sec. Sch.).—T. R. Dawes, M.A.
 §CATERHAM (Congregat.).—A. P. Mottram, B.Sc.
 §CATFORD, Lewisham (St. Dunstan's Coll.).—C. M. Stuart, M.A.
 §CENTRAL FOUNDATION SCHOOL, Cowper Street, City Road, E.C.—W. H. Wagstaff, M.A.
 CHARD.—Rev. C. E. Lucette, B.A.
 *§CHARTERHOUSE SCHOOL, Godalming (1611).—Frank Fletcher, M.A.
 CHIDDLE HULME (Warehousemen and Clerks Orphan School).—J. R. Purdy, M.A.
 §CHELMSFORD.—Thomas Hay, M.A. [B.A.]
 §CHELSEA (S. W. Poly. Inst.).—E. H. Pritchard,
 *§CHELTENHAM COLLEGE (1841).—Principal, Rev. Canon R. Waterfield, M.A.
 „ *§(Dean Close School).—Rev. W. H. Flecker, D.C.L.
 „ §(Gr. Sch.).—H. Sydney Jones, M.A.
 *§CHESTER (King's Sch.).—Rev. J. T. Davies, M.A.
 „ §(City and County).—J. K. Wilkins, M.A.
 §CHESTERFIELD.—James Mansell, B.A.
 „ (Mount St. Mary's Coll., R.C.).—Rev. D. O'Neill, S.J.
 §CHESTER-LE-STREET (County Sch.).—R. Sanderson, B.Sc.
 CHICHESTER (Preb. Sch.).—Rev. Preb. W. F. Pearce, M.A.
 *§CHIGWELL (Essex).—E. H. Stewart Walde, M.A.
 §CHIPPENHAM (County School).—E. N. Tuck.
 §CHIPPING CAMPDEN (Glos.).—W. Matthew Cox, M.A.
 §CHIPPING SODBURY.—C. D. Waters, B.A.
 *§CHRIST'S HOSPITAL, West Horsham (1552).—Rev. A. W. Upcott, D.D.
 CHUDLEIGH (Pynsent's).—S. Urquhart Mackay.
 CIRENCESTER.—A. C. Kelway Toms, M.A.
 *§CITY OF LONDON SCHOOL (1442), Embankment, E.C.—Rev. Arthur Chilton, D.D.
 CLAPHAM COMMON (R.C.).—Rev. C. J. Unwin.
 §CLECKHEATON (Whitcliffe Mount Sec. Sch.).—J. Holden, M.A.
 §CLEE (Grimby, 1708).—T. R. Turnbull, B.A.
 §CLEOBURY MORTIMER (Salop).—J. Davis, M.A.
 *§CLIFTON COLLEGE, Bristol (1862).—J. E. King, D.Litt.
 CLIFTON (Christian Brothers' Coll.).—J. S. Roche, B.A.
 §CLITHEROE.—C. M. Henderson, M.A.
 COALVILLE (Sec. Sch.).—Ll. Stour-Best, M.A.
 §COATHAM (Redcar).—Arthur Pryce, M.A. [M.A.]
 §COLCHESTER (Royal Gr. Sch.).—P. Shaw-Jeffrey,
 §COLCHESTER (Birmingham).—Rev. S. Bateman, B.A.
 §COLNE (Municipal Sec. Sch.).—A. Wilmore, D.Sc.
 §COLYTON.—John J. Jackson, M.A.
 §CONSETT (Tech. Inst. Sch.).—E. Cellan Jones, M.Sc.
 COVENTRY (Henry VIII.).—John Lupton, M.A.
 „ §(Bablake Sch.).—F. Hodson, Ph.D.
 §CRANBROOK (Kent).—William S. Lee, M.A.
 §CRANLEIGH (Surrey).—Rev. H. A. Rhodes, M.A.
 §CREWTON.—Frank Clarke, M.A.
 §CREWE (Secondary Sch.).—D. H. McCurtain, M.A.
 §CREWKERNE.—T. B. MacDermot, LL.D.
 *§CROSBY, Liverpool, (Merchant Tailors' School, 1618).—H. Cradock-Watson, M.A.
 *§CROYDON (Whitgift Gr. Sch.).—S. O. Andrew, M.A.

- *GROEDON (Middle).—Rev. G. A. Jones, B.A.
 „ (Bor. Sec. Sch.).—A. H. Hillyer, B.A.
 *DARLINGTON (Queen Eliz.).—L. W. Taylor, M.A.
 DARTFORD.—Charles Jodrell-Mansford, B.A.
 *DARTMOUTH (Royal Naval College).—C. E. Ashford, M.V.O., M.A.
 DARWEN (Sec. Sch.).—R. Roberts, B.Sc.
 *DAVENTRY.—A. W. Priestley, M.A.
 *DEBENSTONE (Coll.).—Rev. F. A. Hibbert, M.A.
 *DERBY SCHOOL (1160).—Rev. A. C. Knight, M.A.
 „ (Munic. Sec. Sch.).—W. G. Constable, B.Sc.
 *DEVIZES (County Sch.).—E. A. Eden, M.A.
 DEVONPORT (High Sch.).—A. F. Preseder, M.A.
 *DEWSBURY (Endowed).—A. E. Holme, M.A.
 DEYTHEUR (Oswestry).—Rev. W. B. D. Lee, LL.D.
 DISS.—J. A. Harrison, B.Sc.
 *DONCASTER.—J. Arthur Claxton, M.A.
 DONINGTON.—J. N. Worman, B.A.
 DORCHESTER.—H. A. Francis, M.A.
 DORKING (High Sch.).—A. J. Rivett, B.Sc.
 *DOVER COLL.—Rev. F. de W. Lushington, M.A.
 „ (County School).—F. Whitehouse, M.A.
 *DOWNSIDE (nr. Bath, R.C.).—Rev. H. L. Ramsay, M.A.
 DRAX (Selby).—E. A. How, B.Sc.
 *DRONFIELD.—C. C. Baggaley, B.A.
 *DUDLEY.—H. Watson, B.A.
 *DULWICH COLLEGE, S.E. (1619).—A. H. Gilkes, M.A.
 „ (Alley's).—F. Collins, M.A.
 *DUNSTABLE.—L. C. R. Thring, M.A.
 *DURHAM SCHOOL.—Rev. R. D. Budworth, M.A.
 *DURHAM (Johnston Schools).—S. Whalley, B.Sc.
 EALING (Cty. Sec. Sch.).—L. Marsh, M.A.
 „ (St. Benedict's, R.C.).—Rev. L. S. Cave.
 *EARL'S COLNE (Essex).—A. J. Appleton, B.A.
 *EASINGWOLD (Rural Sec.).—G. Sandham, B.A.
 *EASTBOURNE (Coll.).—Rev. F. S. Williams, M.A.
 „ (Mun. Sec. Sch.).—C. J. Blackburn, B.Sc.
 *ECCLES (Sec. Sch.).—T. I. Cowlishaw, M.A.
 EDMONTON (Latymer).—R. Ashworth, B.A.
 *ELLAND (Yorks).—P. Henderson, M.A.
 „ (Grace Ramsden Sch.).—I. Thorpe, M.A.
 ELLESMERE.—T. H. Hedworth, M.A.
 ELTHAM (Missionary Sch.).—
 ELY (King's School).—E. H. Blakeney, M.A.
 *ENFIELD (1557).—Edwin M. Eagles, M.A.
 *EPSOM COLL.—Rev. T. N. H. Smith-Pearse, M.A.
 ERITH (County Sch.).—A. Bell, M.A.
 *ETON COLLEGE (1441).—Provost, Rev. Edmond Warre, C.V.O., C.B., D.D. *Headmaster*, Rev. Hon. Edward Lyttelton, D.D.
 EVESHAM (Fr. Henry's).—J. A. H. F. Blair, B.A.
 *EXETER.—E. T. England, M.A.
 „ (Cathedral).—Rev. H. de V. Welchman, M.A.
 „ (Hele's).—F. G. Snowball, M.A.
 *EYE (Suffolk).—W. G. Watkins.
 *FALMOUTH.—A. Newland Deakin, B.A.
 *FAREHAM (Price's Sch.).—S. R. N. Brady, M.A.
 *FARNHAM (Surrey).—Rev. Samuel Priestley, M.A.
 *FARNWORTH (near Bolton).—J. McCarter, B.A.
 FAVERSHAM.—H. Kitto, M.A.
 „ (Wright's).—Rev. A. Telfer, B.A.
 *FELSTED SCHOOL, Essex.—Rev. F. Stephenson, M.A.
 *FINCHLEY, N. (Christ's Coll.).—J. T. Phillipson, (Sec. Sch.).—C. H. Carr, B.Sc. [M.A.]
 *FLETON (Sec. Sch.).—H. E. Rayner, B.Sc.
 FOLKESTONE (Harvey Gr. Sch.).—Rev. J. Davis, M.A.
 FOREST SCHOOL (Walthamstow).—Rev. Ralph Courtenay Guy, M.A.
 *FOWEY (Cornwall).—W. B. S. Hawkins, B.A.
 FRAMLINGHAM.—F. W. Stocks, M.A.
 *FULNECK (nr. Leeds).—Rev. W. T. Titterton.
 *GAINSBOROUGH.—J. Hewetson, M.A.
 *GATESHEAD (Secondary Sch.).—W. Walton, B.A.
 *GIGGLSWICK SCHOOL (Yorks).—Robert N. Douglas, M.A.
 *GILLINGHAM (Dorset).—A. Hill Mumford, M.A.
 *GLOSSOP.—R. H. Dickinson, B.A.
 GLOUCESTER (King's Sch.).—Rev. O. E. Hayden, M.A.
 „ (Crypt Gr. Sch.).—J. H. E. Crees, D.Lit.
 „ (Rich's).—E. F. Price.
 *GOOLE (Sec. Sch.).—C. J. Forth, M.A.
 *GOSPEL OAK (Ellis's).—E. B. Cumberland, B.Sc.
 *GOSPORT (Secondary Sch.).—L. C. Keating, M.A.
 *GRANTHAM (1329).—Rev. C. B. Nicholl, M.A.
 *GRAVESEND (County Sch.).—H. F. A. Wigley, B.A.
 *GRAYS (Palmer's).—G. H. Silverwood, LL.B.
 GREAT ATTON (Yorks; Friends').—F. R. Arundel.
 *GREENHITHE (H.M.S. Worcester).—Capt. D. Wilson Barker, R.N.R.
 *GREENWICH (Roan).—T. R. N. Crofts, M.A.
 *GRIMSBY (Worthingham).—E. J. Stream, M.A.
 *GUILDFORD (K. Edw.).—J. C. Honeybourne, M.A.
 *GUISBORO' (Yorks).—Rev. T. F. H. Berwick, B.A.
 *HACKNEY DOWNS.—W. Jenkyn Thomas, M.A.
 *HAILEYBURY COLLEGE (Herts) (1862).—F. B. Malin, M.A.
 *HALESOWEN.—R. Dickinson, B.A.
 HALIFAX (Heath).—W. Edwards, M.A.
 „ (Crossley and Porter Orphan School).—G. B. Newport, M.A.
 „ (Council Sec. Sch.).—J. G. Greenhalgh, M.A.
 *HAMMERSMITH (Latymer Upper Sch.).—Rev. C. J. Smith, M.A.
 *HAMPTSTEAD (Haberdashers' Aske's, Cricklewood).—C. J. L. Wagstaff, M.A.
 *HAMPTON (Middlesex).—W. A. Roberts, M.A.
 *HANDSWORTH.—Arthur Clendon, M.A.
 *HANLEY CASTLE (Worcestrsh.).—A. James, M.A.
 *HARROGATE (Ashville Coll.).—Rev. A. Soothill, B.A.
 „ (Secondary Sch.).—A. E. Thoseby, M.A.
 *HARROW SCHOOL (1571).—Rev. Lionel Ford, M.A.
 „ (John Lyon's).—E. H. Butt, L.C.P.
 „ (County Sch.).—E. Young, B.Sc.
 HARTLEBURY (nr. Kidderminster).—G. H. Ashe,
 *HARTLEPOOL.—F. H. R. Alderson, M.A. [M.A.]
 *HARWICH (County Sch.).—J. Valentine, M.A.
 *HASLINGDEN (Mun. Sec. Sch.).—T. Smirk, B.A.
 *HASTINGS.—P. S. Barlow, M.A.
 *HATCHAM (Aske's—Haberdashers')—E. Basil Falkner, M.A.
 *HEANOR (Sec. Sch.).—R. Stoddard, B.Sc.
 *HEBDEN BRIDGE (Sec. Sch.).—M. E. Wager, B.Sc.
 *HECKMONDWICK (Sec. Sch.).—R. S. Cahill.
 *HELBSTON (County School).—R. S. W. Haydon, M.A.
 *HENLEY-ON-THAMES (1604).—J. H. J. Valpy, M.A.
 *HEREFORD SCHOOL.—Rev. J. Henson, M.A.
 „ (Sec. Sch.).—A. R. Allen, M.A.
 *HERTFORD.—G. W. Kinnman, M.A.
 *HRYERSHAM.—Rev. F. B. Meiner, M.A.
 *HRYWOOD (Sec. Sch.).—J. H. Cadman, B.A.
 *HIGHGATE SCHOOL (1565).—J. A. H. Johnston, D.Sc.
 *HINCKLEY.—G. E. S. Coxhead, M.A.
 *HINDLEY AND ABRAM (Lancs).—C. W. Edkins, LL.D.
 *HIPPERHOLME (Yorks, 1530).—M. P. Andrews, M.A.
 *HITCHIN.—Jabez King, M.A.
 *HOLBORN ESTATE GR. SCH. (St. Clement Pines, Boughton Street, W.C.).—W. P. Fuller, M.A.
 *HOLLOWAY, N. (County Sec. Sch.).—F. R. Hurlstone-Jones, M.A.
 *HOLMFIRTH (Sec. Sch.).—J. Hanson Green.
 *HOLT, Norfolk (Gresham's).—G. W. S. Howson, M.A.
 *HONTON (Alhallowes).—F. Middlemist, M.A.

- ♂HORNCASTLE (Dual).—A. N. Worman, B.A.
 ♂HORNSEY (Stationers').—J. Huck, M.A.
 " ♂(County Sch.).—H. E. Piggott, Ph.D.
 HORSHAM (1532).—Rev. G. A. Thompson, LL.D.
 ♂HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING.—F. L. Gaul, M.A.
 HOWDEN (Yorks).—A. C. K. Hatt.
 ♂HUDDERSFIELD COLLEGE (Munic. Sec. Sch.).—
 H. E. Atkins, M.A.
 HUDDERSFIELD (Almshouses) (King James's Gr.
 Sch.).—Taylor Dyson, M.A.
 " (Fartown).—W. P. Yates.
 HULL.—*♂(Hymers Coll.).—C. H. Gore, M.A.
 " ♂(Gr. School).—J. E. Forty, M.A.
 " (Boulevard).—F. W. de Velling, B.A.
 " (Craven Street, Secondary).—H. Sheppard.
 ♂HUNTINGDON.—J. H. Howgate, B.A.
 HURSTPIERPOINT (Coll.).—Rev. A. H. Coombes,
 M.A.
 HUTTON (Lancs).—Rev. T. G. Cunningham, M.A.
 ♂HYDE (Cheshire County Sch.).—R. E. Jones, M.A.
 ILFORD (County High Sch.).—A. E. Diggins, B.A.
 ILKESTON (Sec. Sch.).—F. P. C. Walker, M.A.
 ♂ILKLEY (Yorks).—C. W. Atkinson, M.A.
 ♂ILMINSTER.—L. H. Mermagen, M.A.
 IMPERIAL SERVICE COLL. (Windsor).—E. G. A.
 Beckwith, M.A.
 *♂IPSWICH (1477).—A. K. Watson, M.A.
 ♂ISLEWORTH (Co. Sch.).—W. T. Kenwood, B.A.
 *♂ISLINGTON, Owen's (Brewers' Co.).—R. F.
 Cholmeley, M.A.
 " ♂(Northern Polyt. Sch.).—W. E. Spragg, M.A.
 ♂JARROW-ON-TYNE (Sec. Sch.).—A. R. Stevens, B.Sc.
 ♂KENDAL.—S. A. Moor, M.A.
 " ♂(Stramongate Sch.).—W. Sessions, B.Sc.
 ♂KESWICK (Dual).—C. E. Hudson, M.A.
 ♂KETTERING (County Sch.).—J. Irwin Scott, M.A.
 KIBWORTH (Leices.).—C. L. Ryley, M.A.
 ♂KIDDERMINSTER (Charles I.).—W. H. Witherby,
 M.A.
 ♂KIMBOLTON.—
 ♂KINGSBRIDGE.—Rev. William Watson, M.A.
 *KING'S COLLEGE SCHOOL, Wimbledon Common.
 —H. Lionel Rogers, B.A.
 ♂KING'S LYNN (King Edward VII.).—Rev. Walter
 Boyce, M.V.O., M.A.
 KING'S NORTON (Sec. Sch.).—A. James, B.Sc.
 KINGSTON-ON-THAMES.—C. A. Howse, B.A.
 " ♂(Tiffin's).—C. J. Grist, M.A.
 ♂KINGTON (Lady Hawkins).—E. A. Mahir, B.A.
 KINVER (Dual).—(Vacant).
 ♂KIRKBY LONSDALE (Dual).—J. L. Johnson, M.A.
 KIRKBY RAVENSWORTH.—Rev. S. Lee, M.A.
 KIRKHAM.—Rev. T. C. Walton, M.A.
 KIRTON (Boston).—B. H. Keall, B.A.
 ♂KNARESBOROUGH (King James's, Dual).—C. W.
 H. Greaves, B.Sc.
 *♂LANCASTER (Royal).—Rev. J. H. Shackleton-
 Bailey, B.D.
 *LANCING COLLEGE, Shoreham, Sussex (1848).—
 Rev. H. T. Bowlby, M.A.
 LANGPORT.—S. G. Day, M.A.
 LAUNCESTON (Dunheved Coll.).—B. B. Hardy, M.A.
 " ♂(Horwell Gr. Sch.).—Rev. F. G. Witt, B.A.
 ♂LEAMINGTON (Munic. Sch.).—A. Thornton, B.Sc.
 ♂LEATHERHEAD (St. John's).—Rev. E. A. Downes,
 M.A.
 LEDBURY (Russell Endowed).—F. W. Wade, M.A.
 *♂LEEDS.—Rev. J. R. Wynne-Edwards, M.A.
 " ♂(Modern).—W. H. Barber, B.A.
 " ♂(Armley, West Leeds High School).—C.
 Darling, B.A.
 " (Central High).—D. Forsyth, D.Sc.
 " ♂(Cockburn High).—F. G. Harmer.
 " (Catholic Coll.).—Rev. A. Collingwood.
 ♂LEEK (High School).—T. C. Warrington, M.A.
 *♂LEICESTER (Wyggeston).—Rev. J. Went, M.A.
 " ♂(Newton's Found.).—J. W. Muston, M.A.
 " (Newarke Sec. Sch.).—T. R. Ryder, B.A.
 LEICESTER SQ., W.C. (Tenison's).—C. B. Rus-
 bridge, B.A.
 ♂LEIGH (Lancs).—W. H. Leek, B.A.
 " (Catholic Coll.).—Rev. J. Moran.
 LEIGHTON PARK (Reading: Friends').—C. I. Evans,
 M.A.
 ♂LEOMINSTER (Sec. Sch.).—W. St. G. Drennan,
 M.Sc.
 ♂LEWISHAM (Colfe Gr. Sch.).—F. W. Lucas, M.A.
 ♂LEYLAND (Lancs).—F. Jackson, M.A.
 ♂LEYTON (County School).—H. Hills, B.Sc.
 ♂LEYTONSTONE (County High Sch.).—M. Gom-
 pertz, B.A.
 ♂LICHFIELD (Edward VI.).—H. S. Cooper, M.A.
 ♂LINCOLN.—Rev. R. S. Moxon, B.D.
 LISKEARD (County Sch.).—H. Dewdney, B.A.
 *♂LIVERPOOL (Coll.).—Rev. Canon Lancelot, M.A.
 " ♂(Collegiate Sch.).—S. E. Brown, B.Sc.
 " ♂(Institute).—Henry V. Weisse, B.A.
 " (St. Francis Xavier's, R.C.).—Rev. F.
 Parry, S.J.
 " (St. Edward's, R.C.).—Very Rev. Canon
 Banks, B.A.
 " (Catholic Inst.).—Bro. Leahy.
 " (Oulton Sec. Sch.).—R. Nixon, B.A.
 " ♂(Holt Sec. Sch.).—C. W. Bailey, M.A.
 LONGWOOD (Huddersfield).—J. E. Bottom.
 ♂LOUGHBOROUGH.—Bingham D. Turner, M.A.
 ♂LOUTH.—S. R. Unwin, M.A.
 LOWESTOFT (Munic. Sch.).—J. E. B. McAllen,
 M.A.
 ♂LUTON (Hereford Sch.).—Vernon H. Pitt, M.A.
 ♂LUDLOW.—R. B. Threlfall, M.A.
 ♂LUTON (Modern Sch.).—T. A. E. Sanderson, M.A.
 LUTTERWORTH.—S. M. Douglas, B.A.
 ♂LYMM (Cheshire).—Cecil H. S. Willson, M.A.
 ♂LYTHAM (King Edward VII.).—J. R. L. Penry, M.A.
 LYTTLETON.—G. R. Thornton, M.A.
 MACCLESFIELD.—F. D. Evans, M.A.
 MADELEY (County Sch.).—M. Jones, M.A.
 ♂MAIDENHEAD (County Sch.).—A. E. Brooks, M.A.
 MALDON (County High Sch.).—S. G. Deed, M.A.
 MALMESBURY (County Sch.).—A. Cameron.
 ♂MALTON.—Ernest L. Watt, M.A.
 *MALVERN COLLEGE, Worcestershire (1863).—
 Rev. Sydney Rhodes James, M.A.
 ♂MANCHESTER (Grammar Sch.).—J. L. Paton, M.A.
 " ♂(The Hulme Gr. Sch.).—Rev. W. A. Parker-
 Mason, M.A.
 " ♂(Munic. Sec. Sch.).—R. Crosthwaite, M.A.
 " (St. Bede's, R.C.).—Rt. Rev. Bp. J. S.
 Vaughan, D.D.
 ♂MANFIELD (Notts).—Arthur Jagger, M.A.
 ♂MARCH (Gr. Sch.).—Rev. J. T. Ford, B.A.
 MARKET BOSWORTH.—Rev. L. H. Pearson, B.A.
 ♂MARKET DRAYTON (County Gr.).—J. Elliott, M.A.
 ♂MARKET HARBOUROUGH.—F. Hammond, M.A.
 ♂MARKET RASEN.—P. J. Timms, B.Sc.
 *MARLBOROUGH COLLEGE, Wilts (1843).—Master,
 Rev. St. J. B. Wynne Willson, M.A.
 " ♂(Grammar Sch.).—S. Pontefract, B.A.
 ♂MARLOW (Sir W. Borlase's).—Rev. A. J. Skinner,
 B.A.
 MARYPORT.—T. P. W. Meyler-Warlow, LL.D.
 MASHAM (Yorks).—H. W. Marshall.
 MAYFIELD (Xaverian Coll, R.C.).—Bro. Wilfrid.
 ♂MELTON-MOWBRAY.—R. Stuart Smith, B.A.
 ♂MERCERS' (Barnard's Inn, Holborn, E.C.).—Rev.
 D. L. Scott, LL.D.
 *♂MERCHANT TAYLORS' SCHOOL, Charterhouse Sq.,
 E.C. (1561).—Rev. J. Arbuthnot Nairn, Litt.D.
 ♂MERTON (Surrey).—A. N. Disney, M.A.

- MEXBOROUGH (Sec. Sch.).—T. W. Ireland, M.A.
 MIDDLESBROUGH (High Sch.).—W. Edwards, M.A.
 „ St. Mary's Coll.).—Rev. J. A. Moran, B.A.
 MIDDLETON (Qn. Eliz.).—H. Bromley, M.A.
 MIDHURST (Sussex).—A. Cradock Maples, B.A.
 *MILL HILL SCHOOL, N.W.—Sir John David McClure, LL.D.
 MILLOM (Sec. Sch.).—J. Sharp.
 MIRFIELD (Yorks).—William Todd, M.A.
 *MONKTON COMBE (Bath).—Rev. J. W. Kearns, M.A.
 *MONMOUTH.—L. James, M.A.
 MORLEY (Sec. Sch.).—H. B. Browne, M.A.
 MORPETH (Edward VI., 1551).—G. D. Dakyns, M.A.
 MOULTON (Lincs.).—A. S. Hatt.
 NANTWICH & ACTON (Mixed).—A. T. Powell, M.A.
 NELSON (Mun. Sec. Sch.).—J. Hilton, B.A.
 NEWARK.—Rev. H. Gorse, M.A.
 NEWBURY.—E. Sharwood Smith, M.A. [M.A.]
 *NEWCASTLE HIGH SCH. (Staff.).—F. Harrison,
 „ (Middle Sch.).—T. F. Rutter, Ph.D.
 NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE (Royal).—J. Talbot, M.A.
 „ (Allan's Endowed).—F. W. Brewer, M.A.
 „ (St. Cuthbert's, R.C.).—Rev. H. K. Mann, D.D.
 NEW CROSS (Addey and Stanhope, New Cross Rd., S.E.).—A. E. Salter, D.Sc.
 NEW MILLS (Sec. Sch.).—J. A. Nichols.
 NEWPORT (Essex).—Rev. F. J. S. Wyeth, B.D.
 „ (Mon.).—F. E. Battersby, M.A.
 „ (Salop).—J. W. Shuker, M.A.
 „ (Isle of Wight).—C. D. Vibert, B.A.
 NEWQUAY (County Sch.).—H. H. Roseveare, M.A.
 NEWTON ABBOT.—J. R. Wodhams, B.A.
 „ (Newton Coll.).—Rev. A. W. Chennells, LL.D.
 „ (Sec. School).—J. Hembrough, A.R.C.S.
 *NORMANTON.—C. E. Brittain, B.A.
 NORTHALLERTON (Mixed).—J. W. Bearder, Ph.D.
 NORTHAMPTON.—E. Reynolds, M.A.
 NORTH WALSHAM (Paston Gr. Sch.).—G. Hare.
 NORTHWICH.—Frank C. Weedon, B.Sc.
 *NORWICH.—Rev. W. F. Brown, M.A.
 „ (City of Norwich Sch.).—W. R. Gurley, M.A.
 *NOTTINGHAM HIGH SCHOOL.—G. S. Turpin, D.Sc.
 „ (Mundella).—J. Jones.
 „ (High Pavement).—E. Francis, F.C.S.
 *NUNEATON (Edward VI.).—A. B. Holman, M.A.
 OAKAMOR (St. Wilfrid's, R.C.).—Very Rev. Canon E. B. Hyrniers.
 *OAKHAM (Rutland).—W. L. Sargant, M.A.
 OCKBROOK (Derby, Moravian).—Rev. E. Walder, M.A.
 *ODIHAM (Hants, 1694).—Rev. Frank Pickford, M.A.
 *OLDBURY (Sec. Sch.).—G. H. Crisp, M.A.
 *OLDHAM (Hulme's School).—A. G. Pickford, M.A.
 „ (Munic. Sec. Sch.).—G. M. Handley, B.A.
 ORMSKIRK.—James R. Bate, B.Sc.
 *OSBORNE (R.N. Coll.).—C. Godfrey, M.V.O., B.A.
 *OSSETT.—H. G. May.
 OSWESTRY (1407).—W. H. C. Jemmett, M.A.
 *OTTERTY ST. MARY (Co-educ.).—F. Wyatt, B.A.
 *OUNDE SCHOOL (N'thants).—F. W. Sanderson, M.A.
 *OXFORD (St. Edward's).—Rev. W. H. Ferguson, M.A.
 „ * (High School).—A. W. Cave, M.A.
 „ * (Magdalen Coll. School).—Charles Edward Brownrigg, M.A.
 „ (Cathedral).—Rev. E. Peake, M.A.
 „ (City Technical).—A. F. Kerry, M.A.
 PARKSTONE (Sec. Sch.).—Rev. E. S. Moss, M.A.
 *PENKISTON (Yorks, 1302).—J. W. Fulford, M.A.
 PENKETH, Warrington (Friends).—W. E. Brown, B.A.
 *PENNRITH (Qn. Eliz.).—W. H. B. Leech, M.A.
 *PENZANCE (County Sch.).—G. L. Bradley, M.A.
 PETERBOROUGH (King's Sch.).—A. W. Annand, M.A.
 „ (Deacon's School).—J. H. Davis, B.Sc.
 *PETERSFIELD (Churcher's).—Rev. W. H. Bond, B.Sc. [M.A.]
 *PINNER (Comm. Trav.).—F. Adshad, M.A.
 *PLYMOUTH (College).—Rev. H. J. Chaytor, M.A.
 „ (Corp. Gr. Sch.).—C. W. Bracken, B.A.
 „ (St. Boniface, R.C.).—Bro. Dominic.
 *POCKLINGTON (Yorks).—G. H. Keeton, M.A.
 *PONTEFRAC (King's School).—Rev. T. Howey Nichols, M.A.
 *PONTYPOOL (Mon.).—R. Ivor Jones, M.A.
 *PONTYWAUN (County Sch.).—Rev. J. H. Williams, M.A.
 POOLE (Sec. Sch.).—A. J. Mockridge, M.A.
 *POPLAR (George Green's : Dual).—T. B. Burnett, Ph.D.
 *PORTSMOUTH.—J. C. Nicol, M.A.
 „ (Council Sec. Sch.).—G. J. Parks, D.Sc.
 *POULTON-LE-FYLDE, Lancs. (Baines').—T. D. Whittington, B.A.
 *PRESCOT.—C. W. H. Richardson, M.A.
 *PRESTON.—Rev. Norman Trewby, M.A.
 „ (R.C. Coll.).—Rev. J. Welsby, S.J.
 *PUDEY (Secondary School).—S. Sawyer.
 *PURELY, Surrey (Warehousemen, Clerks and Drapers).—J. H. Bunford, B.A.
 *QUORN (Gr. School).—E. W. Hensman, M.A.
 *RADLEY COLLEGE, Abingdon (1847).—Rev. E. C. Selwyn, M.A.
 *RAINE'S (St. George-in-the-East).—R. S. Taylor.
 *RAMSEY (Hunts).—F. T. Allen, M.Sc.
 *RAMSGATE (St. Lawrence Coll.).—Rev. E. C. Sherwood, M.A.
 „ (County Sec. Sch.).—H. C. Norman, B.A.
 „ (St. Augustine's, R.C.).—Right Rev. T. E. Abbot Egan, O.S.B.
 RATCLIFFE (Leicester, R.C.).—Rev. J. Cremonini.
 RAWDON, Leeds (Friends).—J. A. Barringer.
 *READING.—Rev. W. Charles Eppstein, D.D.
 „ (Kendrick).—Rev. E. Priestley, B.A.
 „ Woolhampton (R.C.).—Rev. E. L. Powell, O.S.B.
 REDDITCH (Secondary School).—W. Rigby.
 *REDHILL (St. Anne's).—Rev. W. J. Perry, LL.D.
 *REDRUTH (County School).—T. Shopland, B.A.
 REGENT STREET POLYTECHNIC, Secondary Schools.—C. Mitchell, D. Woodhall.
 *REIGATE.—Francis S. Orme, M.A.
 *REPTON SCHOOL, Derbyshire (1557).—Rev. W. Temple, M.A.
 *RETFORD.—Rev. T. Gough, B.Sc.
 *RICHMOND (Surrey County).—T. W. Beasley, M.A.
 *RICHMOND (Yorks, 1567).—A. R. Prestwich, M.A.
 *RIPON.—C. C. S. Bland, M.A.
 *RISCA (County Sch.).—Rev. T. H. Williams, M.A.
 *RISHWORTH (Yorks).—R. H. Elliott, M.A.
 *RISLEY (Derbyshire).—Rev. C. W. Groves, M.A.
 *RIVINGTON AND BLACKROD (Lancs).—E. J. Bonnor, M.A.
 *ROCHDALE (Sec. Sch.).—J. H. Brittain, B.A.
 *ROCHESTER (King's).—Rev. W. Parker, B.D.
 „ (Mathematical Sch.).—H. J. Cape, M.A.
 *ROSS (Sec. Sch.).—A. E. Barker, B.Sc.
 *ROSSALL SCHOOL, Fleetwood (1844).—Rev. E. J. W. Houghton, D.D.
 *ROTHBURY (Sharp's).—E. H. Stevens, B.A.
 *ROTHERHAM.—Rev. Hargreaves Heap, B.Sc.
 *RUGBY (1567).—Rev. A. A. David, D.D.
 „ (Lower School).—S. R. Hart, M.A.
 *RUGELEY.—A. Du Pré Denning.
 *RUNCORN (County Sch.).—L. Gledhill, B.Sc.
 *RYE (Sussex).—J. Molyneux Jenkins.
 RYHOPE (Sec. Sch.).—R. P. Williams, B.Sc.

- SAFFRON WALDEN (Edward VI.).—E. W. Dann, (Friends').—J. E. Walker. [M.A.]
- *ST. ALBANS.—E. Moutague-Jones, M.A.
- ST. AUSSELL (County Sch.).—A. G. Jenkinson, M.A.
- *ST. BEES (Cumb.).—Rev. H. A. P. Sawyer, M.A.
- ST. HELENS (Cowley Sch.).—E. A. A. Varnish, M.A. (R.C. Gr. Sch.).—Brother Nilus.
- ST. MARYLEBONE (248 Marylebone Road, N.W.).—C. I. Houseman, B.A.
- *ST. OLAVE'S (Tower Bridge, S.E., 1572).—W. G. Rushbrooke, LL.M.
- *ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, Hammersmith Rd., W. (1509).—*High Master*, Rev. A. E. Hillard, D.D.
- ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL CHOIR SCHOOL (34 Carter Lane, E.C.).—Rev. N. M. Morgan-Brown, M.A.
- §SALFORD (Munic.).—H. B. Knowles, M.A.
- SALISBURY.—E. A. Philipots, M.A.
- „ (Choristers).—Rev. A. G. Robertson, M.A.
- „ §(Bishop's School).—R. Bracher.
- §SANDBACH.—S. W. Finn, M.A.
- SANDOWN (County School).—W. T. Tregear, B.A.
- SANDWICH, Kent (1563).—Rev. G. E. Battle, M.A.
- SCARBOROUGH (Sec. Sch.).—A. S. Tetley, M.A.
- §SCORTON (Yorks).—M. V. Steggall, M.A.
- *§SEDBERGH SCHOOL (1525).—W. N. Weech, M.A.
- §SEDEGBROOK (Lincs.).—F. Upton, M.A.
- SEVENOAKS.—G. H. Heslop, M.A.
- SHAFTESBURY.—C. H. Tovey, LL.D.
- §SHEBBAR (Devon).—J. Rounsefell, M.A.
- §SHEFFIELD (King Edwd. VII.).—J. H. Hichens, (Central School).—J. W. Iliffe, M.A. [M.A.]
- §SHEPTON MALET (1627).—William Aldridge, B.Sc.
- *SHERBORNE SCHOOL, Dorset (1550).—Nowell Charles Smith, M.A.
- „ §(Foster's).—T. L. Hutchins, M.A.
- §SHIPLEY (Salt Schools).—F. J. Fuller, M.A.
- *SHREWSBURY (1551).—Rev. C. A. Alington, M.A.
- „ §(County Sch.).—A. R. Florian, M.A.
- §SIBFORD, Banbury (Friends).—J. T. Harrod, B.A.
- §SIDCOT, Somerset (Friends).—Bevan Lean, D.Sc.
- §SILCOATES (Wakefield).—J. A. Yonge, M.A.
- §SKIPTON.—A. C. Powell, M.A.
- §SLEAPOND (Carre's).—E. C. Watson, B.A.
- §SLOUGH (Sec. Sch.).—W. F. Smith, B.A.
- §SOHAM (Cams.).—W. H. Mould.
- §SOLIHULL.—Rev. A. J. Cooper, LL.D.
- §SOUTHALL.—S. Pollitt, B.Sc.
- §SOUTHAMPTON (Edward VI.).—J. Fewings, B.Sc.
- „ (Taunton's).—S. J. Gubb, B.A.
- §SOUTHEAD-ON-SEA.—J. Hitchcock.
- §SOUTHGATE (County Sch.).—A. T. Warren, M.A.
- §SOUTH SHIELDS (High).—G. R. Kirwan, M.A.
- §SOUTHWELL.—Rev. J. S. Wright, M.A.
- §SOWERBY BRIDGE (Sec. Sch.).—H. E. Long, M.A.
- §SPALDING (Lincs.).—E. C. Chappell, LL.D.
- §SPILSBY (Lincs.).—Rev. George Lindley, B.A.
- §STAFFORD (Edward VI.).—E. O. Powell, B.A.
- §STAMFORD.—Rev. J. D. Day, B.A.
- §STAMFORD HILL, N. (St. Ignatius, R.C.).—Rev. B. Killion.
- §STAND (Manchester).—G. Longman, M.A.
- §STAVELEY (Netherthorpe).—A. Riley Blackburn, B.Sc.
- §STEPNEY AND BOW (Coopers' Co.).—S. Elford, M.A.
- §STEVENAGE.—G. W. Johnson, M.A.
- §STEYNING.—Rev. E. T. Lea, M.A.
- §STOCKPORT.—A. E. Daniels, M.A.
- „ (Munic. Sec. Sch.).—R. J. Brown, M.Sc.
- §STOCKTON-ON-TEES (Gr. Sch.).—R. T. B. Glasspool, B.A.
- STOKESLEY (Preston Gr.).—T. J. Cozens.
- §STOKE-ON-TRENT (Hanley Munic. Sch.).—W. M. Wilson, M.A.
- „ §(Longton High School, Mixed).—Walter Harris, Ph.D.
- STONE.—J. F. A. Cutts, B.A.
- *STONYHURST (Blackburn, R.C.).—Rev. W. Bodkin, S.J.
- §STOURBRIDGE (Edwd. VI.).—Joseph E. Boyt, M.A.
- §STOWMARKET (County Sch.).—H. A. Webb, B.A.
- §STRAND SCHOOL (London).—R. B. Henderson, M.A.
- §STRATFORD-ON-AVON (Edward VI.).—
- §STROUD (Marling Endowed).—J. N. Frankland,
- §SUDBURY.—R. Stewart Smylie, M.A. [D.Sc.]
- §SUNDERLAND (Bede Collegiate Sch.).—G. T. Ferguson, B.Sc.
- §SUTTON (County School).—E. H. Hensley, M.A.
- §SUTTON-COLDFIELD.—Herbert Jerrard, M.A.
- §SUTTON VALENCE (Kent).—Rev. W. W. Holdgate, M.A.
- §SWAFFHAM.—W. Nash.
- §TADCASTER (Oglethorpe and Dawson's School).—W. G. S. Thornton, B.A.
- §TAMWORTH.—T. J. Barford, B.Sc.
- TAUNTON (King's Coll.).—Rev. F. H. George, M.A.
- „ §(Huish Gr. Sch.).—A. Goodliffe, M.A.
- „ §(Queen's Coll.).—Arthur S. Haslam, M.A.
- „ *§(Taunton Sch.).—C. D. Whittaker, LL.D.
- §TAVISTOCK (Kelly Coll.).—H. V. Plum, M.A.
- „ §(Gr. Sch.).—J. J. Alexander, M.A.
- TERNBURY (St. Michael's).—Rev. W. A. Renwick, M.A.
- §TETENHALL COLL. (Staffs).—A. H. Angus, B.Sc.
- TEWKESBURY.—J. E. Priestley, B.A.
- §THAME (Lord Williams's).—Rev. A. E. Shaw, D.Lit.
- §THETFORD.—Frederick G. Cole, M.A.
- THORNBURY.—C. H. Ross, M.A.
- §THORNE (Doncaster).—James Woodhead, B.A.
- §TIDESWELL (Buxton).—W. G. Boul, LL.D.
- *TIVERTON, BLUNDELL'S.—A. L. Francis, M.A. (Middle School).—A. E. Thomas, B.Sc.
- TODMORDEN (Secondary Sch.).—E. Farrar, B.A.
- *§TONBRIDGE SCH. (1553).—C. Lowry, M.A.
- „ §(Judd Commercial Sch.).—John Evans, M.A.
- §TOTNES (Edward VI.).—C. F. Rea, B.Sc.
- §TOTTENHAM.—J. T. Cohen, B.A.
- „ §County School.—C. H. Peters, B.A.
- §TOWCESTER.—J. Wetherell, M.A. [M.A.]
- *§TRENT COLL., Derbyshire.—Rev. J. S. Tucker,
- TROWBRIDGE (County Sch.).—J. W. Henson, B.A.
- TRURO (Cath. Gr. Sch.).—Rev. A. E. Wheeler, M.A.
- „ §(College).—H. W. Vinter, M.A.
- §TUNBRIDGE WELLS (Skinners' School).—Rev. F. G. Knott, M.A.
- §TYNEMOUTH (Munic. High Sch.).—E. W. Heaton,
- §UCKFIELD.—J. Montgomery, B.A. [B.Sc.]
- §UFFCULME (Devon).—H. C. Prideaux, M.A.
- §ULVERSTON (Victoria Gr.).—G. H. Daniel, B.Sc.
- *§UNIVERSITY COLL. SCH., Hampstead, N.W.—H. J. Spenser, LL.D.
- §UPHOLLAND (Wigan).—Charles H. Cox, B.Sc.
- *§UPPINGHAM (1584).—Rev. H. W. McKenzie, M.A.
- USHAW (Durham, R.C.).—Rt. Rev. Mgr. Brown.
- §UTTOXETER (Alleyne's).—A. T. Daniel, M.A.
- §UXBRIDGE (County Sch.).—W. W. Sawtell, B.A.
- §VICTORIA PK. (Parmiter's).—W. J. Sharples, M.A.
- §WAINFLEET (Magdalen).—Rev. W. Gerrish.
- *§WAKEFIELD (13th cent.).—J. E. Barton, M.A.
- §WALLASEY (Cheshire).—H. E. Vipan, B.Sc.
- §WALLINGFORD (Dual).—E. Stanley Hayward, M.A.
- §WALLSEND (Sec. Sch.).—W. McBretny.
- §WALSALL (Qn. Mary).—E. N. Marshall, M.A.
- §WALSINGHAM.—H. Vaughan Hayler.
- §WALTHAMSTOW (Monoux).—W. F. Spivey, M.A.
- §WANDSWORTH (Techn. Inst.).—H. Waite, B.Sc.
- §WANDSWORTH COMMON, S.W. (Emanuel School, 1594).—Shirley Goodwin, M.A.
- §WANTAGE (King Alfred's).—W. A. Barron, M.A.
- WARE (St. Edmund's, R.C.).—Rev. Canon Ward.

WARMINSTER.—W. F. Blaxter, M.A.
 (County School).—E. E. Dent.
 *WARRINGTON (Boteler Gr.).—Rev. H. Gray, M.A.
 *WARWICK (King's Sch.).—H. S. Pyne, B.Sc.
 *WATFORD.—W. E. Carter, B.A.
 (Lond. Orphan).—Rev. O. C. Cockrem, LL.D.
 *WELLINGBOROUGH (N'thants).—P. A. Fryer, M.A.
 *WELLINGTON COLLEGE, Berks (1859).—Master,
 W. W. Vaughan, M.A.
 *WELLINGTON (Somerset).—G. Corner, M.A.
 *WELLINGTON (Salop, High Sc.).—H. W. Male, M.A.
 WELLS (Cathedral Gr. Sch.).—Rev. R. E. Lewis,
 (Blue Sch.).—Edward B. Smith. [M.A.]
 *WEM (Salop, 1650).—G. L. Bretherton, M.A.
 WEST BROMWICH (Munic. Sec. Sch.).—A. J.
 Menzies, M.A.
 *WEST BUCKLAND.—Rev. E. C. Harries, M.A.
 *WEST HAM (Munic. Sec. Sch.).—G. F. Burness, B.A.
 *WEST HARTLEPOOL.—J. Acrehyll Jones, B.Sc.
 *WEST KIRBY (Caldy Grange Gr. Sch.).—Rev. W.
 Hollowell, M.A.
 *WESTMINSTER SCH., S.W. (1560).—Rev. J. Gow,
 (City 1633).—E. H. Stevens, Ph.D. [Litt. D.]
 (Cathedral Choir School, R.C.).—Rev. J.
 Driscoll, D.D.
 WEYBRIDGE (St. George's, R.C.).—Rev. T.
 McMurdie. [M.A.]
 *WEYMOUTH COLLEGE.—H. C. Barnes-Lawrence,
 (Whitchurch (Salop)).—J. H. Crofts, M.A.
 *WHITECHAPEL (Foundation).—H. Carter, B.A.
 *WHITEHAVEN (Sec. Sch.).—C. H. H. Walker, M.A.
 *WIGAN.—Rev. G. C. Chambers, M.A.
 *WIGTON (Nelson).—Rev. W. E. Humphreys, M.A.
 (Friends').—J. J. Jopling, B.A.
 *WILLASTON, Nantwich.—H. L. Jones, M.A.
 WIMBLEDON (R. C. Coll.).—Rev. R. Fraser, S.J.
 *WIMBORNE.—Rev. A. D. H. Allan, M.A.
 *WINCHESTER COLL. (1387).—M. J. Rendall, M.A.
 *WINCHESTER (Peter Symonds).—Rev. T.
 Varley, M.A.
 WINDERMERE.—P. P. Platt, M.A.
 *WINDSOR (County School).—G. H. Wade, M.A.
 *WIRKSWORTH (1576).—Rev. L. Hansen Bay, B.Sc.
 *WISBECH.—A. W. Poyser, M.A.
 *WITNEY (Oxon.).—W. Haines, B.A. [B.Sc.]
 *WOLSEINGHAM (Co. Durham).—Joseph Backhouse,
 *WOLVERHAMPTON (1515).—W. Caldecott, M.A.
 (Secondary School).—R. Delahunt, M.A.
 *WOLVERLEY (Worcestershire).—R. C. Lucas, B.Sc.
 *WOLVERTON (Bucks).—E. J. Boyce, B.Sc.
 WONERSH (Guildford, R.C.).—Rt. Rev. A. Double-
 day, B.A.
 WOODBRIDGE.—
 *WOODFORD (Bancroft's).—H. C. Playne, M.A.
 *WOOD GREEN (Cty. Sch.).—E. B. Forrest, M.A.
 *WOODHOUSE, Sheffield.—J. Buckley, B.Sc.
 *WOOLWICH (Polyt. Sch.).—A. F. Hogg, M.A.
 *Worcester (Royal Gr. Sch.).—F. A. Hillard, M.A.
 (Cathedral, King's).—Rev. Canon W. H.
 Chappel, M.A.
 (Blind College).—G. C. Brown, M.A.
 (Victoria Inst.).—J. Newton Friend, D.Sc.
 *WORKINGTON.—G. H. Woollatt, Ph.D.
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WEST END HOSP. FOR DIS. OF NERVOUS SYSTEM, PARALYSIS AND EPILEPSY, 73 Welbeck St., W. *Sec.* D. D. Kirkaldy, B.A.

CONSUMPTION AND CHEST DISEASES.

BROMPTON HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION. Visiting-days: Tuesday and Friday, 2 to 3; Sunday, 2 to 4. *Sec.* Frederick Wood. *Res. Medical Officer*, A. Bernstein, M.B.

CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST, Victoria Park, E. Out-patients daily at 2. *Secretary*, George Watts.

MARGARET STREET HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST (Hastings and Burghfield); Out-patients, 26 Margaret St., W. *Sec.* Mrs. M. C. Hawthorne.

MOUNT VERNON HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST. Hospital at Northwood, Essex. Out-patients daily at 1.30, at 7 Fitzroy Square, W. Visiting-day: Sun., 3 to 4. *Sec.* W. J. Morton.

ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST, City Road, E.C. Open daily for admission of in- and out-patients; Mondays to Fridays at 1; Saturdays, 9 a.m. *Secretary*, A. T. Mays.

ROYAL NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, Ventnor, *London Office*, 18 Buckingham Street, Strand. *Sec.* Charles W. Cox.

DENTAL.

NATIONAL DENTAL HOSPITAL, Gt. Portland St. and Devonshire St., W., daily, 9 to 11 a.m. *Sec.* M. P. Collings.

ROYAL DENTAL HOSPITAL OF LONDON, Leicester St., W.C. Free. For extraction under gas or stopping a subscriber's or Governor's letter required. Daily, 9 till 11 a.m., and 1 to 3 p.m.; Sats., 9 to 11. *Sec.* Mrs. J. Francis Pink.

FEVER.

LONDON FEVER HOSPITAL, Liverpool Road, Islington, N. *Secretary*, Major W. Christie.

FISTULA, PILES, &c.

GORDON HOSPITAL, Vauxhall Bridge Road (1884). For Rectal Diseases. Out-patients daily at 2; Tu. at 8 p.m. *Sec.* Carl St. Amory, M.A.

ST. MARK'S HOSPITAL, City Road. Out-Patients, Tu., 5 p.m.; Th. and F., 5 p.m., Sat. at 2 p.m. Operations, M., W. and Th. at 2.30, open to the Profession and Students. *Matron*, Miss Hardwicke. *Sec.* A. W. Sowden.

HEART DISEASE.

NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE HEART, INCORPORATED, Westmoreland St., St. Marylebone (from Soho Square), 40 beds. Out-patients, M., Tu., W. and Th., 2 to 4; F., 12.30 to 4; M. and Th., 7 p.m. Free on subscriber's letter, or 1s. 6d. for each fortnight's drugs supplied. *Sec.* R. G. E. Whitney.

INCURABLES.

BRITISH HOME AND HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES, Streatham, S.W. *Office*, 72 Cheapside, E.C. *Sec.* Edgar Penman.

FRIEDENHEIM HOSPITAL, 98 Avenue Road, Swiss Cottage, N.W. *Sec.* J. Halsey Morton.

ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES, Putney Heath. *Offices*, 4 St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C. *Sec.* Charles Cutting.

ST. CYPRIAN'S HOME FOR INCURABLE YOUNG WOMEN, 31 The Grove, Hammersmith. *Lady Supt. and Hon. Sec.*, Miss Thorman.

ST. LUKE'S HOUSE (Home for the Dying Poor), 14 Pembridge Square, Bayswater, W. *Hon. Sec.*, Miss Helen E. Don.

THE HOSTEL OF GOD (Free Home for the Dying), 29 North Side, Clapham Common. Apply to Sister Superior.

LOCK HOSPITAL.

LOCK HOSPITAL. Female Hospital and Rescue Home, Harrow Road, W. Admission daily from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. Male Hospital and Out-patient department, 91 Dean St., Soho. Admission for in-patients daily from 10 to 4; Out-patients, Males, M., 1 to 2 and 6 to 8; Tu., 6 to 8; W., 6 to 8; Sat., 2 to 4; Females, Friday, 2 to 3. *Sec.* R. Edwin Edisson.

LUNATICS, &c.

BETHLEM ROYAL HOSPITAL, Lambeth Road, S.E. Visiting days: Males, 1st and 3rd M.; females, 2nd and 4th M. *Res. Physician and Med. Supt.*, W. H. B. Stoddart, M.D. *Steward*, A. H. Martin.

EARLSWOOD ASYLUM FOR FEEBLE MINDED, Redhill. *Office*, 14-16 Ludgate Hill, E.C. *Sec.* H. Howard.

ST. LUKE'S, Old Street. *Res. Med. Sup.*, W. Rawes, M.D., F.R.C.S. *Sec.* W. H. Baird.

The following are for pauper lunatics from the Poor Law Unions in the Home Counties:—

COUNTY OF LONDON.

Banstead.—*Med. Sup.*, P. C. Spark, M.R.C.S.
Bexley.—*Med. Sup.*, T. E. K. Stansfield, M.B.
Cane Hill.—*Med. Sup.*, Sir J. M. Moody, L.R.C.P.
Claybury.—*Med. Sup.*, Robert A. Jones, F.R.C.P.
Colney Hatch.—*Med. Sup.*, S. J. Gilfillan, M.B.
Epileptic Colony, Ewell.—*Med. Sup.*, M. A. Collins, M.D.

Hanwell.—*Med. Sup.*, P. J. Baily, M.B.
Horton, Epsom.—*Med. Sup.*, J. R. Lord, M.B.
Long Grove, Epsom.—*Med. Sup.*, D. Ogilvy, M.D.
Mauor, Epsom.—*Med. Sup.*, W. I. Donaldson, M.D.

CITY OF LONDON.

Dartford.—*Med. Sup.*, R. H. Steen, M.D. (*Private patients received from £1 1s. weekly.*)

MIDDLESEX.

Wandsworth.—*Med. Sup.*, R. Worth, M.B.

SURREY.

Merstham.—*Med. Sup.*, F. C. Gayton, M.D.

Brookwood.—*Med. Sup.*, J. A. Lowry, M.D.

KENT.

Barming Heath.—*Med. Sup.*, H. W. Lewis, M.D.

Chartham.—*Med. Sup.*, G. C. FitzGerald, M.D.

LYING-IN HOSPITALS.

CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL, City Road, E.C. (with training school for medical students, midwives, and monthly nurses). In-patients on W. at 10; out-patients, W. and F., at 11. *Secretary*, H. S. Johnson.

EAST END MOTHERS' LYING-IN HOME (late Mothers' Lying-in Home, Shadwell), 394, 396, and 398 Commercial Rd., E. *Res. Lady Supt.*, Miss Anderson. *Sec.* A. W. Lacey.

GENERAL LYING-IN HOSP., York Road, Lambeth. Patients present subscriber's letter on any day between 11.30 and 12.30. Training school for midwives and nurses. *Matron*, Miss E. Watkins.

PLAISTOW MATERNITY CHARITY AND DISTRICT NURSES' HOME, Howards Road, E. Branches at Victoria Docks, Forest Gate, East Ham and Plaistow. Midwives and Nurses trained. *Lady Supt.*, Miss Pritchard. *Sec.*, F. R. Panter.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S LYING-IN HOSPITAL AND MIDWIFERY TRAINING SCHOOL, Marylebone Road, N.W. For married women, and for the reception of unmarried women with their first child; married women are also attended at their own homes. Medical pupils, nurses, and midwives are trained. Monthly nurses supplied for private cases. *Secretary*, Arthur Watts.

ROYAL MATERNITY CHARITY OF LONDON (1757). To provide midwives and doctors (gratis) for poor married women in their homes, and Training School for Midwives. *Secretary*, Maj. G. L. B. Killick, 31 Finsbury Square, E.C.

NERVOUS DISEASES, EPILEPSY, PARALYSIS, &c.

BRITISH HOSPITAL FOR MENTAL DISORDERS AND NERVOUS DISEASES, "Forbes Winslow Memorial," 72 Camden Road, N.W. *Sec.*, Miss FitzSimon.

HOSPITAL FOR EPILEPSY AND PARALYSIS, AND OTHER DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM (Incorporated), Maida Vale, near the end of St. John's Wood Road. Free and paying in- and out-patients are received. *Sec.*, H. W. Burleigh.

NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR THE PARALYSED AND EPILEPTIC (Incorporated), Queen Sq., Bloomsbury. 160 beds. Country Branch, East Finchley, 40 beds. Special wards for middle-class patients at 31s. 6d. per week. Out-patients, M., Tu., Th. and F., at 1. Visiting-days: W., and Sun., 2 to 4. *Sec.*, G. H. Hamilton.

WEST END HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM, PARALYSIS, AND EPILEPSY, 73 Welbeck Street, Cavendish Square, W. Special wards for children. Out-patients, M., W., Th., and F., 1.30; Tu. and F., 5.30. Visiting-days: Sun., 2 to 4; Wed., 3 to 4. *Secretary*, D. D. Kirkaldy, B.A.

OPHTHALMIC.

CENTRAL LONDON O. H., Judd St., St. Pancras (26 beds). Attendance daily, at 1 p.m. Accidents and urgent cases seen at all hours. *Sec.*, Harry R. S. Druce.

ROYAL EYE OR SOUTH LONDON OPHTHALMIC H., St. George's Circus, Southwark, S.E. Out-patients daily at 9 and 2. *Sec.*, Edwin Easton.

ROYAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL (MOORFIELDS EYE HOSPITAL), City Rd., E.C. Open free daily (except Bank Holidays and Saturday following Good Friday) to the poor, from 8.30 to 10 a.m. Visiting-days: Su. and W., 3 to 4. *Sec.*, Robt. J. Bland. *Lady Supt.*, Miss M. L. Pollett.

ROYAL WESTMINSTER OPHTHALMIC, King William St., Strand, W.C. Attendance daily at 1 p.m. Accidents at any time. Free to the poor on their own application. *Sec.*, John Hy. Johnson.

WESTERN OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, 155 Marylebone Road. *Hon. Sec.*, H. W. Burleigh.

ORTHOPÆDIC.

ROYAL NATIONAL ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL, with which is amalgamated the CITY ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL, 234 Great Portland St., Regent's Park, W., Bolsover St., and Euston Road. Surgeons attend M., Tu., Wed., Th. and Fri. at 1.30 p.m.

PAY HOSPITALS.

ST. SAVIOUR'S HOSPITAL (for Ladies of limited means), 10 Osnaburgh Street, Regent's Park, N.W. From 21s. to £2 12s. 6d. weekly. *Secretary*, Cyril Cobb.

ST. THOMAS'S HOME, St. Thomas's Hospital, S.E. The Res. Med. Officer can be seen daily at noon. For particulars apply to the *Steward*, Sydney Phillips, B.A.

ST. MARYLEBONE HOME (for Incurables), 61, Weymouth St., W. *Hon. Sec.*, Miss E. Underwood. **HOME FOR CONFIRMED INVALIDS**, Aubert Park and Highbury Terrace, N. For invalid ladies of limited incomes. *Hon. Secs.*, Miss Hayward and U. P. Giles.

[Many other Institutions also admit paying patients.]

SKIN.

THE HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN, 52 Stamford St., Blackfriars, S.E. (1841). Out-patients, daily at 1. Radium, Finsen Light, and X-Ray treatment daily, 1. Free and paying patients received. *Sec.*, Fredk. Hayter.

LONDON SKIN HOSPITAL, 40 Fitzroy Sq., W. Out-patients treated daily at 1.30 and 6.30 p.m.; Sat. 1.30 p.m. only. Application for admission to be made to the *Secretary*, James E. Hole.

ST. JOHN'S H. FOR DISEASES OF SKIN (Incorp.), 49 Leicester Square, W.C. (1863). Out-patients daily, except Sun., 2 to 3.30, and, except Sat. and Sun., 6 to 7.30 p.m. Free and paying in-patients are received at 262 Uxbridge Rd. (40 beds). Visiting-days: Wed. and Sun., 2 to 4. *Secy.-Supt.*, George A. Arnaud.

ST. PAUL'S H. FOR SKIN AND URINARY DISEASES, Red Lion Sq., W.C. Out-patients (free), men, daily, 2 and 6.30 p.m.; Sat., 2 p.m. Women and children, daily (except Sat.) at 2 p.m., also Fri. at 6.30 p.m. *Hon. Sec.*, J. J. Bodley.

WESTERN SKIN HOSPITAL, 44-46 Hampstead Road, N.W. M., Tu., W., Th., F., 1.30 p.m.; Tu. and Th., 5 p.m.; F., 5.30 p.m. *Sec.*, Arthur W. Adeney.

STONE.

ST. PETER'S HOSPITAL FOR STONE, STRICTURE, AND OTHER URINARY DISEASES, Henrietta St., Covent Garden. 32 beds, with 6 beds in Paying Ward. Out-patients, M. and Tu. at 2; M., W., Th., and Sat. at 5; women and children, F. at 2. *Sec.*, Irwin H. Beattie.

THROAT, NOSE, AND EAR.

CENTRAL LONDON THROAT AND EAR HOSP., 330 Gray's Inn Rd., W.C. *Sec.*, Richard Kershaw. **HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE THROAT, EAR, AND NOSE**, Golden Sq., W. Open daily, 1.30; Tuesday and Friday evenings, 6.30; Monday, 9 a.m. (for children only). *Sec.*, W. Holt.

LONDON THROAT HOSPITAL, for Diseases of the Throat, Nose, and Ear, 204 Gt. Portland St., W., and 72 Bolsover St., W. Free to the necessitous. Daily, 1.30 to 3; Tu. and Fri., 6 to 8 p.m. Visiting-days: Su. and Th., 2 to 4. *Sec.*, J. Hellis.

METROPOLITAN EAR, NOSE AND THROAT HOSPITAL (1838), INCORPORATED, 2 Fitzroy Sq., W. *Sec.*, J. Mackinna.

ROYAL EAR HOSPITAL, Dean Street, Soho. Out-patients daily (except Sat.), 2 to 3 and 6 to 7.30 p.m. In-patients admitted daily. *Sec.*, Arthur Barranger.

WOMEN.

CHELSEA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, Fulham Road (Convalescent Home at St. Leonard's, not limited to Hospital patients). In-patients admitted free with subscriber's letter, or by weekly payments of from 10s. 6d. to 42s. Visiting-days: Wednes-

days and Sundays, 3 to 4.30. Out-patients admitted by subscriber's letter, or upon payment of 1s. per weekly attendance; seen daily at 2.15 p.m.; Sat., 9.30 a.m. *Hon. Treas.*, S. F. Hoffmann-Goldsmid. *Sec.*, H. H. Jennings.

CLAPHAM MATERNITY HOSPITAL, 37-43 Jeffreys Road, S.W. *Matron*, Miss Ellen Chippindale.

GROSVENOR HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, Vincent Square, Westminster. Out-patients daily, 2 p.m. *Matron*, Miss H. G. Palin. *Sec.*, W. J. Davidson.

HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, 29 Soho Square, W. Open daily to out-patients Sat., 9 to 10; all other days, 12.30 to 1.30. Out-patients present a Governor's letter or pay 1s. at each visit. Paying patients received. Visiting-days: Sun. and W., 2 to 4. *Sec.*, A. Hayward. *Matron*, Miss Squier.

NEW HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, 144 Euston Road, N.W. The physicians and surgeons are all women. Out-patients seen daily at 1 o'clock. A charge of 6d. or 1s. is made on entrance, and 2d. each visit afterwards. *Treasurer*, Mrs. Westlake. *Secretary*, Imogen H. Murphy.

SAMARITAN FREE HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, Marylebone Road, N.W. (for diseases peculiar to women). Free without letter. Out-dept. daily, 12 to 2. Visiting-days: Sun., Thurs. and Sat., 2 to 4. *Sec.*, D. S. Paterson. *Matron*, Miss Tice.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, Plaistow, E. Urgent cases at all times. In-patients (1913), 589; out-patients, 15,782.—*Matron*, Miss Kate L. Ray. *Sec.*, A. Ernest Wilkes.

SOUTH LONDON HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN (Incorp.). Out-patients' department, 89-90 Newington Causeway, S.E. In-patient Hospital building at 103 South Side, Clapham Common. All physicians and surgeons are women. Out-patients, daily, 1.30; eye, Tu. 1.30.—*Hon. Treas.*, E. L. Somers Cocks. *Sec.*, Miss Donie, M.B.

METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD.

Office—Victoria Embankment, E.C. *Clerk to the Board*, T. Duncombe Mann. *Asst. Clerks*, J. Mallett and G. A. Powell. *Treas. and Accountant*, M. Heyes, A.C.A. *Medical Officer for General Purposes*, H. E. Cuff, M.D. *Engineer-in-Chief*, W. T. Hatch, M.I.C.E.

I. Infectious Hospitals.

Fever Hospitals (Acute):—

Eastern, Homerton Grove, Homerton, N.E.
North-Eastern, St. Ann's Road, South Tottenham, N.

North-Western, Lawn Road, Hampstead, N.W.
Western, Seagrave Road, Fulham, S.W.

South-Western, Landor Road, Stockwell, S.W.
Grove, Tooting Grove, Tooting Graveney, S.W.
Fountain, Tooting Grove, Tooting Graveney (temporarily used as an asylum—see below).

South-Eastern, Avonley Road, New Cross, S.E.
Brook, Shooters Hill, Woolwich.

Fever Hospitals (Convalescent):—

Northern, Winchmore Hill, N. (part of).
Southern, Dartford, Kent.

Smallpox Hospitals:—

Joyce Green, Dartford, Kent.
Long Reach, Dartford, Kent.
Orchard, Dartford, Kent.

Sanatoria (National Insurance Act):—

Downs Sanatorium, Sutton, Surrey.
Northern Hospital, Winchmore Hill, N. (part of).

II. For Mental Defectives.

Asylums for Unimprovable Imbeciles:—

Leavesden, King's Langley, Herts.
Caterham, Caterham Valley, Surrey.
Tooting Bec, Tooting, S.W.
Fountain (Temporary), Tooting Grove, Tooting Graveney, S.W.

Industrial Colonies for Improvable Imbeciles and the Feeble-Minded:—

Darenth Industrial Colony, Dartford, Kent.
Bridge Industrial Home, Witham, Essex.

III. Children's Hospitals, Schools and Homes.

For Sick and Convalescent Children.

Inland.

Queen Mary's Hospital for Children, Carshalton, Surrey.

Park Hospital for Children, Hither Green, Lewisham, S.E. (part of).

Seaside Homes.

St. Anne's Home, Herne Bay, Kent.
East Cliff House, Cliftonville, Margate.
Millfield, Rustington, Worthing.

Ringworm School.

Park Hospital, Hither Green, S.E. (part of).

Ophthalmia Schools:—

White Oak School, Swanley Junction, Kent.
High Wood School, Brentwood.

IV. Training Ship.

Exmouth, moored off Grays, Essex (and sea-going tender *Exmouth II*).—*Captain-Superintendent*, Captain R. B. Colmore, R.N.

V. Casual Wards.

E. and N.E. District:—

Hackney, Gainsborough Road, Hackney Wick.
Poplar, S. Leonard Street, Bromley, E.

Central District:—

Strand, Sheffield Street, Clare Market, W.C.
Holborn, Little Gray's Inn Lane, W.C.
Bloomsbury, Macklin Street, Drury Lane, W.C.

W. and S.W. District:—

Chelsea, Milman's Street, Chelsea, S.W.
Fulham, Margrave Road, S.W.
Wandsworth, Swaffield Road, Garratt Lane.

N.W. District:—

S. Pancras, Holmes Road, Kentish Town, N.W.
Paddington, Woodfield Road, Harrow Road, W.

S.E. District:—

Lambeth, Wincott Street, Kennington Road.
Bermondsey, Lower Road, S.E.
Camberwell, Albert Road, Peckham, S.E.
Lewisham, High Street, Lewisham, S.E.
Woolwich, Hull Place, High Street, Plumstead

VI. Ambulance Service.

River Service (under the control of the Medical Superintendent and the *Matron* of the Smallpox Hospitals).

South Wharf, Trinity Street, Rotherhithe, S.E.
North Wharf, Managers' Street, Blackwall, E.
West Wharf, Carnwath Road, Fulham, S.W.
5 Steamers.

Land Ambulance Stations.

Eastern, adjoining Eastern Hospital.
North-Western, adjoining N.-W. Hospital.
Western, adjoining Western Hospital.
South-Eastern, adjoining S.-E. Hospital.
Brook, adjoining Brook Hospital.
Mead Garage, Carnwath Road, Fulham, S.W.

VII.—Miscellaneous.

Central Stores, Solomon's Passage, Peckham Rye, S.E.
Bacteriological Laboratories, Sutton, Surrey.

A List of the principal Banks in the British Empire, with their Head Offices and Offices in London. Banks with an asterisk * are Clearing Banks, and those with † are Army Agents; the figures in parentheses denote the London Agents of Banks with no Office in London.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND, FOUNDED 1694.

THE GOVERNOR, DEPUTY GOVERNOR, AND OTHER OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1913.

Governor, Walter Cunliffe—Deputy Governor, Robert Lydston Newman.

DIRECTORS.

Charles George Arbuthnot.	Sir Everard A. Hambro, K.C.V.O.	Montagu Collet Norman, D.S.O.
Henry Cosmo Orme Bonsor.	Lionel Henry Hanbury.	Sir Augustus Prevost, Bar.
Herbert Brooks.	George William Henderson.	The Lord Revelstoke G.C.V.O.
William Middleton Campbell.	William Douro Hoare.	Albert George Sandeman.
Alfred Clayton Cole.	The Lord Hollenden.	Frank Cyril Tiarks.
Brien Cokayne.	Rt. Hon. Frederick H. Jackson.	Henry Alexander Trotter.
Charles Hermann Goschen.	Reginald Eden Johnston.	Vincent Cartwright Vickers.
Edward Charles Grenfell.	Cecil Lubbock.	Alexander Falconer Wallace.

ACCOUNT FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 25, 1913.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

£	£
Notes issued... 57,557,155	Govt. Debt... 11,015,100
	Other Securities... 7,434,900
	Gold Coin and Bullion ... 39,107,155
£57,557,155.	£57,557,155

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

£	£
Proprietors' Capital 14,553,000	Govt. Securities 12,453,425
Rest 3,756,309	Other Securities 27,614,699
Public Deposits 10,238,555	Notes 28,897,905
Other Deposits 41,967,787	Gold and Silver Coin... 1,574,750
Seven-day and other Bills ... 25,117	
£70,540,768	£70,540,768

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Chief Accountant, C. N. Latter.	Chief Cashier, John G. Nairne.	Secretary, H. S. Inman.
Deputy do., L. M. Horder.	Deputy do., E. M. Harvey.	Deputy do., H. Tilden.
Assistant do., F. S. Arnold.	Assistant do., J. A. Stark.	Assistant do. R. C. G. Dale.
Branch Banks, Ernest Edye.	Discount Office, J. T. Child.	
Western Branch, Burlington Gardens.		Law Courts Branch.
Agent, T. E. Boscawen.		Agent, M. J. Hardcastle.

COUNTRY BRANCHES AND AGENTS.

Birmingham, H. A. N. Smith.	Leeds, J. H. Brand.	Newcastle, H. A. Erskine, C.B.
Bristol, F. D. C. Strettell.	Liverpool, T. F. A. Agnew.	Plymouth, W. T. Langford.
Hull, G. T. Charleton.	Manchester, F. W. Peel.	Portsmouth, N. E. de B. Fenwick.

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| <p>1A African Banking Corporation, Ltd., 63, London Wall, E.C.</p> <p>1B Agricultural Bank of Egypt, Ltd., Cairo; 57½, Old Broad Street, E.C.</p> <p>3 Alexanders and Company, Ltd., 24, Lombard Street, E.C.</p> <p>3A Allahabad Bank, Ltd., Allahabad (209).</p> <p>4 Allan (T. H.) & Co., 17, Gracechurch Street, E.C.</p> <p>4A Alliance Bank of Simla, Ltd., Simla (177).</p> <p>5 American Express Co., 65, Broadway, New York; 84, Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C., and 6, Haymarket, S.W.</p> <p>7 Anglo-Austrian Bank, Vienna; 31, Lombard Street, E.C.</p> <p>9 Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ltd., 27, Clement's Lane, E.C.</p> <p>11B Anglo-Levantine Banking Company, Ltd., 10, Wallbrook, E.C.</p> <p>11C Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd., Old Broad Street, E.C..
Armstrong & Co., 51, Bishopsgate, E.C.</p> <p>12 Australian Bank of Commerce, Ltd., George and King Streets, Sydney, N.S.W.; 2, King William St., E.C.</p> <p>12B Banca Commerciale Italiana, Milan; 1, Old Broad Street, E.C.</p> <p>12C Banco de Chile, Santiago and Valparaiso; 94, Gracechurch-street, E.C.</p> <p>13 Banco Espanol del Rio de la Plata, Buenos Aires; 7, Fenchurch Street, E.C.</p> | <p>13A Bank of Adelaide, Adelaide; 11, Leadenhall Street, E.C.</p> <p>14 Bank of Athens, Athens; 22, Fenchurch Street, E.C.</p> <p>15 Bank of Australasia, 4, Threadneedle Street, E.C.</p> <p>15A Bank of Bengal, Calcutta (21, 75, 132).</p> <p>15B Bank of Bombay, Bombay (75).</p> <p>16 Bank of British North America, 5, Gracechurch Street, E.C.</p> <p>17 Bank of British West Africa, Ltd., 17 and 18, Leadenhall Street, E.C.</p> <p>11 Bank of England, Threadneedle St., E.C.; Law Courts, W.C.; Burlington Gardens, W.</p> <p>20 Bank of Hamilton, Hamilton, Ont. (175).</p> <p>21A Bank of Ireland, College Green, Dublin (21, 75).</p> <p>21B Bank of Liverpool, Ltd., Liverpool (30, 100, 189, 209, 223).</p> <p>21C Bank of Madras, Madras (21, 209).</p> <p>21D Bank of Mauritius, Ltd., George Yard, Lombard Street, E.C.</p> <p>22 Bank of Montreal, Montreal; 47, Threadneedle Street, E.C.; 9 and 10, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall.</p> <p>22A Bank of Morocco, Ltd., Suffolk House, E.C.</p> <p>23 Bank of New South Wales, Sydney, N.S.W.; 29, Threadneedle Street, E.C.</p> <p>24 Bank of New Zealand, Wellington, N.Z.; 1, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.</p> |
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- 24A Bank of North Queensland, Ltd., *Brisbane, Q.*; 4, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
 24B Bank of Nova Scotia, *Halifax, N.S.*, and *Toronto, Ont.* (148, 193).
 24C Bank of Ottawa, *Ottawa* (177).
 25 Bank of Roumania, Ltd., 7, Gt. Winchester Street, E.C.
 26 Bank of Scotland, Bank St., *Edinburgh*; 30, Bishopsgate, E.C.
 27 Bank of Spain, *Madrid*; 37, New Broad Street, E.C.
 28 Bank of Toronto, *Toronto, Ont.* (136).
 28A Bank of Upper India, Ltd., *Meerut* (209).
 28B Bank of Vancouver, *Vancouver, B.C.* (190).
 29 Bank of Victoria, Ltd., Collins Street, *Melbourne*; 10, King William Street, E.C.
 29A Bank of Whitehaven, Ltd., *Whitehaven* (100).
 29B Banque D'Hochelaga, *Montreal* (60).
 29C Banque Belge pour l'Etranger, Ltd., *Brussels*; 2, Bishopsgate, E.C.
 29D Banque Nationale, *Quebec* (173).
 29E Barnard (T.) & Co., *Bedford* (209).
 30* Barclay and Company, Ltd., 54, Lombard St., E.C.; 1, Pall Mall East, S.W.; 4, Vere St., Cavendish Sq., W.; 19, Fleet St., E.C.; 137, Brompton Road, S.W.; 117, Leadenhall St., E.C.; 43, Borough High St., S.E.; 120, Wood St., E.C.; 95, Victoria St., Westminster, S.W.; 3, Great Tower St., E.C.; 30, Broadway, Cricklewood, N.W.; 15, Great Portland St., W.C.; 5 & 6, Henrietta St., Covent Garden, W.C.
 31 Baring Brothers and Co., Ltd., 8, Bishopsgate, E.C.
 31B Beckett & Co., *Leeds* (100).
 31C Beckett & Co., *York* (100).
 32 Belfast Banking Company, Ltd., *Belfast* (209).
 33 Benas (L.) & Son, 8, Harrington St., *Liverpool* (136).
 Benson (Fredk. J.) & Co., 11 & 12, Blomfield St., London Wall, E.C.
 34 Biggerstaff, W. & J., 59, West Smithfield, E.C.; 6, Bank Bldgs., Metropolitan Cattle Market, E.C.
 Blydenstein (B. W.) & Co., 55 & 56, Threadneedle Street, E.C.
 Boulton Brothers & Co., 39, Old Broad St., E.C.
 36 Boyle, Low, Murray & Co., 35, College Green, *Dublin* (223).
 37A Bradford District Bank, Ltd., *Bradford* (209).
 Brandt's (Wm.) Sons & Co., 4, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.
 38 British Bank for Foreign Trade, Ltd., 11, King William Street, E.C.
 38A British Bank of Northern Commerce, Ltd., 41-43, Bishopsgate, E.C.
 39 British Bank of South America, Ltd., 4, Moorgate Street, E.C.
 39A British, Foreign & Colonial Corporation, Ltd., 57, Bishopsgate, E.C.
 39B British Guiana Bank, *George Town, Demerara* (209).
 40 British Linen Bank, 38, St. Andrew Square, *Edinburgh*; Threadneedle St., E.C.
 41 British Mutual Banking Company, Ltd., Ludgate Circus, E.C.
 42 British Oriental Bank, Ltd., *Smyrna*; 25, Bucklersbury, E.C.
 45 Brown, Shipley & Co., Founders Court, Lothbury, E.C.; and 123, Pall Mall, S.W.
 46 Buitenlandsche Bankvereniging, *Amsterdam*; 20, Copthall Avenue, E.C.
 46A Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation, *Toronto, Ont.* (136).
 47 Canadian Bank of Commerce, *Toronto*; 2, Lombard Street, E.C.
 49* Capital & Counties Bank, Ltd., 39, Threadneedle St., E.C.; 25, Ludgate Hill; 125, Oxford St.; 195, Edgware Road; 35, King St., W.C.; 50, Upper Street, N.; 151 and 153, Newington Causeway; 35, Piccadilly, W. 145, High St., Shoreditch; 38A, Victoria St., Westminster; 115, Fore Street, E.C.; 210, Commercial Road, E.; 28, Fleet Street; 347, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.; 3, Broad St. Place, E.C.; 22, Fenchurch Street, E.C.; 20, Green's End, Woolwich, S.E.; Kingsway House, Kingsway, W.C.; 112, High St., Kensington, W.; 335, High Holborn, W.C.; 35, Queen Victoria St., E.C.; 2, Mandeville Place, Wigmore Street, W.; 171, Brompton Road, S.W.; 30, Cheap-side, E.C.
 53 Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, 38, Bishopsgate, E.C.
 57 Child & Company, 1, Fleet Street, Temple Bar, E.C.
 58 City Bank of Sydney, Pitt Street, *Sydney, N.S.W.* (148).
 59 Civil Service Bank, Ltd., 8 & 10, Charing Cross Road, S.W.
 Clare (George) & Co., 79, Cornhill, E.C.
 60 Clydesdale Bank, Ltd., St. Vincent Place, *Glasgow*; 30, Lombard Street, E.C.
 61 Cocks, Biddulph & Co., 43, Charing Cross.
 65 Colonial Bank, 16, Bishopsgate, E.C.
 65A Colonial Bank of Australia, Ltd., *Melbourne*; 33, Bishopsgate, E.C.
 66 Commercial Bank of Australia, Ltd., Collins Street, *Melbourne*; 2A Bishopsgate, E.C.
 67 Commercial Bank of London, 70, Cornhill, E.C.
 68 Commercial Bank of Scotland, Ltd., George Street, *Edinburgh*; 62, Lombard St., E.C.
 68A Commercial Bank of Spanish America, Ltd., 9, Bishopsgate, E.C.
 69 Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, Ltd., George Street, *Sydney, N.S.W.*; 18, Birchlin Lane, E.C.
 69A Commercial Bank of Tasmania, Ltd., *Hobart* (23).
 70 Commonwealth Bank of Australia, *Sydney*; 36-38, New Broad Street, E.C.
 71 Comptoir National d'Escompte, 11 Rue Bergère, *Paris*; 52, Threadneedle St., E.C.
 73† Cook (Thos.) & Son, Ludgate Circus, E.C.
 Coulon, Berthoud & Co., Basilston House, Moorgate Street, E.C.
 75 Coutts & Co., 440, Strand, W.C.
 76† Cox & Co., 16, Charing Cross, S.W.
 76A Crédit Industriel et Commercial, 66 Rue de la Victoire, *Paris*; 126, Cannon St., E.C.
 77 Crédit Lyonnais, Palais du Commerce, *Lyons*; 40, Lombard St., E.C.; and 4, Cockspur Street, Charing Cross, S.W.
 77A Credito Italiano, *Genoa and Milan*; 22, Abchurch Lane, E.C.
 78 Crompton & Evans Union Bank, Ltd., *Derby* (100).
 81 Cunliffe (Roger), Sons & Co., 28, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C.
 82 Delhi and London Bank, Ltd., 5, Bishopsgate, E.C.
 de Pury, Gautschi & Co., 17, St. Helier's Place, E.C.
 82A Deutsche Bank, Ltd., *Berlin*; 4, George Yard, Lombard Street, E.C.

- 82B Dingley & Co., *Lancaster* (209).
 82C Dingley, Pearce & Co., *Okehampton* (136).
 82D Disconto Gesellschaft, *Berlin*; 53, Cornhill, E.C.
 82E Dobree (Samuel) & Sons, 7, Moorgate St., E.C.
 82F Dominion Bank, King and Yonge Streets, *Toronto*; 73 Cornhill, E.C.
 83 Dresdner Bank, *Dresden*; 65, Old Broad St.
 88 Drummond, Messrs., 49, Charing Cross, S.W.
 89 Duff (Wm.) & Co., 113, Cannon Street, E.C.
 90 Eastern Bank, Ltd., 4 Crosby Square, E.C.
 93 English, Scottish, & Australian Bank, Ltd., 38, Lombard Street, E.C.
 93A Equitable Trust Company of New York, 37, Wall Street, *New York*; 95 Gresham St., E.C.
 93B Equitable Bank, Ltd., *Halifax* (135).
 94 Emile Erlanger & Co., 8, Crosby Sq., E.C.
 94A Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., Ltd., 26, Old Broad Street, E.C.
 95 Farrow's Bank, Ltd., 1, Cheapside, E.C.
 97 Fox, Fowler & Co., *Wellington, Somerset* (30, 132).
 99 Gillett & Co., *Banbury* (100).
 99A Gillett & Co., *Oxford* (100).
 99B Gillett Bros. & Co., 58, Lombard Street, E.C.
 100* Glyn, Mills, Currie, & Co., 67, Lombard St., E.C.
 105† Grindlay & Co., 54, Parliament Street, S.W.
 105A Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 140, Broadway, *New York*; 33, 34, & 35, Lombard Street, E.C.
 105B Guernsey Banking Company, Ltd., High St., St. Peter Port, *Guernsey* (135).
 105C Guernsey Commercial Banking Co., *Guernsey* (135).
 105D Guinness, Mahon & Co., 17, College Green, *Dublin*; 81, Lombard Street, E.C.
 106 Gunner & Co., *Bishop's Waltham* (30).
 106A Haarblicher & Schumann, 144, Leadenhall St., E.C.
 108 Halifax Commercial Banking Co., Ltd., *Halifax* (223).
 113 Hambro (C. J.) & Son, 70, Old Broad Street, E.C.
 114 Harris, Bulteel & Co., Naval Bank, *Plymouth* (189).
 Harris, Winthrop & Co., 125, Pall Mall, S.W.
 114A Heydt & Co., E. von der, 6, Austin Friars, E.C.
 115 Hibernian Bank, Ltd., College Green, *Dublin* (132).
 Higgluson & Co., Bank Buildings, Prince's St., E.C.
 115A Hoare (Charles) & Co., 37, Fleet Street, E.C.
 † Holt & Co., 3, Whitehall Place, S.W.
 115B Home Bank of Canada, *Toronto, Ont.* (173).
 115D Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, *Hong Kong*; 9, Gracechurch St., E.C.
 115E Huth (Fredk.) & Co., 12, Tokenhouse Yard, E.C.
 115F Imperial Bank of Canada, *Toronto, Ont.* (132).
 116 Imperial Bank of Persia, *Tehran*; 25, Abchurch Lane, E.C.
 117 Imperial Ottoman Bank, *Constantinople*; 26, Throgmorton Street, E.C.
 117A Indian Specie Bank, Ltd., *Dombay*; 65, Bishopsgate, E.C.
 118 International Banking Corporation, Ltd., 60, Wall Street, *New York*; 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.
 119 Ionian Bank, Ltd., 25, Abchurch Lane, E.C.
 120 Ironmonger & Co., 31, Throgmorton St., E.C.
 121 Isle of Man Banking Company, Ltd., *Douglas* (135).
 Japhet (S.) & Co., 20, Copthall Avenue, and 1, Shorter's Court, E.C.
 122A Jewish Colonial Trust, Ltd., Brook House, Walbrook, E.C.; 41, Whitechapel Road, E.C.
 122B Keizer (N.) & Co., 31, Threadneedle St., E.C.
 122C Keyser (A.) & Co., 21, Cornhill, E.C.
 123† King (Henry S.) & Co., 9, Pall Mall, S.W.; 65, Cornhill, E.C.
 124 K. K. Privilegierte Oesterreichische, Länderbank, *Vienna*; 9, Bishopsgate, E.C.
 126 Kleinwort, Sons & Co., 20, Fenchurch St., E.C.
 König Brothers, 1, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill, E.C.
 127 Ladenburg (W.) & Co., 10, Angel Court, Throgmorton Street, E.C.
 129 Lancashire and Yorkshire Bank, Ltd., Spring Gardens, *Manchester* (135).
 131 Lazard Brothers & Co., 40, Threadneedle Street, E.C.
 132* Lloyds Bank Ltd., Head Office, 71, Lombard St., E.C.; *Gen. Managers*, E. A. Duff, Henry Bell; City Office, 72, Lombard St.; Colonial and Foreign Dept., 60, Lombard St., E.C.; 16, St. James's St., S.W.; Law Courts, 222, Strand, W.C.; Aldersgate St.; Belgrave Road, S.W.; Cheapside; East City, Fenchurch St.; Finchley Road, N.W.; Finsbury Pavement; Hampstead, Rosslyn Hill; Holborn Circus; Knightsbridge, 16, Brompton Road, S.W.; Oxford St.; Paddington, 81, Edgware Road, W.; Tottenham Court Road; West Kensington, Hammersmith Road; Smithfield, 66, West Smithfield, E.C.; Metropolitan Cattle Market, Islington, N.; Foreign Cattle Market, Deptford, S.E.
 133 London and Brazilian Bank, Ltd., 7, Tokenhouse Yard, E.C.
 135* London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd., 41, Lothbury, E.C.; F. J. Barthorpe, *Manager*; J. J. Brown, *Deputy Manager*; Geo. W. T. Hunter, *Manager*, Colonies and Agencies Dept.; *Joint Secretaries*, A. A. Kempe, G. Paget; Country Office, 21, Lombard St., E.C., F. W. Howett, *Country Manager*; J. W. Buckhurst and E. F. Robinson, *Asst. Managers*; Lombard St. Office, 21, Lombard St., E.C., F. W. Blackwell, *Manager*; D. N. Youle, *Asst. Manager*; West End Office, 1, St. James's Square, S.W., N. H. Lubbock, *Manager*; H. H. Plummer, *Asst. Manager*; Foreign Branch, 82, Cornhill, E.C., S. Kahn, *Manager*; E. F. Davies, *Asst. Manager*; Acton, 139, High St.; 134, Aldersgate St.; 128 & 130, Balham High Road; Bayswater, 74 & 76, Westbourne Grove; Berners St., 112 & 114, Oxford St.; Blackheath, Lee Road; Bloomsbury, 214, High Holborn; Borough, 34, Borough High St.; 161, Bow Road; Bow St., 30, Bow St., Covent Garden; 369 & 371, Brixton Road; Brixton Hill, 504, Brixton Road; 1, Brompton Square; Camberwell Green; Canning Town, 51 & 53, Barking Road; Catford, 159, Rushey Green; Caxton House, Westminster, S.W.; Chancery Lane, Southampton Buildings; Chelsea, 224, King's Road; Chiswick, 314, High Road; Clapham, 149, High St.; Clapham Junction, 217, Lavender Hill; Covent Garden, 34, Henrietta St.; Cricklewood, 59 & 61, Broadway; Crouch End and Hornsey, The Broadway, Crouch End;

Croydon, High St. ; Deptford, Broadway ; Ealing, The Mall ; Earl's Court, 199 & 201, Earl's Court Road ; East Greenwich, 185, Trafalgar Road ; Eastern, 130, High St., Whitechapel ; Euston Road, 2, Hampstead Road ; Finchley Road, Heath Drive ; 280, Finchley Road ; 12, Fore St., Forest Gate ; 298 & 300, Romford Road ; Golden's Green, 25, Golden's Green Parade ; Goldmayes, Ilford, 548, High Road ; Gray's Inn, 1, John Street, Bedford Row ; Greenwich, 2, Church St. ; Hackney, Amhurst Road ; Hammersmith, 12, King St. West ; Hampstead, 106, Finchley Road ; 21, Hanover Square ; 332 & 334, Harrow Road ; 140, Herne Hill ; Highbury, 269 & 270, Upper St., Islington ; 324 & 325, High Holborn ; 8, Holborn Circus ; Holland Park and Shepherd's Bush, 14, Shepherd's Bush Green ; 490 & 492, Holloway Road ; Ilford, The Broadway ; Islington, 4 & 5, Upper St. ; Kensington, opposite Kensington Palace ; Kensington High St., 94 & 96, High St. ; Kilburn, 106A, High Road ; King's Cross, 266 & 268, Pentonville Rd. ; Kingsland, 74 & 76, High St. ; 64, Knightsbridge ; Lambeth, 91, Westminster Bridge Road ; Law Courts, 263, Strand ; Lewisham, 1, Lewisham Bridge ; Leyton, 340, High Road ; Limehouse, 52, East India Dock Rd. ; Marylebone, 1, Stratford Pl., Oxford St. ; Millwall, 122, East Ferry Rd., Poplar ; 4, Mincing Lane ; Newington Butts ; Norbury ; Norwood, Westow Hill ; Old St., 98 & 100, City Road ; Oxford Street, 109 & 111, New Oxford St. ; Palmers Green ; Paddington, 1, Connaught St., Edgware Road ; Piccadilly Circus, 4 & 6, Glasshouse St. ; Putney, 2, Putney Hill ; Regent's Pk., 1, Marylebone Rd. ; St. James's, 36, St. James's St., S.W. ; St. John's Wood, 102, High St., N.W. ; 27, St. Mary Axe ; St. Paul's, 5, St. Paul's Churchyard ; 180, 181 & 182, Shoreditch ; 34 & 35, Sloane Sq. ; South Kensington, 25, Sussex Place, Queen's Gate ; Southfields, 2, Replingham Road ; Southwark, 6, Borough High Street ; Stamford Hill, 6, Market Parade ; Stratford, Broadway ; Streatham, 208, High Rd. ; Streatham Hill, 1, Streatham High Road ; Temple Bar, 217, Strand ; Tower Bridge, Tooley St. ; Upper Clapton, 98 & 100, Upper Clapton Road ; Victoria, 173, Victoria St. ; Victoria St., 62, Victoria St. ; Wandsworth, 98 & 100, High St., Wandsworth Common, 75, St. James Road ; Wanstead, 53, High Street ; 133, Westbourne Grove ; West Ealing, 162, Uxbridge Road ; West Hampstead, 102, West End Lane ; West Marylebone, 134, Marylebone Rd. ; Westminster Bridge Road, 235, Westminster Bridge Road ; West Norwood, 138, Norwood Road ; Wimbledon, 16 Wimbledon Hill Road ; Wimbledon Common, High St. ; Wimbledon Park, 71, Arthur Road ; 90, Wood St. ; Woolwich, 71, Powis St.

- 136* London City and Midland Bank, Ltd., *Joint Gen. Managers*, J. M. Madders, S. B. Murray, F. Hyde ; *Secretary*, E. J. Morris ; *Head Office*, 5, Threadneedle St. ; Foreign Branch, Finch Lane ; 52, Cornhill ; 199, High St., Acton ; 172 Aldersgate St. ; Aldgate, 94, Fenchurch St. ; 9, Angel Court, Throgmorton St. ; 117 & 119, Balham High Rd. ; Bedford Row, 44, Theobald's Rd. ; Belgravia, 89 & 91,

Buckingham Palace Rd. ; Bermondsey, 98, Jamaica Rd. ; 465 & 467, Bethnal Green Rd. ; 171, Bishopsgate ; Blackfriars Rd. ; Bloomsbury, 127, High Holborn ; 51, Bread Street ; Camberwell Gate, 398, Walworth Rd. ; Cambridge Circus, 138, Shaftesbury Avenue ; 6, Chancery Lane, W.C. ; 28, Catford Hill, S.E. ; Charing Cross, 449, Strand ; 30 & 32, King's Rd., Chelsea ; 281, High Rd., Chiswick ; Clapham Junction, 240, Lavender Hill ; Clerkenwell, 74, Goswell Rd. ; 69, Coleman St. ; Covent Garden, 20, Bow St. ; 139, North End, Croydon, and 13, Royal Parade, West Croydon ; 41 & 43, High St., Deptford ; 46, The Broadway, Ealing ; 3, The Bridge, Ealing Common ; 118, High St., East Ham ; 20, Eastcheap ; 305, Finchley Rd. ; 117, Finsbury Pavement ; 100 & 101, Fore St. ; 29, Woodgrange Rd., Forest Gate ; 30, Dartmouth Rd., Forest Hill ; 315, Fulham Rd. ; 20, The Parade, Golden's Green ; 23, Great Portland St. ; Mare St., Hackney ; 157, Hackney Rd. ; 22, King St., Hammersmith ; 33, Grand Parade, Harringay ; 33 & 34, Holborn Viaduct ; Islington, Metropolitan Cattle Market ; 16, Leonard Place, Kensington ; 165, High Rd., Kilburn ; 6, Sloane St., Knightsbridge ; Law Courts, 189, Fleet St. ; 85 & 87, High St., Lewisham ; 324, High Rd., Leyton ; 646, High Rd., Leytonstone ; 226, Coldharbour Lane, Loughborough Junction ; 45 & 47, Ludgate Hill ; 19, High St., Marylebone ; 70, South Audley St., Mayfair ; 91, Mile End Road ; 129, New Bond St. ; 65 & 66, New Broad St. ; 331, New Cross Rd., S.E. ; 89, 90, & 91, Newgate St. ; Notting Hill, 152 & 154, Portobello Rd., 92, High St., Notting Hill Gate ; 93, Gt. Eastern St., Old St. ; 36, Old Bond St. ; 280, Old Kent Rd. ; 196, Oxford St. ; 431 & 433, Oxford St. ; 219 & 221, Edgware Rd., Paddington ; 49, Rye Lane, Peckham ; 155, Upper Richmond Road, Putney ; 71A, Queen Victoria St. ; 66 & 67, George St., Richmond ; Rochester Row, 166, Vauxhall Bridge Road ; 196, Lower Road, and 93, Union Road, Rotherhithe ; 50, Shaftesbury Avenue ; 5, Shepherd's Bush Green, W. ; 30 & 31, High St., Shoreditch ; Southfields, 249, Wimbledon Park Road ; 239, Southwark Park Road, S.E. ; 603, Commercial Road, Stepney ; 150 & 152, High St., Stoke Newington ; 384, High St., Stratford ; 103, Streatham Hill ; 90, Tooley St. ; 159 & 160, Tottenham Court Rd. ; 237, Tottenham Court Rd. ; Upper Tooting, 293, Balham High Road ; 567 & 569, Fulham Road, Walham Green ; 1, Malvern Road, West Kilburn ; 60, West Smithfield ; 62, Westbourne Grove ; Wesleyan Hall, Westminster ; 110, High St., Whitechapel ; 93, High Rd., Willesden Green ; Willesden Junction, 62, High St., Harlesden ; 1 & 3, Powis St., Woolwich.

- 137 London and Hanseatic Bank, Ltd., 38, Lombard St., E.C.
138 London and Liverpool Bank of Commerce, Ltd., 34, Old Broad Street, E.C.
139 London and Provincial Bank, Ltd., *Assistant General Managers*, J. L. Thomas and W. Carruthers, 3, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E.C. ; 236, Bishopsgate, E.C. ; 83, Commercial St., E. ; 127 & 129, Edgware Road, W. ; 108, Queen's Gate, South Ken.

- sington; 1, 2 & 3, First Avenue Hotel Buildings, Holborn; 1, Kingsland High Street, N.E.; 56 & 58, Old Kent Road, S.E.; 5, Oxford Street, W.; 344 & 346, Essex Road, N.; 84 to 88, Great Eastern St., E.C.; 167, Whitechapel Rd., E.; Alexandra Park, N.; Anerley; Ascot; Ashford (Middx.); Banstead; Barking; Beckenham; Belvedere; Bexley Heath; Blackheath; Bow (Roman Rd.); Bowes Pk.; Bush Hill Pk.; Canning Tn.; Carshalton; Catford; Chadwell Heath; Chingford; Claygate; East Croydon; E. Greenwich; E. Ham; Edmonton (Upper and Lower); Egham; Eltham; Enfield; Erith; Ewell; Finchley, Church End; Finchley, North; Finsbury Park; Goodmayes; Green Lanes and Noel Pk.; Hackney; Hampstead; Hampton Hill; Harringay; Hendon; Hendon Aerodrome; Higham's Park; Highbury; Hither Green; Honor Oak Park; Hornsey; Hounslow; Ilford; Kentish Town; Kew; Kew Gardens; Kingston-on-Thames; Ladywell; Lea Bridge Rd.; Lee Green; Lewisham; Leytonstone; Lordship Lane, N.; Maida Vale; Manor Park; Merton; Mill Hill, N.W.; Mitcham; Mortlake & East Sheen; Munster Pk.; Muswell Hill; New Cross Gate; Newington Green; New Southgate and Friern Barnet; Palmer's Green; Penge; Plaistow; Plumstead; Ponders End; Richmond; Romford; St. Margaret's (East Twickenham); Sidcup; Silvertown, E.; S. Tottenham; Southgate; Staines; Stamford Hill (No. 40 and The Broadway); Stoke Newington; Stratford; Sunningdale; Surbiton; Surbiton Hill; Sutton; Sutton (North); Sydenham; Teddington; Teddington (South); Thornton Heath; Tottenham; Tufnell Park; Twickenham; Victoria Docks, E.; Waltham Green and Fulham; Walthamstow (Hoe St., St. James St., and Wood St.); Westcombe Pk.; West Green; West Hampstead; White Hart Lane; Wimbledon; Winchmore Hill; Wood Green; Woolwich.
- 140 London and River Plate Bank, Ltd., 7, Princes St., E.C.
- 142* London and South Western Bank, Ltd., 170, Fenchurch St., *Gen. Manager*, H. H. Hambling; Acton; Addiscombe; Anerley; Angel Court; Balham; Barbican; Barking; Barnes; Battersea; Battersea Pk.; Bayswater; Beaconsfield; Benhilton; Sutton; Bermondsey; Bishopsgate; Bloomsbury; Borough; Bow; 256, Brixton Hill; 275 & 465, Brixton Rd.; Brompton Rd.; 318, High Rd., Brondesbury; Bushey; Camberwell Green; Park St., Camden Town; Cannon St.; Catford; Charing Cross; Charlton; Cheapside; Chelsea; Chiswick; Clapham; Clapham Junc.; Clapton; Clerkenwell; Coleman St.; Conduit St.; Cricklewood; Crofton Park; Brockley; Croydon; Croydon, South; Dulwich; Dulwich, East; Ealing; Ealing, West; 191, Earl's Court Rd.; Earlsfield; East Ham; East Molesey; Edgware; Edgware Road; Elham; Finchley, Church End; Finchley, East; Finchley, North; 82, Finsbury Pavement; Finsbury Park; 78, Fleet St.; Forest Gate; Forest Hill; Fulham; Gerrards Cross; Golden's Gn.; 56, Gt. Portland St.; Hackney; Hammersmith; Hampstead; Hampstead, South; Hampstead, West; Hanwell; Harlesden; Harrow; 478, Harrow Rd.; Hendon; Hendon, West; Highgate; 148, Holborn; Holland Park; 403, Holloway Rd.; Holloway, Upper; Hornsey; Ilford; Islington; Kennington; Kensal Rise; 230, Kentish Town Rd.; Kew Bridge; Kilburn; King's Cross; Kingston Hill; Kingston-on-Thames; Lavender Hill; Lee Green; Lewisham High Road; Leyton; 178, High Road, Leytonstone; Manor Park; Merton; Mile End 236, Whitechapel Rd.; Minorities; Mortlake; New Barnet; New Cross Gate; New Malden; Norbury; Norwood, South, Upper, and West; Notting Hill; Oxford St.; High St., Peckham; Poplar (187, East India Dock Rd.); Putney; Raynes Park; 27, Regent St., Richmond; Roehampton; St. John's Wood; Shepherd's Bush; Shoreditch; Soho; Southall; Southwark; Stanmore; Stepney; Stockwell (256, Clapham Rd.); Strand; Streatham; Streatham Common; Streatham West; Stroud Green; Sudbury and Wembley; Surbiton; Sutton; Sydenham; Tooting; Tottenham; Tottenham Court Rd.; Tulse Hill; Twickenham; Upton Park; Vauxhall; Walham Green; Wallington; Walton-on-Thames; Walthamstow (Hoe St., St. James St.); 260, Walworth Road; Wandsworth; Wandstead; Watford; Wealdstone; W. Brompton; W. Kensington; Westminster (78, Victoria St.); West Smithfield; Whetstone; Willesden Grn.; Wimbledon; Wimbledon Common; Wimbledon Park; Woking; Woodford; Wood Green.
- 147 London Bank of Australia, Ltd., 71, Old Broad St., E.C.
- 147A London Bank of Central America, Ltd., 9, Bishopsgate, E.C.
- 148* London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd. (*General Manager*, Charles Gow), 5, Princes Street; 6, Lothbury; Balham, 10, Station Parade; Barbican, 62, Redcross St.; Buckhurst Hill; 113, Cannon St.; 123, Chancery Lane; 89, Charterhouse St.; Cheshunt; Chigwell; Chigwell Row; Croydon, 58, High St.; East Dulwich, 66, Lordship Lane; Enfield Highway; 44, Fenchurch St.; Finsbury Pavement; 153-155, Goswell Road; 94, Gt. Tower St.; Hampstead, 132, Finchley Road; 120, High Holborn; Kingston-on-Thames; Kingsway; 144, Leadenhall St.; Leicester Square, 8, New Coventry St.; Limehouse, 660, Commercial Rd. East; Long Ditton; Loughton; Lower Edmonton; Marylebone, 15, Wigmore St.; Muswell Hill; 50, Old Broad St.; 672, Old Kent Road; Onslow Square, 1, Sydney Place; 52, Oxford St.; Paddington, 2, Craven Rd.; 69, Pall Mall; Palmer's Green; Peckham, 69, High St.; 114, Queen Victoria St.; 133, Regent St.; Russell Square, 1, Woburn Place; Sanderstead; South Kensington, 5, Bank Buildings, Gloucester Road; Southwark, 28, Borough High St.; 81, Strand; Streatham, 71, Mitcham Lane; Tooting, The Broadway; Victoria, 24, Buckingham Palace Rd.; Waltham Abbey; Waltham Cross; Westminster, 22, Victoria St.; Winchmore Hill; 113, Wood St.; Woodford; Woodford Station; York Rd. (Waterloo), 16, York Rd.
- 149 London Metal Banking Company, Ltd., 18 & 19, Fenchurch St., E.C.
- 152† McGrigor (Sir C. R.) & Co., 25, Charles St., St. James's Square, S.W.

- 152A Manchester and County Bank, Ltd., 55, King St., *Manchester* (209).
- 153 Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Company, Ltd., Spring Gardens, *Manchester*; 75, Cornhill, E.C.
- 154* Martin's Bank, Ltd., 68, Lombard St., E.C.
- 160 Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., 40, Threadneedle St., E.C.
- 161 Mercantile Bank of London, Ltd., 42, North Audley St., W.
- 155 Mercantile Bank of Scotland, Ltd., 53, West Regent Street, *Glasgow* (60).
- 161A Merchants' Bank of Canada, *Montreal* (148).
- 162* Metropolitan Bank (of England and Wales), Ltd., 60, Gracechurch Street, E.C.
- 162A Metropolitan Bank, *Toronto, Ont.* (26).
- 164 Middlesex Banking Company, Ltd., 89 & 90, Leadenhall St., E.C.
- 164A Miller Bros. & Co., 5, Lloyd's Avenue, Fenchurch St., E.C.
- 164B Molson's Bank, *Montreal* (177).
- 1640 Morgan, Grenfell & Co., 22, Old Broad Street, E.C.
- 165 Munster and Leinster Bank Ltd., South Mall, *Cork* (209).
- 167 Natal Bank, Ltd., *Pietermaritzburg*; 18, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.
- 168* National Bank, Ltd., 13, Old Broad St., E.C.; 23, Baker St.; Bayswater, 68, Gloucester Gardens; Belgravia, 21, Grosvenor Gardens; Camden Town, 189, High St.; 9, Charing Cross; Harrow Road, 2, Elgin Avenue; Islington, 361 & 363, Goswell Road; King's Cross, 286, Pentonville Rd.; Notting Hill, 158, High St.; 276, Oxford St.; 180, Strand; Willesden, St. Mary's Road, Harlesden.
- 169 National Bank of Australasia, Ltd., Collins Street, *Melbourne*; 5, Bishopsgate, E.C.
- 170A National Bank of Egypt, Ltd., *Cairo*; 4 & 5, King William St., E.C.
- 171 National Bank of India, Ltd., 26, Bishopsgate, E.C.
- 172 National Bank of New Zealand, Ltd., 17, Moorgate St., E.C.
- 173 National Bank of Scotland, Ltd., 42, St. Andrew Square, *Edinburgh*; 37, Nicholas Lane, E.C.
- 173A National Bank of South Africa, Ltd., *Pretoria*; Circus Place, London Wall, E.C.
- 173B National Bank of Tasmania, Ltd., *Launceston, Tas.* (68).
- 173C National Bank of Turkey, *Constantinople*; 50, Cornhill, E.C.
- 174 National Discount Company, Ltd., 35, Cornhill, E.C.
- 174A National Penny Bank, Ltd., 59, Victoria St., S.W.
- 175* National Provincial Bank of England, Ltd., 15, Bishopsgate, E.C.; Brixton, 494, Brixton Road; 123, Fenchurch St.; 50, Finsbury Pavement; Golders Green, 6, Golders Green Parade, Finchley Road, N.W.; Gray's Inn, Holborn Hall, Gray's Inn Rd., W.C.; Hackney, 155, Mare St.; Hampstead, 128, Finchley Road; 114, High Holborn; Holloway, 45, Seven Sisters Road; Islington, 218, Upper St.; Kensington, 55 & 57, High St.; Lancaster Gate, Hyde Park; Lincoln's Inn, Carey St.; Mayfair, South Audley St.; 291B, Oxford St.; 208 & 209, Piccadilly; Putney, 153, High St.; St. Martin's-le-Grand, 185, Aldersgate St.; St. Marylebone, 53, Baker St.; 153, Sloane St.; South Kensington, 88, Cromwell Road; Savoy Court, 96 & 97, Strand; Westminster, 61, Victoria St.
- 175A Netherlands Bank of South Africa, *Amsterdam*; 2, Gt. Winchester St., E.C.
- Neumann, Luebeck & Co., Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C.
- 175C North Eastern Banking Company, Ltd., 22, Grey Street, *Newcastle-upon-Tyne* (100).
- 176 North of Scotland and Town and County Bank, Ltd., *Aberdeen* (30, 209).
- 176A Northamptonshire Union Bank, Ltd., *Northampton* (223).
- 178 Northern Banking Company, Ltd., *Belfast* (100, 30).
- 177A Northern Crown Bank, *Winnipeg, Manitoba* (177).
- 178A Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Banking Company, Ltd., *Nottingham* (135).
- 178C Palatine Bank, Ltd., *Manchester* (135).
- 177* Parr's Bank Ltd., Bartholomew Lane, E.C.; 52, Threadneedle St.; 77, Lombard St.; 1, Cavendish Sq.; 341, Queen's Rd., Battersea; 126, High Holborn; 333, High Rd., Brondesbury; 164, High St., Camden Town; 7, Cannon St.; 10, St. Martin's Place, Charing Cross; 14, Sloane Sq., Chelsea; 300, King's Rd., Chelsea; 23, High Rd., Chiswick; 53, High St., Clapham; Cobham; 209, Earl's Court Rd.; 1, Finsbury Square; 87, Fleet St.; 14, Golder's Green Parade, N.W.; 11, Belsize Parade, Haverstock Hill; 349, Archway Road, Highgate; 88, Kensington High St.; 74, High Rd., Kilburn; Kingston-on-Thames; Kingston Hill; 74, High St., Notting Hill Gate; 239, Regent St.; Seven Kings, Ilford; 415, High St., Stratford; 324, High Road, Streatham; 17, Victoria Road, Surbiton; Teddington; 530, High Rd., Tottenham; 820, Holloway Road; Wembley; 8, Station Parade, Willesden Green; Woodford. Parry & Co., 70, Gracechurch St., E.C.
- 180 People's Bank of India, Ltd., *Lahore* (197B).
- Pinto Leite & Nephews, 45, Moorgate St., E.C.
- 181 Provincial Bank of Canada, Place d'Armes, *Montreal* (49).
- 183 Provincial Bank of Ireland, Ltd., 8, Throgmorton Avenue, E.C.
- 183A Punjab Banking Company, Ltd., *Lahore* (68).
- 183B Quebec Bank, St. Peter Street, *Quebec* (26).
- 184 Queensland National Bank, Ltd., *Brisbane, Q.*; 8, Princes St., E.C.
- 185 Quin, Cope & Co., 29, Royal Exchange, E.C.
- Raymond, Pyncheon & Co., 1, Drapers' Gardens, E.C.
- 186 Reeves, Whitburn & Co., 27, Clement's Lane, E.C.
- 187 Reid (Neville) & Co., *Windsor* (223).
- 187A Reliance Bank, Ltd., 103, Queen Victoria St., E.C.
- 187B Richards & Co., *Llangollen* (175).
- 188† Richardson & Co., 25, Suffolk Street, S.W.
- 189* Roberts, Lubbock & Co., 15, Lombard St., E.C.
- Rodocanachi, Sons & Co., Palmerston House, Old Broad St., E.C.
- Rosenberg (O. A.) & Co., 55, Old Broad St., and 6, Throgmorton St., E.C.
- 189C Rothschild (N. M.) & Sons, New Court, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.
- 189D Royal Bank of Australia, Ltd., *Melbourne* (68).
- 190 Royal Bank of Canada, *Montreal*; Princes St., E.C.
- 191 Royal Bank of Ireland, Ltd., Foster Place, *Dublin* (135).

- 192 Royal Bank of Queensland, Ltd., *Brisbane*, Q.; 31, Budge Row, E.C.
 193 Royal Bank of Scotland, 36, St. Andrew Sq., *Edinburgh*; 3, Bishopsgate, E.C.
 194 Rüffer (A.) & Sons, 39, Lombard Street, E.C.
 195 Russian Bank for Foreign Trade, *St. Petersburg*; 61 & 62, Gracechurch St., E.C.
 196 Russian Commercial and Industrial Bank, *St. Petersburg*; 75 & 76, Lombard St., E.C.
 197 Russo-Asiatic Bank, *St. Petersburg*; 64, Old Broad St., E.C.
 197A Sale & Co., 21, Old Broad St., E.C.
 197B Samuel Montagu & Co., 60, Old Broad St., E.C.
 Schröder (J. Henry) & Co., 145, Leadenhall St., E.C.
 Seligman Brothers, 18, Austin Friars, E.C.
 Seyd and Company, Ltd., 38, Lombard St., E.C.
 198 Sheffield Banking Company, Ltd., *Sheffield* (209).
 198C Shilson, Coode & Co., *St. Austell* (189).
 200 S. W. Silver & Co. and Benjamin Edgington, Ltd., Sun Court, 67, Cornhill, E.C.
 201B Société Belge de Crédit Industriel, *Brussels*; 124, Cannon Street, E.C.
 202 Société Générale, Ltd., 54 & 56, Rue de Provence, *Paris*; 53, Old Broad St., E.C., and 65, Regent St., W.
 Speyer Bros., 7, Lothbury, E.C.
 202A Standard Bank of Canada, *Toronto, Ont.* (173).
 203 Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., 10, Clement's Lane, E.C.
 203A Sterling Bank of Canada, *Toronto, Ont.* (173, 68).
 204 Stilwell & Sons, 42, Pall Mall, S.W.
 204A John Stuart and Company, Ltd., *Manchester* (209).
 204B Swiss Bankverein, *Basle*; 43, Lothbury, E.C.; West End Branch, 11C, Regent Street, S.W.
 204C Tubb & Co., *Bicester* (135).
 206 Ulster Bank, Ltd., *Belfast* (135).
 208 Union Bank of Australia, Ltd., 71, Cornhill, E.C.
 208A Union Bank of Canada, *Winnipeg*; 51, Threadneedle St., E.C. (21, 177).
 209* Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ltd., (*Managers*, H. H. Hart (*Town & Foreign*), L. E. Thomas (*Country*); *Secretary*, H. R. Hoare; *Assistant Secretary*, L. J. Cornish), 2, Princes Street, E.C.; 1, Lombard Street; 50, Cornhill; 14, Argyll Place, Regent Street; 66, Charing Cross; 95, Chancery Lane; Holborn Circus; 67, Bishop's Rd., Bayswater; 116, Fenchurch St.; 97, Tottenham Court Rd.; 74, Sloane St.; High St., Croydon; 12, Southwark St.; 12, Mount St., Mayfair; 18, Cromwell Place, S.W.; 76, High St., South Norwood; 33, High St., Bromley (Kent); 8, High St., Notting Hill Gate, W.; 111, South End, Croydon; 1, College Crescent, South Hampstead; 116, Fore St.; Salisbury House, London Wall; 11, The Exchange, Muswell Hill; 4, Market Parade, East Finchley; 25, St. Mary Axe; 24, Bedford Row; 103, High Holborn; 455, Oxford St.; 22, London St., Paddington; 55, High St., Hampstead; Purley; 9 & 10, Charterhouse Buildings, Goswell Rd.; 138, High St., Kensington; 216, Bishopsgate; 117, Victoria St., Westminster; 56, High Rd., Chiswick; 162, Piccadilly; and 1, Long Acre, W.C.
 210 Union Bank of Manchester, Ltd., York St., *Manchester* (100).
 211 Union Bank of Scotland, Ltd., 191, Ingram Street, *Glasgow*; 64, George Street, *Edinburgh*; 62, Cornhill, E.C.
 212 U.D.B., Ltd., 17, King William Street, W.C.
 213 Union Discount Company of London, Ltd., 39, Cornhill, E.C.
 213A United Counties Bank, Ltd., *Birmingham* (30, 100, 148, 223).
 213B United States Express, *New York*; 57, Haymarket, S.W.
 219 West Yorkshire Bank, Ltd., *Halifax* (148).
 220 Western Australian Bank, *Perth, W. Aus.*; 11, Leadenhall St., E.C.
 221A White & Shaxson, 33, Nicholas Lane, E.C.
 222 William Whiteley, Ltd., *Queen's Road, W.*
 223* Williams Deacon's Bank, Ltd., Mosley St., *Manchester*; 20, Birchlin Lane, E.C.; Colerherne Court, Old Brompton Rd.; 2, Cockspur St., S.W.; Marylebone Rd.; 22, St. Mary Axe; 21 & 23, Victoria St., S.W.; and 127, Cheapside.
 224 Wilts and Dorset Banking Company, Ltd., *Salisbury* (135).
 Woodhead & Co., 44, Charing Cross, S.W.
 225 Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd., *Yokohama*; 7, Bishopsgate, E.C.
 227 Yorkshire Penny Bank, Ltd., 2, Infirmary Street, *Leeds* (100 & 21); 26, King St., E.C.

Joint-Stock Banks.

A List of the principal Joint-Stock Banks doing business in the British Empire, with particulars of their Share Capital, reserve fund, highest and lowest price in 1913 (1st January—30th September), and Dividend for last complete year.

NAME OF BANK.	When established	CAPITAL.			SHARES.				Dividend for last complete year.
		Subscribed.	Paid-up.	Reserve Fund.	Of £	Pd. per Share.	Highest & Lowest Price, 1913.		
		£	£	£	£	£	£	Per cent.	
African Banking Corp.	1890	800,000	400,000	185,000	10	5	6½—5½		
Alexanders & Co.	1891	900,000	500,000	80,000	10	10 & 5	..	P. 6, 0. 10	
Altabahad Bank	1865	133,333	133,333	226,666	Rs 100	Rs 100	..	18	
Alliance Bank of Simla	—	133,333	133,333	190,000	Rs 100	Rs 100	..	18	
Anglo-Austrian Bank	1863	4,166,670	4,166,670	1,112,872	k. 240	k. 240	12¾—11¼	8½	
Anglo-Egyptian Bank	1864	1,500,000	500,000	660,000	15	5	..	15	
Anglo-South American	1888	4,500,000	2,250,000	1,560,000	10	5	..	12	
Austrian Bk. of Commerce L.	1909	1,198,534	1,195,398	25,000	1	1	13—10/6	3	
Bank of Adelaide	1865	625,000	500,000	490,000	5	4	8½—7½	10	
Bank of Australasia	1835	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,660,000	40	40	..	14 & B. 3	
Bank of Bengal	1809	1,133,333	1,333,333	1,220,000	Rs 500	Rs 500	..	14	
Bank of Bombay	—	666,666	666,666	706,666	Rs 500	Rs 500	..	20	

NAME OF BANK.	When established	CAPITAL.			SHARES.			Dividend for last complete year.
		Subscribed.	Paid-up.	Reserve Fund.	Of £	Pd. per Share.	Highest & Lowest Price, 1913.	
		£	£	£	£	£	£	Per cent.
Bank of British North America	1836	1,000,000	1,000,000	600,000	50	50	79 $\frac{3}{4}$ —74 $\frac{1}{2}$	8
Bank of British West Africa L.	1894	1,000,000	400,000	176,750	10	4	7 $\frac{1}{8}$ —6	9
Bank of England	1694	14,553,000	14,553,000	3,750,300	100	100	212—198	12
Bank of Hamilton, Ontario	1872	617,250	617,250	771,600	\$100	\$100	338—302	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bank of Ireland	1783	3,000,000	2,760,230	1,034,000	100	100	7 $\frac{1}{4}$ —6 $\frac{3}{4}$	15
Bank of Liverpool	1831	11,300,000	1,412,500	850,000	20	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ —11 $\frac{3}{4}$	11
Bank of Madras	1843	500,000	500,000	453,333	Rs 500	Rs 500	102—99 $\frac{3}{4}$	10
Bank of Mauritius	1894	125,550	125,550	90,000	10	10	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ —10 $\frac{3}{8}$	4
Bank of Montreal	1817	3,287,671	3,287,671	3,287,671	\$100	\$100	..	P. 10, O. 15
Bank of New South Wales	1817	3,500,000	3,500,000	2,250,000	20	20	..	6
Bank of New Zealand	1861	1,000,000	1,000,000	..	100	100	..	12
Bank of North Queensland L.	1883	1,500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	6 13/4	3 6/8	..	10
Bank of Nova Scotia	1832	350,000	162,050	32,500	7	3 1/2	..	10
Bank of Ottawa	1874	1,000,000	1,197,162	2,174,027	\$100	\$100	..	10
Bank of Roumania	1903	771,500	700,000	800,000	\$100	\$100	\$210—\$206	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bank of Scotland	1695	300,000	300,000	172,593	6	6	..	12
Bank of Spain	1856	1,987,500	1,325,000	1,350,000	100	100	..	20
Bank of Toronto	1856	8,000,000	6,000,000	800,000	Ps 500	Ps 500	..	19
Bank of Upper India	1855	1,027,400	1,027,400	1,232,900	\$100	\$100	213 $\frac{3}{4}$ —204 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 & B. 1
Bank of Vancouver	1862	66,666	66,666	57,333	Rs 100	Rs 100	..	10
Bank of Victoria (Australia) L.	1910	241,400	178,600	8,225	..	..	..	P. 6, O. 6
Bank of Whitehaven	1852	2,816,760	1,478,010	325,000	10 & 10	10 & 5	..	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Banque D'Indochine	1837	295,590	98,530	60,000	30	10	23—21 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10/10	9
Banque Nationale (Quebec)	1874	500,000	500,000	530,000	\$100	\$100	..	8
Barclay & Company	1360	400,000	400,000	310,000	\$100	\$100	142—134	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Belfast Banking Company L.	1836	9,000,000	3,600,000	1,600,000	4	4	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ —8 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 & 8
Bradford District Bank	1837	2,500,000	500,000	450,000	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	123 $\frac{1}{2}$ —12; 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10/10—47 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
British Bank of S. America L.	1862	860,000	344,000	280,000	10	4	11—10 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ & 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
British Linen Bank	1863	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,100,000	20	10	..	19
British Mutual Banking Co. L.	1746	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,550,000	100	100	461—414	6
Canadian Bank of Commerce	1857	200,000	70,543	45,000	5	1 10/-	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ —2	10 & B. 1
Capital & Counties Bank	1867	3,082,192	3,082,192	2,568,493	\$50	\$50	30 $\frac{1}{2}$ —28 $\frac{3}{4}$	16
Chartered Bk. of India, &c.	1834	8,750,000	1,750,000	800,000	50	10	..	14 & B. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
City Bank of Sydney (N.S.W.)	1853	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,700,000	20	20	..	5
Civil Service Bank	—	1,500,000	500,000	400,000	10	8	6/6—5/0	3
Clydesdale Bank, The	1892	48,187	24,103	4,000	1	10/-	..	15
Colonial Bank of Australia	1818	5,000,000	1,000,000	1,030,000	50	10	..	7
Colonial Bank (Chartered)	1856	439,280	439,280	190,000	10 & 2	9 $\frac{3}{4}$ & 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	..	6
Commercial B. of Australia	1836	2,000,000	600,000	150,000	20	6	..	Pref. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ —5 $\frac{1}{4}$ 10/10
Commercial B. of London	1893	3,150,000	2,212,994	nil.	10/- & 10/-	10/- & 10/-	(Ord. 22/6—15/9)	Pref. 3
Commercial B. of Scotland	1906	600,000	300,000	35,000	10	5	3—2	..
Commercial B. Co. of Sydney	1810	5,000,000	1,000,000	900,000	100	20	79 $\frac{1}{4}$ —73 $\frac{3}{8}$	20
Commercial B. of Tasmania L.	1834	3,500,000	1,750,000	1,630,000	25	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	10
Comptoir Nat. d'Escom. de Paris	1832	700,000	175,000	200,000	10	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	14
Credito Italiano	1859	8,000,000	8,000,000	1,480,000	20	20	fr. 1,077—995	8
Crédit Lyonnais	1870	3,000,000	3,000,000	420,000	L 500	L 500	587—538	6
Crompton & Beans' Union L.	1863	10,000,000	10,000,000	6,600,000	20	20	fr. 1,725—1,591	12
Delhi & London Bank	1877	1,250,000	250,000	200,000	20	4	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ —13 $\frac{3}{4}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
Deutsche Bank	1844	337,625	337,625	17,500	25	25	18 $\frac{3}{8}$ —16 $\frac{1}{4}$	4
Disconto Gesellschaft	1870	10,000,000	10,000,000	5,625,000	30 & 60	30 & 60	..	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dominion Bank	1851	10,000,000	10,000,000	4,065,000	..	..	..	10
Dresdner Bank	1871	983,820	983,820	1,306,583	\$100	\$100	..	12
Eng., Scot. & Australian Bk. L.	1872	10,000,000	10,000,000	3,050,000	60 & 30	60 & 30	167 $\frac{1}{2}$ —156	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Equitable Bank	1852	1,078,875	539,438	265,000	25	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	8
Farrow's Bank	1900	34,400	13,100	10,000	1 & 4	1	..	11
Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co. (1756)	1904	500,000	250,675	30,000	1	10/-	..	7
Guernsey Banking Co.	1885	1,000,000	1,000,000	500,000	100	100	..	13
Guernsey Comm. Banking Co.	1827	250,000	50,000	60,000	50	10	26—25	22 $\frac{3}{4}$
Halifax Comm. Bkg. Co. L.	1835	80,000	28,000	..	100	35	110	8
Hibernian Bank	1810	400,000	200,000	105,000	20	10	14 $\frac{1}{8}$ —13 $\frac{5}{8}$	6
Hongkong & Shanghai B. Corp.	1825	2,000,000	500,000	85,000	20	5	..	80/- pr. sh.
Imperial Bank of Canada	1865	\$15,000,000	\$15,000,000	\$3,245,000	\$125	\$125	..	& 5 - B.
Imperial Bank of Persia	1875	1,400,000	1,386,000	1,400,000	\$100	\$100	..	12
Imperial Ottoman Bank	1889	650,000	650,000	210,000	6 10/-	6 10/-	..	10/- pr. sh.
Ionian Bank	1863	10,000,000	5,000,000	1,250,000	20	10	..	9
Isle of Man Banking Co. L.	1839	485,580	485,580	65,000	5	5	..	5
Lancashire & Yorkshire Bk. L.	1865	150,000	30,000	38,000	10	2	6 $\frac{1}{8}$ —5 $\frac{7}{8}$	15
Lloyds Bank	1872	1,725,320	862,660	650,000	20	10	36 $\frac{1}{2}$ —34 $\frac{1}{2}$	17
London and Brazilian Bank L.	1862	26,304,200	4,208,672	2,900,000	50	8	..	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
London & River Plate	1862	2,500,000	1,250,000	1,400,000	20	10	..	20
London Bank of Australia	1862	3,000,000	1,800,000	2,000,000	25	15	60 $\frac{1}{2}$ —55 $\frac{1}{2}$	20
London County & Westminster L.	1893	1,276,747	548,392	195,092	10/-	7 10/-	61 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10/-—5	O. 5 P. 7
London and Hansatic Bank L.	1836	14,000,000	3,500,000	4,000,000	20	5	..	14 $\frac{1}{4}$
London City and Midland	1873	1,500,000	750,000	325,000	20	10	14 $\frac{3}{4}$ —13 $\frac{3}{4}$	8
	1836	20,873,520	4,348,650	3,700,000	60	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{8}$ —44 $\frac{1}{8}$	18

NAME OF BANK.	When established	CAPITAL.			SHARES.			Dividend for last complete year.
		Subscribed.	Paid-up.	Reserve Fund.	Of £	Pd. per Share.	Highest & Lowest Price, 1913.	
		£	£	£	£	£	£	Per cent.
London Joint-Stock Bank . . . L.	1836	19,800,000	2,970,000	1,100,000	100	15	..	10 ³ / ₄
London and Provincial Bank, L.	1864	2,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	10	5	22—18 ¹ / ₈	19
Lond. & South-Western Bk., L.	1862	3,000,000	1,175,000	1,175,000	10	3 ¹ / ₂	14 ¹¹ / ₁₆ —13 ¹ / ₄	17
Manchester & County Bank, L.	1862	5,460,200	1,092,000	910,000	20	4	12 ¹ / ₄ —10 ⁷ / ₈	11 4 p.sh.
Muchstr. & Lpool. Dist. B. Co., L.	1829	9,480,000	1,896,000	1,590,000	60	12	44 ³ / ₄ —41 ¹ / ₂	17 ¹ / ₂
Martin's Bank (1570) L.	1891	1,000,000	500,000	170,000	20	10	16 ¹ / ₂ —15	8
Mercantile Bank of India . . . L.	1892	1,125,000	562,500	415,000	25	12 ¹ / ₂	A 22 ¹ / ₄ —19 ¹ / ₂ ; B 22 ¹ / ₄ —19	8
Mercantile Bank of London, L.	1891	50,455	47,977	nil.	5	5 2 10	..	..
Mercantile Bnk. of Scotland, L.	1889	28,149	14,076	9,750	1	10	..	5
Merchants' Bank of Canada . .	1864	1,394,176	1,394,116	1,317,279	\$100	\$100	202—186 ³ / ₄	10
Metropolitan Bk. (Eng. & W.) .	1866	5,500,000	550,000	450,000	50	5	13 ³ / ₄ —12 ¹ / ₂	15
Metropolitan Bk. (Toronto) . .	1902	200,000	200,000	250,500	\$100	\$100	198—190	10
Melson's Bank	1855	800,000	800,000	920,000	\$100	\$100	..	11
Munster and Leinster Bank, L.	1885	500,000	200,000	320,000	5	2	7 ¹ / ₄ —7 ¹ / ₂	14
Natal Bank	1854	1,741,160	500,000	325,000	10	5 2 10	O 11 ¹ / ₂ —10 ¹ / ₂ ; P 5 ¹ / ₄ —4	8
National Bank	1835	7,500,000	1,500,000	450,000	50	10	20 ¹ / ₈ —18 ¹ / ₂	10
National Bk. of Australasia, L.	1893	3,497,904	1,498,220	435,000	8 & 10	5 & 10	..	06 ¹ / ₂ P6 ¹ / ₂
National Bank of Egypt	1898	3,000,000	3,000,000	1,500,000	10	10	..	8
National Bank of India	1863	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,040,000	25	12 ¹ / ₂	48—37 ¹ / ₂	12
National Bk. of New Zealand, L.	1872	2,250,000	750,000	645,000	7 ¹ / ₂	2 ¹ / ₂	6 ¹ / ₂ —5	12 & B. I.
National Bank of Scotland, L.	1825	5,000,000	1,000,000	900,000	100	100	384—345	20
National B. of South Africa, L.	1891	2,350,000	2,350,000	500,000	10	10	13 ³ / ₄ —10 ¹ / ₄	6
National Bk. of Tasmania, L.	—	240,000	152,040	56,000	7 ¹ / ₂	5	..	7
National Prov. B. of England, L.	1833	15,900,000	3,000,000	2,150,000	75 & 60	10 ¹ / ₂ & 12	..	18
Northamptonshire Union . . . L.	1836	1,080,000	396,000	404,000	30	11	24 ³ / ₄ —24 ¹ / ₄	25 ¹ / ₂ —1 r. sh.
North-Eastern Banking Co., L.	1872	1,285,560	385,668	180,000	20	6	14 ¹ / ₂ —14	12 ¹ / ₂
North of Scotland & Town & County Bank L.	1836	3,260,000	652,000	452,500	20	4	12 ¹ / ₁₀ —11 ¹¹ / ₁₆	12 ¹ / ₂
Northern Banking Co. L.	1824	2,500,000	500,000	340,000	50	10	{ 27 ³ / ₄ —23 13 ³ / ₈ —11 ¹ / ₂ }	12 & 6
Northern Crown Bank	—	572,480	557,812	60,000	\$100	\$100	..	11
Nottingham & Notts Bkg. Co., L.	1834	1,440,000	360,000	192,000	20	5	..	6
Palatine Bank	1899	500,000	112,500	2,500	20	4 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₈ —4 ¹ / ₄	4 ¹ / ₂ p. sh.
Parr's Bank	1865	11,023,900	2,204,786	2,000,000	50	10	..	20 & B. I.
People's Bank of India	1901	116,800	65,360	8,333	Rs. 50	Rs. 28	..	9
Provincial Bank of Canada . . .	1900	200,000	200,000	115,000	\$100	\$100	..	5
Provincial Bank of Ireland . . . L.	1825	4,080,000	540,000	350,000	100, 20	12 ¹ / ₂ , 10	{ 27 ¹ / ₄ —0.30 ¹ / ₁₆ ; N. 25 ¹ / ₁₆ —23 }	12 ¹ / ₂
Punjab Banking Company . . . L.	1889	40,000	40,000	60,000	Rs. 50	Rs. 50	..	15
Quebec Bank	1818	545,240	542,430	250,000	\$100	\$100	135—123	7
Queensland National Bank, L.	1872	413,418	142,000	118,000	5	3	55—35 ¹ / ₂	..
Royal Bank of Australia	—	1,200,000	300,000	160,000	4	1	..	8
Royal Bank of Ireland	1836	1,500,000	300,000	110,000	50	10	22 ¹ / ₂ —20 ¹ / ₂	10 ¹ / ₂
Royal Bank of Queensland, L.	1885	684,071	523,217	76,500	9 & 10	6 ¹ / ₂ & 10	5 ¹ / ₂ —5	4 ¹ / ₂
Royal Bank of Scotland	1727	2,000,000	2,000,000	951,565	100	100	25 ¹ / ₂ —239	10 & 1 ¹ / ₂
Sheffield Banking Company, L.	1831	1,154,500	404,075	290,000	50	17 ¹ / ₂	47 ¹ / ₈ —45	14
Société Générale	1864	20,000,000	10,000,000	3,613,774	20	10	..	7 ¹ / ₁₆
Standard Bank of Canada . . .	1873	580,000	546,000	700,000	\$50	\$50	..	13
Standard Bank of S. Africa, L.	1862	6,194,100	1,548,525	1,990,000	20	5	..	14
Sterling Bank of Canada	1906	240,720	223,522	60,000	\$100	\$100	..	6
Ulster Bank	1836	3,000,000	500,000	700,000	15	2 ¹ / ₂	..	20
Union Bank of Australia L.	1837	4,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	75	2 ¹ / ₂	..	14
Union Bank of Canada	1865	1,000,000	1,000,000	700,000	\$100	\$100	..	8
Union of London & Smiths' . . .	1839	22,924,100	3,554,785	1,150,000	100	15 ¹ / ₂	32 ¹ / ₂ —32	12
Union Bank of Manchester . . . L.	1836	1,250,000	550,000	345,000	25	11	26 ¹ / ₁₆ —24 ¹ / ₂	27 6 p.sh.
Union Bank of Scotland	1830	5,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	50	10	30 ³ / ₈ —29 ¹ / ₄	..
United Counties Bank	1836	5,666,660	1,193,332	765,000	20	4	9—8 ¹ / ₁₆	15 ¹ / ₈
Western Australian Bank	1841	250,000	250,000	660,000	10	10	34 ¹ / ₂ —23	20
West Yorkshire Bank	1829	1,812,500	400,000	400,000	25	10	26 ¹ / ₁₆ —26	12 ¹ / ₂
Williams Deacon's Bank	1836	7,812,500	1,250,000	700,000	50	8	23 ¹ / ₄ —20 ¹ / ₁₆	15
Wills & Dorset Banking Co., L.	1835	3,000,000	700,000	600,000	50	10	38—36 ¹ / ₂	20
Yorkshire Penny Bank	1911	1,250,000	750,000	750,000	5	3	..	..

THE BANKERS' CLEARING-HOUSE, in Post Office Court, Lombard Street, is the medium through which Bankers obtain the amount of Cheques and Bills in their hands for collection from other Bankers. The amount passing through this channel is enormous. The total for the year ending December 31st, 1912, was £15,961,773,000, an increase of £1,347,896,000 as compared with the year 1911. On Stock Exchange settling days the payments were £2,362,212,000, an increase of £143,512,000 on the year 1911. The payments on Consols account days for the same period amounted to £725,293,000, an increase of £46,641,000 as compared with 1911; and on the 4th of the months the payments for 1912 amounted to £643,566,000, an increase of £74,420,000, as compared with 1911. The Town Clearing for 1912 contributed £13,813,447,000, the Metropolitan Clearing for 1912 £341,264,000, and the Country Cheque Clearing for 1912 £1,307,062,000 towards the total of 1912. The establishment is managed by a Committee of Bankers—Chairman, Sir Felix Schuster, Bart.; Deputy Chairman, Viscount Goschen; Hon. Sec., R. Martin Holland, C.B.; Acting Managers, P. W. Matthews (Chief Inspector); A. E. Salt (Deputy Inspector).

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(H.O.) signifies the Head Office; an asterisk denotes Fair and Market Days.

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*. The members given in the following List refer to the Principal Banking Offices on pages 348-354, and indicate that a branch is in operation at the place named, Head Offices being designated (H.O.). Where the name of a Bank is given it is followed by a reference number in square brackets, thus [], which indicates the London Agents of the Bank named.

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 West Hawthorn (Vic.)—93.
 West Lorne (Ont.)—161A, 208A.
 West Maitland (N.S.W.)—13, 15, 208.
 West Melbourne (Vic.)—23, 93.
 West Sheffield (Que.)—47.
 West Summerland (B.C.)—22.
 West Tamworth (N.S.W.)—58.
 West Toronto (Ont.)—16, 20, 47, 82F, 164B, 202A, 203A.
 West Wyalong (N.S.W.)—23, 66, 69.
 Westbury (Tas.)—69A.
 Westmeath (Ont.)—24C.
 Westmount (Que.)—22, 24B, 190.
 Weston (Ont.)—16, 24B.
 Westport (N.Z.)—23, 24.
 Westport (Ont.)—161A, 208A.
 Westville (N.S.)—24B.
 Wetaskiwin (Alta.)—47, 115F, 161A.
 Weymouth (Sask.)—22, 47, 115C, 190, 208.
 Weymouth (N.S.)—190.
 Whakatane (N.Z.)—208.
 Whangamona (N.Z.)—15.
 Whangarei (N.Z.)—15, 23, 24.
 Wheatley (Ont.)—161A, 208A.
 Whitby (Ont.)—82F, 202A.
 White Horse (Yukon)—47.
 Whitevale (Ont.)—162A.
 Whitehead (Sask.)—161A.
 Whitney Pier (N.S.)—24N, 190.
 Whittlesea (Vic.)—65A, 66.
 Whitton (N.S.W.)—12.
 Whitority (Vic.)—169.
 Whiston (Ont.)—47, 203A.
 Wichita—195.
 Wichita (Kans.)—Kansas National Bk. [197B]; Nat. B. of Com. [197N].
 Wickiepin (W. Aus.)—15, 70, 169, 208.
 Wickham (N.S.W.)—12.
 Wiesbaden—82A, 82N, 83; Imp. B. [148].
 Wilcannia (N.S.W.)—12, 69.
 Wilcox (Sask.)—47.
 Wilkswat (S. Aus.)—13A.
 Wilkie (Sask.)—115F, 208A.
 Willaura (Vic.)—20, 65A.
 Williams (W. Aus.)—169, 220.
 Williamsburg (Ont.)—164N.
 Williamstown (Ont.)—161A.
 Williamstown (Vic.)—15, 66, 93.
 Williston (Cape Prov.)—203.
 Willow Bunch (Sask.)—47.
 Willowie (S. Aus.)—13A.
 Willommore (Cape Prov.)—203.
 Willunga (S. Aus.)—13A.
 Wilmer (B.C.)—115F.
 Wilmington (S. Aus.)—169.
 Wiluna (W. Aus.)—208.
 Winbury (O.R.S.)—173A, 203.
 Winchelsea (Vic.)—65A.
 Winchester (Ont.)—24C, 208A.
 Window—105, 196.
 Wingham (Ont.)—20.
 Windsor (N.S.W.)—23, 69.
 Windsor (N.S.)—24B, 47, 82F.
 Windsor (Ont.)—22, 47, 82F, 115F, 161A, 181, 190.
 Windsor (Vic.)—93.
 Windsor Mills (Que.)—47.
 Windsorton (Cape Prov.)—173A.
 Windthorst (Sask.)—208A.
 Wingham (N.S.W.)—58, 69.
 Wingham (Ont.)—20, 47, 82F.
 Winkler (Man.)—20.
 Winnebago (W. Afr.)—17.
 Winnifred (Alta.)—208A.
 Winnipeg (Man.)—16, 20, 22, 24B, 24C, 28, 29B, 46A, 47, 82F, 1150, 161A, 164N, 177A (H.O.), 183B, 190, 202A, 203A, 208A (H.O.).
 Winthill—195.
 Winterthur—Bk. of Winterthur [100].
 Winton (N.Z.)—24.
 Winton (Q.)—23, 184.
 Wirrabara (S. Aus.)—15, 93.
 Wirbank (Trans.)—173A, 175A.
 Wodonga (Vic.)—23, 29.
 Wodville (N.S.)—22, 190.
 Wollongong (N.S.W.)—23, 69, 93.
 Wolmaransstad (Trans.)—173A.
 Wolynia—195.
 Woiseley (Sask.)—28, 177A, 208A.
 Woiseley (S. Aus.)—66.
 Wondai (Q.)—66, 184.
 Wongan Hills (W. Aus.)—169.
 Wonthaggi (Vic.)—29, 65A.
 Woodanilling (W. Aus.)—220.
 Woodbridge (Ont.)—177A.
 Woodburn (N.S.W.)—12, 147.
 Woodend (Vic.)—66.
 Woodford (Q.)—93.
 Woodland (Cal.)—First Nat. Bk. [197N].
 Woodside (S. Aus.)—13A.
 Woodstock (N.B.)—22, 24N, 190.
 Woodstock (N.S.W.)—69.
 Woodstock (Ont.)—24N, 47, 115F, 164N, 177A, 190.
 Woodstock (Cape Prov.)—203.
 Woodville (N.Z.)—24.
 Woodville (Ont.)—202A.
 Wooler (Ont.)—162A.
 Woolpoolga (N.S.W.)—58.
 Woombie (Q.)—117.
 Woorelang (Vic.)—29, 66.
 Woonona (N.S.W.)—93.
 Wooloolin (Q.)—184.
 Worcester (Cape Prov.)—1A, 203.
 Worcester (Mass.)—Mechanics' Nat. [197B]; Quinsigamond Nat. B. [197N].
 Worms—Pfalzische Bk. [84].
 Wossnessen—195.
 Woy Woy (N.S.W.)—66.
 Wroczet (Ont.)—20, 190.
 Wrougham (Vic.)—15.
 Wurzberg—Impl. Bk. of Germ. [148].
 Wyalcatchi (W. Aus.)—169.
 Wyalong (N.S.W.)—66.
 Wykeproof (Vic.)—15, 66.
 Wyndberg (Cape Prov.)—1A.
 Wyndham (N.Z.)—24.
 Wyndham (Tas.)—15, 69A, 173N.
 Wynyard (Sask.)—16, 115F.
 Wyoming (Ont.)—28.
 Wyong (N.S.W.)—66.
 Xanthie—14, 117.
 Yacka (S. Aus.)—13A, 93.
 Yackandandah (Vic.)—15.
 Yakusich—197.
 Yanchiche (Que.)—181.
 Yandarra (Q.)—23, 70, 93.
 Yangan (Q.)—184.
 Yankalilla (S. Aus.)—13A.
 Yannathan (Vic.)—147.
 Yarek (Vic.)—169.
 Yaronie (S. Aus.)—93.
 Yarker (Ont.)—161A.
 Yarmouth (N.S.)—22, 24B, 190.
 Yarra-Glen (Vic.)—65A.
 Yarragon (Vic.)—15, 29, 65A.
 Yarraman (Q.)—102.
 Yarram-Yarram (Vic.)—15, 29, 208.
 Yarraville (Vic.)—169.
 Yarravoula (Vic.)—15, 66, 169.
 Yass (N.S.W.)—12, 23, 69.
 Yea (Vic.)—66, 147.
 Yeelanna (S. Aus.)—13A.
 Yellowcreek (Sask.)—47.
 Yerang Creek (N.S.W.)—23, 208.
 Yezd—116.
 Yinnar (Vic.)—65A.
 Yoito—115D.
 Yokohama—53, 73, 115D, 18, 197, 225 (H.O.).
 Yongala (S. Aus.)—169.
 York (W. Aus.)—15, 23, 169, 208, 220.
 Yorketown (S. Aus.)—13A.
 Yorkton (Sask.)—16, 28, 47, 177A, 208A.
 Yountville (W. Aus.)—220.
 Young (N.S.W.)—15, 23, 68, 69, 208.
 Young (Sask.)—183N.
 Youngstown (Alta.)—28, 47.
 Yreka (Cal.)—Siskiyou Bk. Co. [197N].
 Ystad—Christiansfads Ensk. B. [118].
 Zacatecas—Banco de Zacatecas [197N].
 Zagazig—9, 14, 170A.
 Zanzibar—19.
 Zante—17.
 Zanzibar—17.
 Zaria (W. Afr.)—17.
 Zastron (O.R.C.)—173A, 203.
 Zealandia (Sask.)—190, 208A.
 Zeehan (Tas.)—69A, 173N.
 Zeerust (Trans.)—173A, 203.
 Zermatt—Galland & Co. [197N].
 Zherinka—196.
 Zittau—83.
 Znam—7.
 Zungeru (W. Afr.)—17.
 Zurich—73, 204N; Banque Fed [77]; Kur-ler & Co. [154]; Swiss Credit Co. [100].
 Zurich (Ont.)—164N.
 Zurichau—83; Impl. Bk. of Germ. [148].

THE list on the following two pages contains the names of all the more important British Life offices, of eight Colonial companies (marked C), and of three American offices (marked A).

DATE OF FORMATION.—This is important, as in young companies less than the normal rate of mortality is experienced, whilst, on the other hand, expenses are necessarily greater owing to the larger proportion of new business.

CLASS OF BUSINESS.—The second column shows whether the company is conducted on the Mutual system whereby the whole of the surplus or profits is allotted to participating policy-holders (M), or whether the company has proprietors by whom part (usually a very small proportion) of the surplus is received (P). Life offices transacting other insurance business are indicated by letters in this column. In such cases the Life funds are kept separately, and are not liable for the claims of other departments. The Share Capital is usually liable for the claims of all branches. The companies in the first part of the Table all transact "ordinary" Life business; the figures for Industrial business are stated separately.

FIGURES.—These are taken from the latest annual accounts available at date of going to press, and in the majority of cases refer to annual reports for the financial year ended 31 December, 1912.

LIFE FUNDS.—The amounts of these funds, though interesting, are not in themselves a sufficient indication of the financial stability of a company, which cannot be judged unless liabilities are actuarially compared with assets.

PREMIUM INCOME.—The annual premium income is in all cases stated after deduction of the amount paid to other companies for reinsurance parts of the risks.

EXPENSES.—The expenses of a Life office include, in all cases where paid, commission to agents. The amount of expenses is less important in itself than in relation to premium income, consequently the percentage of the premium income absorbed in expenses is shown. The average percentage of British offices is about 14%, of which about 5% is expended on commission and 9% on other expenses. This ratio taken by itself is frequently misleading, because, if the proportion of new business is large, the percentage of the total premiums absorbed in expenses may legitimately be higher than where the new business is small. Moreover,

where premiums are below the average any comparisons of percentage should be considered with due regard to this feature, a gain to the policyholder through reduced premium being equivalent *pro tanto* to an immediate bonus.

INTEREST.—The rate of interest earned is important for comparison with the rate assumed in valuing liabilities, since the greater the margin between these rates the greater is the surplus available from this source for bonus. The rate of interest earned is generally estimated by dividing 100 times the amount of interest, less Income Tax, by the mean of the funds at beginning and end of year after deducting half a year's interest from the mean fund. In some cases, however, this does not quite accurately represent the yield, owing to the manner in which profit on reversions is dealt with by individual offices.

VALUATIONS.—The last two columns of the table are derived from the valuation returns made by the companies to the Board of Trade. A valuation indicates liability under existing policies, after making allowance for the amounts to be paid and received. It is assumed that deaths will occur in accordance with a mortality table, and that interest will be earned at a certain rate. Various mortality tables are employed, those most usual being known as the H^m and O^m, and the corresponding Tables H^m(5) and O^m(5) which exclude mortality in the first five years of assurance. If a company assumes that it will earn a high rate of interest in the future, the net liability will appear less than if it assumes a low rate, while the liability on account of mortality appears greater by some tables than by others. The position of an office is most satisfactory when a stringent basis of valuation is adopted, because the margin between the calculated and experienced liability is larger and the surplus available for bonuses is greater. The O^m and O^m(5) tables in conjunction are more stringent than the O^m table alone, the H^m is more stringent than the American, and with every table the lower the rate of interest assumed the more stringent is the valuation.

The O^m Tables, which are founded on the latest and largest Life assurance experience, usually require slightly stronger reserves than the H^m. Some offices carry forward large additional reserves beyond the amount required by the valuation tables adopted by them.

ADVICE REGARDING LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITIES.

The selection by an intending proposer for Life assurance of the office best suited to his requirements and likely to produce the best results should be carefully made under reliable expert advice. Whilst we have above indicated some points for consideration, the study of any tables or suggestions is not sufficient to enable persons without technical knowledge to gauge the respective merits and attractions of the various companies. There are many good offices, but in the very best and most select class some are better adapted than others for particular purposes, and large sums may be saved or earned by intending proposers during the continuance of a policy, which may be life-long, through the precaution having been taken of obtaining reliable advice before a proposal is made.

On receipt of an inquiry containing full particulars of requirements, accompanied by a

remittance of a fee of 5s., addressed to the Publishers of WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, 12, Warwick Lane, Paternoster Row, E.C., and marked "Insurance," the Insurance Editor will be prepared—

(1) To advise any intending assurant as to the system and descriptions of policies best adapted to suit the special circumstances as described, and to assist inquirer in the choice of the Life office which seems from its financial strength and earning capabilities best qualified to do justice to his requirements, and most likely to yield the most satisfactory and profitable results. Selection is of special importance from the investment point of view in case of endowment assurances.

(2) To give similar advice to any person contemplating the purchase of an annuity.

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

Established.	Class.	Name of Office.	ANNUAL ACCOUNTS.				VALUATION.	
			Life Funds.	Life Premium Income.	Expenses. % of Premiums.	Rate of Interest, less Income Tax.	Mortality Table.	Interest % Assumed.
			£	£		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1883	P I	Abstainers & General.	652,824	97,465	22'0	3 13 10	Om	3 0 0
1824	PmSF	Alliance*	18,064,182	1,159,121	9'9	3 19 6	Om	3 0 0
1808	P SF	Atlas	2,202,329	192,230	13'5	3 19 6	Om & Om ⁽⁵⁾	2 10 0
1849	M	Australian Mutual (C)	30,395,931	2,429,839	12'0	4 11 2	Hm	3 & 3½
1866	P I	Britannic (Ordinary)...	1,383,003	237,393	13'8	4 7 8	Hm	3 10 0
1854	P FS	British Equitable	1,663,365	113,177	23'8	3 19 10	Om	3 0 0
1833*	P F	Caledonian	3,147,665	262,230	13'9	4 0 0	Om	3 0 0
1847	P	Canada Life (C)	9,814,190	911,467	22'6	5 4 9	Hm	3 & 3½
1809*	P SF	Century	594,058	87,320	10'3	4 3 6	Om	3 0 0
1838	P	City of Glasgow	3,147,134	241,822	16'3	3 19 10	Om	3 0 0
1829	M	Clergy Mutual (c)	4,676,274	277,399	6'9	3 17 6	Om ⁽⁵⁾	2 10 0
1824	M	Clerical, Medical & Gen.	5,689,707	416,519	13'5	3 19 7	Om ⁽⁵⁾	2 10 0
1873	M	Colonial Mutual (C)	3,444,950	502,026	37'2	4 7 10	Om	3 10 0
1861	PFmS	Commercial Union*	5,181,488	568,087	12'7	4 4 3	Om	3 0 0
1871	P	Confederation (C)	3,497,719	457,231	32'1	5 5 5	{ Om ⁽⁵⁾ and American Tropical }	3 3½ & 4
1807	P	Eagle	2,013,044	172,263	15'9	3 18 11	Hm	3 0 0
1823	P	Edinburgh	4,334,221	310,051	15'0	4 0 0	Om	3 0 0
1839	P	English & Scottish Law	2,695,399	228,406	17'4	4 1 1	Om	3 0 0
1762	M	Equitable (c)	5,400,102	212,515	6'4	3 17 5	Om*	2 10 0
1859	P	Equitable, U.S.A. (A)	104,114,666	10,935,735	19'8	4 10 8	American, &c.	3 3½ & 4
1844	P	Equity & Law	4,899,758	345,055	11'0	4 1 5*	Om & Om ⁽⁵⁾	2 15 0
1832	M	Friends' Provident	3,424,511	177,729	12'2	3 16 8	Om & Om ⁽⁵⁾	3 0 0
1837	P	General	2,013,210	185,095	19'9	3 11 10	Om & Hm	3 0 0
1858*	PFMI	General Accident	109,073	29,471	17'5	3 17 6	Om	3 10 0
1848	P	Gresham	10,282,617	1,058,710	22'8	4 3 3	Hm	3 10 0
1821	P FS	Guardian*	3,586,944	268,236	14'3	4 2 5	Om	3 0 0
1825	P FS	Law Union & Rock	8,024,932	578,994	14'8	4 4 2	Om	3 0 0
1836	P	Legal & General	8,459,624	873,036	12'8	4 0 7*	Om	2 10 0
1838	P	Life Assoc. of Scotland	5,862,119	349,054	16'5	3 19 9	Om	3 0 0
1836	P SFm	L'pool & Lond. & Globe	5,073,974	263,932	10'0	3 16 9	Om & Om ⁽⁵⁾	2 15 0
1862	P SF	Lon. & Lanc. Life & Gen.*	3,669,525	416,379	19'4	4 4 2	Hm & Om	3 & 3½
1869	P I	Lon. & Man. (Ordinary)	149,125	51,825	19'7	3 16 6	Hm	3 0 0
1720	PFmS	London Assurance	2,580,124	198,404	12'2	3 13 4	Om	2 15 0
1806	M	London Life (c)	5,328,395	395,986	4'0	4 4 1	Om ⁽⁵⁾	3 0 0
1887	P	Manufacturers' Life (C)	3,189,228	569,506	31'9	6 4 0	Hm	3 10 0
1852	M*	Marine & General	1,978,497	150,444	16'4	4 3 7	Om & Om ⁽⁵⁾	3 0 0
1835	M	Metropolitan (c)	2,331,189	164,363	7'2	3 16 11	Om	3 0 0
1886	M S	Min. & Citizens (C) (Ord.)	7,100,586	783,513	12'8	4 12 3	Hm	3 & 3½
1843	M	Mutual, New York (A)	121,417,541	10,895,381	19'4	4 15 0	American, &c.	3 & 3½
1830	M	National Mutual	2,958,623	195,452	15'7	4 10 7*	Om	3 0 0
1869	M	Natl. Mut. of Austral (C)	7,291,292	921,966	17'2	4 16 8	Hm	3 10 0
1835	M	National Provident	7,172,894	515,005	9'9	4 1 1	Om	3 0 0
1845	M	New York Life (A)	147,879,801	17,298,607	14'6	4 10 0	American, &c.	3 0 0
1809	PmSFm	Nth. Brit. & Mercantile	16,689,491	1,157,456	13'7	4 2 10	Om	3 0 0
1836	P SF	Northern	5,259,609	290,379	10'0	3 13 1	Om	2½ & 2¾
1808	M	Norwich Union Life*	10,734,086	1,447,889	15'2	4 2 6	Om	2 10 0
1864	P I	Pearl (Ordinary)	3,153,254	501,154	13'2	3 19 1	Hm	3 0 0
1797*	PFmS	Phoenix	10,586,714	766,334	12'4	4 1 0	Om	3 0 0
1840	M	Provident Clerks'	2,842,645	202,804	14'5	3 19 7	Om	3 0 0
1848	P I	Prudential (Ordinary)	44,504,184	4,826,993	7'8	3 18 11	Hm	3 0 0

For Notes see next page.

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES—continued.

Established.	Class.	Name of Office.	ANNUAL ACCOUNTS.				VALUATION.	
			Life Funds.	Life Premium Income.	Expenses. % of Premiums.	Rate of Interest Less Income Tax.	Mortality Table.	Interest Assumed.
			£	£		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1864	P I	Refuge (Ordinary)	6,416,807	1,050,017	10'0	3 17 11	H ^m	3 0 0
1845	PSF ^m	Royal	10,950,488	788,498	13'0	3 17 2	Om & Om(s)	3 0 0
1720	PSF ^m	Royal Exchange	4,433,240	347,474	15'1	3 18 10	Om	3 0 0
1861	M I	Royal London (Ord.) ...	156,587	41,527	7'1	3 12 5	Special	3 0 0
1864	P	Sceptre	1,241,202	73,621	12'5	3 18 10	Om & Om(s)	2 10 0
1826	M	Scottish Amicable	5,941,315	442,165	11'8	3 17 8	Om & Om(s)*	2 10 0
1831	M	Scottish Equitable	6,110,323	411,884	13'9	3 19 3	Om	3 0 0
1896*	PFS	Scottish Insurance	247,379	38,783	15'9	3 19 0	Om(s)	3 0 0
1881	P S	Scottish Life	1,875,497	192,083	15'6	4 4 0	Om & Om(s)	3 0 0
1837	M	Scottish Provident	15,386,007	684,932	14'3	3 18 8	Om	3* & 3½
1883	P S	Scottish Temperance ...	1,946,441	205,132	15'2	3 19 8	Om	3 0 0
1824	PSF ^m	Scottish Union & Nat. .	4,663,982	292,360	13'5	4 0 10	Om	3 0 0
1815	M	Scottish Widows'	21,434,512	1,335,549	10'5	3 19 0	Om & Om(s)*	3 0 0
1825	P	Standard	13,190,851	1,016,621	19'1	4 6 4	Om	3 0 0
1843	P	Star	7,022,258	516,977	14'8	4 1 0	H ^m	3 0 0
1810	P S	Sun Life	9,662,000	872,157	15'2	4 2 8	Om & Om(s)	3 0 0
1865	P	Sun Life of Canada (C)..	9,865,739	1,612,069	25'5	6 0 5	Om(s)	3 & 3½
1840	M	United Kingdom T. & G.	9,576,208	716,124	11'5	3 15 9	Om & Om(s)	2 10 0
1825	P	University	954,850	64,384	12'3	4 0 5	Om(s)	2 10 0
1841	M I	Wesleyan & Gen. (Ord.)	999,683	184,368	15'9	3 10 0	Om	3 0 0
1824	PFS ^m	Yorkshire	2,272,398	188,528	13'2	4 0 2	Om & Om(s)	3 0 0

INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES.

1866	P	Britannic	1,723,469	1,007,942	40'4	4 6 3	Eng. No. 6	3 10 0
1869	P	London & Manchester	837,919	624,458	44'6	3 11 4	Eng. No. 3	3 0 0
1864	P	Pearl	4,427,272	2,251,741	44'4	3 10 2	Eng. No. 3	3 0 0
1848	P	Prudential	37,207,843	7,792,562	38'5	3 14 8	Eng. No. 3 and Eng. No. 6	3 0 0
1864	P	Refuge	2,366,698	2,069,100	43'6	3 17 3	Eng. No. 3	3 0 0
1861	P	Royal London	3,219,380	1,253,842	44'8	3 11 6	Eng. No. 3	3 0 0
1841	M	Wesleyan & General ...	838,751	740,057	49'1	3 11 1	Om(s)	3 0 0

C = Colonial Office.

A = American Office.

F = Transacts Fire Business also.

S = Transacts Accident Business also.

I = Transacts Industrial Business also.

c = Does not pay Commission.

m = Transacts Marine Business also.

* Alliance. Including funds of acquired businesses.

* Calendonian. Fire business commenced 1805.

* Centary. Accident business commenced 1835.

* Clerical, Medical & General. Large additional valuation reserves.

* Commercial Union. Excluding figures of acquired businesses.

* Equitable. With additional reserves of nearly £500,000.

* Equity and Law. Interest yield on funds excluding reversion and unproductive assets.

* General Accident. Life business commenced 1906.

* Guardian. Excluding figures of acquired businesses.

* Legal and General. Interest yield on funds excluding reversion.

* London and Lancashire Life and General. Includes figures of acquired Scottish Metropolitan business.

* Marine and General. Also insures Mariners', &c., transit risks.

* National Mutual. Interest yield excluding reversion.

* Norwich Union Life. Includes figures of acquired Scottish Imperial business.

* Phoenix. Fire business commenced 1782.

* Scottish Insurance. Accident business commenced 1877.

* Scottish Amicable. Net Premiums valued at 3½ per cent.; so strengthening reserves through additional margins of premiums being available.

* Scottish Provident. 3 per cent. for all except a small and diminishing section of old policies. Additional reserves, £305,915. Specially low premiums.

* Scottish Widows'. With large additional reserves.

* United Kingdom. Net Om premiums in combination with Om(s) mortality tables and special additional reserves.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCE.

Life assurance may be effected either with or without participation in profits. If without participation, both sum assured and premium remain unchanged. If with participation, a higher premium is charged, except under deferred or discounted bonus systems, and bonuses are declared from time to time, which may usually be applied either to increase sum assured or to reduce premium, if not discounted for cash. It is generally advantageous to select a policy participating in profits, but to overcome the objection of the higher premium an alternative

plan is available in some offices whereby future bonuses are anticipated and used to reduce premiums from the outset. This is called the "Discounted Bonus" or "Cost Price" system. If the bonuses actually declared exceed those anticipated, the difference is credited to the policyholder; if however the anticipated bonuses exceed those declared, the balance has to be liquidated by the policyholder or remains as a debt. Policies should only be effected on this system in companies which can point to good and consistent bonus records, and whose valuation reserves are particularly strong. We give below the average annual premiums charged for the three classes of policies.

AVERAGE ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCE OF £100.

Age at Entry.	With Profits.			Without Profits.			Dis-counted Bonus.			Age at Entry.	With Profits.			Without Profits.			Dis-counted Bonus.			Age at Entry.	With Profits.			Without Profits.			Dis-counted Bonus.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
21	1	19	6	1	13	8	1	12	2	31	2	10	0	2	2	9	2	0	2	41	3	6	9	2	17	10	2	13	11
22	2	0	3	1	14	4	1	12	9	32	2	11	3	2	3	11	2	1	2	42	3	8	8	2	19	10	2	15	9
23	2	1	2	1	15	1	1	13	4	33	2	12	8	2	5	2	2	2	4	43	3	10	11	3	1	11	2	17	9
24	2	2	1	1	15	11	1	14	0	34	2	14	1	2	6	5	2	3	6	44	3	13	3	3	4	2	2	19	9
25	2	3	1	1	16	7	1	14	9	35	2	15	8	2	7	9	2	4	10	45	3	15	9	3	6	7	3	1	11
26	2	4	1	1	17	6	1	15	5	36	2	17	3	2	9	3	2	6	2	46	3	18	5	3	9	0	3	4	3
27	2	5	2	1	18	5	1	16	3	37	2	18	11	2	10	10	2	7	6	48	4	4	1	3	14	5	3	9	3
28	2	6	4	1	19	5	1	17	3	38	3	0	8	2	12	5	2	9	0	50	4	11	6	4	0	7	3	15	0
29	2	7	6	2	0	6	1	18	2	39	3	2	7	2	14	2	2	10	7	55	5	12	0	5	0	3	4	13	1
30	2	8	9	2	1	7	1	19	1	40	3	4	6	2	15	11	2	12	3	60	7	0	8	6	6	8	5	16	3

The next table shows the annual premiums payable throughout life for assurance of £100 at death with participation in profits. Premium rates alone are not sufficient for judging the relative attractions of life offices. An office charging a high premium may give higher bonuses than one charging a low premium, and therefore bonus results and prospects as well as premiums have to be considered. Some offices only allow bonuses to be taken in reduction of premium, and on this plan the rates are usually

high to commence with, but are greatly reduced after a few years. Some reserve bonuses for the older classes of policyholders, and in these cases lower premiums than the average are usually charged. Most offices grant interim bonuses between valuation periods, and it is important to ascertain if this is the case before an assurance is effected, and how such interim bonuses compare with valuation bonuses, especially in cases of endowment assurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR ASSURANCE OF £100 PAYABLE AT DEATH, WITH PROFITS.

NAME OF OFFICE.	Age 21.	Age 25.	Age 30.	Age 35.	Age 40.	Age 45.	Age 50.	Age 55.	Age 60.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
a Abstainers' Gen.....	1 13 9	1 16 2	2 0 11	2 7 3	2 15 10	3 7 4	4 2 3	5 2 11	6 11 4
Alliance	2 0 9	2 3 6	2 8 9	2 15 7	3 4 5	3 16 0	4 10 9	5 10 6	6 17 1
Atlas	2 2 5	2 4 8	2 9 3	2 15 5	3 3 7	3 14 6	4 8 8	5 8 0	6 14 3
Australasian Mutual ..	1 18 5	2 2 8	2 8 2	2 15 4	3 4 5	3 16 0	4 9 10	5 12 2	7 1 4
Britannic	1 18 9	2 2 6	2 8 6	2 15 10	3 5 2	3 17 8	4 14 0	5 16 1	7 6 4
British Equitable ...	1 18 10	2 2 9	2 8 8	2 15 11	3 4 11	3 16 7	4 11 9	5 12 0	...
Caledonian	2 0 2	2 3 6	2 8 9	2 15 6	3 4 6	3 14 6	4 8 6	5 9 6	6 15 9
Canada Life	1 19 3	2 2 11	2 8 9	2 16 3	3 5 10	3 19 2	4 16 8	5 12 7	7 12 2
Century	2 2 5	2 5 0	2 10 0	2 16 8	3 5 4	3 16 7	4 11 0	5 16 0	6 16 6
City of Glasgow	1 19 6	2 3 3	2 8 9	2 15 6	3 4 6	3 14 10	4 9 10	5 12 9	...
Clergy Mutual	1 16 0	2 0 2	2 6 4	2 13 0	3 2 2	3 12 4	4 7 4	5 10 4	7 1 6
Clerical, Med. & Gen.	1 18 7	2 2 9	2 8 7	2 16 4	3 6 9	3 19 2	4 16 3	5 10 1	7 11 3
Colonial Mutual	1 18 4	2 2 1	2 7 4	2 14 10	3 3 2	3 15 2	4 9 9	5 12 0	7 3 3
Commercial Union..	1 18 10	2 2 2	2 7 10	2 15 4	3 5 2	3 16 10	4 12 4	5 14 0	7 2 0
Confederation	1 18 10	2 2 7	2 8 6	2 15 11	3 5 2	3 17 8	4 14 1	5 16 2	7 6 5
Eagle	1 19 3	2 3 0	2 8 7	2 15 7	3 4 5	3 15 7	4 9 10	5 8 1	6 11 10
Edinburgh	1 17 8	2 1 8	2 7 11	2 15 5	3 4 2	3 15 3	4 10 2	5 10 10	6 17 11
English & Scot. Law	1 18 1	2 1 8	2 7 1	2 13 11	3 2 8	3 13 7	4 7 9	5 6 2	6 12 4
Equitable	2 4 5	2 8 1	2 13 5	2 19 10	3 7 11	3 17 10	4 10 7	5 8 0	6 12 3
Equitable, U.S.	1 19 3	2 3 0	2 8 9	2 16 3	3 6 0	3 19 1	4 17 0	5 15 5	7 15 5

NAME OF OFFICE.	Age 21.	Age 25.	Age 30.	Age 35.	Age 40.	Age 45.	Age 50.	Age 55.	Age 60.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Equity and Law	2 0 7	2 3 2	2 8 10	2 15 10	3 4 6	3 15 7	4 10 9	5 12 6	7 2 5
Friends' Provident	1 17 11	2 2 0	2 8 0	2 15 2	3 4 0	3 15 2	4 9 7	5 8 7	6 13 11
General	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 9 10	2 16 6	3 5 4	3 16 8	4 12 8	5 11 8	6 18 0
General Accident.....	2 0 2	2 3 8	2 9 2	2 16 1	3 4 11	3 16 5	4 11 3	5 10 7	6 16 1
Gresham	2 0 5	2 3 0	2 8 2	2 15 0	3 4 1	3 16 0	4 11 5	5 12 5	7 0 11
Guardian.....	1 18 2	2 2 4	2 8 10	2 16 7	3 4 6	3 15 2	4 9 3	5 8 4	6 14 6
Law Union & Rock ...	1 18 6	2 2 6	2 8 4	2 15 2	3 4 0	3 15 5	4 9 10	5 10 6	6 16 0
Legal and General ...	2 1 2	2 5 1	2 10 9	2 17 7	3 5 11	3 16 7	4 10 9	5 11 6	6 19 5
Life Assoc. of Scot....	1 19 3	2 3 3	2 8 11	2 16 1	3 4 10	3 16 3	4 11 1	5 11 6	6 19 8
L'pool & Lond. & Gl...	2 0 4	2 2 2	2 8 10	2 16 10	3 5 9	3 17 0	4 11 3	5 12 4	6 18 8
London & Lanc.	1 19 3	2 2 11	2 8 9	2 15 10	3 4 9	3 16 2	4 11 2	5 11 4	6 17 8
London Assurance ...	1 19 9	2 3 3	2 9 0	2 15 9	3 4 8	3 15 10	4 10 2	5 8 5	6 14 11
London Life	2 8 6	2 13 0	3 0 0	3 8 6	3 19 0	4 12 0	5 8 0	6 8 0	7 12 8
Manufacturers	1 18 10	2 2 7	2 8 6	2 15 11	3 5 2	3 17 8	4 14 1	5 16 2	7 6 5
Marine & General ...	1 19 7	2 3 3	2 8 10	2 16 0	3 5 0	3 16 7	4 11 6	5 11 1	6 16 8
Metropolitan.....	2 0 5	2 4 0	2 9 9	2 17 5	3 6 4	3 18 11	4 12 0	5 14 0	7 0 0
Mutual and Citizens ..	1 18 6	2 2 8	2 8 9	2 16 1	3 5 3	3 15 7	4 9 9	5 11 6	7 0 10
*Mutual of New York ..	1 19 3	2 3 0	2 8 9	2 16 3	3 6 0	3 19 1	4 17 0	6 1 5	7 15 5
National Mutual	2 0 9	2 3 4	2 8 4	2 14 11	3 3 7	3 14 11	4 9 6	5 9 4	6 16 2
National Mut. of Aust.	1 17 7	2 1 3	2 6 8	2 13 3	3 1 6	3 12 4	4 7 2	5 9 1	6 18 10
National Provident...	2 0 3	2 4 3	2 10 2	2 17 5	3 6 3	3 17 4	4 11 1	5 8 8	6 11 10
New York	1 19 3	2 3 0	2 8 9	2 16 3	3 6 0	3 19 1	4 17 0	6 1 5	7 15 5
Nth. Brit. & Mercan.	1 19 1	2 3 5	2 9 10	2 17 0	3 6 1	3 16 7	4 11 11	5 11 2	6 16 2
Northern.....	2 1 2	2 3 10	2 9 0	2 15 9	3 4 8	3 16 2	4 10 10	5 10 8	6 17 4
Norwich Union.....	2 3 5	2 6 8	2 11 9	2 18 2	3 6 6	3 17 7	4 12 5	5 12 6	7 3 0
Pearl	1 19 10	2 3 7	2 9 0	2 16 0	3 5 0	3 16 11	4 12 0	5 12 10	7 3 6
Phoenix	2 0 11	2 3 9	2 8 11	2 15 9	3 4 7	3 16 1	4 10 8	5 10 3	6 16 6
Provident Association of London	1 19 5	2 3 1	2 8 8	2 15 10	3 4 9	3 16 3	4 10 11	5 9 10	6 18 0
Provident Clerks'	1 16 10	2 0 1	2 6 4	2 13 5	3 2 8	3 16 3	4 12 2	5 17 4	7 11 7
Prudential	1 18 10	2 3 2	2 9 6	2 16 8	3 5 11	3 16 6	4 11 11	5 15 4	7 6 11
Refuge	1 18 8	2 3 0	2 9 3	2 16 6	3 5 9	3 16 6	4 11 9	5 15 2	7 6 8
Royal	2 0 4	2 3 8	2 8 8	2 15 8	3 4 4	3 16 0	4 10 4	5 10 0	6 17 0
Royal Exchange	1 19 10	2 3 6	2 9 0	2 16 0	3 4 9	3 15 10	4 10 2	5 9 11	6 16 4
Sceptre	1 18 2	2 2 4	2 8 3	2 15 8	3 4 8	3 15 4	4 10 6	5 13 4	7 4 6
Scottish Amicable ...	2 3 0	2 6 5	2 11 9	2 18 2	3 6 3	3 16 3	4 10 1	5 11 0	7 0 0
Scottish Equitable ...	2 1 7	2 5 0	2 10 0	2 16 10	3 5 5	3 16 2	4 10 6	5 10 8	6 17 5
Scottish Insurance ...	1 18 10	2 2 6	2 8 0	2 14 8	3 3 2	3 14 4	4 9 4	5 9 7	6 16 2
Scottish Life	2 0 0	2 3 6	2 9 5	2 16 1	3 4 6	3 15 10	4 10 5	5 10 6	6 16 6
Scottish Provident ...	1 14 4	1 17 5	2 2 4	2 8 6	2 16 6	3 8 2	4 3 2	5 2 3	6 6 9
Scot. Temperance	1 15 8	1 18 8	2 3 8	2 9 9	2 17 5	3 7 6	4 0 10	4 18 8	6 3 2
Scottish Union & Nat.	2 0 9	2 4 0	2 10 6	2 17 6	3 5 6	3 16 0	4 11 0	5 11 6	7 0 0
Scottish Widows	2 3 1	2 6 6	2 11 9	2 18 2	3 6 3	3 16 4	4 10 7	5 13 8	7 4 9
Standard	1 18 9	2 2 11	2 8 11	2 15 8	3 4 5	3 14 6	4 9 0	5 11 2	7 1 0
Star	1 18 3	2 2 7	2 8 9	2 15 11	3 4 11	3 15 5	4 10 6	5 13 7	7 4 9
*Sun Life	1 17 11	2 2 6	2 9 2	2 16 8	3 6 6	3 17 8	4 14 2	5 14 10	7 0 10
Sun Life (of Canada) ..	1 18 8	2 2 6	2 8 5	2 15 9	3 5 3	3 17 9	4 14 1	5 15 10	7 5 3
United King. Temp...	2 0 10	2 4 2	2 9 6	2 16 2	3 5 0	3 16 8	4 11 10	5 11 2	6 17 4
University	2 2 0	2 4 10	2 9 11	2 16 8	3 5 4	3 16 8	4 11 5	5 11 2	6 18 0
Wesleyan & General ..	1 18 5	2 2 2	2 8 1	2 16 1	3 5 8	3 16 9	4 13 10	5 15 11	7 5 4
Yorkshire	2 0 4	2 3 10	2 9 1	2 15 11	3 4 9	3 16 4	4 11 7	5 12 0	6 19 11

† London Life—These Rates are for nearest age and are subject to reductions—anticipated to be about 60% in the eighth year, with gradual increase thereafter. † Abstinents' Rates.

* Mutual of New York—Rates are for nearest age. Sun Life—Reductions granted to total abstainers.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES.

Endowment Assurances are very popular, and are extremely attractive to persons who desire to combine a provision for their dependants, in event of premature death, with the investment of savings for the realisation of a fund for their own personal enjoyment in later life. For the investment of small annual sums there is no medium promising more satisfactory results than an Endowment assurance participating in profits in a good bonus-paying life office. The selection of such an office is all-important, as so much depends upon profit-earning capacity—see first page of Life Assurance section.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE OF £100. WITH PROFITS.

Under endowment assurances the sum assured is paid after a given number of years, or on the attainment of a fixed age. Should the life assured, however, die during the endowment period, the sum assured is paid at death. The annual premiums payable throughout the endowment period, or till death if previous, for the assurance of £100 at various ages of entry and maturity, participating in profits, are given in this table.

NAME OF OFFICE.	SUM ASSURED PAYABLE AT AGE 55 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS.										SUM ASSURED PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS.											
	Age 25.		Age 30.		Age 35.		Age 40.		Age 45.		Age 25.		Age 30.		Age 35.		Age 40.		Age 45.			
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Abstainers & Genl. A.B.	2	19	53	14	14	15	66	10	5	9	17	5	2	11	23	2	13	17	0	4	19	06
Alliance	3	3	93	18	75	1	06	18	8	10	15	0	2	15	73	6	44	1	65	4	57	3
Atlas	3	5	74	0	55	2	11	7	0	8	10	17	2	17	53	8	34	3	55	6	47	5
Australian Mutual	3	3	43	17	94	18	11	6	14	3	10	3	9	2	15	10	1	25	3	16	18	10
Britannic	3	6	14	1	105	5	77	5	5	...	...	...	3	8	94	4	105	9	27	10	1	...
British Equitable	3	4	43	19	35	1	66	18	5	10	11	9	2	16	03	7	04	2	35	5	07	2
Caledonian	3	3	13	17	104	19	86	15	7	10	7	2	2	14	73	5	64	0	65	2	96	19
Canada Life	3	5	34	0	115	4	27	8	10	...	...	...	3	7	114	3	11	5	7	8	7	4
Century	3	5	11	3	19	65	0	36	15	1	10	4	6	2	17	93	7	74	1	95	3	
City of Glasgow	3	6	04	0	65	2	06	17	6	...	...	...	2	17	03	7	64	2	65	4	67	1
Clergy Mutual	3	3	11	3	18	7	5	56	16	4	...	...	2	14	43	5	14	0	25	2	66	19
Clerical, Med. & Gen. B.	3	5	24	1	115	7	77	10	1	...	...	...	2	15	73	7	84	5	15	10	11	7
Colonial Mutual	3	1	03	14	64	15	66	13	7	...	...	...	2	13	63	3	33	17	114	18	10	6
Commercial Union	3	6	14	2	45	7	27	8	10	11	12	8	2	16	83	8	94	5	55	10	8	13
Confederation	3	4	53	19	115	1	16	19	4	10	16	2	...	...	3	7	04	2	10	5	4	67
Eagle	3	5	11	4	0	55	2	36	18	2	...	...	2	17	23	7	104	2	10	5	5	1
Edinburgh	3	4	23	19	85	0	96	14	11	10	3	9	2	15	83	6	104	1	11	5	3	86
English & Scot. Law	3	3	33	17	64	18	11	6	14	5	...	...	2	14	11	3	5	54	0	05	1	106
Equitable	3	4	73	19	25	1	76	19	6	10	15	6	2	16	13	6	104	1	85	4	67	3
Equitable (U.S.)	3	5	44	0	75	3	10	7	3	11	2	1	...	...	3	7	104	3	10	5	8	17
Equity and Law	3	5	34	0	45	3	17	0	10	...	...	...	2	16	83	7	94	3	25	6	47	5
Friends' Provident	3	4	43	18	94	19	10	6	14	3	...	...	2	16	13	6	114	1	85	3	26	18
General	3	5	74	1	105	6	47	7	2	11	8	11	2	18	43	10	04	5	95	9	67	11
General Accident	3	4	53	19	05	1	36	18	9	...	...	...	2	16	03	6	64	1	65	4	37	3
Gresham	3	2	03	16	115	0	56	19	10	...	...	...	2	14	63	5	44	0	85	4	107	5
Guardian	3	4	53	17	105	1	77	1	0	...	...	...	2	17	03	6	94	0	105	5	07	5
Law Union & Rock	3	5	04	0	05	2	86	19	1	...	...	...	2	16	63	7	64	3	05	5	67	3
Legal and General	3	5	34	0	45	3	17	0	10	...	...	...	2	16	83	7	94	3	25	6	47	5
Life Assoc. of Scotland	3	4	73	19	15	0	96	16	10	10	9	2	2	15	63	7	44	2	15	4	27	1
L'pool & Lond. & G.L.	3	7	14	1	95	3	77	0	7	10	14	10	2	18	53	9	24	4	25	7	07	4
London & Lanc.	3	6	34	1	15	3	26	19	9	10	12	1	17	33	8	44	3	65	6	27	3	
London Assurance	3	4	11	3	19	65	1	26	16	7	10	6	0	2	16	13	7	24	2	25	4	57
London Life	3	18	104	15	25	18	0	7	12	8	10	10	0	3	9	04	1	44	17	106	1	27
Manufacturers	3	4	53	19	115	1	86	19	4	10	16	2	...	...	3	7	04	2	105	4	67	3
Marine and General	3	5	43	19	115	2	16	19	2	10	13	7	2	16	93	7	54	2	45	5	07	2
Metropolitan	3	7	44	3	55	6	11	7	4	5	...	...	2	17	11	3	9	114	6	45	10	37
Mutual & Citizens	3	1	11	3	16	84	18	96	15	9	10	9	11	2	13	83	4	43	19	35	1	66
*Mut. of New York	3	6	44	1	85	4	11	7	4	0	11	1	11	...	...	3	8	64	4	65	8	77
National Mutual	3	4	93	18	85	0	16	16	5	10	9	3	2	16	43	6	44	0	105	3	17	8
Nat. Mutual of Aust.	3	0	10	3	15	11	4	18	36	15	0	10	5	8	2	12	63	3	63	18	95	1
National Provident	3	6	44	1	25	3	26	19	1	...	...	...	2	18	83	9	114	5	45	7	107	4
New York	3	5	34	0	25	2	11	7	1	0	10	16	10	...	...	3	7	84	3	35	7	07
North Brit. & Mercan.	3	6	24	1	15	3	06	18	10	...	...	...	2	17	63	8	84	3	95	6	17	2
Northern	3	5	83	19	85	1	16	16	11	10	9	8	2	17	23	7	44	1	11	5	4	17
Norwich Union	3	4	43	17	54	19	46	15	6	10	6	6	2	16	73	6	74	1	35	3	07	0
Pearl	3	6	14	1	95	5	57	5	0	...	...	...	2	17	43	8	104	5	15	9	57	9
Phoenix	3	6	44	0	55	1	96	18	1	10	12	3	2	17	93	8	04	2	85	4	87	1
Prov. Assoc. of Lon.	3	5	64	0	35	2	66	19	5	...	...	...	2	16	103	7	74	2	105	5	67	2
Provident Clerks	3	4	63	19	75	2	37	0	3	10	18	4	2	15	11	3	7	04	2	45	5	67
Prudential	3	7	94	4	35	7	107	9	5	...	...	...	2	18	13	10	54	7	85	10	107	12
Refuge	3	4	34	0	85	5	27	6	2	...	...	...	2	14	103	6	94	4	05	8	67	10

NAME OF OFFICE.	SUM ASSURED PAYABLE AT AGE 55 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS.										SUM ASSURED PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS.											
	Age 25.		Age 30.		Age 35.		Age 40.		Age 45.		Age 25.		Age 30.		Age 35.		Age 40.		Age 45.			
Royal.....B	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.		
Royal Exchange.....I	3	5 8 4	0	05	1	8 6	17	4	10	12	0	2 17	03	7	8 4	2	8 5	4	8 7	0	8	
SceptreI	3	5 10 4	0	55	2	47	0	5	10	14	8 2	17	33	7 11	4	2 10	5	5	2	7	3	10
Scottish Amicable...I	3	6 10 4	3	95	7	97	9	2	4	10	17	3 2	18	33	9	14	4	15	6	07	6	5
Scottish Equitable...I	3	6 9 4	1	55	3	07	2	4	10	17	3 2	18	33	9	14	4	15	6	07	6	5	
Scottish Insurance...I	3	5 53 19	8 5	1	16 16	6	...	2	16 11	3	7	5 4	2	15	3	11 6	19	10	3	10	...	...
†Scottish Life.....I	3	3 10 3	18	8 5	1	26 18	7	10 13	6 2	14 11	3	5	9 4	1	15	4	07	2	0	...	...	
Scottish Life.....I	3	7 3 4	1	10 5	3	27	1	2	...	3 18	43	9	24	4	15	5	10	7	4	0	...	...
Scottish Provident...I	3	9 0 4	3	25	4	56 19	8	...	3	0	53	10 11	4	5	55	7	27	2	11	...	...	
Scottish Temp.aB	3	2 53 17	14 19	4	06 16	10 10	14	6 2	14 13	4	9 3	19	95	2	57	1	0	...	...	...	...	
Scottish Un. & Nat.B	3	5 6 4	0	05	1	06 15	6	10	4	0 2 17	03	7	6 4	2	05	3	66	19	0	...	...	
Scottish Widows' ...I	3	6 6 4	1	15	2	10 7	0	0	...	2 17	73	8	5 4	3	8 5	5	8	7	3	1	...	...
StandardI	3	6 4 4	1	45	3	77	0	0	...	2 17	83	8	9 4	3	11 5	6	27	2	10	...	...	
StarI	3	4 8 4	1	25	3	07	1	0	...	2 15	43	7	4 4	3	55	5	11	7	5	5	...	...
*Sun LifeI	3	4 93 19	95 2	16 19	2	10 11	8 2	16 43	7	6 4	3	05	6	47	3	11	...	...	...	...	...	
Sun of Canada.....I	3	5 9 4	0	55	2	07	0	7	10 19	7 2	16 93	8	14	3	25	5	67	5	0	...	...	
United King. Temp. I	3	8 1 4	2 10 5	5	07	2	6	...	2 19	03	10 0 4	5	35	7	10 7	5	10	...	...	...	...	
UniversityB	3	6 6 4	0	75	2	76 19	7	10 13	7 2	18 03	10 8 6	4	3	95	6	77	4	9	...	...	...	
Wesleyan & General I	3	5 3 4	1	45	5	87	7	1 11 6	5 2	16 33	7	10 4	4	35	9	07	11	1	...	...	...	
Yorkshire.....B	3	5 6 4	0	25	2	77	0	1 10 15	8 2	16 83	7	3 4	2	55	5	67	3	10	...	...	...	

* Sun Life—Reductions granted to total abstinents. Mutual of New York—Rates are for nearest age.

† With Fortified or Deferred Bonuses. B Matures on birthday of assured. I Matures on anniversary of issue.

‡ London Life, see note to preceding table. a Abstainers' Rates.

LIFE ASSURANCE PROGRESS.

The business of foreign and colonial companies doing business in the United Kingdom is not included in the following table:—

	ORDINARY LIFE COMPANIES.		INDUSTRIAL LIFE COMPANIES.	
	Blue Book issued in		Blue Book issued in	
	1882	Jan. 1913.	1882.	Jan. 1913.
Premiums (less re-assurances)	£11,658,319	£29,703,217	£1,941,994	£16,277,509
Consideration for Annuities	599,911	2,271,467	...	...
Interest and Dividends (less Income Tax)	5,369,007	13,670,729	45,716	1,716,876
Increase in value of Investments	238,573	47,131	...	...
Fines, Fees, &c.	6,157	...	141	...
Miscellaneous	44,571	210,720	1,832	2,856
Total Income	17,907,538	45,993,314	1,989,683	17,997,241
Claims (including Reversionary Bonuses)	9,850,250	22,557,498	697,778	6,622,369
Cash Bonuses and Reduction of Premium	854,297	1,554,139	...	...
Surrenders	734,051	2,404,180	2,533	290,714
Annuities	572,214	2,597,360	15	...
Commission and Expenses	1,572,816	3,960,307	935,180	7,062,437
Interest on Capital and Dividends and Bonuses to Shareholders	706,658	476,624	2,661	720,096
Loss or Depreciation	101,844	817,706	422	...
Miscellaneous	7,631	...	345	345,776
Increase in Funds	3,597,777	11,565,500	350,749	2,555,849
Total	17,907,538	45,993,314	1,989,683	17,997,241
Life and Annuity Funds	128,659,580	359,775,216	1,529,965	49,240,823
	ORDINARY LIFE ASSURANCES.		INDUSTRIAL LIFE ASSURANCES.	
	No. of Policies.	Net Sums Assured.	No. of Policies.	Net Sums Assured.
Assurances in Force as shown by the Jan., 1913.	2,968,398	£827,137,470	35,475,381	£353,109,702
Returns published by the Board of Trade				

THE following Table shows the amount of Annuity granted by the undermentioned Companies for every £100 paid. The age last birthday is that upon which the payment is based, but many offices quote intermediate rates for every half or quarter year of age. By some Companies a proportionate amount of Annuity is payable to *day of death*. Some Companies pay stamp duty or a portion of the same.

The Annuity is calculated as payable half-yearly; the annual payment is in nearly all cases higher if paid annually and less when paid quarterly. Some offices grant special terms in case of impaired lives.

OFFICE.	MALES.								FEMALES.							
	Age 55.	Age 60.	Age 65.	Age 70.	Age 55.	Age 60.	Age 65.	Age 70.	Age 55.	Age 60.	Age 65.	Age 70.	Age 55.	Age 60.	Age 65.	Age 70.
Alliance	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Atlas	7 11 7	3 15 3	10 7 4	12 11 2	6 4 7	6 17 11	7 16 8	9 4 2	11 4 0	9 4 2	11 4 0	9 4 2	11 4 0	9 4 2	11 4 0	9 4 2
*Australian Mutual	7 12 4	3 16 8	10 9 10	12 15 6	6 4 10	6 18 4	7 17 6	9 5 8	11 7 0	9 5 8	11 7 0	9 5 8	11 7 0	9 5 8	11 7 0	9 5 8
Caledonian	7 13 5	3 17 9	10 10 3	12 14 3	6 4 8	6 19 9	7 18 0	9 6 11	11 8 7	9 6 11	11 8 7	9 6 11	11 8 7	9 6 11	11 8 7	9 6 11
Canada Life	7 13 10	3 18 1	10 11 2	12 15 10	6 4 10	6 18 9	7 18 0	9 6 11	11 8 7	9 6 11	11 8 7	9 6 11	11 8 7	9 6 11	11 8 7	9 6 11
Century	8 2 2	3 7 1	11 0 9	13 7 8	6 14 2	7 7 11	8 7 4	9 16 0	11 18 4	9 16 0	11 18 4	9 16 0	11 18 4	9 16 0	11 18 4	9 16 0
City of Glasgow	7 17 0	3 10 1	10 15 10	13 2 6	6 8 10	7 2 11	8 2 4	9 11 4	11 13 6	9 11 4	11 13 6	9 11 4	11 13 6	9 11 4	11 13 6	9 11 4
Clergy Mutual	7 13 10	3 18 0	10 11 2	12 16 0	6 3 10	6 19 6	7 18 0	9 6 11	11 8 7	9 6 11	11 8 7	9 6 11	11 8 7	9 6 11	11 8 7	9 6 11
Clerical, Med., & Gen.	7 14 11	3 19 8	10 13 5	13 0 1	6 6 10	7 0 8	8 0 3	9 9 0	11 11 1	9 9 0	11 11 1	9 9 0	11 11 1	9 9 0	11 11 1	9 9 0
*Colonial Mutual	7 11 10	3 16 2	10 9 2	12 14 10	6 4 4	6 17 10	7 17 2	9 5 2	11 6 6	9 5 2	11 6 6	9 5 2	11 6 6	9 5 2	11 6 6	9 5 2
Commercial Union	7 16 8	3 9 0	10 12 8	12 17 0	6 10 0	7 3 0	8 1 8	9 9 0	11 9 4	9 9 0	11 9 4	9 9 0	11 9 4	9 9 0	11 9 4	9 9 0
Confederation	7 8 2	3 11 6	10 4 2	12 9 2	6 0 4	6 14 8	7 15 6	9 5 8	11 8 2	9 5 8	11 8 2	9 5 8	11 8 2	9 5 8	11 8 2	9 5 8
Eagle	8 5 2	3 10 1	11 3 4	13 7 9	6 15 9	7 9 9	8 11 4	10 0 7	12 0 7	10 0 7	12 0 7	10 0 7	12 0 7	10 0 7	12 0 7	10 0 7
Edinburgh	7 15 0	3 19 8	10 13 5	13 0 1	6 6 10	7 0 8	8 0 3	9 9 0	11 11 1	9 9 0	11 11 1	9 9 0	11 11 1	9 9 0	11 11 1	9 9 0
Eng. and Scottish Law	7 11 6	3 15 2	10 7 4	12 11 10	6 1 0	6 15 2	7 14 8	9 1 6	10 19 4	9 1 6	10 19 4	9 1 6	10 19 4	9 1 6	10 19 4	9 1 6
Equitable	7 13 2	3 17 8	10 11 0	12 17 0	6 5 8	6 19 2	7 18 0	9 6 8	11 8 4	9 6 8	11 8 4	9 6 8	11 8 4	9 6 8	11 8 4	9 6 8
Equitable (U.S.)	7 9 10	3 13 4	10 5 2	12 9 4	6 2 10	6 16 4	7 14 10	9 2 0	11 1 10	9 2 0	11 1 10	9 2 0	11 1 10	9 2 0	11 1 10	9 2 0
Friends' Provident	7 6 0	3 8 10	10 9 10	12 6 12	6 6 2	6 15 8	7 14 6	9 2 2	11 1 0	9 2 2	11 1 0	9 2 2	11 1 0	9 2 2	11 1 0	9 2 2
General	7 8 2	3 11 4	10 2 8	12 5 7	6 1 9	6 14 10	7 13 2	9 0 0	10 19 0	9 0 0	10 19 0	9 0 0	10 19 0	9 0 0	10 19 0	9 0 0
General Accident	7 7 6	3 11 1	10 3 4	12 7 8	6 0 10	6 14 0	7 12 8	9 0 0	10 11 0	9 0 0	10 11 0	9 0 0	10 11 0	9 0 0	10 11 0	9 0 0
Gresham	7 10 10	3 14 4	10 6 4	12 10 0	6 4 0	6 17 2	7 15 10	9 3 2	11 2 10	9 3 2	11 2 10	9 3 2	11 2 10	9 3 2	11 2 10	9 3 2
Guardian	7 14 2	3 17 9	10 9 11	12 14 4	6 7 7	7 0 7	7 19 1	9 6 5	11 6 7	9 6 5	11 6 7	9 6 5	11 6 7	9 6 5	11 6 7	9 6 5
Law Union and Rock	7 9 2	3 13 4	10 6 0	12 9 8	6 0 15	6 15 0	7 16 0	9 5 6	11 8 8	9 5 6	11 8 8	9 5 6	11 8 8	9 5 6	11 8 8	9 5 6
Legal and General	7 11 8	3 15 6	10 8 0	12 12 4	6 2 8	6 17 4	7 18 2	9 7 6	11 10 8	9 7 6	11 10 8	9 7 6	11 10 8	9 7 6	11 10 8	9 7 6
Life Assoc. of Scotland	7 18 8	3 2 4	10 7 0	...	6 7 4	7 3 0	8 4 0	9 6 4	...	9 6 4	...	9 6 4	...	9 6 4	...	9 6 4
L'pool & Lndn. & Globe	7 13 4	3 17 10	10 11 4	12 17 6	6 5 8	6 19 4	7 18 8	9 7 2	11 8 8	9 7 2	11 8 8	9 7 2	11 8 8	9 7 2	11 8 8	9 7 2
London Assurance	7 8 10	3 15 2	10 8 0	12 13 6	6 5 17	6 13 6	7 14 10	9 4 2	11 5 2	9 4 2	11 5 2	9 4 2	11 5 2	9 4 2	11 5 2	9 4 2
London and Lanc.	7 4 0	3 8 7	10 9 19	12 4 0	6 5 17	6 10 8	7 9 2	8 16 6	10 16 6	8 16 6	10 16 6	8 16 6	10 16 6	8 16 6	10 16 6	8 16 6
London Life	7 12 6	3 17 0	10 10 2	12 16 2	6 5 0	6 18 6	7 17 10	9 6 2	11 7 8	9 6 2	11 7 8	9 6 2	11 7 8	9 6 2	11 7 8	9 6 2
Marine and General	7 13 2	3 17 0	10 9 6	12 13 8	6 5 10	6 19 4	7 18 4	9 6 0	11 6 2	9 6 0	11 6 2	9 6 0	11 6 2	9 6 0	11 6 2	9 6 0
*Mutual and Citizens'	7 11 8	3 16 0	10 6 4	12 11 0	6 5 4	6 18 4	7 16 8	9 3 6	11 3 6	9 3 6	11 3 6	9 3 6	11 3 6	9 3 6	11 3 6	9 3 6
Mutual of New York	7 10 4	3 14 4	10 6 4	12 11 0	6 3 4	6 16 8	7 15 8	9 3 0	11 3 4	9 3 0	11 3 4	9 3 0	11 3 4	9 3 0	11 3 4	9 3 0
National Mutual	7 6 0	3 8 10	10 9 19	12 6 12	6 2 4	6 15 8	7 14 6	9 2 2	11 1 0	9 2 2	11 1 0	9 2 2	11 1 0	9 2 2	11 1 0	9 2 2
Nat. Mut. of Aust.	7 11 0	3 15 2	10 8 0	12 13 0	6 3 8	6 17 2	7 16 4	9 4 4	11 5 2	9 4 4	11 5 2	9 4 4	11 5 2	9 4 4	11 5 2	9 4 4
National Provident	7 19 10	3 4 4	10 17 8	13 3 8	6 12 2	7 5 10	8 5 0	9 13 4	11 14 10	9 13 4	11 14 10	9 13 4	11 14 10	9 13 4	11 14 10	9 13 4
New York	7 12 8	3 17 0	10 10 4	12 16 2	6 5 0	6 18 8	7 17 10	9 6 2	11 7 8	9 6 2	11 7 8	9 6 2	11 7 8	9 6 2	11 7 8	9 6 2
Nth. Brit. & Mercantile	7 6 0	3 8 10	10 9 19	12 6 12	6 2 4	6 15 8	7 14 6	9 2 2	11 1 0	9 2 2	11 1 0	9 2 2	11 1 0	9 2 2	11 1 0	9 2 2
Northern	7 13 0	3 18 0	10 11 0	12 15 10	6 3 2	6 18 8	7 18 0	9 6 4	11 8 4	9 6 4	11 8 4	9 6 4	11 8 4	9 6 4	11 8 4	9 6 4
Norwich Union Life	7 17 3	3 0 11	10 13 3	12 17 2	6 5 6	6 19 0	7 18 1	9 6 3	11 7 8	9 6 3	11 7 8	9 6 3	11 7 8	9 6 3	11 7 8	9 6 3
Pearl	7 12 4	3 16 4	10 9 12	13 6 6	6 3 3	6 18 1	7 18 11	9 2 8	11 11 11	9 2 8	11 11 11	9 2 8	11 11 11	9 2 8	11 11 11	9 2 8
Phoenix	7 2 0	3 8 3	10 9 13	12 4 11	6 5 15	6 8 8	7 8 0	8 14 8	10 14 0	8 14 8	10 14 0	8 14 8	10 14 0	8 14 8	10 14 0	8 14 8
Provident Clerks'	7 14 10	3 19 10	10 12 8	13 18 0	6 4 10	7 0 0	8 0 10	9 10 6	11 11 6	9 10 6	11 11 6	9 10 6	11 11 6	9 10 6	11 11 6	9 10 6
Prudential	7 11 9	3 15 1	10 6 10	12 9 5	6 3 3	6 17 10	7 18 1	9 7 0	11 8 7	9 7 0	11 8 7	9 7 0	11 8 7	9 7 0	11 8 7	9 7 0
Refuge	7 13 6	3 15 0	10 3 6	12 7 0	6 3 0	6 19 0	7 16 0	8 18 0	10 15 0	8 18 0	10 15 0	8 18 0	10 15 0	8 18 0	10 15 0	8 18 0
Royal	7 5 5	3 8 2	10 9 18	12 11 1	6 5 19	6 12 4	7 10 4	8 16 8	10 14 11	8 16 8	10 14 11	8 16 8	10 14 11	8 16 8	10 14 11	8 16 8
Royal Exchange	7 10 4	3 14 9	10 7 11	12 13 7	6 2 7	6 16 4	7 15 8	9 4 0	11 5 3	9 4 0	11 5 3	9 4 0	11 5 3	9 4 0	11 5 3	9 4 0
Scottish Accident	7 10 8	3 14 2	10 6 4	12 10 0	6 4 0	6 17 1	7 15 8	9 3 0	11 3 0	9 3 0	11 3 0	9 3 0	11 3 0	9 3 0	11 3 0	9 3 0
Scottish Amicable	7 12 8	3 17 0	10 10 4	12 16 4	6 5 0	6 18 8	7 17 10	9 6 2	11 7 8	9 6 2	11 7 8	9 6 2	11 7 8	9 6 2	11 7 8	9 6 2
Scottish Equitable	7 17 6	3 19 0	10 8 0	12 8 6	6 7 6	7 2 6	8 2 0	9 6 0	11 7 6	9 6 0	11 7 6	9 6 0	11 7 6	9 6 0	11 7 6	9 6 0
Scottish Life	7 12 0	3 16 6	10 9 6	12 13 6	6 3 6	6 18 0	7 17 6	9 5 6	11 7 0	9 5 6	11 7 0	9 5 6	11 7 0	9 5 6	11 7 0	9 5 6
Scottish Provident	7 14 10	3 18 2	10 10 10	12 16 6	6 6 6	7 0 6	8 0 6	9 8 0	11 11 6	9 8 0	11 11 6	9 8 0	11 11 6	9 8 0	11 11 6	9 8 0
Scottish Union & Nat.	7 13 11	3 18 0	10 10 10	12 16 6	6 6 6	7 0 1	7 19 0	9 6 11	11 7 9	9 6 11	11 7 9	9 6 11	11 7 9	9 6 11	11 7 9	9 6 11
Scottish Widows'	7 16 8	3 1 6	10 15 4	13 2 0	6 8 8	7 2 6	8 2 0	9 10 10	11 12 10	9 10 10	11 12 10	9 10 10	11 12 10	9 10 10	11 12 10	9 10 10
Standard	7 12 8	3 17 0	10 10 4	12 16 2	6 5 0	6 18 8	7 17 10	9 6 2	11 7 8	9 6 2	11 7 8	9 6 2	11 7 8	9 6 2	11 7 8	9 6 2
Star	7 15 4	3 19 0	10 11 5	12 16 2	6 8 6	7 1 7	8 0 3	9 7 10	11 8 2	9 7 10	11 8 2	9 7 10	11 8 2	9 7 10	11 8 2	9 7 10
Sun Life	7 18 4	3 2 6	10 15 6	13 1 1	6 10 10	7 4 4	8 3 4	9 11 4	11 12 6	9 11 4	11 12 6	9 11 4	11 12 6	9 11 4	11 12 6	9 11 4
Sun Life of Canada	7 12 8	3 17 2	10 10 4	12 16 4	6 5 0	6 18 8	7 18 0	9 6 4	11 7 10	9 6 4	11 7 10	9 6 4	11 7 10	9 6 4	11 7 10	9 6 4
Yorkshire	8 7 4	3 12 7	11 4 2	13 7 7	7 18 9	7 12 9	8 12 7	10 1 9	12 1 9	10 1 9	12 1 9	10 1 9	12 1 9	10 1 9	12 1 9	10 1 9
Yorkshire	7 18 0	3 0 0	10 11 0	12 15 0	6 8 0	7 2 0	8 2 6	9 12 0	11 12 0	9 12 0	11 12 0	9 12 0	11 12 0	9 12 0	11 12 0	9 12 0

* Australian Mutual, Colonial Mutual, and Mutual and Citizens' Rates are for quarterly payments.

ABBREVIATIONS.—A=Accident or Employers' Liability; B=Boiler; Bu=Burglary; Ca=Horse and Cattle; F=Fire; G=Guarantee; H=Hailstorm; L=Life; Li=Licences; Ma=Machinery; M=Marine; Mo=Motorage; P=Plate Glass; V=Various classes.

NOTE.—Most companies transacting fire also transact burglary insurance.

Est'd.	Nature of Business.	Name of Company.	Address of Head and London Offices.
1883	(L, F, Bu, P) A (ex. E. L.)	Abstainers' and General.....	142, Edmund-street, <i>Birmingham</i> ; Craven House, Kingsway, W.C.
1824	F, H, L, A, M	Alliance	Bartholomew-lane, E.C.
1901	A, C, F, V	Army, Navy, and General.....	217, Piccadilly, W.
1808	F, L, A	Atlas	92, Cheapside, E.C.
1849	L	Australian Mutual	<i>Sydney</i> ; 37, Threadneedle-street, E.C.
1865	G	Bankers' Guar. and Trust	16, St. Helen's-place, E.C.
1866	L	Britannic	Broad St. Corner, <i>Bham</i> ; 1, Finsbury-sq., E.C.
1863	M	British and Foreign.....	5, Castle St., <i>Lpool</i> ; 1, Old Broad-street, E.C.
1907	F, A, G, V	British Crown	183, W. George-st., <i>Glasgow</i> ; 110, Cannon-st., E.C.
1904	M	British Dominions General	1, Royal Exchange-avenue, E.C.
1878	B, V	British Engine, &c.	12, King-street, <i>Manchester</i> ; 49, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.
1854	L, F, A	British Equitable.....	Queen-street-place, E.C.
1904	F, A, G, V	British General	66, Cheapside, E.C.
1888	F, A	British Law.....	5, Lothbury, Bank, E.C.
1883	L	British Legal and United Prov.	78, New Oxford-street, W.
1896	L	British Life	154, St. Vincent-street, <i>Glasgow</i> .
1902	L	British Widows.....	1, Old-street, E.C.
1881	A	Builders' Accident	31 & 32, Bedford-street, Strand.
1805	F, L, Bu	Caledonian	19, George-st., <i>Edin.</i> ; 82, King William-st., E.C.
1847	L	Canada Life	<i>Toronto</i> ; 15, King-street, E.C.
1903	A, Ma, Bu, V	Car and General	1, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.
1899	F, A, V	Central.....	1, Cornhill, E.C.
1906	F, A, V	Century	18, Charlotte-square, <i>Edinburgh</i> ; 27, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.
1838	L	City of Glasgow.....	30, Renfield-street, <i>Glasgow</i> ; 12, King William-st., E.C.
1897	L	City Life	6, Paul-street, Finsbury, E.C.
1829	L	Clergy Mutual	2 & 3, Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.
1886	Annuities	Clergy Pensions.....	11, Norfolk-street, Strand, W.C.
1824	L	Clerical, Medical, and Gen.	15, St. James's-square, S.W.
1873	L	Colonial Mutual	<i>Melbourne</i> ; 33, Poultry, E.C.
1861	F, L, M, A, V	Commercial Union	24-26, Cornhill, E.C.
1871	L	Confederation	<i>Toronto</i> ; 23-28, Fleet-street, E.C. [lane, E.C.]
1903	L, A, F, Mo	Consolidated	9, Fleet-street, E.C.; (Fire), 10, St. Swinith's Corporation-st., <i>Manch.</i> ; 14, Red Lion-sq., W.C.
1867	F, L, V	Co-operative	50, Regent-street, W.
1807	F, A, V	County Fire	154/6, Cheapside, E.C.
1907	F, A, V	County Fire	79, Pall Mall, S.W.
1909	A, F, P, V	Drapers' Mutual	11, Norfolk-street, Strand.
1807	L	Earle	26, George-st., <i>Edinburgh</i> ; 3, Birchin-lane, E.C.
1887	F, Bu, P, A	Ecclesiastical.....	Hamilton House, Victoria Embankment.
1823	L	Edinburgh	33, St. James's-sq., S.W.; 44, Charlotte-sq., <i>Edin.</i>
1880	A, G, F, V	Employers' Liability	Mansion House-street, E.C. [burgh.]
1839	L	English and Scottish Law	<i>New York</i> ; 346, Strand, W.C.
1762	L	Equitable.....	18, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.
1859	L	Equitable, United States	High-street, <i>Colchester</i> ; 56, New Broad-st., E.C.
1844	L	Equity and Law	3 & 4, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C.
1802	F, A, Bu	Essex and Suffolk	89, Cheapside, E.C.
1894	F, Bu, M, A	Excess	<i>Bradford, Yorks</i> ; 17, Gracechurch-street, E.C.
1890	F, A, Bu, V, G	Fine Art and General	<i>Perth</i> ; Aldwych, Strand, W.C.
1832	L	Friends' Provident	103, Cannon-street, E.C.
1886	A, L, F, G, V	General Accident	St. Mildred's House, Poultry, E.C.
1837	L	General.....	St. Mildred's House, Poultry, E.C.
1848	L	Gresham	19, Birchin-lane, E.C.
1910	A, F	Gresham Fire and Accident.....	11, Lombard-street, E.C.
1840	G	Guarantee Society	26, New Bridge-street, E.C.
1821	F, A, L, Bu	Guardian	40, Holborn-viaduct, E.C.
1896	F, L	Hand-in-Hand Fire and Life...	49, Dame-st., <i>Dublin</i> .
1905	F, L	Hand-in-Hand Fire and Life...	17, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.
1903	L, Bu, F, A, V	Hearts of Oak	17, Pall Mall East, S.W.
1908	A, F, V	Hibernian	1, Old Broad-street, E.C.
1868	Ca, V	Horse, Carriage, and General	82, Victoria-street, S.W.
1878	Ca, V	Imp. Acc., Live Stock, & Gen.	
1824	M	Indemnity Mutual	
1881	A	Iron Trades Employers.....	

Est'd.	Nature of Business.	Name of Company.	Address of Head and London Offices.
1798	Pensions, &c.	Itinerant Methodists	24, Bishopsgate, E.C.
1801	F, A, G, V	King	8, Bucklersbury, E.C.
1892	A, G, Bu, V	Law Accident	215, Strand, W.C.
1907			
1845	F, A, V	Law Fire	114, Chancery-lane, W.C.
1907			
1854	F, A, L	Law Union and Rock	Old Serjeant's Inn, Chancery-lane, W.C.
1908	A, F	Legal	231, Strand, W.C.
1836	L	Legal and General	10, Fleet-street, E.C.
1912	Patents, &c.	Letters Patent	King's House, Lincoln's-inn, W.C.
1891	Li	Licences	24, Moorgate-street, E.C.
1838	Li	Life Assoc. of Scotland	82, Princes-st., <i>Edin.</i> ; 28, Bishopsgate, E.C.
1836	F, L, A	L'pool & London & Globe	1, Dale-street, <i>Liverpool</i> ; 1, Cornhill, E.C.
1888	G, M	Liverpool Mortgage	6, Castle-street, <i>Liverpool</i> .
1908	A, F, V	Liverpool Victoria	45, Holborn-viaduct, E.C.
1852	F, A, M	London and Lancashire Fire	45, Dale-st., <i>L'pool</i> ; 76, King William, E.C.
	{L, F, A, Ro, Bu, G, L, Ma, V.	London and Lanc. Life & Genl.	66 & 67, Cornhill, E.C.
1859	L	London and Manchester Indl.	50, Finsbury-square, E.C.
1906	L, A, F	London and Provincial	Cleveland House, City-road, E.C.
1860	M	London and Provincial Marine	3 & 4, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C.
1720	F, M, L, A	London Assurance	7, Royal Exchange, E.C.
1869	A, Bu, F, P, V	London Guarantee and Acc.	42-45, New Broad-street, E.C.
1806	L	London Life	81, King William-street, E.C.
1854	Bo	Manchester Steam Users	<i>Manchester</i> .
1887	L	Manufacturers'	<i>Toronto</i> ; 43, Frederick's-pl., Old Jewry, E.C.
1836	M	Marine	20, Old Broad-street, E.C.
1852	L	Marine and General	14, Leadenhall-street, E.C. [change, E.C.
1854	M	Maritime	Brown's Buildings, <i>Liverpool</i> ; 11, Royal Ex-
1871	M	Merchants' Marine	37, Cornhill, E.C.
1835	L	Metropolitan Life	13, Moorgate-street, E.C.
1908	F, A, Bu, V	Midland and Textile	39, New Broad-street, E.C.
1896	P	Midland Mutual Plate Glass	<i>Dudley</i> .
1906	A, F, V	Motor Union	10, St. James's-street, S.W.
1903	F	Municipal Mutual	16 & 17, Finsbury-square, E.C.
1886	L	Mutual and 'Citizens'	<i>Sydney</i> ; 1, Arundel-street, Strand, W.C.
1843	F	Mutual, New York	<i>New York</i> ; 16, 17 & 18, Cornhill, E.C.
1909	F, A, V	National and Co-operative	51, Gracechurch-street, E.C.
1890	L, &c.	National Benefit	27 & 28, Newgate-street, E.C.
1864	Bo, Ma	National Boiler	St. Mary's Parsonage, <i>Manchester</i> ; 60, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.
1907	Bu, F, A, V	National General	King's House, King-street, E.C. [street, E.C.
1897	F, A, V	National of Great Britain	184, St. Vincent-street, <i>Glasgow</i> ; 81, Cannon-
1863	G	National Guarant. & Suretyship ..	67, George-street, <i>Edinburgh</i> ; Finsbury Pavement House, E.C.
1891	V	Natl. Insurance and Guarantee	Thanet House, 231, Strand, W.C.
1830	L	National Mutual	39, King-street, Cheapside, E.C.
1869	L	National Mutual of Austral.	<i>Melbourne</i> ; 5, Cheapside, E.C.
1835	L	National Provident	48, Gracechurch-street, E.C.
1854	P	National Prov. Plate Glass	66, Ludgate-hill, E.C.
1845	L	New York Life	<i>New York</i> ; Trafalgar-bldgs., Trafalgar-sq., W.C.
1859	F, A, M	New Zealand	Queen-street, <i>Auckland</i> ; 3, Finch-lane, E.C.
1909	A, F, V	North and South	5, Chapel-st., <i>Liverpool</i> .
1869	F, L, M, A	North British and Mercantile	64, Princes-street, <i>Edinburgh</i> ; 61, Thread-needle-street, E.C.
1836	F, L, A, P	Northern	1, Union-tet., <i>Aberdeen</i> ; 1, Moorgate-st., E.C.
1906	A, V	Northern Equitable	65, Bath-street, <i>Glasgow</i> ; 4, Bucklersbury, E.C.
1907	F, M, A, G, P	North Eastern	<i>Darlington</i> ; 51, Gracechurch-street, E.C.
1899	F, V	North Western	9, Albert-square, <i>Manchester</i> ; 49 & 50, Watling-street, E.C.
1797	F, A, M	Norwich Union Fire	<i>Norwich</i> ; 126, Chancery-lane, W.C. (temporary).
1808	L	Norwich Union Life	<i>Norwich</i> ; 184, Fleet-street, E.C. (temporary).
1871	A, Mo, G, V, F	Ocean Accident	36-44, Moorgate-street, E.C.
1859	M	Ocean Marine	2 & 3, Old Broad-street, E.C.
1864	L	Pearl	Adelaide Buildings, London-bridge, E.C.
1782	F, L, A, M	Phoenix	19 and (for Life) 70, Lombard-street, E.C.; for Accident, 5, King William-street, E.C.
1891	L, A	Pioneer	67, Dale-street, <i>Liverpool</i> .
1903	{A, F, Bu, G, P, A, V	Premier	71 & 72, King William-street, E.C.

Est'd.	Nature of Business.	Name of Company.	Address of Head and London Offices.
1901	F, V	Profits and Income	9, Fleet-street, E.C.
1898	F, M, V	Property	48, Bishopsgate, E.C.
1840	L	Provident Clerks' &c., Life	27 & 29, Moorgate-street, E.C.
1865	A, G, V, F	Prov. Clerks' Guar. and Acc.	61, Coleman-street, E.C.
1889	L	Provident Assocn. of London	Provident House, Bishopsgate, E.C.
1903	A, Bu, F, P, V	Provincial	Bolton ; 6, Old Jewry, E.C.
1848	L	Prudential	Holborn-bars, E.C.
1849	A, G, V	Railway Passengers	64, Cornhill, E.C.
1864	L	Refuge	Oxford Street, Manchester ; 133, Strand.
1881	M	Reliance Marine	Exchange Buildings, Lpool ; 27, Cornhill, E.C.
1845	F, L, A, M, V	Royal	Liverpool ; 28, Lombard-street, E.C.
1720	F, L, M, A, V, P	Royal Exchange	Royal Exchange, E.C.
1861	L	Royal London	Finsbury-square, E.C.
1910	F, &c.	Royal London Auxiliary	Finsbury-square, E.C.
1887	Pensions	Royal Nat. Pension (Nurses)	15, Buckingham-street, Strand, W.C.
1867	L	Salvation Army	107, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.
1864	L	Sceptre	40, Finsbury-pavement, E.C.
1826	L	Scottish Amicable	35, St. Vincent-place, Glasgow ; 1, Threadneedle-street, E.C.
1881	Bo	Scottish Boiler	174, West George-st., Glasgow ; 128A, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.
1831	L	Scottish Equitable	28, St. Andrew-sq., Edinburgh ; 13, Cornhill, E.C.
1877	A, L, F, V	Scottish Insurance	115, George-st., Edinb. ; 14, Nicholas-lane, E.C.
1852	L	Scottish Legal	84, Wilson-street, Glasgow.
1881	L, A	Scottish Life	19, St. Andrew-sq., Edinburgh ; 13, Clement's-Perth ; Aldwych, Strand, W.C.
1869	Ca	Scottish Live Stock	19, St. Andrew-sq., Edinburgh ; 8, King-st., E.C.
1876	L, A	Scottish Metropolitan	6, St. Andrew-sq., Edinb. ; 3, Lombard-st., E.C.
1837	L	Scottish Provident	109, St. Vincent-st., Glasgow ; 3, Cheapside, E.C.
1883	L, A	Scottish Temperance	35, St. Andrew-square, Edinburgh ; 5, Walbrook, E.C.
1824	F, L, A, V	Scottish Union and National	9, St. Andrew-sq., Edinburgh ; 28, Cornhill, E.C.
1815	L	Scottish Widows'	Exchange Bldgs., Liverpool ; 31, Cornhill, E.C.
1875	M	Sea	Auckland ; Jerusalem Chambers, Cornhill, E.C.
1872	A, F, M	South British	3, George-street, Edinburgh ; 83, King William-32, Moorgate-street, E.C.
1825	L	Standard	Liverpool ; 12, Nicholas-lane, E.C.
1843	L	Star	63, Threadneedle-street, E.C.
1891	F, A	State	63, Threadneedle-street, E.C.
1710	F, A	Sun	Montreal ; 4 & 5, Norfolk-street, Strand, W.C.
1810	A, L, G	Sun Life	Liverpool ; 80, Cornhill, E.C.
1865	L	Sun Life of Canada	Winchester House, E.C.
1860	M	Thames and Mersey	
1887	{ Trustees & Executors }	{ Trustees, Executors, and } Securities	
1714	F, A, V	Union Assurance	1, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C.
1907	M	Union Marine	11, Dale-st., Lpool ; 1, Threadneedle-st., E.C.
1863	A, G, Bu, V	United Legal Indemnity	222, Strand, W.C.
1840	L	United Kingdom Temp.	196, Strand, W.C.
1825	L	University	25, Pall-mall, S.W. [street, E.C.
1859	Bo, V	Vulcan	67, King-street, Manchester ; 20, King William-Birmingham ; 101, Finsbury-pavement, E.C.
1841	L	Wesleyan and General	Toronto ; 14, Cornhill, E.C. [st., E.C.
1851	F, M	Western	131, St. Vincent-st., G'gow ; 12, King William-27, King-street, Covent-garden, W.C.
1886	F	West of Scotland	3 & 4, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C.
1717	F	Westminster Fire	York ; Bank-buildings, Princes-street, E.C.
1906	M	World Marine	
1894	M	Yorkshire	
1824	F, A, L, V, M		

Fire Insurance Rates.

MOST leading fire offices belong to the tariff association, charging identical rates of premium. There are, however, a number of non-tariff offices which claim to assess individual risks independently on merits. Tariff rates of premium per £100 insured against fire for the more common classes of risk are as follows:—

Private Dwelling Houses, built of brick or stone and tiled or slated and in no hazardous proximity, 1s. 6d.

Household goods therein, according to class, 1s. 6d. or 2s.

Shops and Warehouses, similarly built and circumstanced, in which no hazardous goods are deposited nor hazardous trades carried on, from 2s.

Stock and Utensils in trade, fixtures, and household furniture in such shops and warehouses, from 2s.

Private Dwelling Houses, brick and timber built and tiled or slated, in no hazardous proximity, from 2s. 6d.

INLAND POSTAL SERVICES.

Within the United Kingdom, including the Orkney and Shetland Islands, the Channel Islands, Isle of Man, and the Scilly Islands.

Letters.

Not exceeding 4 oz. 1d.
For every additional 2 oz. ½d.

Halfpenny Packet Post.

Not exceeding 2 oz. ½d.

Parcels.

Not exceeding.	s.	d.	Not exceeding.	s.	d.
1 lb.	0	3	8 lb.	0	8
2 "	0	4	9 "	0	9
3 "	0	5	10 "	0	10
5 "	0	6	11 "	0	11
7 "	0	7			

Newspapers.

Prepaid postage on registered newspapers with or without supplement, ½d. each copy, whether posted singly or with others. Two or more papers are never charged more than printed matter of the same weight. See below.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

UNPAID PACKETS (*letters, newspapers, post-cards*) are charged *double postage* on delivery; UNPAID PACKETS, *double the deficiency*.

RE-DIRECTION.—(1) By agent of addressee: *Letters, post-cards, halfpenny packets, and newspapers* may be re-posted free not later than the day after delivery (Sundays and public holidays not being counted), and must not have been opened or tampered with. *Parcels* may be re-directed free of charge, within the same time limits, if the original and the corrected addresses are both within the same Town Delivery Area (the whole London Postal District being regarded for this purpose as one Town Delivery Area); otherwise they are charged on delivery at the ordinary prepaid rate. *Registered packets* must be taken to a Post Office. (a) By the Post Office (not undertaken during temporary absence, unless house be left empty, or from clubs, hotels, &c.). Notice of removal and for the re-direction of letters must be given on printed forms, to be obtained from the local postmaster or from postmen, and signed by the person to whom the letters are to be addressed. Separate forms must be filled in for parcels, and for the re-direction and (postal) forwarding of telegrams. The notice holds good for twelve months, and may be extended by payment of 1s. for second, 1s. third, and 5s. each subsequent year.

REGISTRATION.—Registered letters and parcels must be handed to an officer of the Post Office, and a receipt taken. The registration fee is 2d. exclusive of postage. With a further 2d. the sender may obtain advice of delivery. The latest time for registering for the night mails is usually half an hour before the box closes for letters; in the case of parcels, half an hour before the latest time for posting ordinary parcels. Inland packets marked "Registered" or containing coin or jewellery, if found in a letter-box undergo compulsory registration (4d.), carrying no compensation. COMPENSATION for loss or damage.—The fees for compensation inclusive of registration are:—Fee 2d., compensation £5; 3d., £20; and 1d. for each additional £20 up to the maximum 1s. 10d. for £400. Compensation up to £2 is given on (a) *unregistered parcels* (for

loss, only if certificate of posting is obtained at the time of posting), (b) *unregistered packets* conveyed by Express Delivery Service No. (1). Compensation in respect of money of any kind (*coin, notes, orders, cheques, stamps, &c.*) is only given when the money is enclosed in one of the Registered Letter envelopes sold by the Post Office and the packet is tendered for transmission by Registered Letter Post; the maximum compensation for coin is £5. Compensation for jewellery, watches, &c., is only given on registered packets; for glass, crockery, greases, liquids, colour-powders, fish, meat, fruit, and vegetables only when sent as parcels. Compensation is not given for damage to (1) eggs, soft fruit, liquids and semi-liquids or exceptionally fragile articles, in any case; (2) registered letters, unless conspicuously marked "*Fragile, with care.*"

CERTIFICATE OF POSTING *unregistered parcels*, free; other *unregistered postal packets*, ½d.

EXPRESS DELIVERY SERVICE.—There are three services:—(1) By special messenger all the way, from all offices which deliver telegrams. Charge, which must be prepaid, 3d. per mile, or part of a mile, inclusive of all charges, but with a special charge of 3d. on each packet over 1 lb. in weight, and 1d. on each packet after the first up to ten. Live animals and loose money may be delivered by this service, and persons may be conducted. The messenger may take back a telegram gratis. (2) By special messenger after transmission by post (charge 3d. as before, exclusive of postage, with special charges as before). (3) In advance of the ordinary deliveries at the request of addressee (3d. per mile for one packet, and 1d. for every ten or less additional packets). For (1), packets must be handed over the counter with "Express Delivery" clearly marked in left-hand top corner; for (2), may be handed in or posted, and must be marked "Express," with a broad vertical line back and front. Waiting fees: 10 minutes free; each additional 15 minutes or part thereof, 2d. For Sundays and Holidays, see p. 407.

CONVEYANCE OF SINGLE LETTERS BY RAIL.—On payment of 2d. to a servant of any of the chief railways, in addition to postage at the ordinary rate, letters not exceeding 4 oz. will be forwarded, and passed on from one company to another at a junction, by the next available train or steamship, to be called for at the station to which the letter is addressed, or to be transferred thence to the nearest letter-box for postal delivery. The letter may be taken to a passenger station of the railway company or handed in at any express delivery post office (express fee of 3d. per mile). The letter may be forwarded after conveyance by train by express service (if clearly so marked, crossed front and back with a vertical line, and properly prepaid). Express messengers may be telegraphed for to meet it.

DISPOSAL OF UNDELIVERED letters, packets, post-cards, and parcels.—*Inland letters and parcels*, undelivered, bearing full name and address of sender, are returned unopened; others are opened by the Returned Letter Office and returned to senders without charge, a registration fee of 2d. being charged should anything of value be inside. Letters containing neither sender's address nor any enclosure of importance are at once destroyed. Parcels containing no address, and not applied for, are generally disposed of after 3 months; or if perishable are dealt with as requisite. Undelivered foreign letters, etc., are returned, unopened, after a short detention, to the countries whence received; parcels are disposed of after a reasonable time for inquiry. If containing sender's address, he is advised, and parcel will be returned on payment of fresh postage. *Post cards, newspapers, and ½d. packets* are redelivered to sender on payment of a second postage, if his name and

address, with a request for return in case of non-delivery, appear on the outside; those without such request are disposed of. The Chief Returned Letter Office is at Mount Pleasant, E.C.

POSTE RESTANTE (solely for the accommodation of strangers and travellers and for three months only).—Letters and parcels may be addressed as a rule to all Post Offices except Town Sub-Offices. Letters or parcels should have the words "Poste Restante" or "to be called for" in the address. If addressed to initials, or fictitious names, or Christian name only, they are not taken in, but are at once treated as undelivered; and all persons applying for "Poste Restante" letters must furnish sufficient particulars to ensure delivery to the proper owner. *Poste Restante parcels* are kept three weeks before returning; *letters, etc.*, from abroad, or at a seaport for an expected ship, are kept two months; from places in the United Kingdom, one month; from one part of London to another, one fortnight. After these intervals they are sent up to the Returned Letter Office. *Poste Restante* correspondence, however, which bears a request for return within a less time, if not delivered, is dealt with accordingly.

Letter Post.

The Normal Post of the Country. Most things may be sent by it (except explosive, offensive or obscene matter, eggs, fish, meat, fruit, and vegetables). The weight is unlimited. Maximum length 2 ft.; width 1 ft.; depth 1 ft.

Post Cards.

Postage, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. The left-hand half of the address side may be used for correspondence, both inland and foreign. Plain cards (maximum size $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$, minimum $4 \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ in.), corresponding in thickness to official cards, may be used inland; also for abroad, provided they have "Post Card" printed or written on them.

Halfpenny Packet Post.

For printed or written matter not in the nature of a letter, and not exceeding 2 oz. in weight, $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; if over 2 oz. it passes at the letter rate. The limits of size are as for letters.

By this post *you also* be sent printed commercial forms, e.g., invoices, receipts, (statements, share transfer notices; deeds and agreements, circulars, Christmas cards, giant picture "post cards"; MS. proofs and examination papers with corrections, drawings or photographs (when not on brittle or fragile substance); together with the legitimate binding or mounting, and anything necessary for safe transmission. The packet must be open at the ends, but may be tied with string, or in an unfastened envelope, or cover easily removed, and must contain *no communication in the nature of a letter*; any writing must refer solely to subject-matter of the document, or consist of formulas of courtesy or of a conventional character not exceeding five words or initials.

Typewritten documents, or imitations thereof, are only admissible by this post if at least 20 identical copies are handed together *explicitly as such* over the counter.

Newspaper Post.

This post is available for newspapers registered at the G.P.O. Limit of size, $2 \times 1 \times 1$ ft.; of weight, 5 lb. Packing as for "halfpenny packets." No writing or printing is permitted, other than the words "with compliments," name and address of sender, request for return if undelivered, and a reference to a page. Newspapers not registered as such at G.P.O., and Christmas or special issues of registered newspapers are treated as halfpenny packets.

Parcel Post.

For bulky and heavy matter. The limit of weight is 11 lb. Maximum length 3 ft. 6 in.; greatest length and girth combined, 6 ft. The parcel should be marked "Parcel Post" and handed across the counter or given to a rural postman; and the postage must be prepaid by stamps, affixed by the sender. The hours for Parcel Post business are the same as for general postal business. The name and address of sender should be on the outside of

every parcel. More than 11 lb. must not be accepted from one person by a rural postman on foot or bicycle, without notice on the previous day, and he may refuse parcels if already loaded. A mounted postman must accept what he can conveniently carry.

Parcels to or from the Channel Is. or I. of Man are liable to customs duty, which may not be evaded by Letter Post; the sender must, in the former case, declare contents when posting.

Literature for the Blind.

Papers not registered at G.P.O., periodicals and books, if printed in special type and subject to certain conditions of posting: 2 oz., $\frac{1}{2}$ d. 2 lb., 1d.; 5 lb., $1\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 6 lb., $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. Maximum size, $2 \times 1 \times 1$ ft.

STAMPS, ENVELOPES, POST CARDS, &c.

POSTAGE STAMPS (used also for receipts, telegrams, and certain inland Revenue duties up to 2s. 6d.—for list of latter see p. 412) are sold of the respective values of $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., 2d., $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d., 7d., 8d., 9d., 10d., 1s., 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s. and 20s. Books of 13 1d. and 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamps, 2s. Rolls of 500 and 1,000 1d. and $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamps are also sold, 1d. or 2d. extra. Stamps may be purchased at most offices between 8 a.m. and 8 p.m., and at any office during the hours that attendance is given for telegraph business. Rural postmen are authorised to sell $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d. stamps and registered letter envelopes.

Spoiled Stamps.

Embossed or impressed postage stamps cut out of envelopes, post-cards, letter-cards, newspaper wrappers, or telegram forms may be used as adhesive stamps in payment of postage provided they are not imperfect, mutilated, or defaced in any way. Stamps are considered defaced when marked on the face with any written, printed, or stamped characters. Stamps may, however, be perforated with initials for identification. Embossed or impressed inland Revenue stamps cannot be used in payment of postage, and stamps indicating the payment of a registration fee may only be used for registered correspondence.

Applications for the recovery of the value of spoiled or unused stamps, whether postage or revenue, can be made to the Postmaster at most large Post Offices.

EMBOSSED ENVELOPES.—Halfpenny Envelopes are in two sizes—N (Commercial), $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. each, 22 for 1s., and O (Foolscap), $8\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. each, 21 for 1s. Penny Envelopes are also in two sizes:—A, $4\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{8}$, $1\frac{1}{4}$ d. each, 11 for 1s.; Commercial, $1\frac{1}{4}$ d. each, 23 for 2s.

REGISTERED LETTER ENVELOPES, for foreign and inland letters, with a 3d. embossed stamp for the payment of the registration 2d. and postage 1d., are of five sizes: F, $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. $\times$ $3\frac{1}{4}$ in., $3\frac{1}{4}$ d. each; G, 6 in. $\times$ $3\frac{1}{4}$ in., $3\frac{1}{4}$ d. each, or 9 for 2s. 6d.; H, 8 in. $\times$ 5 in., and H², 9 in. $\times$ 4 in., $3\frac{1}{4}$ d. each; K, $11\frac{1}{2}$ in. $\times$ 6 in., 4d. each.

LETTER CARDS, with 1d. stamp, 1d. each.

POST CARDS impressed with a halfpenny stamp: Thin cards ($5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{8}$ in.), $\frac{1}{2}$ d. each; stout cards ($4\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{8}$ in.), 1 for $\frac{3}{4}$ d.; 11, 6d.; impressed with 1d. stamp, 1d. each. Reply Post Cards with $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp on each half: Thin, 1d. each; stout, 1 for $1\frac{1}{4}$ d., 11, 1s.; with 1d. stamp on each half, 2d. each.

WRAPPERS bearing a halfpenny stamp may be had at $\frac{3}{4}$ d. each or 7 for 4d.; 22 for 1s. With a penny stamp the price is, singly $1\frac{1}{4}$ d., or 7 for $7\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 23 for 2s.

LONDON POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

To facilitate collection and delivery, the Metropolis is divided into eight districts, marked:—

East Central (E.C.)	North Western (N.W.)
West Central (W.C.)	South Eastern (S.E.)
Eastern (E.)	South Western (S.W.)
Northern (N.)	Western (W.)

Each has a head-district (p. 225) and numerous sub-district offices.

FOR THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.—*Letters and cards* to go by Night Mail should be posted, throughout head-districts, by 6 p.m.; elsewhere, up to three hours earlier; registered letters, half an hour earlier than ordinary. The most regular mails, with their days of departure and latest time of posting (without late fee), at King Edward Street are:—Europe generally, Algeria and Morocco: every day, 7.30 a.m., 6 p.m.; weekdays: (via Boulogne) France, 8.15 a.m., W. Europe, 12.45 p.m.; (Calais) W. Europe, 9.30 a.m.; (Ostend) E. Europe, 12.45 p.m. (Via Queenstown) U.S.A. and thence to Canada, Central and north-western S. America, Japan and China: Wed., 6 p.m., Sat. 3 p.m.; (via Italy) Egypt, S. and E. Asia, Australasia, and Pacific: Fr. 6 p.m.; (via Siberia) Japan and China: W. and F. 12.45 p.m., Sat. 6 p.m.; (marked "By Nelson Line via Buenos Aires") Argentine, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay: Th. 7.30 a.m.; (via Southampton) South Africa: Sat. 12.15 p.m.; (via Austrian Packet) Egypt: Th. 7.30 a.m., W. and Sat. 6 p.m. Other mails are either irregular (though sometimes frequent) or need specification in the address. The chief are:—Canada (by Direct Packet) twice weekly 8.15 a.m. or 12 night; (via Southampton) S. America, W. Indies and Pacific, 7.30 a.m.; (via Liverpool) Central S. America and W. Africa 6 p.m.

LATE FEE LETTERS.—*Inland* letters and post-cards bearing an extra $\frac{1}{4}$ d. stamp are forwarded by the night mails if posted at Charing Cross, Bedford St., the City offices, or London Bridge Station before 7 p.m., at Mount Pleasant before 7.45, or at King Edward St. before 7.30. At certain district offices the hour for posting with the late fee is 7.30 and 8, when the letters are to go from the railways in their immediate neighbourhoods. Letters with an extra $\frac{1}{4}$ d. stamp, or registered letters with 1s. late fee, may also be posted at the various railway termini up to the time of the departure of the train bearing the mails, varying from 1.30 p.m. to 8.30 a.m.

Foreign letters with an extra 1d. stamp may be posted in the E.C. District and at Metropolitan District Offices at times varying with the despatch of the mails; or later at railway termini with an extra 2d.

POSTAGE, &c., ABROAD.

N.B.—In certain colonies and foreign countries the rates of postage to the United Kingdom are higher than those from the United Kingdom given below.

Letters.

The letter rate from the United Kingdom to the *British Empire* generally, and to *Egypt*, the *United States of America*, and the *British Postal Agencies in Morocco* and China*** is 1d. the ounce. The charge to *all other places* is $\frac{2}{5}$ d. the first ounce and $\frac{1}{5}$ d. per ounce afterwards. Limits of size, $2 \times 1 \times 1$ ft.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.—Letters to or from H.M. ships abroad are 1d. per oz. Non-commissioned officers, private soldiers and schoolmasters and mistresses, and certain others serving abroad where the $\frac{2}{5}$ d. rate would otherwise apply may send and receive letters, not over $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. in weight, for 1d. The postage must be prepaid, and address and description must be completely given.

Post Cards.

1d. single, 2d. reply. (See also p. 402.)

Reply Coupons.

Coupons exchangeable for stamps of the value of 25 centimes ($\frac{2}{5}$ d.) each in any country participating in the arrangement can be purchased at any Money Order Office in this country at the price of 3d. each for the purpose of prepaying replies to letters. The coupons can be exchanged

by the addressees at the Post Office of the place of destination for local postage stamps.

Books, Newspapers, Samples, &c.

(a) NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, CATALOGUES, PHOTOGRAPHS, ENGRAVINGS, MUSIC, and other wholly printed matter, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 2 oz.

(b) COMMERCIAL and LEGAL PAPERS, MSS., INVOICES, TYPEWRITTEN MATTER, &c., partly written, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 2 oz.; minimum charge of $\frac{2}{5}$ d.

(c) PATTERNS, SAMPLES, AND SCIENTIFIC SPECIMENS, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 2 oz.; minimum charge of 1d.

To the British Empire or non-Union countries† the limits are: Size, $2 \times 1 \times 1$ ft.; weight, generally 5 lb. (Arabia and German Solomon Is., (a) and (b) 4 lb., (c) 12 oz.). To countries in the Postal Union: Size, (a) and (b) $1\frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times 1$ ft., (c) $12 \times 8 \times 4$ in.; weight, (a) and (b) 4 lb., (c) 12 oz. (Egypt 5 lb.). If in the form of a roll, the limits of size in all cases are: (a) and (b) 30×4 in.; (c) 12×6 in. Postage must be prepaid. Wholly unpaid packets are stopped. Double the deficit is the maximum charge on underpaid packets. Regulations as to packing, writing, &c., are similar to those for inland packets.

Magazines and newspapers registered for the purpose may be sent to the *Dominion of Canada* or to *Newfoundland*, by *Direct Packet only* (see previous column) for 1d. per lb. Limits: 5 lb.; $2 \times 1 \times 1$ ft.

Parcels sent abroad.

Customs declaration respecting the contents must be made on a form obtainable at any Post Office. Some countries, e.g., Argentine, impose in addition a fiscal charge on parcels entering. The sender may arrange to prepay all charges to certain colonies and foreign countries (not Argentine) by paying a fee of 6d., depositing 1s. for each 10s. (N. America 4s.) of the value, and signing an undertaking to pay all Customs and other charges on demand; otherwise they are collected on delivery. Certain articles are prohibited; among them letters nearly everywhere.

Imperial British Parcel Rates.

The "triple system" of 3 lb. 1s., 7 lb. 2s., 11 lb. 3s. is charged to Aden†, Ascension, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, Brit. E. Africa†, Brit. Guiana, Brit. Honduras, Brit. N. Borneo, Brit. Somaliland, Brunei†, Canada, Ceylon†, China (Brit. Agencies,** *via* Suez †; also ††), Cyprus, Falkland Is., Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Grenada, Hong Kong†, India† ††, Jamaica, Labuan†, Leeward Is. (Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitts, Tortola), Malay States†, Malta†, Mauritius†, Morocco (Brit. Post. Agencies*), Newfoundland, New Zealand, Nigeria (N. and S.), St. Helena, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Sarawak, Sierra Leone, Straits Settlements†, Tobago, Trinidad, Turks and Caicos Is., Uganda† and Zanzibar†.

For 3, 7, and 11 lb. the rates to Fiji are 1s. 8d., 3s. 4d., 5s.; to Seychelles and (*via* New Zealand) Friendly Is., 2s., 3s., 4s. The charges to other parts of the Empire for the first lb. and for each succeeding lb. to 11 lb. are as follow:—

Australia (with Papua and Norfolk I.), 1s., 6d.; Bechuanaland Prot., 1s., 1s.; Gilbert and Ellice Is., New Hebrides and Santa Cruz Is., Brit. Solomon Is., 1s. 2d., 10d.; Rhodesia (S. and N.), 1s. 9d., 1s. 9d.; (also S. Rhodesia† and Nyasaland Prot.†) 1-3-7-11 lb., 3s., 4s., 5s.; N. Rhodesia†, 3s. 6d., 5s., 7s. 6d.; Brit. S. Africa (Umpe, Natal, Orange F.S., Transvaal, with Brit. Bechuanaland, Basutoland, Swaziland), 9d., 9d.

* Alghazr, Casablanca, Fez, Larache, Marrakesh, Mazagan, Mequinez, Mogador, Rabat, Safi, Tangier, Tetuan. † Afghanistan, Arabia, Bahrein, Friendly Is., Muscat, N. Nigeria, Nyasaland, N. Rhodesia, Solomon Is. (German); also China and Morocco, except at the Post Office Agencies of countries in the Union.

†† With Bunder Abbas, Bushire, Jask, Linga, and Mohammedvah in S. Persia.

† *Via* Italy or France, saving six days, 1s. extra.

†† *Via* Siberia (3-4 weeks, daily) to Chifu, Shanghai, Tientsin, Wei-hai-wei, 11 lb., 6s.

** Amoy, Canton, Chifu, Fuchow, Hankow, Hoihow, Ningpo, Shanghai, Swatow, Tientsin, Wei-hai-wei.

Foreign Parcel Rates.	3 lb.	7 lb.	11 lb.	Foreign Parcel Rates—continued.	3 lb.	7 lb.	11 lb.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Abyssinia (over 14 days)	4 6	4 6	4 6	Switzerland, <i>via</i> Belgium (2-3 days) ..	1 7	1 11	2 3
Algeria (5-8 days)	1 9	2 2	2 7	Togoland (4-6 weeks)	2 2	2 6	2 10
Argentina (over 22 days)	2 0	3 0	4 0	Tripoli, <i>see</i> Libia, <i>under</i> Italy			
Austria-Hung. <i>via</i> Belgium (4-6 days)§	1 7	1 11	2 3	Tunis (8-10 days)	2 2	2 6	2 10
Azores, <i>via</i> Lisbon (2-3 weeks)	1 4	1 4	2 0	Turkey, British Agencies† (6-21 days)	1 0 2 4	1 4 2 8	1 8 3 0
Belgium (1 day)	1 0	1 4	1 9	elsewhere	1 11 3 4	2 3 8	2 7 4 0
Bolivia, 49 d.; <i>via</i> Andes 35 d., 3d. more	2 6	3 6	4 6	U.S.A. and depend., Official (8-18 d.)	1 3	2 3	3 3
Bosnia-Herzegovina, <i>via</i> Belg. (6-8 d.)§§	1 11	2 3	2 7	U.S.A. Semi-Official—Brooklyn, Ho-			
Brazil, 3 lb. 3s. 6d.; 4 lb. 4s. (4 weeks)§				boken, Jersey and New York Cities	2 6	3 6	4 6
Bulgaria, <i>via</i> Belgium (8-10 days)§§	2 2	2 6	2 10	All other places (2-3 weeks)	3 6	4 6	5 6
Cameroons (4 weeks)	2 2	2 6	2 10	Uruguay (over 23 days)	2 0	3 0	4 0
Cape Verde Is. (about 3 weeks)	2 2	2 6	2 10	Venezuela (3-5 weeks)	2 6	3 3	4 0
Caroline and Palaos Is. (2-3 months) ..	2 2	3 3	3 7				
Chile (38 d.; <i>via</i> Andes 26 d., 3d. more)	2 0	3 0	4 0				
China (Chinese P.O. & Macao† (5-6 w.))	2 0	3 0	4 0				
German Agencies (6-8 weeks)	2 2	3 3	3 7				
Russian do. (N. Manchuria) (20 d.)	5 0	5 0	5 0				
Colombia (18 d. high rate, Cauca, Nariño)	2 0 3 0	3 0 4 6	4 0 6 0				
Congo, Belgian (3-6 weeks)	1 7 5 0	2 3 7 6	2 7 9 0				
Corsica (4 days)	1 9	2 2	2 7				
Costa Rica (about 3 weeks)	2 0	3 0	4 0				
(<i>re</i> c. 2-3 weeks)	1 11	2 3	2 7				
Cuba (17-28 days)	2 2	2 11	3 3				
Dakota and Ivory Coast (3-4 weeks) ..	2 2	2 6	2 10				
Denmark direct (3 d.), and Greenland	1 0	1 4	1 7				
<i>via</i> Belgium or Holland (2)	1 7	1 11	2 3				
Dominican Republic (about 3 weeks)	3 0	4 0	5 0				
Dutch East Indies (5 weeks)†	2 6	3 3	4 0				
Guiana, <i>via</i> Brit. Guiana (3 ws.)	2 0	3 0	4 0				
West Indies (about 5 weeks)	2 6	3 3	4 0				
Ecuador (3 w.; high rate, 5 w.)	2 0 3 0	3 0 4 6	4 0 6 0				
Egypt {direct (14 days)†	1 9	2 2	2 7				
{ <i>via</i> Suez, <i>via</i> Marselles (3 d.)	1 9	2 3	2 9				
Finland, as Russia; also <i>via</i> Sweden	2 2	2 6	3 2				
France (Railway delivery) (1-3 days) ..	1 4	1 9	2 2				
French Congo (4-5 w.) & Guinea (17 d.)	2 2	2 6	2 10				
Guiana (22 d.) & W. Indies (15 d.)	2 2	2 6	2 10				
Indo-China (4-6 weeks)	2 4	3 1	3 5				
Oceania (2-3 months)	3 9	4 9	5 3				
Somali Coast (2 weeks)	2 3	2 7	2 11				
German E. & S.W. Africa (5-6 weeks)	2 2	2 11	3 3				
New Guinea & Oceania	2 2	3 3	3 7				
Germany, <i>via</i> Belg. or Holland (1-3 d.)	1 5 2 2	1 8 6 6	1 5 10				
Greece (8-12 days)	2 4	2 8	3 0				
Guatemala (about 5 weeks)	2 0	3 0	4 0				
Holland (1-2 days)	0 10	1 2	1 6				
Honduras, Republic of (abt. 1 month)	2 0	3 0	4 0				
Iceland (9 days) and Faroe Is. (3 days)	1 0	1 4	1 7				
Italy, <i>via</i> France (3-7 days)	1 6	1 10	2 2				
<i>via</i> Belg. (4-8 d.) & Libia (11-24)	2 2	2 6	2 10				
Japan, etc., <i>via</i> Canada (26 days)†††	2 0	3 0	4 0				
Libia (about 26 days)	2 0	3 0	4 0				
Luxemburg (2 days)	1 0	1 4	1 9				
Madagascar & Comoro Is. (3-4 weeks)	2 2	2 11	3 3				
Madeira (1-2 days)	1 4	1 8	2 0				
Mexico (21-32 days)	2 4	2 8	3 6				
Montenegro, <i>via</i> Ostend (8-10 days)§§	2 2	2 6	3 0				
New Caledonia (6 weeks)	2 2	3 3	3 7				
Nicaragua (about 4 weeks)	3 0	4 0	5 0				
Norway (3-5 days)	1 0	1 4	1 7				
Panama Republic (19 days)	2 0	3 0	4 0				
Paraguay (5-6 weeks, limit 7 lb.)	2 8	4 0	—				
Persia, South, 6 wks. † <i>see</i> India, p. 403	2 0	3 0	4 0				
Northern (Badkhiaran Is. ex. §§)	2 11	3 3	3 7				
Peru (47 days, Loro Dept. 3s., 4s., 5s. Port)	2 0 3 0	3 0 4 6	4 0 10				
Portugal (3-5 d.); daily (6 d.) 7d. more	1 4	1 8	2 0				
Portuguese E. Africa (5 weeks)	1 11	2 3	2 7				
India (about 25 days)	2 0	3 0	4 0				
W. Afr. (5-6 w.), Guinea 4d. less	2 6	2 10	3 2				
Réunion (about 4 weeks)	2 2	2 11	3 3				
Rumania, <i>via</i> Ostend (6-8 days)	2 2	2 6	2 10				
Russia, <i>via</i> Belg. (5-8 d.) Asiatic Is. more	2 5	2 2 6	2 10				
St. Pierre and Miquelon (14 days) ..	2 0	2 4	2 8				
Salvador (about 4 weeks)	3 0	4 6	6 0				
Samoa (German), <i>via</i> Hamburg (3 m.)	2 2	3 3	3 7				
and Tonga, <i>via</i> N.Z. (3 m.)	2 0	3 0	4 0				
Senegal and Fr. Sudan (about 14 days)	1 9	2 1	2 5				
Serbia, <i>via</i> Ostend (6-8 days)§§	1 11	2 3	2 7				
Siam, <i>via</i> Singapore (6 weeks)	2 0	3 3	4 6				
Spain (Railway Stns. only) (4-6 days) ..	1 6	1 10	2 2				
Sweden, direct (4 days)	1 2	1 10	2 6				
<i>via</i> Ostend or Flushing (2-4 d.)	2 4	2 8	3 0				
Switzerland, <i>via</i> France (1-2 days)	1 1	1 8	2 0				

To most countries the maximum length is 3 feet 6 inches, or length and girth combined 6 feet. Parcels for Canada, however, except umbrellas, &c., must not be longer than 2½ feet. Parcels to or *via* New Zealand are 1s. extra when combined length and girth is over 4 feet. To France, Italy, and Greece and their Colonies, to the Argentine, Brazil, Paraguay, Persia, and Venezuela, the maximum length is 2 feet, length and girth combined about 4 feet. In many cases, however, narrow parcels (umbrellas, sticks, &c.) may be longer.

INSURANCE.—Insurance may be effected on parcels to almost all countries up to £400, according to destination, at the following rates:—4d. for £12; and 2d. for every additional £12 up to 5s. 10d. for £400. Parcels sent to the U.S. by the semi-official service are insurable at 6d. per £12 up to £120. Compensation up to £1 is also given on *uninsured* parcels to or from Egypt, India and the smaller colonies, with the larger foreign countries (except China and Russia), including the semi-official U.S.A. service.

INSURED BOX POST.—Jewellery and similar articles (not money) may be sent in strong boxes by letter mails to Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Holland, Italy, Luxemburg, Montenegro, Norway, Portugal, Rumania, Switzerland, and 55 places in European Turkey. Postage 1s. to 3s.; maximum weight 2 lb., size 12 × 4 × 4 in. Customs declarations must be filled in. Insurance rates as for parcels; limit £400.

CASH ON DELIVERY.—A service of "cash on delivery" of parcels has been established between the U.K. and the following: Bahamas (Nassau), Barbados, Bermuda, Brit. Honduras, Cayman Is., Cyprus, Egypt, Fiji Is., Gambia, Gibraltar, Grenada, Hong Kong, Jamaica, Leeward Is., Malta, Morocco (Casablanca, Mazagan, Mogador, Tangier), S. Nigeria, Nyasaland, S. Rhodesia, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Seychelles, Brit. Somaliland, Str. Settlements, Tobago, Trinidad, Turkey. Maximum collected, £20. Charges for collecting: In U.K. £5, 4d.; £10, 6d.; £15, 9d.; £20, 1s., exclusive of postage on P.O. or M.O. by which amount is remitted; in the above countries, according to a graduated scale—e.g., £1, 3d. to 1s. 1d.; £5, 1s. to 2s. 5d.; £10, 1s. 1d. to 4s. 8d.; £20, 3s. 5d. to 9s. 4d., inclusive of postage.

INTERNATIONAL EXPRESS SERVICE.—Delivery by special messenger of correspondence to or from certain colonies and foreign countries, or certain towns in the same, has now been arranged. 5d. extra is paid by the sender on parcels, 3d. on other matter. The rest of the charge is collected from the addressee.

† Beyrout, Constantinople, Salonika, Smyrna, only.

¶ The parcel post with the United States is carried on by means of two distinct services, namely, an official service (United States Post Office) and a semi-official service (American Express Company). Customs charges cannot be prepaid by sender in the official service. A parcel forwarded by the semi-official service may, without extra charge, be sent through New York in Bond for Customs examination at any one of the "United States Ports of Entry," or Inland Custom Houses. The addressees must, however, make arrangements for the delivery of such parcels after they have been cleared at the Inland Port. Such parcels must be plainly marked by the sender, "In bond to _____," naming the Inland Port chosen; and the same words must also be written in the same handwriting on the Customs declaration.

* Paper or cardboard packing not sufficient.

§ *via* Hamburg, 2 days more, 3d. less. §§ Do., 2d. less.

† Or *via* Italy or France, saving six days, 1s. extra.

†† *via* Siberia, except to Macao, 13 wks., 11 lb., 6s. 6d.

††† *via* Siberia, 26 days, 11 lb., 6s.

††† Must be packed for opening by Customs.

MONEY AND POSTAL ORDERS.

The Chief Money Order Office is at Manor Gardens, Holloway, N.

ADVICE OF PAYMENT: 2*d.* for inland, 2½*d.* for foreign and colonial orders.

Inland Ordinary Money Orders.

The commission charged is for sums not exceeding £1, 2*d.*; £3, 3*d.*; £10, 4*d.*; £20, 6*d.*; £30, 8*d.*; £40 (maximum), 10*d.* No order may contain a fractional part of 1*d.*

The rules and regulations are on the forms issued.

Inland Telegraph Money Orders.

Money may be transmitted by Telegraph Money Order from any Money Order office which also despatches telegrams, and may be made payable at any Money Order office which also delivers telegrams.

Commission at the same rate as for Ordinary Inland Money Orders, plus supplementary fee of 2*d.*, and cost of official Telegram of Advice. If the order is to be delivered at payee's address any charge for portage must be prepaid.

Postal Orders.

British Postal Orders are issued and paid at nearly all post offices in the United Kingdom during the ordinary hours of business on week days. They are also issued and paid in almost all parts of the Empire (except Australia); they are paid at chief Canadian offices, in Egypt, and at the British Agencies at Panama, in the Turkish Empire (*note* †, p. 404), China (*p.* 403, *note* **), and Morocco (*p.* 403, *note* *, except Alcazar and Mequinez). They are issued, with a counterfoil to be retained by the sender, for every 6*d.* up to 20*s.* and for 21*s.*; those of 6*d.*, 1*s.*, 1*s.* 6*d.*, 2*s.* and 2*s.* 6*d.*, at a charge of ¼*d.*; of 3*s.*, 3*s.* 6*d.* &c. up to 15*s.*, 1*d.*; those of 15*s.* 6*d.* &c., up to 21*s.*, 1½*d.* They must be presented for payment within 3 months from last day of the month of issue, or a fresh commission will be charged. Adhesive British Postage Stamps (*not* perforated and not exceeding 3 in number) to the amount of 5*d.*, but not fractions of 1*d.*, may be affixed to the face of an order.

Ordinary Money Orders Abroad.

For sums not exceeding £1, 3*d.*; £2, 6*d.*; £4, 9*d.*; and 3*d.* for each additional £2 up to £40 (maximum). Some countries have £10 limit.

Telegraph Money Orders Abroad.

Only to some colonies and foreign countries, e.g., to Canada, but not S. Africa or Australia. Commission at same rate as for Ordinary Money Orders abroad, plus supplementary fee of 6*d.*, and cost of official Telegram of Advice.

TELEGRAMS.

Inland.

Telegrams may be posted or handed in at a telegraph office, or to a rural postman. Rate throughout British Isles, 12 words or less 6*d.*, each further word ½*d.*; payment in stamps affixed to the form by the sender. Replies may be prepaid up to 48 words; the voucher issued to addressee may be used, or its value refunded to sender, within 12 months. Receipt for charges 1*d.* Certified copy 3*d.* The address of the receiver is charged for. The charge includes delivery within three miles of the nearest telegraph office, or, if this be a head office, within the town postal limits—beyond that limit the

charge is 3*d.* per mile, calculated from the free delivery limit. Portage to be paid by sender. Telegram forms are issued gratis. Usual hours 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.

SUNDAY TELEGRAMS.—See p. 407 and below.

Note.—It is usually possible to get a telegram through from an office which is open to one which may, perhaps, be closed for telegraphic business by payment of the following extra fees: 1*s.* for the telegraphist, 1*s.* for the messenger, and 6*d.* an hour for the telegraphist if he has to wait for a reply. In the same way postmasters may accept telegrams after the usual hours on payment of 1*s.* for the postmaster, 1*s.* for the telegraphist, and 1*s.* for a messenger if it be necessary to call the telegraphist.

The following count one word:—(1) All names of towns and villages in U.K. (*not* of branch or sub-offices or districts in towns, unless in addition to street name); (2) all names of railway stations (*not* in towns) with public telegraph; (3) words (*not* names) *ordinarily* written as one or with hyphen, including "couldn't," etc.; (4) Names with prefix "St.," "De," "De la"; (5) each five figures; (6) each initial, except London Postal Districts (*p.* 403)—A.M.—P.M.—H.M.S. (in address), which are one word each group.

NIGHT TELEGRAPH LETTERS for delivery by first morning post may be sent before midnight between towns whose Head Telegraph Offices are open always, at ½*d.* per 3 words, minimum 6*d.*

OFFICES ALWAYS OPEN: London—G.P.O., Central, and West Strand P.O.; G.N.R., King's Cross; G.C.R., Marylebone (except Sundays, 11.30 a.m. to 3.30 p.m.); G.E.R., Liverpool Street and Stratford; S.E. and C.R., London Bridge; St. Pancras, Waterloo, and Willesden (L.N.W.R.) Stations. The Provinces—Birmingham, Brighton (except from midnight Saturday to 7 a.m. Sunday) Bristol, Cardiff (no delivery to ships after dark), Derby, Devonport, Dover, Exeter, Falmouth, Holyhead, Hull, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Newport (Mon.), Norwich, Nottingham, Plymouth, Portland Flagship, Portsmouth, Sheffield, Southampton Docks, and Swansea (no delivery to ships on dark nights). Scotland—Aberdeen, Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Inverness. Ireland—Belfast, Cork, Dublin, Londonderry, Queenstown. All the Wireless Stations (*ind.*, *p.* 407) and Railway or Signal Stations at Alnmouth, Bedford (M.R.), Blackburn, Bolton (L.X.), Bradford (M.R.), Burton (M.R.), Chester, Chevington, Christon Bank, Crewe, Darlington (*ind.*), Doncaster, Ely, Folkestone Harbour (*id.*), Gloucester (M.R.), Heysham Harbour, How Mill, Hurst Castle (*id.*), Ipswich, Kettering, Killingworth, Kingbridge (Dublin), Leicester (M.R.), Lizard, Low Moor, Lucker, March, Newton Abbot (*ind.*), Peterboro (G.E.), G.N. d., Reading (G.W.), Retford (*id.*), Rugby (N.W.), Scremerston (*ind.*), Shipley Gate, Shrewsbury, Skipton (M.R.), Stafford (N.W.), Stannington, Stoke-on-Trent, Swindon, Wakefield (Kirkgate), and York.

N.B.—Railway Station offices are purely telegraphic, and unless marked *d* do not deliver outside the station; *nd* = no delivery at all, despatch only.

Rates for Telegraphing Abroad

Full Rates per word (minimum 10*d.*) from any part of the U.K. are as follows:—Abyssinia, 1*s.* 7*d.*; Aden, 2*s.*; Alaska, U.S.A., † 2*s.* 9*d.*; Algeria, 2½*d.*; Andorra, 2*d.*; Angola, † 5*s.* 5*d.* and 5*s.* 6*d.*; Annam, † 3*s.* 8*d.* and 3*s.*; Antigua, † 4*s.* 4*d.*; Argentine Rep., † 2*s.* 9*d.*; Aruba, 7*s.* 5*d.*; Ascension, † 2*s.* 6*d.*; Australia, * 3*s.*; Austria, 2½*d.*; Azores, 9*d.*; Bahamas, † 2*s.* 5*d.*; Barbados, † 4*s.* 9*d.*; Basutoland, † 2*s.* 6*d.*; Bathurst, † 3*s.* 2*d.*; Bechuanaland (Brit.), † 2*s.* 6*d.*; Bechuan. Prot., † 2*s.* 8*d.*; Belgium, 2*d.*; Bermuda, † 2*s.* 6*d.*; Bissao, † 3*s.* 6*d.*; Boukhara, 4½*d.*; Bolama, † 3*s.* 6*d.*; Bolivia, 2*s.* 9*d.*; Bonaire, 7*s.* 5*d.*; Borneo (Brit. N.), † 3*s.* 2*d.*; Borneo (Dutch), † 3*s.* 7*d.*; Bosnia-Herzegovina, 3½*d.*; Brazil, † (Pernambuco Town, 1*s.* 7*d.*; Amazon Co. Offices, 1st Zone, † 3*s.* 10*d.*,

N.B.—Signs refer, as the case may be, to the whole country, district, place, or rate preceding the sign.

* Via Turkey, full rate only, 3*d.* per word less.

† Via Marconi, 4*d.* less.

‡ The deferred rate (abbrev. "df.") system applies to these places and rates.

* Via Brazilian Land Lines, 3*d.* (df. 1½*d.*) less.

* Sent as in †, 4*d.* (df. 2*d.*) less.

2nd. ¶ 5s.), elsewhere, ¶ 2s. 7d.; Brit. E. Africa, 2s. 9d. (Mombasa and Kilindini, 2s. 6d.), def. rate all places, 1s. 4d.; Brit. Guiana, § 5s. 6d.; Brit. New Guinea (Papua), Port Moresby,* 3s. 2d.; Brit. Somaliland: Berbera, 2s. 6d.; Bulhar, 2s. 7d.; Bulgaria, 3½d.; Burma, §** 2s.; Cabinda, § 4s. 8d.; Cameroons, § 3s. 9d.; Canada, §††; (Cape Breton, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Ontario, P. E. I., Quebec, 1s.; Manitoba, 1s. 5d.; Alberta, Saskatchewan, 1s. 6d.; Brit. Col., 1s. 6d. to 3s. 2d.; Yukon, 2s. 9d. to 3s. 2d.); Canary Is., 9d.; Cape of Good Hope, § 2s. 6d.; C. Verd Is.: St. Vincent, 2s. 2d., St. Thiago, 3s. 1d.; Caroline Is. (Yap), 4s. 11d.; Ceylon, §** 2s. 1d.; Chile, § 2s. 9d. (Punta Arenas ¶); China, §†† 3s. 6d. (Macao, § 3s. 9d.); Chosen, § 4s. 10d.; Cochín China, § 3s.; Cocos, § 2s. 6d.; Colombia, 3s. 5d. (Buenaventura, 2s. 9d.); Comoro Islands, 3s. 2d.; Congo (Belg.), 4s. 9d. and 4s. 7d.; Costa Rica, 3s. 4d.; Crete, 5½d.; Cuba, § 1s. 10d. (Havana, 1s. 8d.); Curaçao, 6s. 9d.; Cyprus, § 1s.; Dahomey, § 3s. 8d.; Delagoa Bay, see Port. E. Afr.; Denmark, 2½d.; Dominica, § 4s. 2d.; Dutch E. Indies, § 3s. 7d. Dutch Guiana, 6s. 9d.; Ecuador, 2s. 9d.; Egypt (Alexandria, 1s.; Suakin, 1s. 4d.; elsewhere: 1st region, 1s., 2nd, 1s. 1d., 3rd, 1s. 4d.); Falkland Is., by post from Montevideo or Punta Arenas (Chile); Fanning I., § 2s. 6d.; Faroé Is., 4d.; Fernando Po., § 4s. 6d.; Fiji, § 3s. to 3s. 3d.; France, 2d.; French Equat. Afr. (Congo), 4s. 8d. to 4s. 3d.; French Guiana, 6s. 6d.; French Guinea, § 3s. (Conakry, 2s. 11d.); French Somali Coast, § 2s. 3d.; German E. Africa, 2s. 8d. (Bismarckburg and Ujiji, 3s. 1d.); German S. W. Africa, § 2s. 8d.; Germany, 2d.; Gibraltar, 3d.; Gold Coast, § 4s. 2d. (Accra and Secondi, 4s.); Greece, 5½d.; Greek Islands, 5½d. and 6d.; Grenada, § 3s. 4d.; Guadeloupe, 5s. 1d.; Guam Is., 4s. 9d.; Guatemala, 8s. 4d. (San José, 3s. 1d.); Hayti, 4s. 4d. and 3s. 5d.; Hedjaz (Arabia), 2s. 6d. (Medine, 6d.); Holland, 2d.; Honduras, 3s. 4d.; Honduras (Brit.), 2s. 6d.; Hong Kong, § 3s. 6d.; Hungary, 2½d.; Iceland, 5½d.; India, §** 2s.; Italian E. Afr., 1s. 6d.; Ital. Somaliland (Benadir), 2s.; Italy, 2½d.; Ivory Coast, § 3s. 5d. (Grand Bassam, 3s. 3d.); Jamaica, § 3s.; Japan (incl. Formosa and Saghalien), 3s. 11d.; Korea, see Chosen; Kwang Tung Peninsula, 3s. 11d. §, *via* China, 3s. 6d.; Labuan, § 2s. 10d.; Les Saintes, 5s. 1d.; Liberia, § 4s.; Luxemburg, 2½d.; Madagascar, § 2s. 8d.; Madeira, § 1s.; Malay Peninsula, 2s. 10d. § (Kelantan, 3s. 9d. and 3s. 4d.*); Malta, 4d.; Marie Galante, 5s. 1d.; Martinique, 5s. 1d.; Mauritania, § 1s. 4½d. (Pt. Etienne, 1s. 7½d.); Mauritius, § 2s. 6d.; Mexico (City, 2s.; other places, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 4d.); Midway I., 4s.; Montenegro, 3½d.; Morocco (Spanish, 3d.; Tangier, 4d.; elsewhere, 3½d. to 6½d.); Muscat, as Persian Gulf; Natal, § 2s. 6d.; New Caledonia,* 3s. 8d.; Newfoundland, §†† 1s.; New Zealand, §† 3s.; Nicaragua, 3s. 4d. (S. Juan del Sur, 3s. 1d.); Nigeria, 4s. 6d. (Bonny, Lagos, 4s. 4d.); Norfolk Is., § 3s.; Norway, 2½d.; Nyasaland, 2s. 11d.; Orange Free State, § 2s. 6d.; Palaos Is. (Angaur), § 5s. 3d.; Panama Rep., 3s. 2d. (Panama and Colon, 1s. 6d.); Paraguay, ¶ 2s. 9d.; Perim, § 2s.; Persia, 1s. 6d. (Bushire, 1s. 9d.; Bunder Abbas, 2s. 1d.);

Persian Gulf,* 2s. 3d.; Peru, 2s. 9d. § (Iquitos, Masisea, Orellana, Requena, 4s. 9d.); Philippine Islands, 2s. 9d. to 4s. 3d. (Manila, 3s. 6d.); Porto Rico, 4s. 2d.; Portugal, 3d.; Portuguese E. Africa, § 2s. 7d. and 2s. 8d.; Poulo Condore I., 3s. 2d.; Principe I., § 5s.; Réunion, § 2s. 8d.; Rhodesia, § (N.), 2s. 11d., (S.), 2s. 8d.; Rodriguez I., § 2s. 6d.; Roumania, 3d.; Russia (Europ., Asiatic, Caucasus and Transcaspia), 4½d.; St. Croix, 5s. 3d.; San Domingo, 6s. 6d.; St. Kitts, § 4s. 8d.; St. Helena, § 2s. 6d.; St. Lucia, § 4s. 6d.; St. Pierre and Miquelon, §† 1s.; St. Thomas (W. Indies), 5s.; St. Thomé I., § 5s.; St. Vincent, § 4s. 7d.; Salvador, 3s. 4d. (Libertad, 3s. 1d.); Sandwich Is., 3s.; Senegal, Up. Seneg. and Niger, § 1s. 4½d.; Serbia, 3½d.; Seychelles, § 2s. 8d.; Siam, 3s. 6d., *via* Mouline,* 3s. 3d.; Sierra Leone, § 3s. 5d. to 3s. 2d.; Society Is., by post from San Francisco; Spain, 3d. (*via* Marseilles, 5d.); Spitzbergen, 1s.; Straits Settlements, see Malay Peninsula; Sudan, § 1s. 4d.; Sumatra, § 3s. 7d.; Sweden, 2½d.; Switzerland, 2½d.; Tasmania, §* 3s.; Tobago, § 5s. 1d.; Togoland, § 3s. 9d.; Tonquin, § 3s. 8d.; Transvaal, § 2s. 6d.; Trinidad I., § 5s. 1d.; Tripoli, 7d.; Tunis, 2½d.; Turkey (European, Asiatic, and Islands), 6d.; Turks Island, § 3s.; Uganda, see Brit. E. Africa; United States, §†† (New York, Boston, etc., 1s.; Washington City, 1s. 2d.; Chicago, New Orleans, St. Louis, 1s. 3d.; San Francisco, 1s. 6d.; elsewhere except Alaska, *q.v.*, 1s. to 1s. 6d.); Uruguay, ¶ 2s. 9d.; Venezuela, 5s.; Vestmann Is., 5½d.; Walfisch Bay, by post 2½d., or messenger 10s., from Swakopmund (Germ. S.W. Afr.); Yemen (Arabia), 2s. 7d.; Zanzibar, 2s. 6d. § (Pemba, 2s. 8d.); Zululand, § 2s. 6d.

Deferred Telegrams.

Telegrams in plain English or French, sometimes other languages, for certain Extra-European places, are accepted at (unless otherwise mentioned) *half* the full rates on condition that they may, if necessary, be deferred during transmission for not more than 24 hours in favour of Full-rate Telegrams.

Cable Letters.

Plain-language (non-code) messages in English or French are telegraphed at reduced rates by certain cable companies, on condition that delivery shall be deferred. WEEK-END CABLE LETTERS must reach the companies' British stations (by post or telegraph) by Saturday night, and will not be delivered before the following Tuesday (in the case of N. America, Monday). To Newfoundland, St. Pierre and Miquelon, Montreal, (and all Canada thence by post), New York City (and all U.S.A. thence by post) the rates are: first 25 words or less 4s. 6d., each further word 2½d. Extra charge for telegraphing, instead of posting, from Montreal: Ontario and east thereof, *nil*, elsewhere, ¶ 4s. to 6s.; from New York City: Boston and some places in N.Y. and Mass., *nil*, elsewhere 1s. to 4s. Companies: Anglo-American Direct U.S., Western Union. To cable stations in, and thence by post to remainder of, Australia, New Zealand, and Fiji: first 24 words, 18s., each further word, 3d. For telegraphing from cable stations, in N.Z. add same as British Inland telegrams, in Australia add twice as much. Companies: as for N. America, also Eastern Co. To Cape Town or Durban and thence by post throughout Union of S. Africa, Rhodesia, and British Central Africa: first 30 words, 15s., each further five words, 2s. 6d. For telegraphing through to destination, add in the Union 2, S. Rhodesia 4, N. Rhodesia: 6, B.C.A. 10 times as much as for British Inland telegrams.

N.B.—Signs refer, as the case may be, to the whole country, district, place, or rate preceding the sign.

* *Via* Turkey, full rate only, 31. less. ** Do., do., 2d. *Via* Marconi, 4d. (def. rate 2d.) less.

† *Via* French Co. def. = half full rate; *via* American Cos. 1½d. less.

‡ The deferred rate (abbrev. "df.") system applies to places and rates marked thus.

¶ *Via* Brazilian Land Lines, 3d. (def. 1½d.) less.

¶ Cable letters not telegraphed from Montreal to places in B.C. to which the normal rate is over 1s. 6d.

‡ Except Aberdeen, Fife, and Fort Jameson, which are same as B.C.A.

Company: Eastern. Additional language: Dutch. To *Argentina, Chile*, and (except where ordinary rate is over 2s. 9d.) *Pera*, by telegraph only (not post) from the cable station: first 25 words, 20s.; each further word, 10d. Companies: as for Australia. Additional language: Spanish. NIGHT CABLE LETTERS (only to N. America) are not delivered before the day after receipt by the cable company. The rates are: 13 words, 3s.; charges for further words and for telegraphing in America are the same as for Week-End Cable Letters.

Radiotelegrams, i.e., to or from Ships.

Private messages are not accepted for H.M. Navy. THROUGH THE PUBLIC BRITISH COAST STATIONS (Bolt Head, Caister-on-Sea, Crookhaven, Cullercoats, Fishguard, Lizard, Malin Head, Niton, N. Foreland, Seaforth, all always open) messages can be sent to about 640 ships within ten or more hours of arrival or departure, according to the route of the ship. The rate to most British ships is 10d. a word; to most others, for over ten words, the same; for ten words or less, 6d. a word, plus 3s. 4d. If the ship required is beyond the range of the Station messages may be sent off, on the chance of reaching it, through not more than two intervening ships, at 4d. extra per word per ship. LONG-DISTANCE COMMUNICATION *via* POLDHU or Cape Cod is 3s. a word. About 70 ships can thus be reached anywhere on the N. Atlantic route, or within 1,500 miles of these Stations. The following SHORT-DISTANCE SERVICES have reduced charges, the rate given being inclusive for 10 words, and being also the minimum unless otherwise stated. The rates per word after 10 words are usually one-tenth of the rate for 10 words. *f* = rate *via* foreign coast station. The name of the transmitting Coast Station and of the steamer or service must be inserted. Fishguard-Rosslare (G.W.R.), Heysham-Belfast (M.R.), and Holyhead-Kings-town (L.N.W.R. & C.D.S.P.), 2s. 1d.; London-Rotterdam (Batavia), 2s. 1d., *f* 3s. 9d., min. 2s. 11d.; Harwich-Antwerp or -Hook (G.E.R.), 2s. 6d., *f* 4s. 2d., min. 3s. 4d.; Folkestone- or Queenboro'-Flushing (Zeeland), 3s. 4d., *f* 3s. 4d.; Dover-Calais or Folkestone-Boulogne (S.E.C.R.), 2s. 11d., *f* 4s. 2d., min. 2s. 7s. 7; Dover-Calais (Northern of France Ry.), 2s. 11d., min. 2s. 6d., *f* 4s. 2d., min. 1s. 8d. 7; Dover-Ostend (Belgian Govt.), 2s. 6d., *f* 2s. 11d., min. 2s. 1d.; Southampton-Havre or -Channel Is. (L.S.W.R.), 2s. 11d.; Harwich-Göteborg (Thule), 2s. 6d.; Hull-Christiania or -Göteborg (Wilson), 4s. 2d., min. 2s. 6d., *f* 4s. 7d., min. 2s. 10d.; London-Bremen (Argo), 6s. 3d., min. 5s. 1d., *f* 6s. 8d., min. 5s. 10d.; England-Hamburg (Blumenfeld), 6s. 3d., min. 5s. 1d.; Christiania-Newcastle Line, 5s. 5d., min. 4s. 3d., *f* 5s. 10d., min. 4s. 7d.; England-Baltic (Stinnes), 6s. 3d., min. 5s. 1d. THROUGH FOREIGN COAST STATIONS, except in the cases just mentioned, the charge is made up by adding (a) cable charge (full-rate only) to coast station, given three paragraphs back; (b) coast station charge varying from 1d. to 6d. a word, sometimes with a minimum (generally equal to cost of 10 words); (c) ship charge, to most British ships, 4d. a word; to others 4d. a word, minimum of 3s. 4d.

POST OFFICE TELEPHONES.

London Telephone Area.—The office of the Controller of the London Telephone Service is at 144A, Queen Victoria St., E.C. *Annual Subscription*, including one telephone, for private line to an exchange which is within 2 miles of the subscriber's house, and (a) in the County of London, £6; (b) outside the County £4; (c) anywhere in the London Telephone area, for an *unlimited* number of calls, £17; for Party-lines under (a) and (b), £2 less. The corresponding Message Fees are: (a) For each call on an exchange within the County of London, 1d.; outside the County, 2d.; (b) each call on the same exchange, 1d.; other exchanges, 2d. Minimum payable yearly for calls, 30s., on party lines £3 each party. Private subscribers may use their lines for trunk messages, or for sending telegrams, and express messages (each 30 words, 3d. per mile) on paying a deposit to cover the credit given; also for receiving telegrams addressed to

their exchange and number. The *Call Office Fee*, whether for subscribers or others, is 2d. each 3 (at night, 6) minutes.

Telephone Trunk Lines.—These connect Exchanges in different towns. Rates in day-time:—3d. for 25 miles, 6d. for 50 miles, 9d. for 75 miles, 1s. for 100 miles, and an additional 6d. for every further 40 miles. Special rates are charged over submarine lines. 3 minutes are allowed; on their expiry the option of another 3 minutes is given, if double fee is previously deposited; or the line may be engaged outright for the *maximum* of 6 minutes. From 7 p.m. to 7 a.m. *half the day-rate* is charged (minimum 6d., but a 3d. 3 min. day-rate becomes 3d. 6 min. at night). Special rates by arrangement during less busy hours of the day.

Anglo-French and Anglo-Belgian Telephone.—Telephone communication may be obtained through Post Office Exchanges or Call Offices from London and certain provincial towns in England to Paris, Brussels, and certain provincial towns in France and Belgium. Fee—8s. for three minutes (10s. for Bordeaux, Lyons, Marseilles and St. Etienne, or for Scotland to Paris). Only two consecutive conversations are permitted.

SUNDAY AND HOLIDAY ARRANGEMENTS.

On SUNDAY throughout the U.K. no Parcel Post, Money and Postal Order, Savings Bank, or Express Delivery (Service No. 1, p. 402) business is transacted. In London all but forty offices are closed. These forty open in the morning (thirty-four of them, including those on p. 225, except the N.W. District Office, also in the evening) to sell stamps and send telegrams. About ninety suburban stations, chiefly S.E. and S.W., send telegrams at train times (see also p. 405). There is no delivery of letters (except of telephone express letters, as well as from G.P.O., of express letters fully prepaid, marked with one thick vertical line and the words "Express Delivery on Sunday"); nor any general collection till midnight. Letters, etc., with extra 1d. stamp, posted in special boxes at one of the above-mentioned thirty-four offices before times varying from 5 to 6 p.m., or at any great railway terminus before 6 p.m. (later if at the appropriate terminus), leave by the usual night mails. Letters may be registered at these offices; or with 1s. fee at the Sorting Carriage on the mail train at the appropriate terminus, at times varying between 8 and 10 p.m. In the Provinces all Head Offices and most Sub-offices open from 8.30-10 a.m. for stamps, telegrams (Scotland 9-10), registering letters. Many railway stations send telegrams at train times. There is only one delivery of letters (in most Scottish towns, and the smaller English and Irish villages, none); any one may prevent even this so far as relates to himself. CHRISTMAS DAY and GOOD FRIDAY.—In London there is one delivery of letters, express letters, and parcels; if Christmas Day be a Sunday, of parcels and express letters only. The G.P.O., Charing Cross, and Eversholt Street Offices open from 5-7 p.m. (stamps, registered letters); also certain Telegraph Offices (stamps, telegraph (p. 405), telephone, registered letters). Express letters are not accepted for delivery under Service 1 (p. 401), and parcels are not collected. The Provinces: In Scotland business is as on week-days; in England and Ireland as Sundays, but with one morning delivery of letters and parcels, even if Christmas be a Sunday. OTHER PUBLIC and BANK HOLIDAYS.—London: One morning delivery of letters and parcels. Collection of letters, evening and midnight; of parcels, morning only. G.P.O. and Head District Offices (pp. 225 and 319) open for all business except Savings Bank and non-telegraphic money orders. The Provinces: In England and Ireland the chief town and country offices and sub-offices, if also telegraph delivery offices, generally open as usual, closing at noon for Savings Bank, Postal, and Money Order business. The smaller offices of all kinds open either only in the morning or not at all. In Scotland the same holds good, but on New Year's Day no Money Order, etc., business is done. Throughout the U.K. there is only one letter and parcel delivery; in Scotland also on SACRAMENTAL FAST DAYS and Holidays fixed by Local Authorities.

408 Customs Tariff of the United Kingdom (1913-1914).

Showing the several Articles subject to Import and Export Duties in the United Kingdom, and the Duty levied upon each Article, according to the Tariff in operation upon the 1st day of November, 1913.

ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty.	ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty.	ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty.
Import Duties.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	SUGAR—continued.	£ s. d.
BEER called Mum, Spruce, or Black Beer, and Berlin White Beer, and other preparations, whether fermented or not fermented, of a character similar to Mum, Spruce, or Black Beer, where the worts thereof were, before fermentation, of a specific gravity—Not exceeding 1215° 36 gals.	1 13 0	MOTOR SPIRIT the gallon	0 0 3	Excdg. 87 & not ex. 99, cwt.	0 1 3
Exceeding 1215° 36 gals.	1 18 8	SACCHARIN and Mixtures containing Saccharin, or other substances of like nature or use lb.	0 0 7	" 88 " 89 " ..	0 1 3 4
Beer of any other description where the worts thereof were, before fermentation, of a specific gravity of 1055° 36 gals.	0 8 3	SOAP, TRANSPARENT, in the manufacture of which Spirit has been used lb.	0 0 3	" 89 " 90 " ..	0 1 4
And so on in proportion for any difference in gravity.		SPIRITS AND STROCK WATERS: For every gallon computed at hydrometer proof of Spirits of any description (except perfumed Spirits), including Naphtha or Methyl Alcohol, purified so as to be potable; and mixtures and preparations containing spirits:—		" 90 " 91 " ..	0 1 4 5
CHIPS, FLAYING doz. packs	0 3 9	Enumerated Spirits:—		" 91 " 92 " ..	0 1 5 6
CHICORY: Raw or kiln-dried		Brandy, Rum, proof gal.	0 15 1	" 92 " 93 " ..	0 1 1
Roasted or ground lb.	0 13 3	Imitation Rum, Geneva proof gal.	0 15 2	" 93 " 94 " ..	0 1 6 6
CHLORAL HYDRATE lb.	0 1 9	Additional in respect of Sugar used in sweetening any of the above tested for strength, if sweetened to such an extent that the Spirit thereby ceases to be an Enumerated Spirit proof gal.	0 0 1	" 94 " 95 " ..	0 1 7 1
CHLOROFORM lb.	0 4 4	Unenumerated Spirits:—		" 95 " 96 " ..	0 1 7 7
COCOA lb.	0 0 1	Sweetened including Liqueurs, Cordials, mixtures and other preparations containing Spirits, if tested) proof gal.	0 15 3	" 96 " 97 " ..	0 1 8 2
Husks and Shells, cwt.	0 2 0	Not Sweetened (including Liqueurs, Cordials, mixtures and other preparations containing Spirits, provided such Spirits can be shown to be both unenumerated and not sweetened, if tested) proof gal.	0 15 2	" 97 " 98 " ..	0 1 10
Preparations of Cocoa, including Confectionery containing Chocolate, Charged under Sec. 7, Finance Act, 1902.		Liqueurs, Cordials, Mixtures, and other preparations containing Spirits, not sweetened, provided such Spirits are not shown to be unenumerated, if tested proof gal.	0 15 2	BLACKING, Liquid, containing sugar or any other sweetening matter cwt.	0 0 5
Cocoa Butter lb.	0 0 1	Perfumed Spirits liquid gal.	1 4 1	(Together with the duty on any proof spirit contained therein.)	
COFFEE cwt.	0 14 0	Upon payment of the difference between the Customs Duty on Foreign Spirits, and the Excise Duty on British Spirits, Foreign Spirits may be delivered under certain conditions for Methylation or for use in Art or Manufacture.		Note.—An additional 1d. the lb. is chargeable in respect of any of the under-mentioned Sugar articles in the manufacture of which spirit has been used. Confectionery in the manufacture of which a greater percentage of Spirit has been used than that covered by the Spirit charge of 1d. the lb. shall be chargeable with a Spirit duty rate of 1d. the lb., or such Spirit duty rate in excess of 1d. the lb., as analysis may show to be necessary.	
Kiln-dried, roasted, or ground lb.	0 0 2	* xs. per gallon extra if imported in bottles.		Solid, containing sugar or any other sweetening matter cwt.	0 0 5
Coffee and Chicory (or other vegetable substances) roasted and ground; mixed lb.	0 0 2	SUGAR: Not exceeding 76 deg. of polarization, cwt.	0 0 10	CANDIED OR DRAINED PEEL cwt.	0 1 4
COLLONION gal.	1 14 11	Excdg. 76 & not ex. 77, cwt.	0 0 10 9	CARAMEL, Solid cwt.	0 1 10
ETHER ACETIC lb.	0 2 7	" 77 " 78 " ..	0 0 11 2	Liquid cwt.	0 1 4
" BUTYRIC gal.	1 1 10	" 78 " 79 " ..	0 0 11 6	CHEERIES, Drained cwt.	0 1 0
" SULPHURIC gal.	1 10 6	" 79 " 80 " ..	0 0 11 9	CHURN cwt.	0 0 10
ETHYL BROMIDE lb.	0 1 8	" 80 " 81 " ..	0 0 1 0 3	COCOA BUTTER, Sugared cwt.	0 0 10
" CHLORIDE gal.	1 1 10	" 81 " 82 " ..	0 0 1 0 6	CONFECTIONERY:—	
FRUIT, Dried, or otherwise Preserved without sugar: Currants cwt.	0 2 0	" 82 " 83 " ..	0 0 1 1 4	Hard, such as: Sugared Almonds (except as below), Caraway Seeds, &c. cwt.	0 1 10
Figs and Fig Cake, Plums, commonly called French Plums, and Prunelloes, Plums Dried or Preserved, not otherwise described, Prunes, and Raisins cwt.	0 7 0	" 83 " 84 " ..	0 0 1 1 8	Sugared Almonds, on the entry for which the Importer has declared that the Sugar-coating does not exceed 72 per cent. of the total net weight, cwt.	0 1 4
FRUIT, liable to duty as such, preserved with Sugar—see Sugar.		" 84 " 85 " ..	0 0 1 2 2	Soft, viz.: A.B. Gums imported in Bulk, in Barrels, or Cases, on the Entry for which the Importer has declared that duty on the combined quantity of Sugar and Glucose used in the manufacture of the goods did not exceed the rate of 10d. the cwt., cwt.	0 0 10
GLUCOSE, Solid cwt.	0 1 2	" 85 " 86 " ..	0 0 1 2 6	Other A.B. Gums, Caramels, Chewing Gums, Jelly Beans, Turkish Delight, &c. cwt.	0 1 4
Liquid cwt.	0 0 10	" 86 " 87 " ..	0 0 1 3 0	Confectionery, Fig cwt.	0 2 6
MOLASSES and invert Sugar and all other Sugar and extracts from Sugar which cannot be completely tested by the Polariscopes, and on which Duty is not otherwise charged:				Confectionery, made from Sugar, and containing no other ingredients except flavouring cwt.	0 1 10
If containing 70 per cent. or more of sweetening matter cwt.	0 1 2			Licence, if declared by the Importer not to contain more than 30 per cent. of added Sugar or other sweetening matter, subject to occasional sampling and testing cwt.	0 0 7
If containing less than 70 per cent. and more than 50 per cent. of sweetening matter cwt.	0 0 10			FLOWERS, as Violets and Rose Petals, &c., in Crystallized Sugar, as Crystallized Fruit cwt.	0 1 10
If containing not more than 50 per cent. of sweetening matter cwt.	0 0 5				
Molasses is free of duty when cleared for use by a licensed distiller in the manufacture of Spirits, or if it is to be used solely for purposes of food for stock.					

ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty. £ s. d.	ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty. £ s. d.	ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty. £ s. d.
FRUIT, Canned and Bottled, other than Fruit liable to duty as such, preserved in <i>thin</i> Syrup, if the Im- porter has declared on the entry that it does not contain more than 12 per cent. of added sugar, cwt. In other cases in <i>thin</i> syrup cwt.	0 0 3 0 0 5	OTHER Preparations made with added Sugar or sweetening matter (other than Saccharin). Charged under Sec. 7, Finance Act, 1901.		SUGAR which has passed a refinery in Great Britain or Ireland, and on which the proper Import duties have been paid—upon being exported, or de- posited in any bonded warehouse for use as ships' stores or removed to the Isle of Man, a drawback equal to the duty on Suga- r of the like polarization.	
Fruit, Canned and Bottled, other than Fruit liable to duty as such, preserved in <i>thick</i> Syrupcwt.	0 1 1	TEA.....lb.	0 0 5	Goods (other than beer) ex- ported or deposited in any bonded warehouse for use as ships' stores, or re- moved to the Isle of Man, in the manufacture or preparation of which in Great Britain or Ireland any duty-paid Sugar, Glu- cose, Saccharin, or Mo- lasses, has been used, a drawback equal to the duty in respect of the quantity of that article which appears to the satis- faction of the Treasury to have been used in the manufacture or prepara- tion of the goods, or, in the case of residual pro- ducts, to be contained therein.	
FRUITS: Crystallized, Glacé, and Metz, except Fruit liable to duty as such, cwt. Imitation, Crystallized or not, on the entry for which the Importer has declared that the Sugar constituents do not ex- ceed 80 per cent. (Subject to sampling for analysis.) cwt.	0 1 10 0 1 6	TOBACCO, Manufactured, viz.: Cigarslb.	0 0 7 0	TOBACCO:— Tobacco upon which the Duties of Customs on im- portation have been paid:— (1) Tobacco manufac- tured in Great Britain or Ireland on being, by any licensed manufac- turer, exported as mer- chandise, or shipped as stores, or deposited in any bonded warehouse to be used as ships' stores, or exported by parcel post:— Cigarslb.	0 0 4 2
Imitation, Crystallized or not, in all other cases, cwt.	0 1 10	Cavendish or Negrohead lb. Cavendish or Negrohead Manufactured in Bond lb.	0 0 5 4 0 0 4 8	Cigaretteslb.	0 0 4 1
FRUIT, liable to duty as such, except Currants, pre- served in Sugar or Syrup, whether mixed with other Fruit or notcwt.	0 7 0	Other Manufactured To- bacco, viz.: Cigarettes, lb.	0 0 5 8	Cut, Roll, Cake, or other manufactured Tobaccolb.	0 0 4 0
FRUIT Pulp, excepting Fruit Pulp liable to duty as such, preserved in <i>thin</i> Syrupcwt.	0 0 5	Other sorts.....lb.	0 0 4 8	Snuff (not being offal Snuff).....lb.	0 0 3 10
Excepting Fruit Pulp liable to duty as such, preserved in <i>thick</i> Syrup, as Jam, cwt.	0 1 4	Snuff containing more than 13 lb. of moisture in every 100 lb. weight thereof.....lb.	0 0 4 5		
GINGER, preserved in Syrup or Sugarcwt.	0 1 4	Snuff not containing more than 13 lb. of moisture in every 100 lb. weight thereof.....lb.	0 0 5 4		
MARMALADE, JAMS, and FRUIT JELLIES, if not made from Fruit liable to duty as suchcwt.	0 1 4	TOBACCO, Unmanufactured, if Stripped or Stemmed, containing 10 lb. or more of moisture in every 100 lb. weight thereof, lb.	0 3 8		
MARZIPANcwt.	0 1 1	Containing less than 10 lb. of moisture in every 100 lb. weight thereoflb.	0 4 1		
MILK:— Condensed, sweetened, whole.....cwt.	0 0 9	TOBACCO, Unmanufactured, if Unstripped or Unstemmed, containing 10 lb. or more of moisture in every 100 lb. weight thereoflb.	0 3 8		
Condensed, sweetened, sepa- rated or skimmedcwt.	0 0 10	Containing less than 10 lb. of moisture in every 100 lb. weight thereoflb.	0 4 1		
Condensed slightly sweet- ened, whether whole, sepa- rated, or skimmed, if declared by the Importer not to contain more than 18 per cent. of added Sugar, subject to occa- sional sampling and test- ingcwt.	0 0 4	WINE: Not exceeding 30° of Proof Spirit.....gal.	0 1 3		
MILK POWDER:—If declared by the Importer not to contain any added Sugar If declared by the Importer not to contain more than 35 per cent. of added Sugar.....cwt.	0 0 8	Exceeding 30° but not ex- ceeding 42° of Proof Spiritgal.	0 3 0		
In all other instances, and in cases in which the Im- porter wishes to dispense with sampling and testing cwt.	0 1 6	And for every degree or part of a degree beyond the highest above charged, an additional dutygal.	0 0 3		
Note.—Importations en- tered as Free will be de- livered on deposit of duty at the 8d. rate, pending analysis. Importations entered at the 8d. rate are liable to sampling and testing		Additional.—On STILL WINE imported in Bottlesgal.	0 1 0		
NESTLE'S MILK FOODcwt.	0 0 7	ON SPARKLING WINE im- ported in Bottles.....gal.	0 2 6		
Soy, when containing Molasses or other sweetening mattercwt.	0 0 5	All Wines must be entered ac- cording to their commercial designa- tion, those from Spain being also de- clared on the entry as "Red" or "White."			
TAMARINDS, preserved in Syrup.....cwt.	0 0 5	Customs Drawbacks.			
		BEER, Imported or brought into Great Britain or Ire- land and subsequently exported as merchandise, or shipped for use as ships' stores, or removed to the Isle of Man, of an original gravity of 1.055° for every 36 gallons (And so in proportion for any difference of gravity.)	0 8 0		
		COFFEE, Roasted Coffee ex- ported, which is not mixed with Chicory or any other substance.....100 lb.	0 14 0		
		MOLASSES, Produced by a Re- finer in Great Britain or Ireland and delivered by him to be used solely for purposes of food for stock, or to a Licensed Distiller for use in the manufac- ture of Spirits*cwt.	0 0 5		
		* Such Drawback is not payable in respect of Molasses produced from non-Duty-paid Sugar in Refineries placed in Bond under the Sugar Con- vention Act, 1903.			

Excise Duties and Licences.

(ADMINISTERED BY THE BOARD OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.)

APPRAISERS AND HOUSE AGENTS, ann. U.K.	£	s.	d.	MEDICINES (Patent), Great Britain only : £	s.	d.	
ACTIONER'S Annual Licence, U.K.	10	0	0	Not exc. 1s. ... 0	1½	0	
(May act as Appraisers or House Agents without further licence.)				" 2s. 6d. ... 0	3	0	
BEER per barrel (36 galls.) of specific gravity of 1055 (55° of gravity)	0	7	9	" 4s. ... 0	6	0	
BEER-DEALERS' AND BREWERS' annual licences :—				" 10s. ... 0	1	0	
Beer-Dealer, Wholesale	10	10	0	MEDICINES (Patent), Dealers, &c., Annual Licence (Great Britain), for each set of premises	0	5	0
Brewer of Beer for sale : according to quantity brewed in preceding year, viz. : not exceeding 100 barrels, £1 : exceeding 100, £1 for first 100, and 12s. 6d. for every further 50.				MOTOR SPIRIT, manufactured in U.K. the gallon	0	0	3
By a Beginner	1	0	0	Duty repayable to persons using otherwise than for motive power for motor cars, and half duty repayable when used for trade cars or hackney carriages, or by a medical man for professional purposes.			
Other brewers, annual value of house exceeding £8 but not exceeding £10	0	4	0	Motor Spirit Manufacturer, annual licence	1	0	0
The annual value exceeding £10 but not exceeding £15	0	9	0	Motor Spirit Dealer, annual licence ...	0	5	0
Ditto in every other case in addition to the duty on the beer made	0	4	0	(One pint at a time may be sold without licence.)			
Retailers of beer (Beer-house Licence):—				OCCASIONAL LICENCES to licensed traders, to sell at special places and times, per day :—			
*For consumption on the premises : a Duty equal to a third of the annual value of the premises, subject to a minimum of from £3 10s. 6d. to £23 10s. 6d., according to population of district. There is an option to pay in proportion to the annual "compensation value" in certain cases of large beer-houses and "seasonal" hotels.				Any intoxicating liquor	0	10	0
Not to be consumed on premises : from £1 10s. 6d. where annual value does not exceed £10, up to £10 where it exceeds £500.				Beer or Wine only	0	5	0
CAMP (Playing) makers, to sell (U.K.) ...	1	0	0	Tobacco dealers	0	0	4
" for every pack	0	0	3	PASSENGER VESSELS, on board which excisable liquors and tobacco are sold			
CHEERRY, per cwt., raw or kiln-dried ...	0	12	1	Licence for a Year	10	0	0
CHEERRY RETAILER, annual licence :—				" 1 day	2	0	0
*For consumption on the premises : from £2 5s. 6d. where annual value is under £30, up to £6 where it is £100 or over.				PAWNBROKERS, ANNUAL LICENCE, U.K. trading in plate without regard to weight, an additional	7	10	0
Not to be consumed on the premises	2	0	0	PEDLARS (Police Licence)	0	5	0
*For Early Closing and Six-day Licences, proportionate reduction, as for Publicans (q.v.).				PLATE: Dealers in, annual licence, U.K. Above 2 dwts. and under 20 oz. gold, or above 5 dwts. and under 30 oz. silver, in one article	2	6	0
COFFEE MIXTURES or substitutes, per ¼ lb. ...	0	0	1½	" 2 oz. gold, or 30 oz. silver, or upwards	5	15	0
COMPENSATION FUND.—Publicans are now called upon to pay an additional duty on renewal of licence ; or grant of new licence (<i>Monthly Value</i>) 4 Edw. 7 c. 23).				Refiners of gold or silver, annual licence, United Kingdom	5	15	0
DISILLER'S Annual Licence: according to quantity distilled in preceding year, viz. : not exceeding 50,000 gallons, £10 : exceeding 50,000, £10 for first 50,000, and £10 for every further 25,000.				PUBLICANS, Annual Licences, for Spirits, Beer, and Wine, to be consumed on the premises : a Duty equal to half the annual value of the premises, subject to a minimum of from £5 to £35, according to population of district. There is an option to pay in proportion to the annual "compensation value" in certain cases of large public-houses and "seasonal" hotels. (Hotels and Restaurants): Duty charged according to proportion that receipts from intoxicating liquors bear to total receipts, or, optionally, 25% of the "annual licence value"; subject in either case to a minimum charge. (Clubs): an Excise Duty of 6d. in the £ on their purchases of intoxicating liquors, but no Licence Duty.			
By a Beginner	10	0	0	Publicans keeping their premises closed the whole of Sunday, or closing one hour sooner than otherwise required on week-days, pay only six-sevenths of the above duty ; and keeping closed on Sunday, and also closing one hour earlier each day through the week, only five-sevenths of the above duty.			
GLUCOSE, Solid, the cwt.	0	1	2				
Do., Liquid, "	0	0	10				
GLUCOSE or SACCHARIN, Annual Licence to Manufacture (U.K.)	1	0	0				
HAWKER'S Annual Licence, U.K. (see Pedlars)	2	0	0				
HOUSE AGENTS, letting furnished houses at a rent above £25 a year, annual licence, United Kingdom	2	0	0				

RAILWAYS, on passenger receipts per £100 (in Great Britain, but subject to an exemption in respect of fares not exceeding the rate of 1d. a mile):—	£	s.	d.
Urban District traffic.....	2	0	0
Other traffic	5	0	0
Railway Restaurant Car, ann. licence	1	0	0

REFRESHMENT HOUSES, annual licence, England and Ireland, under £30 rent	0	10	6
" " " £30 or above	1	1	0

SACCHARIN (or like substance), the oz.	0	0	7
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SPIRITS:—

Home-made, per proof gallon	0	14	9
Imported from Channel Islands, per proof gallon	0	15	1
Rectifiers and Compounders, annual licences	15	15	0
Dealers not retailers	15	15	0
(Methylated), makers of	10	10	0
" retailers of.....	0	10	0

Retailers of, for consumption on the premises, annual, *see* PUBLICANS.

Retailers of, not to be consumed on the premises:—

Annual value of licensed premises:—			
Not exceeding £10.....	10	0	0
Exceeding £10 and not excedg. £20...	11	10	0
" 20 " " 30...	14	0	0
" 30 " " 50...	15	0	0
" 50 " " 75...	16	0	0
" 75 " " 100...	17	10	0
" 100 " " 250...	19	0	0
" 250 " " 500...	30	0	0
" 500 " " 	50	0	0

The sale of methylated spirits is prohibited between the hours of 10 o'clock on Saturday evening and 8 o'clock on the following Monday morning, under penalty of £100 (52 & 53 Vict. c. 42).

STILLS or RETORTS, annual, U.K.:—			
Chemists and others, keeping or using	0	10	0

SWEETS (including British Wine):—	£	s.	d.
Maker's annual licence	5	5	0
Wholesale Dealer	5	5	0
*Retailers of: the same as for Cider.			

TOBACCO, grown in Ireland (from April 30, 1909), or grown in England or Scotland (from Jan. 1, 1910):—			
Manufactured in bond..... per lb.	0	4	8
Unmanufactured, if containing 10 per cent. moisture..... per lb.	0	3	6
Less than 10 per cent. moisture ..	0	3	11
Tobacco Growers, Cultivators or Curers, England and Scotland, annual licence	0	5	0

TOBACCO and Snuff, U.K., annual:—

Dealers in	0	5	3
Tobacco manufacturers, not exceeding 20,000 lbs.	5	5	0
Exc. 20,000 lbs. and not exc. 40,000 ...	10	10	0
40,000 " 60,000 ...	15	15	0
60,000 " 80,000 ...	21	0	0
80,000 " 100,000 ...	26	5	0
100,000	31	10	0

Beginners to pay £5 5s. and a surcharge on renewal.

VINEGAR-MAKERS, annual, U.K.	1	0	0
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WINE, annual licences, U.K.:—

Dealers (wine only)	10	10	0
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Retailers, selling for consumption on (*see also* PUBLICANS): from £4 10s. od. (annual value under £30) up to £12 (annual value £100 and over).

Wine retailers (or grocers) selling wine (off): from £2 10s. od. (annual value not exceeding £20) up to £10 (annual value exceeding £500).

WINE, BRITISH, Manufacturers for sale of, *see* SWEETS.

*For Early-closing and Six-day Licences, proportionate reduction, as for Publicans (q.v.).

Local Taxation Licences.

(ADMINISTERED BY THE RESPECTIVE COUNTY COUNCILS. LICENCES, EXCEPT LICENCES TO DRIVE MOTOR CARS AND CYCLES, OBTAINABLE AT ANY POSTAL MONEY ORDER OFFICE.)

ARMORIAL BEARINGS, annual licence, Great Britain	1	1	0
If used on any carriage, do.....	2	2	0

CARRIAGES AND MOTORS—

Carriages drawn by Horses or Mules:—

(i.) With four or more wheels—			
(x) To be drawn by two or more horses	2	2	0
(z) To be drawn by one horse only	1	1	0
(ii.) With less than four wheels	0	15	0
(iii.) Hackney Carriages	0	15	0

Motors, or Vehicles drawn by Motors:—

Motor Bicycles or Tricycles.....	1	0	0
Motor Cars:—			
Not exceeding 6½ h.p.	2	2	0
" " 12 " 	3	3	0
" " 16 " 	4	4	0
" " 26 " 	6	6	0
" " 33 " 	8	8	0
" " 40 " 	10	10	0
" " 60 " 	21	0	0
Exceeding 60	42	0	0

Medical men are allowed half the duty if the car is kept for professional purposes.

Hackney Motors:—

Weight unladen:—	£	s.	d.
Exceeding 2 tons but not exceed- ing 5 tons	*3	18	0
Exceeding 1 ton but not exceed- ing 2 tons	*2	17	0
Not exceeding 1 ton; or exceed- ing 5 tons	0	15	0

* Including Light Locomotive Duty.

Half the Carriage Licence Duty only charged on licences taken out between 1st October and 31st December. No reduction on the Light Locomotive Duty.

N.B.—In calculating weight of a vehicle *unladen*, the weight of water, fuel, or accumulator shall not be included.

Dogs of any kind (annually), Great Britain	0	7	6
Dogs under 6 months of age, and those kept solely for the purpose of tend- ing sheep or cattle on a farm, or by shepherds, or by blind persons for their guidance, exempt from Duty			

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
GAME LICENCES, U.K., if taken out after 31st July and before 1st Nov., to expire on 31st July following	3	0	0	GUN LICENCES (gun or pistol)	0	10	0
After 31st July, to expire following 31st October	2	0	0	Payment is now rigidly enforced, even to the carrying of a revolver or air gun. Persons holding game licences, soldiers and volunteers are exempt; but the licence cannot be transferred to a son or to a servant. U.K. expire 31st July.			
After 31st Oct., to expire 31st July	2	0	0	MALE SERVANTS, ANNUAL LICENCE.—Great Britain. Every male servant	0	15	0
Licence for a continuous period of fourteen days	1	0	0	* MOTOR CAR, REGISTRATION OF	1	0	0
Gamekeeper's (Great Britain), to expire 31st July	2	0	0	* " CYCLE, "	0	5	0
Gamekeeper's (Ireland), same as Game Licences.				* " DRIVER'S LICENCE	0	5	0
Game-Dealer's Licence, U.K., to expire 1st July, annually	2	0	0	* Motor cars and cycles must be registered with, and licences to drive obtained from, the respective Clerks of the County Councils.			

Stamps, Taxes, Death Duties, and Land Values Duties.

(ADMINISTERED BY THE BOARD OF INLAND REVENUE.)

NOTE.—The instruments for which the use of Postage (Unified) adhesive stamps is "permitted" under the Stamp Act, 1891, are:—

Agreements liable to the duty of 6*d.* s. 22. Bills of exchange (including cheques) for payment of money on demand—s. 34 (1). Certified copies of or extracts from registers of births &c.—s. 64. Charter-parties—ss. 49, 50. Lease or tack—s. 78: i. of a dwelling house, or part of it, for a definite term not exceeding a year, at a rent not exceeding the rate of £100 per annum, ii. of any furnished dwelling-house or apartments for any definite term less than a year, where the rent for such term does not exceed £10. Letter of renunciation s. 79 (2), and 62 & 63 Vic. c. 9, s. 919. Notarial Acts—s. 90. Policies of Insurance not life or marine—s. 90. Protests of bills of exchange and promissory notes—s. 90. Proxies liable to the duty of 1*d.* s. 86. Receipts—s. 101 (2). Transfers of shares in Coal-works mines—s. 110. Voting papers—s. 80. Warrants for goods—s. 111 (2).

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
ADMISSION to the degree of a barrister	50	0	0	BANK NOTE for money payable on demand:			
As solicitor or proctor, or W.S.	25	0	0	Not exceedg. £1... 5 <i>d.</i> Not exceedg. £20... 2 <i>s.</i>			
Any Inn of Court or Student of King's Inn, Dublin	25	0	0	" £2... 10 <i>d.</i> " £30... 3 <i>s.</i>			
As Fellow of College of Physicians...	25	0	0	" £5... 1 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> " £50... 5 <i>s.</i>			
As Burgess, by birth, apprenticeship, or marriage, England or Ireland ...	1	0	0	" £10... 1 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> " £100 8 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>			
Ditto, on any other ground	3	0	0	BANKER'S Annual Licence, U.K.	30	0	0
Faculty as a Notary Public, England	30	0	0	Bankers' Cheques	0	0	1
Ditto, Ireland or Scotland	20	0	0	BILLS OF EXCHANGE, <i>Inland</i> or <i>Foreign</i> , payable on demand, or within 3 days after date or sight, 62 & 63 Vic., c. 9, s. 10 (2), for any amount	0	0	1
As a Burgess in Scotland	0	5	0	Bills of Exchange, <i>Inland</i> , not payable on demand or within 3 days; also			
AFFIDAVIT, or statutory declaration ...	0	2	6	PROMISSORY NOTES: Not exceeding £5	0	0	1
AGREEMENT, or memorandum of agreement, under hand only, not otherwise charged	0	0	6	Exc. £5 and not exceeding £10	0	0	2
AGREEMENT for Lease, see LEASES.				" 10 " 25	0	0	3
Ditto, for less than a year of a furnished house, the rent exceeding £25	0	5	0	" 25 " 50	0	0	6
Ditto, for Sale of Property—chargeable in certain cases as an actual Conveyance (Stamp Act, 1891, s. 59).				" 50 " 75	0	0	9
ALKALI WORKS, Cert. of Registration	5	0	0	" 75 " 100	0	1	0
ALLOTMENT, see LETTER of ALLOTMENT.				Every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100, of such amount	0	1	0
APPOINTMENT of a new trustee and in execution of a power of property, not being by a will; also on retirement of trustee, although no new trustee be appointed (2 Edw. VII. c. 7)	0	10	0	Bills of Exchange, <i>Foreign</i> (i.e., drawn, and expressed to be payable, out of U.K.), not payable on demand or within 3 days.—When paid, or endorsed, or negotiated in U.K.: Not exceeding £5	0	0	1
APPRAISEMENT or VALUATION of any property, or of dilapidations, or of repairs wanted, or of materials and labour, where the amount of the appraisement shall not exceed £5 ...	0	0	3	Exc. £5 and not exceeding £10	0	0	2
Not exc. £10... 0 0 6 Not exc. £50... 0 2 6				" 10 " 25	0	0	3
" 20... 0 1 0 " 100... 0 5 0				" 25 " 50	0	0	6
" 30... 0 1 6 " 200... 0 10 0				" 50 " 75	0	0	9
" 40... 0 2 0 " 500... 0 15 0				" 75 " 100	0	1	0
Exceeding £500	1	0	0	Every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100, of such amount	0	1	0
APPRENTICESHIP INDENTURES	0	2	6	Bills of Exchange, <i>Foreign</i> (i.e., drawn, and expressed to be payable, out of U.K.), not payable on demand or within 3 days.—When paid, or endorsed, or negotiated in U.K.: Not exceeding £5	0	0	1
ARMS, grant of, stamp duty on	10	0	0	Exc. £5 and not exceeding £10	0	0	2
ARTICLES of Clerkship to solicitor, in England or Ireland	80	0	0	" 10 " 25	0	0	3
In Superior Courts, in Scotland	60	0	0	" 25 " 50	0	0	6
In Sheriff Courts, in Scotland	0	2	6	Every £100 or fractional part	0	0	6
AWARD	0	10	0	[Special Adhesive Stamps are required for Foreign Bills chargeable with these ad val. duties.]			
				BILL OF LADING	0	0	6
				BILL OF SALE, Absolute, see CONVEYANCE ON SALE; by way of Security, see MORTGAGE, &c.			
				BOND for payment of money, see MORTGAGE BOND, &c.			
				For securing an annuity:—			
				x. Where the total amount is ascertainable. Same as MORTGAGE BOND, &c.			

2. Where the payments are for the term of life, or other indefinite period :—	£ s. d.	with half the above rates only, unless the option is a double one.	£ s. d.
For every £5, and every fractional part of £5 payable—		Contract Note following a duly stamped option contract note chargeable with half the above rates only.	
If as primary security	0 2 6	Contract or Grant for payment of a Superannuation Annuity : for every £5 or fractional part of £5	0 0 6
If as collateral security	0 0 6	CONVEYANCE OR TRANSFER:—Of Bank of England Stock	0 7 9
For Customs or Excise duties, same as MORTGAGE BOND, &c., but not to exceed	0 5 0	Of any Colonial Stock forming part of public debt of Colony, if register is kept in U.K. and the Stock is declared under the Colonial Stock Act, 1877: for every £100, or fractional part of £100, of nominal amount transferred	0 2 6
On obtaining letters of administration, &c. (not exceeding £100 exempt) ...	0 5 0	Or may be compounded for. See Stamp Act, 1891, s. 114.	
Of any kind whatever, not specifically charged (including Fidelity Bonds), same as MORTGAGE BOND, &c., but not to exceed	0 10 0	CONVEYANCE or transfer on sale of any stock (except as aforesaid), shares, or marketable security: where the purchase money shall not exceed £5	0 0 6
CAPITAL DUTY (Share).—Companies and Corporations with limited liability, on every £100 of the nominal capital ...	0 5 0	Exceeding £5 and not exceeding £10 ...	0 1 0
Statement of amount of any increase of registered capital shall be delivered duly stamped within fifteen days after the passing of the resolution (3 Edw. 7 c. 46 s. 5).		" 10 " " 15 ...	0 1 6
CAPITAL DUTY (Loan).—On issues by Local Authorities, Companies, and Corporations, &c., on every £100 of amount secured (62 & 63 Vict., c. 9, s. 8) 2s. in the £ is repayable if the Capital is applied in conversion of an existing loan (s. 10, Fin. Act, 1907).	0 2 6	" 15 " " 20 ...	0 2 0
CERTIFICATE—to be taken out yearly by every solicitor, law agent or writer to the signet, notary public, conveyancer, special pleader, and draftsman in equity, practising within 10 miles of the General Post Office, London; or either in the city or shire of Edinburgh, or in the city of Dublin, or within 3 miles thereof	9 0 0	" 20 " " 25 ...	0 2 6
If practising elsewhere	6 0 0	For every additional £25 up to £300 ...	0 2 6
(During first three years one half only.)		If exceeding £300, then for every £50	0 5 0
CERTIFICATE of birth, baptism, marriage, death, or burial	0 0 1	Proviso for composition for transfer duty: see 54 & 55 Vict. c. 39, and 57 and 58 Vict. c. 39.	
CHARTER-PARTY	0 0 6	*CONVEYANCE or transfer on sale of any property (except as above): where the purchase money shall not exceed £5	0 1 0
CHEQUES, or drafts, payable on demand or to order	0 0 1	Exceeding £5 and not exceeding £10	0 2 0
COLLATERAL SECURITY, for every £100 Maximum duty	0 10 0	" 10 " " 15 ...	0 3 0
COMMISSION of Lunacy	0 5 0	" 15 " " 20 ...	0 4 0
CONTRACT, see AGREEMENT.		" 20 " " 25 ...	0 5 0
CONTRACT NOTE for the sale or purchase of any stock or marketable security: where the value of the stock or marketable security—		For every additional £25 up to £300	0 5 0
Is £5 and does not exceed £100	0 0 6	If exceeding £300, then for every £50	0 10 0
Exceeds 100 " 500	0 1 0	Of any kind not otherwise charged ...	0 10 0
" 500 " 1,000	0 2 0	Conveyances by way of gift inter vivos are charged as conveyances on sale. Exceptions for marriage settlements, and certain gifts of property for preservation of open spaces, and for conveyances to appoint new trustees, &c.	
" 1,000 " 1,500	0 3 0	COPY or EXTRACT (attested or authenticated), the same duty as original, but not to exceed	0 1 0
" 1,500 " 2,500	0 4 0	COPYHOLD and CUSTOMARY ESTATES:—If on sale, mortgage, or demise, the ad valorem duties under Conveyance, Mortgage, or Lease. Upon any other occasion—Surrender or grant made out of court, or the memorandum thereof, and Copy of court-roll of any surrender or grant made in court	0 10 0
" 2,500 " 5,000	0 6 0	CORPORATE and UNINCORPORATE BODIES. Upon the net annual value, income, or profits accrued in respect of all real	
" 5,000 " 7,500	0 8 0		
" 7,500 " 10,000	0 10 0		
" 10,000 " 12,500	0 12 0		
" 12,500 " 15,000	0 14 0		
" 15,000 " 17,500	0 16 0		
" 17,500 " 20,000	0 18 0		
" 20,000	1 0 0		
(Special adhesive stamps.)			
Continuation Notes are chargeable on one only of the two transactions embraced.			
Option Contract Notes are chargeable			

* In cases where the consideration does not exceed £500 and the instrument contains a certificate as required by the Finance 1909-10 Act, 1910, sec. 72, that the transaction does not form part of a larger transaction or of a series of transactions in respect of which the consideration exceeds £500, duty is charged at half the above rates.

or personal property vested in such bodies.....per cent.	£ s. d.
(Subject to certain exceptions laid down in the Act 48 & 49 Vict. c. 51.)	5 0 0
COVENANT—For repayment of money, <i>see</i> MORTGAGE.	
For original creation and sale of any annuity, <i>see</i> CONVEYANCE.	
For an annuity (except on original creation and sale) or other periodical payments, <i>see</i> BOND.	
Separate Deed of, made on occasion of sale or mortgage, but not being an instrument chargeable with <i>ad val.</i> duty as a Conveyance or Mortgage: same duty as a Conveyance on Sale, or a Mortgage, but not to exceed	0 10 0
DECLARATION, <i>see</i> AFFIDAVIT.	
DECLARATION OF TRUST, not being a Will or Settlement	0 10 0
DEED of any kind not charged under some special head	0 10 0
DEMISE, <i>see</i> LEASE.	
DEPUTATION or Appointment of a Gamekeeper	0 10 0
DUPLICATE OR COUNTERPART:	
Same duty as original, but not to exceed	0 5 0
ECCLESIASTICAL LICENCES:—	
To hold the office of lecturer, &c.....	0 10 0
For licensing a building for divine service, &c., and any chapel for solemnising marriages	0 10 0
Licence not otherwise charged	2 0 0
EQUITABLE MORTGAGES under hand only.	
For every £100 or part thereof	0 1 0
ESTATE DUTY:	

In the case of every person dying on or after 30th April, 1909, where the principal value of all property, Real or Personal, Settled, or Not Settled, passing on the death of such person,

exceeds:	per cent.	exceeds:	per cent.
£100	1	£100,000.....	9
500	2	150,000.....	10
1,000	3	200,000.....	11
5,000	4	400,000.....	12
10,000	5	600,000.....	13
20,000	6	800,000.....	14
40,000	7	1,000,000.....	15
70,000	8		

Gifts made by deceased during his life for public or charitable purposes, are charged, unless made more than twelve months before death; other gifts are charged, unless made more than three years before death; gifts made in consideration of marriage, or as part of deceased's reasonable normal expenditure, excepted. Gifts of less than £100 in value or amount also excepted.

Payment of Estate or Succession Duties may, by agreement with the Commissioners, be made, wholly or in part, in the form of real or leasehold property comprised in the estate.

In addition to the above, where property liable to Estate Duty is settled by the will of the deceased, or having been settled by some other disposition passes under that disposition on the death of the deceased to some person not competent to dispose thereof, a further duty (*Settlement Estate Duty*) is payable at the rate of £2 per cent. on the Settled property (except when the only life interest is taken by the husband or wife of the deceased), but from that payment the *ad valorem* stamp duty charged on the settlement may be deducted.

But where the net value of the property, real and personal, does not exceed £1,000, Estate Duty only is payable, and the property is exempt from Settlement Estate Duty, and from Legacy or Succession Duties.

Small estates up to £300 and £500 gross are charged, at the option of the accounting parties, either by the preceding scale or with fixed duties of 30s. and 50s., and are exempt from all other death duties.

Interest at 3 per cent. per annum is also payable on the Estate Duty on personalty from the date of the death up to that of delivery of the affidavit or account.

The Estate Duty on real property may be paid, if desired, by eight yearly or sixteen half-yearly instalments, and that on certain annuities may at option be paid in four yearly instalments, and 3 per cent. interest is charged on all unpaid portions of duty in these cases from twelve months after death.

FACULTY OR DISPENSATION.

In England, in all cases	30 0 0
In Scotland or Ireland, in some cases £20, in others	25 0 0

FEEs are taken in all Public Departments by means of Stamps: such payments are accounted for to the Exchequer under the heading of Miscellaneous Revenue.

GAMEKEEPER, Deputation or Appointment of	0 10 0
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HIRE-PURCHASE AGREEMENTS:

Under hand	0 0 6
Under seal	0 10 0
(Finance Act, 1907, s. 7.)	

HOUSE DUTY.—On inhabited houses, occupied as farm-house, public-house, coffee-shop, shop, warehouse, or lodging house of the annual value of £20, and not exceeding £40 ...

Exceeding £40 and not exc. £60	0 0 2
Exceeding £60	0 0 4
Other houses of the annual value of £20, and not exceeding £40.....	0 0 3
Exceeding £40, and not exc. £60	0 0 6
Exceeding £60	0 0 9

On Houses let in tenements or flats, *see* 3 Edw. 7 c. 46 s. 11.

INCOME TAX, *see* Property and Income Tax.

INCREMENT VALUE DUTY, *see* Land Values Duties. £ s. d.

INEBRIATES' RETREATS Licences 5 0 0
(10s. additional is payable for every patient over 10 in number.)

INSURANCE POLICIES—LIFE:

For any sum not exceeding £10 0 0 1
Exc. £10, and not exc. £25 0 0 3
Exc. £25, and not exc. £500, for every £50 or fractional part of £50 0 0 6
Exc. £500, and not exc. £1,000, for every £100 or fractional part of £100 0 1 0
Exc. £1,000, for every £1,000 or any fractional part of £1,000 0 10 0

POLICIES OF INDEMNITY against loss under the Employers' Liability Act, 1880, and the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897:

Annual Premium not exceeding £2 0 0 1
Ditto exceeding £2 under hand 0 0 6
Ditto Ditto under seal 0 10 0

—ACCIDENTAL DEATH, or Personal Injury, or on periodical payments during sickness, or loss or damage upon Property 0 0 1

Proviso for Composition for Insurance Duty, see 52 & 53 Vict. c. 42, s. 20, and 59 & 60 Vict. c. 28, s. 13, and 7 Edw. 7 c. 13, s. 8 (2).

INSURANCE POLICIES—SEA:

Where the premium does not exceed 2s. 6d. per cent. 0 0 1
Where the premium exceeds 2s. 6d. per cent.:

For any Voyage, for every £100 or fractional part (s. 5 Finance Act, 1908) 0 0 1
For Time, for every £100, and any fractional part of £100 thereby insured, for any time not exc. 6 months, 3d.; not exc. 12 months ... 0 0 6

Containing Continuation Clause, an additional duty of 0 0 6
(1 Edw. 7. c. 7. s. 11).

Penalty for fraud, or evasion of Sea Policy duty 100 0 0

INVENTORY DUTY, *see* ESTATE DUTY.

LAND TAX.—The quota payable by each Parish, as fixed in the year 1798 (less the amount redeemed), is raised by an equal pound rate, the rate of Assessment not to exceed 1s. in the £. Where the income of the owner of the land (when not a body of persons, corporate or incorporate) does not exceed £160 he is exempt from payment of land tax, and if the owner's income does not exceed £400 one-half of the tax is remitted, but he must claim this relief before payment of the tax.

LAND VALUES DUTIES:—

(I.) INCREMENT VALUE DUTY: payable on the occasion (a) of any transfer or sale of land or any interest therein, (b) of any lease for more than 14 years, (c) of the land, or interest in it, passing on death. (d) In the case of Corporations, in addition to (a) and (b), and in place of (c), the duty is payable in 1914 and every 15 years thereafter.

Rate of duty [payable as a stamp duty by (a) the seller, (b) the lessor, (c) the deceased's

estate, or (d) the Corporation]: £1 for every £5 of "increment value," i.e., the increase in the value of the site—apart from the value of buildings, &c., thereon—since April 30, 1909, or since the last payment of duty.

Exemptions, &c.—Agricultural land, while it has no higher value than for agricultural purposes only.—Small residences occupied by the owner, or holder of lease of 50 years, where annual value does not exceed £40 in London, £26 in towns of 50,000 population, and £16 elsewhere.—Small agricultural holdings, where land and dwelling do not exceed £30 annual value, occupied and cultivated by the owner, and not exceeding 50 acres (of average value not exceeding £75 an acre).—Recreation grounds owned by corporate and other bodies, without view of profit, are not liable to the periodical charge (d).—Flats (transfer, lease, &c., of separate dwelling).—Ten per cent. of increment allowed free on first and on any subsequent occasion, but such allowances not to amount to more than 25 per cent. in any period of five years.—Allowance is made where Reversion Duty has been paid for the same benefit or increment.—Minerals which were the subject of a mining lease or were being worked on April 30, 1909.—Minerals not so exempt are subject to a special basis of charge to Increment Value Duty, as an annual duty.

(II.) REVERSION DUTY: payable by the lessor on the determination of a lease.

Rate of Duty: £1 for every £10 of the value of the benefit accruing to the lessor.

Exemptions, &c.—Reversions purchased before April 30, 1909, under leases which determine within 40 years of purchase.—Leases of agricultural land.—Leases the original term of which did not exceed 21 years.—Allowance made where fresh lease is granted before expiration of original lease, 2½ per cent. of duty for each unexpired year, up to 50 per cent. of whole duty.—Allowance is made where Increment Value Duty has been paid for the same benefit or increment.—Mining leases are not charged.

(III.) UNDEVELOPED LAND DUTY: payable by the owner (including a lessee for a term of 50 years or more) of any land which has not been developed by the erection of dwelling-houses or buildings for the purpose of any trade, &c., other than agriculture (but including glass-houses or greenhouses as trade buildings), or is not otherwise used *bonâ-fide* for any trade, &c., other than agriculture.

Rate of Duty: One halfpenny annually for every £1 of the "site value," i.e., the market value of the fee simple of the land if divested of buildings, timber, &c., and less the value of any minerals.

Exemptions, &c.—Land the site value of which does not exceed £50 an acre.—Agricultural land, except on such part of the site value as exceeds its agricultural value.—Parks and spaces open to the public as of right, or to which the public are allowed reasonable access.—Recreation grounds, used as such under agreements for not less than 5 years.—Land not exceeding 1 acre occupied with a dwelling-house.—Garden (with a dwelling-house) up to 5 acres, when site value of the whole does not exceed 20 times its annual value.—Agricultural land held under an existing agreement, not chargeable until agreement

terminates.—Agricultural land occupied and cultivated by the owner, if all land owned by him does not exceed £500 in value.—Allowance is made where Increment Value Duty has been paid in respect of undeveloped land.

(IV.) MINERAL RIGHTS DUTY: payable in respect of the rental value of all rights to work minerals and of all mineral wayleaves.

Rate of Duty [payable by the proprietor where he works the minerals, or, in any other case, by the immediate lessor of the working lessee]: 1s. *od.* annually for each £1 of rental value.

Exemptions, &c.—Common clay, common brick clay, common brick earth, sand, chalk, limestone, and gravel are not charged.—*Reversion Duty* is not charged on the determination, nor *Increment Duty* on the grant, of a mining lease.—Minerals which were the subject of a mining lease or were being worked on April 30, 1909, are exempt from *Increment Value Duty*, and minerals not so exempt are charged to *that Duty* on a special basis in the form of an annual duty.

*LEASES:—Lease or tack of any dwelling-house or part thereof for any definite term not exceeding a year at a rent not exceeding £10 per annum, *id.*; for any definite term less than a year of any furnished dwelling-house or apartments where the rent for such term exceeds £25, 5s.; of any lands, tenements, &c., at a yearly rent:—

Excd.	Not Excd.	Not exceeding 35 years.	Between 35 years and 100.	Exceeding 100 years.
£5	15 ... 0	1 0 ... 0	6 0 ... 0	12 0
10	15 ... 0	2 0 ... 0	12 0 ... 0	1 4 0
15	20 ... 0	3 0 ... 0	18 0 ... 0	1 16 0
20	25 ... 0	4 0 ... 0	1 4 0 ... 0	2 8 0
25	25 ... 0	5 0 ... 0	1 10 0 ... 0	3 0 0
25	50 ... 0	10 0 ... 0	3 0 0 ... 0	6 0 0
50	75 ... 0	15 0 ... 0	4 10 0 ... 0	9 0 0
75	100 ... 1	0 0 ... 0	6 0 0 ... 0	12 0 0
100, for £50, or fractional part of £50... 0 10 0 ... 3 0 0 ... 6 0 0				
Lease of any kind not specially charged 1 0 0				

Agreement for lease not exceeding 35 years, same as actual lease.

* Section 15 of the Revenue Act, 1911, provides that in cases where the consideration or any part of the consideration consists of any money, stock, or security (other than rent), the amount or value of which does not exceed £500, and the instrument contains a certificate that the transaction does not form part of a larger transaction or of a series of transactions in respect of which the consideration other than rent exceeds £500, duty shall be charged at half the rates set out under the heading "Conveyance or Transfer on sale of any property," &c.

The Section, however, does not apply in any case where part of the consideration for any lease or tack consists of rent, and that rent exceeds £20 a year.

LEGACY AND SUCCESSION DUTIES:—Also see "*Estate Duty*."

If the deceased died on or after the 1st June, 1881, every pecuniary Legacy or Residue, or share of Residue, although not of the amount or value of £20, is chargeable with Duty by the 44 Vict. c. 12, s. 42.—Except in the cases of small estates, see note to Estate Duty.

No succession duty is payable where the principal value of all the successions on the same death does not amount to £100 (16 & 17 Vict. c. 51, s. 18).

Rates of duties payable on legacies, annuities, and residues, and of Succession Duties where deceased died before 1st July, 1888, or where Estate Duty, Finance Act, 1894, is payable.

To Husband or Wife or Children of the Deceased, or their Descendants, or to the Father or Mother or other Lineal Ancestor of the Deceased (*see above*)

	£1 per cent.
To Brothers and Sisters of the Deceased, or their Descendants	£5 per cent.
To Brothers and Sisters of the Father or Mother of the Deceased, or their Descendants	£10 per cent.
To Brothers and Sisters of the Grandfather or Grandmother of the Deceased, or their Descendants	£10 per cent.
To any Person in any other degree of collateral Consanguinity, or to a Stranger in Blood to the Deceased	£10 per cent.
Where deceased died on or after 1 July, 1888, and Probate or Estate Duty is not payable, Succession Duties for the relationships above are at rates of 1½, 4½, 6½, 7½, and 11½ respectively.	

Exceptions.—Estates not exceeding £15,000.—Legacies and successions of less than £1,000 (£2,000 in the case of widow or child under the age of 21 of deceased), whatever may be value of whole estate.

The Husband or Wife is chargeable with Estate Duty and Legacy and Succession Duty; and the Husband or Wife of a relation is chargeable at the rate at which the relation would be charged.

Penalties.—Persons paying or receiving any Legacy, Residue, or Share of Residue liable to Duty, without taking or signing the proper Receipt for the same; persons not giving notice of a succession, or not delivering an account are subject to certain Penalties.

LETTERS OF ALLOTMENT AND OF RENUNCIATION. Less than £5, *id.*; £5 and upwards, 6d.

LETTERS OF MARQUE AND REPRISAL £5

LETTERS PATENT, GRANT OF, to any honour or dignity, viz.: Duke, £350; Marquis, £300; Earl, £250; Viscount, £200; Baron, £150; Precedence, £100; Baronet, £100; *Congé d'écrire* to elect an Archbishop or Bishop, £30; any other honour, dignity, or franchise, £30. Change of surname or arms, in accordance with will £50; upon voluntary application, £10.

LUNACY ACT, Licence for House 10s

LUNATIC:—Grant of custody of person £ s. d.
or estate 2 0 0

MARKETABLE SECURITIES transferable by delivery:—

(1) Colonial Government Securities, same duty as on Mortgage, Bond, &c. (*q.v.*).

(2) Colonial Municipal Securities, for every £10 or fractional part of £10 0 1

(3) Securities dated or signed before 7th Aug., 1885, double the duty on Mortgage, Bond, &c. (*q.v.*).

(4) Of any other description, for every £10 or fractional part of £10..... 0 2

MARKETABLE SECURITIES not transferable by delivery, same duty as on Mortgage Bond, &c. (*q.v.*).

MARRIAGE LICENCE, special, England and Ireland 5 0

Not special (*see page 421*) 0 10

MINERAL RIGHTS DUTY, <i>see</i> Land Values Duties.	£ s. d.
MONEY LENDERS' Registration Fees ...	1 0 0
Failure to register involves severe penalties, <i>see</i> 63 and 64 Vict. c. 51.	
MORTGAGE, BOND, &c., not exceeding £10	0 0 3
Not exc. £25... 0 8	Not exc. £200 0 5 0
" 50... 1 3	" 250 0 6 3
" 100... 2 6	" £300 0 7 6
" 150... 3 9	
Exceeding £300, for every £100 and fractional part of £100	0 2 6
Transfer of Mortgage (except marketable securities), for every £100	0 0 6
Reconveyance, Release, &c., for every £100	0 0 6
Collateral, or auxiliary, or additional, or substituted security (other than an equitable mortgage), when the principal security is duly stamped: for every £100, or fraction of £100, 6d., up to a maximum of	0 10 0
NOTARIAL ACT of any kind (except protests)	0 1 0
PORT	0 0 6
PATENT (LETTERS) for inventions:—	
On application for provisional protection	1 0 0
On filing complete specification	3 9 0
On notice of desire to have patent sealed	1 0 0
Application for certificate of payment of renewal:—	
Before the expiration of the 4th year from the date of the patent, and in respect of the—	
5th year.....	5 0 0
6th ".....	6 0 0
7th ".....	7 0 0
8th ".....	8 0 0
9th ".....	9 0 0
Other small fees are also payable, of such amount as may be from time to time prescribed by the Board of Trade with the sanction of the Treasury.	
POWER OF ATTORNEY, &c., receiving prize-money or wages	0 1 0
For the receipt of any money, or bill, or note, not exceeding £20, or of any periodical payments not exceeding £10 annually	0 5 0
For sale, transfer, or acceptance of any of the Government funds not exceeding £100 (nominal amount)..	0 2 6
Ditto, in any other case	0 10 0
For the receipt of dividends or interest of any stock, if for one payment only	0 1 0
Ditto in any other case	0 5 0
Proxy to vote at a meeting	0 0 1
Power of attorney of any other kind...	0 10 0
PROCURATION, Deed or other Instrument of	0 10 0
ROMISSORY NOTE, <i>see</i> BILL OF EXCHANGE.	

PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX.	In the £
Schedule A: Lands, Tenements, &c. ...	0 1 2
Owner must allow deduction from next payment of rent when tax paid by tenant.	
Relief is given in certain cases in respect of Income Tax under Sch. A to the extent of either $\frac{1}{3}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$ part of the assessment (57 & 58 Vict. c. 35).	
Allowance to Owners of Land and Houses, for average cost of main-	

ance, repairs, insurance and management, may be claimed in addition, subject to a limit of one-eighth of the annual value in case of land and one-twelfth in the case of houses. This special allowance does not apply to houses of annual value exceeding £8. Five years' average taken.

Schedule B: Nurseries & Markt. Gardens	0 1 2
In respect of the Occupation of Farms, &c., on $\frac{1}{4}$ of full Annual Value (59 & 60 Vict. c. 28, s. 26); or (by special request, if made at beginning of year) on profits of husbandry, as in case of Trades, under Schedule D.	0 * 1 0
Schedule C: Dividends or Annuities from public revenue (Government Stocks, &c.)	0 1 2
Schedule D: Trades, Professions, Remittances from Abroad, Interest, &c.	0 * 1 0
Schedule E: Salaries, pensions, and other emoluments of Officers of Army, Navy, Civil Service, Ecclesiastical Bodies, Corporations, Public Companies, &c.	0 0 * 9

Exemption and Abatements.

Income not exceeding £160	Exempt.	Excd.	Not Excd.	Abatement of £160
£160	...	£400	...	150
400	...	500	...	120
500	...	600	...	70
600	...	700	...	

When the total joint income of a husband and wife does not exceed £500, a wife can separate her claim for exemption or abatement from that of her husband on account of profits derived from any business carried on by means of her own personal labour (60 & 61 Vict. c. 24, s. 5), provided the husband is assessable under Sch. D, and that his income is unconnected with the business of the wife. Allowance of duty may be claimed on the amount of premiums paid for insurance of self or wife in approved Companies legally carrying on business in the United Kingdom, if not exceeding one-sixth of the net personal income.

A Clergyman or Minister paying rent for dwelling house and using part of the house mainly for his duties may obtain an allowance not exceeding the tax on one-eighth of the rent. (Finance Act, 1907, s. 28.)

ALLOWANCE FOR CHILDREN may be claimed by persons whose total incomes do not exceed £500. £10 to be free of tax in respect of each child under 16 years old.

* Relief for "Earned" Incomes.—An individual whose total income (from all sources) does not exceed £2,000 may claim to be charged at the *gd.* rate of duty, or if the income exceeds £2,000 but does not exceed £3,000 at the *ss.* rate, upon any portion of such income which is immediately derived by him from the exercise of a trade or profession, or from an office or employment of profit held by him, or from a pension for past services in an office or employment of profit, provided that the claim is made before September 30 in the year (ending the following April 5) for which the tax is charged. (*See* Finance Act, 1907, s. 19, and Finance (1909-10) Act, 1910, s. 67.)

RESIDENTS ABROAD.—No exemption or other relief dependent on total income is given to persons not residing in the United Kingdom. *Exceptions:* present or former servants of the Crown, widows in receipt of pensions granted in consideration of the employment of their late husbands in the service of the Crown, missionaries, servants of native States under British protection, residents in the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man, and persons residing abroad for their health.

SUPER TAX, *see* Super Tax.

PROTEST of any Bill of Exchange—

Where the duty on the Bill or Note does not exceed **1s.**, the same duty as the Bill or Note.

In any other case..... **0 1 0**

RECEIPTS, £2 or upwards **0 0 1**

Penalty for not stamping..... **10 0 0**

REVERSION DUTY, *see* Land Values Duties.

REVOCATION of any Trust of Property, not being a Will **0 10 0**

SCRIP CERTIFICATE, or SCRIP **0 0 1**

SETTLEMENT ESTATE DUTY, *see* ESTATE DUTY.

SETTLEMENTS.—Any deed whereby any definite sum, or stock, or security, is settled or agreed to be settled in any manner: for every **£100** or part of **£100** **0 5 0**

SHARE CERTIFICATE, FOREIGN, to Bearer [secs. 4 (2) and 6 of Fin. Act, 1899], on first negotiation in U.K., for every **£25**, or fraction of **£25**..... **0 0 3**

SHARE WARRANT and Stock Certificate to Bearer:—

1. Of any Company, Corporation, or body of persons in the U.K., *on issue*, per cent, on nominal value **1 10 0**

2. Of any Foreign or Colonial Company on first negotiation in U.K., for every **£10** or fractional part of **£10** **0 2 0**

STOCK CERTIFICATE to Bearer, *see* SHARE WARRANT.

SUCCESSION DUTIES, *see* LEGACY DUTIES.

SUPER TAX.—Imposed on persons whose incomes exceed **£5,000**, but the first **£3,000** income not to be charged

In the **£** **0 0 6**

TRANSFER OF STOCK, *see* CONVEYANCE.

Transfer of Share in Cost-Book Mines... **0 0 6**

UNDEVELOPED LAND DUTY, *see* Land Values Duties.

VALUATION, *see* APPRAISEMENT.

VOTING PAPER or Proxy **0 0 1**

WARRANT FOR GOODS **0 0 3**

Spoiled Stamps.

ALL applications for allowance must be made within two years from the time of spoilage of unexecuted instruments, or within two years of the date or of the first execution of others.

The hours of attendance for the allowance of spoiled stamps at Somerset House are from **11** to **3**; Saturday, **10** to **1**. At Telegraph Street, E.C. (sea policy and general spoiled stamps), from **11** to **3** on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Deeds Stamped after Execution.

REGULATIONS under which the Commissioners as a general rule allow deeds and other instruments to be stamped after execution:—

WITHOUT PENALTY, ON PAYMENT OF DUTY ONLY:

Agreements under hand only, liable to the duty

of **6d.**—Agreements for letting furnished houses for less than a year, if in the form of letters and correspondence only.—Appraisements.—Attested copies,—within **14** days of first execution.

Foreign sea policies, within **10** days of arrival in U.K.

Deeds and instruments not otherwise excepted, within **30** days of first execution.

NOTE.—Where the deed or instrument has been wholly executed *abroad*, the period within which it may be stamped begins to reckon from the date of its arrival here.

WITH PENALTY IN ADDITION TO DUTY:—

Articles of clerkship.

Bills of exchange upon stamps of sufficient amount but of improper denomination.

Charter-parties. Receipts, within certain limits of time.—*Vide* Table of Penalties.

Contract notes.

Letters of Allotment and Renunciation. Scrip certificates.

Share warrants. Warrants for goods.

Policies of insurance, other than Marine policies.

INSTRUMENTS WHICH CANNOT LEGALLY BE STAMPED AFTER EXECUTION:—

Bills of exchange (except as before mentioned).—Bills of lading.

Marine policies executed in the United Kingdom. Proxies and Voting Papers (except those first executed abroad, which may now be stamped within **30** days after first receipt in U.K.).

PENALTIES ENFORCEABLE ON STAMPING:—

Agreements under hand only. Attested copies or extracts: after **14** **£** *s. d.*

days from their first execution **10 0 0**

Charter-parties, within **7** days from their first execution **0 4 6**

Charter-parties after the expiration of **7** days, but within one month..... **10 0 0**

Receipts, within **14** days after they have been given **5 0 0**

Receipts, after **14** days, but within one month **10 0 0**

Other Instruments presented after the proper time (subject to special provisions in some cases)..... **10 0 0**

COMPANIES (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1908.

FEES TO BE PAID BY STAMPS.

On registration, with a capital of **£2,000**, **£2**; exceeding **£2,000**:—

For every **£1,000** or part of **£1,000**, up **£** *s. d.*

to **£5,000** **1 0 0**

Do., after first **£5,000** up to **£100,000** **0 5 0**

Do., after first **£100,000** **0 1 0**

Maximum Fee **50 0 0**

For registering any document required or authorised by the Act **0 5 0**

For making a record of any fact required or authorised to be recorded by the Registrar **0 5 0**

Deed stamp **10s.** to be put both upon Memorandum and Articles of Association.

Fees on Registration of Mortgage **10s.** up to **£200**, **£1** above **£200**.

Hours at Somerset House.

Inland Revenue Office, **10** to **5**. No money received after **4** (Saturdays, 1).

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, WILLS, AND OTHER USEFUL INFORMATION.

BIRTHS.

WHEN a birth takes place, personal information of it must be given to the Registrar, and the register signed in his presence, by one of the following persons:—1. The father or mother of the child. If they fail, 2. The occupier of the house in which the birth happened; 3. A person present at the birth; or, 4. The person having charge of the child. The duty of attending to the registration therefore rests firstly on the parents. One of them must, within 42 days of the birth, give to the Registrar by word of mouth the information needed to enable him to register, and must sign the register in his presence. If they fail to do this without reasonable cause, they will become liable to a penalty of forty shillings. In case of their failure, one of the other persons above named must give personal information and sign the register within the same period. If at the end of 42 days no one has given information and signed the register, the Registrar may write to any one of the above-mentioned persons, requiring him or her to come to him for that purpose, at a stated time and place. Any person who fails to comply with this requisition will become liable to a penalty of forty shillings. Not only will liability to a penalty be avoided, but the registration of a birth will be free when it takes place within 42 days (but in *Scotland* the period is 21 days), unless either of the persons above named sends to the Registrar a written request to come and register at his or her residence or at the house where the child was born, when the Registrar on so attending may claim a fee of one shilling. After three months a birth cannot be registered except in the presence of the Superintendent Registrar, and on payment of fees, amounting to five shillings, to him and the Registrar. After twelve months a birth can be registered only on the Registrar-General's express authority, and on payment of further fees, amounting to ten shillings. No birth occurring in England and Wales can be registered after the lapse of seven years from the date thereof. The only legal proof of age and place of birth is afforded by the civil registers, which the law now requires to be made as above described. In districts where the Notification of Births Act, 1907, has been adopted by the local authority, notice of every birth must (subject to a penalty in case of default) be given by the father, or person in attendance on the mother, to the district medical officer of health. The notice must be sent by post within 36 hours of the birth, and is to be in addition to, and not in substitution for the notices above mentioned.

DEATHS.

When a death takes place, personal information of it must be given to the Registrar, and the register signed in his presence, by one of the following persons:—1. A relative of the deceased present at the death, or in attendance during the last illness. If they fail, 2. Some other relative of the deceased. In default of any relatives, 3. A person present at the death; or, the occupier of the house in which the death happened. If all the above-named fail, 4. An inmate of the house, or, the person causing the body to be buried. Relatives present or in attendance are first required to attend to the registration. One of them must, within five days of the death, give to the Registrar

by word of mouth the information needed, and must sign the register; or must within the same time send him written notice of the death, accompanied by a certificate of the cause of death, signed by a registered medical practitioner, if any such attended the deceased during his last illness. The written notice will be useless without a legal medical certificate. If notice is sent, information must nevertheless be given and the register signed within fourteen days from the death. If relatives present or in attendance fail without reasonable cause to carry out these provisions, they will become liable to a penalty of forty shillings. In case of their failure, one of the other persons above named must give personal information and sign the register in their stead. It is important that every death should be registered and a certificate of registry be obtained from the Registrar before the funeral. This certificate should be delivered to the clergyman or other person who performs the funeral or religious service. Failure to obtain this certificate need not, however, delay the funeral, as it is the duty of the clergyman, if the certificate is not produced to him at the burial, to notify the Registrar thereof within seven days. If at the end of fourteen days one of the persons above mentioned has not attended to the registration, the Registrar may, by written application, require any one of them to come to him and do so at a stated time and place. Any person failing to attend on this application will be liable to a penalty of forty shillings. Whenever the deceased has been attended during his last illness by a registered medical practitioner, a certificate of the cause of death, signed by him, must be delivered to the Registrar. Any person receiving such a certificate from the practitioner and not so delivering it will incur a penalty of forty shillings. The registration of a death is free of charge when it takes place within the above-mentioned periods, unless on request it is effected at an informant's house, or at the house where the death happened, when a fee of one shilling will be payable to the Registrar. After twelve months a death can be registered only on the Registrar-General's express authority, and on payment of fees amounting to ten shillings.

CORONERS' INQUESTS.—Sudden deaths are supposed by the law to demand inquiry, and Coroners' inquests are held in cases of violent and unnatural deaths, such as the case of a person slain or drowned, or dying suddenly, and of any person dying in prison. Coroners do not obtrude into the houses of persons for the purpose of holding inquests, but are sent for by the peace officers, to whom it is the duty of those in whose houses violent or unnatural deaths occur to make immediate communication, whilst the body remains in the same situation as when the death occurred. Inquests are not to be held on Sunday. When the Coroner receives due notice of a violent death, casualty, or misadventure, he issues his warrant or precept to summon a jury to appear at a particular time and place for the purpose of instituting the inquiry, when, how, and by what means the deceased came by his death. The jury must consist of at least twelve lawful and honest men, "*probi et legales homines*," and the number is immaterial provided twelve agree. The jury is usually summoned from the householders residing in the neighbourhood in which

the death took place. Any person summoned as a witness is bound to attend, or renders himself liable to be fined in any sum not exceeding forty shillings, the fine for defaulting *jurymen* being £5. In the case of sudden or suspicious death in Scotland, the Lord Advocate may order a public inquiry to be held in the manner prescribed by the Fatal Accidents Inquiry (Scotland) Act, 1895, as altered by an amending Act passed in 1906.

VACCINATION.

The parent of every child born in England must within six months after the birth of the child, or the person having custody of a child must within six months after receiving it have the child vaccinated by a registered private medical practitioner or by the Public Vaccinator for the district. If the vaccination is performed by a private medical practitioner a certificate in the form prescribed by the Vaccination Order, 1898, of successful vaccination must be sent to the Registrar of Births within seven days. The Public Vaccinator is required on the request of the parent or guardian of a child to visit the home of the child and vaccinate it free of charge with glycerinated calf lymph or with such other lymph as may be issued by the Local Government Board at the option of the parent. If a child is not vaccinated within 4 months of its birth, the Public Vaccinator is required to give 24 hours' notice to the parent and to visit the home of the child and offer to vaccinate it. No parent or other person will be liable to any penalty under the Vaccination Acts if within four months from the birth he makes a statutory declaration before a commissioner for oaths or one justice of the peace that he conscientiously believes that vaccination would be prejudicial to the health of the child, and within seven days thereafter delivers the statutory declaration (which requires no stamp) to the Vaccination Officer for the district. A conscientious objector can thus escape all penalties, but a person who does not obtain a certificate, or make the declaration, will still be liable to penalties for not having a child vaccinated, and by the Vaccination Order, 1898, issued under the Vaccination Act, 1898, by the Local Government Board, the due vaccination of every child not exempted is secured by a very complete system of registration, and in future the Vaccination Officers will be able to undertake prosecutions without directions from Boards of Guardians, and the Boards will have no power to prevent such prosecutions. [See also Vaccination Order, 1907.]

MARRIAGE BY BANNS OR LICENCE.

BANNS OF MARRIAGE.—"Banns" formerly applied to any public kind of proclamation, and now refer only to marriages, so that the word signifies the public announcement in the parish church, the object being to ensure notoriety, and exclude clandestine marriages. The Marriage Act, 26 Geo. II. c. 33, prescribes audible publication according to the rubric, on three Sundays preceding the ceremony, after the Second Lesson. The law is now chiefly contained in the Marriage Act, 4 Geo. IV. c. 76, which repealed most of the laws then in force (see also 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 85, and 1 Vict. c. 22). Where the parties reside in different parishes, the banns must be published in both, the minister giving his certificate of the same to be handed to the minister of the parish where the marriage takes place. The law provides specially for the

case where one of the parties resides in Scotland, the publication being then in the parish church. In like manner in Scotland the publication takes place in the parish church, in whatever church the parties are married. It may be noted that, by Scottish law only, omission to publish the banns does not invalidate the marriage, because it would still stand as an irregular marriage carried out by consent before witnesses (see sub-tit., "Marriages in Scotland," *post*). The names by which the parties are known are sufficient for publication of banns, so that a variance from the strict baptismal name is not important. But where wrong names are designedly given, for the purpose of concealment or otherwise, the case is different, and the marriage may be null and void (*Midgeley v. Wood*, 4 Sw. & Tr. 267). Where a wrong and fraudulent name is given by one party only, and the other party is innocent, the validity of the marriage is not affected.

The Bishop may license a Chapel of Ease for the celebration of marriages; but where a district has been assigned to a chapel, and it becomes a vicarage, or "ecclesiastical parish," the option ceases, and the banns must be proclaimed and marriage celebrated therein, and not in the "mother church" or that of the civil parish.

If three months be permitted to elapse, the banns become useless, and the parties must either obtain a licence, or submit to the republication of banns. The minister ought to satisfy himself that the parties are of full age, or that the consent of parents is obtained, and it is usually on the score of insufficiency of age that banns are "forbidden." By the Act 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 85, a marriage may be performed in church on the superintendent registrar's certificate without banns, provided that the incumbent's consent is obtained. One of the parties must be resident within the Ecclesiastical parish of the church in which the marriage is to take place.

Marriage licences are of two kinds—(1) the Common or Ordinary Licence granted by the Archbishops and Bishops, through their Surrogates, for marriage in any church or chapel duly licensed for marriages; (2) the Special Licence granted by the Archbishop of Canterbury for marriage at any time or in any place on good reason being shown (see p. 407). The Act of 1823 is severe on the clergy, making it a felony for any clergyman to marry the parties in the absence of banns or licence; and every Registrar or other person who knowingly unduly solemnizes a marriage is also guilty of felony. By a subsequent alteration in the law, the hours for marriage were extended, and they are now from 8 a.m. to 3 p.m.

The minister should be careful that there are two or more witnesses present, and that two witnesses attest the entries in the register books, which are kept in duplicate.

All civil jurisdiction over marriage was taken away from the Ecclesiastical Courts by the Divorce Act of 1857. An incumbent may, under Section 56 of this Act, refuse to marry a divorced person whose marriage has been dissolved for his or her adultery, but must allow another clergyman of the diocese to perform the service.

Marriage with a deceased wife's sister—including a sister of half blood—was legalised in 1907. No clergyman, however, can be compelled to solemnize such a marriage, but he can allow his church to be used for the purpose by another minister.

A marriage certificate is nothing more than a copy of the entry in the church register; and the customary fee is *2s. 6d.*, and a stamp duty of *1d.* Searches in the register-books may be made on payment of small fees, viz., *1s.* for a single year, and *6d.* additional for every other year. There are small fees, regulated by custom, on the certificate given of banns in one parish for marriage in another. Marriage fees are not uniform, and if excessive there is power with the Diocesan Chancellor to moderate them. With those who are in a position to afford it, it is usual to pay a guinea to the clergyman, and *5s.* to the clerk; and the usual fees are paid although a stranger-clergyman be invited to perform the service.

MARRIAGE LICENCES.

MARRIAGE LICENCES can be obtained in London by application at the Faculty Office, at the Vicar-General's Office, and at the Bishop of London's Registry, all within the old area known as Doctors' Commons, by one of the parties about to be married. In the country they may be obtained at the offices of the Bishops' Registrars, but licences obtained at the Bishop's Diocesan Registry only enable the parties to be married in the diocese in which they are issued; those procured at the Faculty Office, 23 Knight-rider Street, Doctors' Commons, E.C., are available for London and all England and Wales; those procured at the Vicar-General's Office, 3 Creed Lane, Ludgate Hill, E.C. (hours in both offices *10 to 4*; Saturdays *10 to 2*), are available for London and all England and Wales south of the Midlands. No instructions, either verbal or in writing, can be received, except from one of the parties. Affidavits are prepared from the personal instructions of one of the parties about to be married, and the licence is delivered to the party upon payment of fees amounting to thirty shillings, in addition to the cost of stamp, *10s. 0d.* No previous notice is required and the licence is available as soon as it is issued. The cost of licences through a clerical surrogate in the country varies, according to the diocese, from *£1 15s.* to *£2 12s. 6d.* By the 4th George IV. c. 76, it is enacted, in order to avoid fraud and collusion in obtaining licences for marriage, that before any such licence be granted one of the parties shall make a declaration, on oath, that there is no legal impediment to the intended marriage; and also that one of *such parties hath had his or her usual place of abode for the space of fifteen days immediately preceding the issuing of the licence within the boundary of the parish church, or the district parish in the church of which the marriage is to be solemnized.*

It may be added that in the country there may generally be found a parochial clergyman who is also a surrogate, before whom the above-mentioned affidavit may be taken, and whose office it is to procure the licence from the Bishop's registry, the surrogate delivering the same personally to the applicant.

SPECIAL MARRIAGE LICENCES.

SPECIAL LICENCES are granted by the Archbishop of Canterbury, under special circumstances, for marriage at any place with or without previous residence in the district, or at any time, &c.; but the reasons assigned must meet with his Grace's approval. Application should be made to The Faculty Office, 23, Knight-rider Street, Doctors' Commons, E.C. Fees for licence stamp, &c., average *£29 5s. 6d.*

MARRIAGE BEFORE A REGISTRAR AND IN NONCONFORMIST BUILDINGS.

Marriages can take place in a District Register Office or in a Nonconformist building registered for marriages, (1) by Certificate, (2) by Licence. Notice of such marriages must be given personally to the Superintendent Registrar, a Registrar of Births and Deaths, a Registrar of Marriages, or the deputy of such officer. A marriage at a register office takes place in the presence of the Registrar of Marriages and the Superintendent Registrar; a marriage at a registered building takes place in the presence of the Registrar of Marriages, unless it is had under the provisions of the Marriage Act, 1898, respecting which see below. In each case the presence of at least two witnesses is necessary.

NOTICE OF MARRIAGE BY CERTIFICATE.

If both parties reside in the same registration district, they must both have resided there for seven days before the notice can be given. It may then be given by either party.

If the parties reside in different registration districts, notice must be given by each to a registration officer in the district in which he or she resides, and the preliminary residential qualification of seven days must be fulfilled by each before the notice can be given.

NOTICE OF MARRIAGE BY LICENCE.

One notice only is necessary, whether the parties live in the same or in different registration districts, and either party may give the notice.

If both live in the same district, one of them must have lived there for fifteen days before the notice can be given.

If they live in different districts, and both have fulfilled the necessary residential qualification, notice may be given in either district. If one only has fulfilled the qualification, the notice must be given in the district in which the residence has been fulfilled, and the other party must be resident in England or Wales when the notice is given.

The notice contains particulars as to names, ages, residence, length of residence, and the building in which the marriage is to take place. It also contains a declaration that there is no legal impediment to the marriage, and, in the case of minors, that the consent of the person whose consent to the marriage is required by law, has been duly given. A person making a false declaration renders himself or herself liable to prosecution for perjury.

ISSUE OF CERTIFICATE (WITHOUT LICENCE) FOR MARRIAGE.

After the lapse of twenty-one clear days from the date of the entry of the notice in the notice-book, the Superintendent Registrar may, provided no impediment is shown, issue his certificate for the marriage, which can then take place at any time within three calendar months from the date of the entry of the notice.

ISSUE OF CERTIFICATE AND LICENCE FOR MARRIAGE.

After the lapse of one week-day (not Christmas Day or Good Friday) from the date of entry of the notice, the Superintendent Registrar may, provided no impediment is shown, issue his certificate and licence for the marriage, which can then take place on any day within three calendar months from the date of entry of the notice.

DOCUMENTS TO BE PRODUCED AT THE MARRIAGE.

(1) *Marriage by Certificate*.—

- a. If both parties live in the same district :—The certificate of the Superintendent Registrar of that district.
- b. If they live in different districts :—A certificate from the Superintendent Registrar of each district.

(2) *Marriage by Licence*.—The certificate and licence of the Superintendent Registrar of the district in which the notice is given.

PLACE OF MARRIAGE.

The marriage must generally take place at a building within the district of residence of one of the parties, but there are exceptions, as follows :—

a. Section 14 of 19 & 20 Vict. cap. 119, provides that, if the usual place of worship of either of the parties is outside the district of his or her residence, the marriage may take place in such usual place of worship, provided that it is not more than two miles distant from the boundary of the district in which the notice is given.

b. The Act 3 and 4 Vict. cap. 72, provides that, if there is not within the district of residence of either party a registered building within which marriages are solemnized according to the rites and ceremonies of the religious denomination to which the parties belong, the marriage may take place in a registered building of the required denomination in the nearest district.

A marriage which has been duly celebrated in a register office in Ireland may be proved by the certificate of such marriage (*Guillet v. Guillet*, 27 T.L.R. 416).

MARRIAGE CEREMONY.

The marriage must be solemnized between the hours of 8 a.m. and 3 p.m., with open doors. Each of the parties must declare as follows :—“I do solemnly declare that I know not of any lawful impediment why I, A. B., may not be joined in matrimony to C. D.”; and each of the parties must say to the other, “I call upon these persons here present to witness that I, A. B., do take thee, C. D., to be my lawful wedded wife [or husband].” A wedding-ring may be, and is generally, used at a marriage at a register office.

MARRIAGE ACT, 1898.

The presence of a Registrar of Marriages is not necessary at marriages at Nonconformist registered buildings which have adopted the provisions of this Act. The Act (which does not apply to Scotland or Ireland, or to marriages according to the usages of the Jews or of the Society of Friends) provides for the appointment of an “authorised person” (a person, usually the minister or an official of the building certified by the trustees or governing body as having been duly authorised for the purpose) who must be present at and must register the marriage. If the presence of a Registrar is required at a marriage at a building at which the provisions of the Act have been adopted, the fact must be stated when notice of the marriage is given, and the consent of the minister or trustees to the Registrar’s attendance must be obtained.

The parties must at some time during the ceremony make the following declarations :—

“I do solemnly declare that I know not of any lawful impediment why I, A. B., may not be joined in matrimony to C. D.”

Also each of the parties must say to the other :—

“I call upon these persons here present to

witness that I, A. B., do take thee, C. D., to be my lawful wedded wife [or husband]”; or, in lieu thereof :—

“I, A. B., do take thee, C. D., to be my wedded wife [or husband].”

Rules and Regulations relating to this Act were published in October, 1909. (See *Statutory Rules and Orders*, 1909, No. 1332.)

NAVAL MARRIAGES ACT, 1908.

This Act, which came into force on January 1, 1909, was framed with the object of relieving sailors of the Royal Navy of the difficulties under which they laboured as regards fulfilling the necessary residential qualification for the purpose of marriage.

It provides that any officer, seaman, or marine borne on the books of one of His Majesty’s ships who wishes to marry may, if the marriage is to take place at a register office or a Nonconformist registered building, give notice to his commanding officer, who, after the lapse of twenty-one clear days, can issue a certificate for the marriage. The other party must give notice in the usual way to a registration officer in the district in which she resides.

If the marriage is to take place at a church of the Church of England, the chaplain or commanding officer must publish the banns on board the ship on three successive Sundays: he can then issue a certificate of publication of banns. The banns must also be published in the church in which the marriage is to take place.

No marriage by licence can take place under this Act.

FEES.

For entering notice of a marriage by certificate in the marriage notice-book	s. d.
For entering notice of a marriage by licence in the marriage notice-book.....	1 0
For a certificate for marriage without licence.....	1 0
For a certificate for marriage by licence	1 0
For a licence for marriage	30 0
Stamp duty on a licence for marriage.....	10 0
For a marriage by certificate in the presence of a Registrar	5 0
For a marriage by licence in the presence of a Registrar	10 0

Exclusive of the fee for a certificate of the marriage (marriage lines), the total fees for a marriage by certificate, when the parties live in the same district, amount to 7s.; if they live in different districts, to 9s.

For a marriage by licence the total fees are £2 12s. 0d.

CERTIFICATES OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, OR MARRIAGES.

Certificates of Births, Deaths, or Marriages can be obtained at the General Register Office, Somerset House, on payment of fees amounting to 3s. 7d., viz., 1s. for search, 2s. 6d. for the certificate, and 1d. for the stamp affixed thereto. They can also be obtained from the registration officer having the legal custody of the register book containing the entry of which a certificate is required. Certificates of marriages in churches of the Church of England can also be obtained from the incumbent of the church in which the marriage took place. For the certificate of a birth in Scotland, application should be made to the Registrar-General in Edinburgh.

Certificates at reduced rates can be obtained for the purposes of certain Acts of Parliament:

Friendly Societies Act, 1896, Birth or Death, *xs.*; Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, and for purposes of Elementary Education, Birth, *6d.*; Savings Banks Act, 1887, Birth, Death, or Marriage, *xs.*; National Insurance Acts, 1911 and 1913, Birth, *6d.*, Marriage, *xs.*; Industrial Assurance Companies Act, 1896, and Trade Unions Amendment Act, 1876, death of child under 10 years of age, *xs.*

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION RESPECTING MARRIAGES.

Parties should be married in the name in which they are generally known.

A marriage may take place at a registered building before a Registrar without religious ceremony if the consent of the trustees is obtained.

If parties who have been married at a register office desire to go through a religious ceremony at a church, they may do so on production to the incumbent of a certificate of the register office marriage, but this ceremony is not recorded as a marriage in the register books.

A divorced person desiring to marry again in a register office or registered building must give notice to the Superintendent Registrar, to whom a copy of the divorce decree must be produced.

In Wales, and in places where the Welsh tongue is used, the declaration and contracting words may be said in Welsh, as provided by Section 23 of the Marriages and Registration Act, 1837.

If both parties are Jews, they must give notice to a registration officer in the usual way, and may marry according to their usages in a synagogue or private dwelling-house at any hour; the marriage must be registered by the secretary of the synagogue of which the man is a member.

If both parties are members of the Society of Friends (Quakers), or if, not being in membership, they have been authorised by the Society of Friends to solemnize their marriage in accordance with its usages, they must give notice to a registration officer, and may be married in a Friends' meeting-house; the marriage must be registered by the registering officer of the Society appointed to act for the district in which the meeting-house is situated. The presence of a Registrar of Marriages is not necessary at such marriages of Jews or members of the Society of Friends.

Marriage with a deceased wife's sister was rendered legal by the Deceased Wife's Sister Act, 1907. The marriage of a woman with her deceased husband's brother is still illegal, and the Act forbids the marriage of a man with the sister of his divorced wife during the wife's lifetime.

MARRIAGE IN ENGLAND OR WALES WHEN ONE PARTY LIVES IN SCOTLAND OR IRELAND.

Notice for a marriage by a Superintendent Registrar's certificate in a register office or registered building may be given in the usual way by the party resident in England. As regards Scotland, the party there, after a residence of fifteen days, should apply to the session clerk to publish banns; as regards Ireland, the party there, after a residence of

seven days, must give notice to the District Registrar of Marriages. Notice cannot be given for such marriages to take place by the licence of the Superintendent Registrar.

Marriage of such parties may take place in a church of the Church of England after the publication of banns, or by Ecclesiastical licence.

MARRIAGES OF BRITISH SUBJECTS ABROAD.

Act passed 27th June, 1892; came into force 1st Jan., 1893. Order in Council passed 28th Oct., 1892, laying down Regulations for Marriages under the Act.

For the marriage of British subjects at an Embassy, Legation, or Consulate, notice must be given to the marriage officer within whose district the parties have resided for at least one week immediately preceding. If the parties reside in different consular districts, notice must be given by each party in his or her district. If one of the parties resides in the United Kingdom, notice must be given in like manner as if the party so resident were about to be married at that place, in England and Wales or Ireland to the superintendent registrar or registrar, in Scotland by proclamation of banns. The notice given to the consular marriage officer must be entered by him and posted in his office for fourteen consecutive days before the marriage may be solemnized, and a declaration has to be made on oath that there is no legal impediment to the intended marriage, that the party or parties has or have had their usual place of residence in the district of the consular marriage officer for three weeks immediately preceding, and that any consent required has been given. A consular officer holding a warrant for a district can only solemnize a marriage at his own official house. He cannot solemnize a marriage at the office of any subordinate consular officer, or elsewhere. No marriages performed at any other place are valid under the Foreign Marriage Act. Parties residing within a consular district who may wish to be married under the Act must go to the consular officer provided with a warrant for that district; two or more witnesses are required to be present.

The following fees for marriages under the Foreign Marriage Act are leviable under the Consular Fees Order in Council of 18th August, 1892, and are payable to His Majesty's Govt.:

For receiving notice of an intended marriage.....	£ s. d.
For receiving notice of a caveat.....	0 10 0
For every marriage solemnized by or in the presence of a Marriage Officer and registered by him	1 0 0
For certificate by a Marriage Officer of notice having been given and posted up, in case of one of the parties residing outside the consular district in which the marriage is to take place.....	0 10 0
For attendance by consular officer at a marriage solemnized in accordance with the local law and for registration of the same	0 5 0
Marriages may be solemnized 8 a.m. to 3 p.m.	1 0 0

The ceremony, if a marriage under the Foreign Marriage Act, may be performed by, or in the presence of, any Ambassador, Minister, Chargé d'Affaires, or any of the Secretaries authorised for that purpose, or by any Consul-general, Consul,

Vice-consul, Consular agent (or any person duly authorised to discharge their duties), or Pro-consul, provided that such consular officer is furnished with a warrant signed by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. No religious ceremony is required, but any form according to the creed of the contracting parties may be used. The presence of the duly authorised Marriage Officer is, however, necessary to render the marriage valid. If the ceremonial be that of the Church of England, it can only be performed by a clergyman of that Church. If the service be not that of the Church of England, the contracting parties must make a declaration before the Marriage Officer to the effect that they know not of any lawful impediment why they may not be joined in matrimony, and that they call upon the persons present to witness that they take each other respectively to be lawful wedded husband and wife. In the absence of any religious ceremony, such declaration is sufficient.

Marriages solemnized under the Foreign Marriage Acts are legal by English law when both parties are British subjects, and also when only one of them is a British subject, but such marriages are not necessarily valid out of His Majesty's dominions. In cases where one of the parties is a subject of the country where the marriage is proposed to take place, or of a third country, the party in question must previously comply with the requirements of the marriage law of the country to which he or she belongs, so far as it may be possible to do so, in order to render such marriage also valid by the law of that country.

An Englishwoman married to a foreigner follows the nationality of her husband.

In Germany and Switzerland marriages by any foreign consular officer are, in the absence of any treaty stipulations, strictly prohibited.

A marriage which would not be valid in England would be equally invalid if solemnized in an embassy, legation, or consulate abroad. For instance, marriages within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity or affinity would not be valid.

A marriage between Christians in India may be proved in England by an India Office certificate (*Braid v. Braid*, 1909, 25 T.L.R. 646).

Marriages may also be solemnized under the "Foreign Marriage Act, 1892," before any governor, etc., and also before the commanding officers of any of His Majesty's ships on a foreign station.

MARRIAGES ABROAD WITH FOREIGNERS ACCORDING TO FOREIGN LAW.

ACT OF 1906.*—Under the *Marriage with Foreigners Act, 1906*, any British subject desiring to be married in a foreign country to a foreigner according to the law of the country may, after giving notice of the marriage, obtain a certificate from the registrar that there is no legal impediment to the marriage. In order to obtain the certificate, the rules set out in the schedule to the Act must be complied with. Any persons may enter an objection to a certificate, the validity of which will be decided by the Registrar-General.

A marriage by repute which is valid by the law of the domicile in a foreign country will be recognised as valid by the English courts (*re Green*, *Noyes v. Pitkin*, 1909, 25 T.L.R. 222).

* This Act has not yet been brought into operation, and pending the issue of the Order in Council which will make it operative, parties interested should apply to the Registrar-General.

MARRIAGES IN SCOTLAND.

The marriage laws of Scotland are peculiar among those of all nations for the latitude allowed the contracting parties, and, beyond requiring proof of present consent, the utter absence of direction as to celebration. No religious ceremony is obligatory, although the intervention of the Church is recognised, and is usual in practice. That the parties give their free and serious consent is the only requisite. Males over fourteen and females over twelve may contract marriage without consent of their parents or guardians.

Marriages are of two kinds: (1) Those solemnized by a minister after (a) banns, or (b) publication of notice by the Registrar, called Regular Marriages; and (2) those celebrated without the assistance of a clergyman, called Irregular Marriages.

On Banns.—The proclamation of banns in Scotland has been customary authentically since 1242, and is probably of greater antiquity. It is regulated chiefly by the Acts of Assembly of the Church of Scotland. One of the parties must have resided in the parish where the banns are to be proclaimed for the space of fifteen clear days immediately preceding the proclamation in the parish church. The banns are proclaimed in the parish church on two separate Sundays during service, but it is customary to complete the publication by proclamation at two services on the same Sunday. Where the parties reside in different parishes, the proclamation is made in both. There is no provision for cases where one of the parties resides in England, but it is usual to accept an English certificate. Application for proclamation of banns is made to the session clerk of the parish church. A certificate of residence signed by two householders is usually required to accompany the application. The fee for banns is 2s. 6d.

The certificate of publication of banns is authority to a clergyman of any denomination to celebrate the marriage. After the lapse of three months the banns are useless. The marriage must take place in presence of at least two witnesses capable of giving evidence. It need not be celebrated in a church, but may be in a dwelling-house or elsewhere, and at any hour; the time and place is a matter of absolute indifference to the law. After the marriage a schedule, signed by the parties, the clergyman, and two witnesses, must be transmitted to the registrar within three days, under penalties. Clergymen do not charge fees.

After Notice by Registrar.—This procedure is regulated by the Marriage Notice (Scotland) Act, 1878. Both parties must have resided in Scotland for at least fifteen days prior to publication of the notice. Application is made to the registrar, who publicly exhibits the notice of the intended marriage for seven days. At the expiry of this period, unless written objections have been filed, the registrar issues a certificate of publication, which is equivalent in effect to banns. The fee is 2s. 6d. Roman Catholics avail themselves of this method exclusively.

Irregular Marriages.—By declaration or acknowledgment. One of the parties must have resided in Scotland for twenty-one days immediately preceding. The parties, being capable of marriage and without legal impediment, may express either verbally or in writing, in presence of two witnesses (to whom the parties are known)

capable of giving evidence, their mutual consent to take each other then and there for husband and wife. This act constitutes marriage. Registration is not essential to the validity of the marriage. If, however, it is desired to register the marriage, application is made to the sheriff of the county where it has been contracted. It is advisable to employ a solicitor to conduct the matter. The fees are £1 5s. A copy of the entry in the register duly signed by the registrar is sufficient proof of the marriage (*Drew v. Drew* (1912), P. 175).

BRITISH NATIONALITY AND NATURALIZATION.

NATIONALITY.—The following are, by the law of England, deemed to be British subjects:—

1. All persons born in His Majesty's dominions, whether of British or of Foreign parents.
- *2. Children of natural-born British subjects, wherever born.
- *3. Grandchildren of natural-born British subjects, wherever born.
4. Persons naturalized (a) By Special Act of Parliament, (b) Under the provisions of the "Naturalization Act, 1870."

Natural-born British subjects can only deprive themselves of British nationality, (1) If they happen to be born in the British dominions of foreign parents, in which case they may, if of full age and if under no disability, make a declaration of alienage; (2) If they voluntarily become naturalized in a foreign state.

British subjects born in foreign countries sometimes become, by the law of the country of their birth, subjects or citizens of that country. In such case they may, by the law of England, when of full age, and if under no disability, make a declaration of alienage, and they then cease to be British subjects. Should they retain their British nationality, and continue to reside in the country of their birth, their British nationality will not avail them if claimed as subjects or citizens of the country in question.

NATURALIZATION.—The ordinary way of becoming a British subject is by fulfilling the requirements of the "Naturalization Act, 1870." The applicant must either have resided in the United Kingdom for a term of not less than five years, or have been in the service of the Crown for a similar period. He must also furnish evidence of his intention, when naturalized, either of residing in the United Kingdom, or of serving under the Crown. All applications for certificates of naturalization should be addressed to the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Privileges of naturalized British subjects:

"An alien to whom a certificate of naturalization is granted shall in the United Kingdom be entitled to all political and other rights, powers, and privileges, and be subject to all obligations, to which a natural-born British subject is entitled or subject in the United Kingdom, with this qualification, that he shall not, when within the limits of the foreign state of which he was a subject previously to obtaining his certificate of naturalization, be deemed to be a British subject unless he has ceased to be a subject of that state in pursuance of the laws thereof, or in pursuance of a treaty to that effect."

* N.B.—2 refers to father, and 3 to paternal grandfather only; married women are deemed to be the subjects of the State of which their husbands for the time being are subjects.

With reference to the last paragraph of the foregoing extract, it may be mentioned that the only country with which Great Britain has yet concluded a treaty on the subject of naturalization is the United States of America.

A natural-born British subject, who has become naturalized in a foreign country, may obtain a certificate of re-admission to British nationality on fulfilling the conditions required in the case of aliens applying for a certificate of naturalization.

The children of naturalized British subjects, if born in the British dominions, are by the law of England deemed to be British subjects. If born abroad, they are only deemed to be naturalized British subjects provided that their father was naturalized under the Naturalization Act, 1870, and that during infancy they became resident with their father, or mother being a widow, in any part of the United Kingdom.

A British colony may legislate on the subject of naturalization within its own limits.

The following fees are leviable under the Naturalization Act, 1870:—

On application for certificate of naturalization	£	s.	d.
.....	1	0	0
On grant of certificate.....	2	0	0
For registration of declaration, with or without oath of allegiance.....	0	10	0
For certified copy of any declaration or certificate with or without oath.....	0	10	0

STATUS OF ALIENS.—Property may be held by an alien in the same manner as by a natural-born British subject, but the title to such property does not confer any right on an alien to hold real property out of the United Kingdom, or qualify him for any franchise.

Aliens are not entitled to be tried by a jury *de medietate lingue*, but are triable in the same manner as if they were natural-born subjects.

UNDESIRABLE ALIENS.—An undesirable alien—e.g., one who is without means, or who is a lunatic, or an idiot, or who has been guilty in another country of an extraditable offence—may be prevented landing in the United Kingdom. An alien may also be expelled from this country if he prove to be "undesirable" within the meaning of the Aliens Act, 1905.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

By the Infectious Disease (Notification) Extension Act, 1899, the provisions of the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act of 1889 were extended to the whole of England and Wales on the 1st January, 1899. Every case of infectious disease, as defined by the Act, is to be notified to the Medical Officer of Health of the district in which it occurs. The notice may be by letter or even verbal, and must be given by the head of the family, or by the nearest relatives present in the building or in attendance on the patient, or any other person in attendance, or by the occupier of the building. In addition to this, the medical man in attendance is required to send a certificate to the Medical Officer of Health. Failure to send the notice or certificate renders the defaulter liable to 40s. fine. No payment is made for the notices required to be given by persons in the house, but the medical man gets 2s. 6d. for every case in his private practice and 1s. for every case in a public institution of which he is officer.

The diseases to which the Act applies are small-pox, cholera, diphtheria, membranous croup, erysipelas, scarlatina or scarlet fever, and the following fevers: typhus, typhoid, enteri-

relapsing, continued, or puerperal. Plague must also be notified, in consequence of an Order issued in 1900. The local authority may order that the Act shall apply to any infectious disease other than those just mentioned, but such an order must be approved by the Local Government Board. In some districts the following have been declared infectious: measles, r  theln or German measles, whooping cough, chicken-pox, mumps, and yellow fever. In the case of London the provisions of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, are similar to those now extended to the rest of the country.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

PRECAUTIONS NECESSARY TO BE OBSERVED.—

By the Public Health Act, 1875 (as amended by the Public Health Act, 1907), it is provided that any person who—(1) While suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder wilfully exposes himself without proper precautions against spreading the said disorder in any street, public place, shop, inn, or public conveyance, or enters any public conveyance without previously notifying to the owner, conductor, or driver thereof that he is so suffering; or, (2) Being in charge of any person so suffering, so exposes such sufferer, or causes or permits such sufferer to be so exposed; or, (3) Gives, lends, sells, transmits, or exposes, without previous disinfection, any bedding, clothing, rags, or other things which have been exposed to infection from any such disorder, shall be liable to a penalty of £5. A person suffering from such disorder who enters a public conveyance is liable to a fine of 40s.; and if he so enters without notifying to the owner or driver that he is so suffering, shall be ordered by the Court to pay the owner and driver the amount of any loss and expense they may incur in respect of the disinfection of the conveyance. Every owner or driver of a public conveyance must provide for the disinfection of such conveyance after it has conveyed any person suffering from dangerous infection; but he cannot be required to convey any person so suffering until he has been paid a sum sufficient to cover any loss or expense incurred in disinfecting the conveyance. No person may knowingly let for hire any house, &c., in which any person has been suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder without having the same disinfected to the satisfaction of a medical practitioner, as testified by a certificate signed by him—penalty not exceeding £20, or imprisonment with or without hard labour, not exceeding one month. By the Public Health Act, 1907, the Local Government Board has power to declare that this Act shall be in force in any specified district. Under this Act, a person suffering from an infectious disease must not engage in any trade unless he can do so without spreading the disease; nor may he take any book from a public or circulating library, or allow any such book to be returned after it has been exposed to infection. Clothes exposed to infection must not be sent to a public laundry unless they have been disinfected. A child who has been suffering from an infectious disease must not attend school without a medical certificate. Dairymen must notify infectious diseases existing among their servants, and the owner or driver of a public vehicle which has conveyed an infectious person must notify the same to the district medical officer. No wake may be held over the body of a person who died

of an infectious disease. Where the Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890, is in force, where any suitable hospital is provided, any person who is suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder, and is without proper lodging or accommodation, or is lodged in a room occupied by more than one family, or cannot be effectually isolated, may, on a certificate signed by a medical practitioner, and with the consent of the hospital, be removed by order of any justice to such hospital. Similar provisions apply to the Metropolis. The occupier of a house in which there has been infectious disease within six weeks before he ceases to occupy it, must have the premises disinfected and inform the owner of the disease. Where it appears to any District Council that any house is in such a condition that the health of any person is affected or endangered thereby, or that whitewashing, &c., would tend to prevent or check infectious disease, they may give notice in writing to the owner or occupier of such house to whitewash, &c., the same.

WILLS, TESTATORS AND EXECUTORS.

REASONS FOR MAKING A WILL.—Every man having a wife and family should make his will. However small his estate, it is an imperative duty in most cases, and is safer in every case, to protect the interest of the survivors by a will, and by the appointment of one or more trustworthy persons to carry his wishes into effect. When persons die intestate, having foolishly put off making a will until it is too late, their negligence may deprive those for whom they were most anxious to provide. Thus a widow may find that the estate, a life policy perhaps, is not all hers, but has to be shared with a distant cousin of her husband's. Negligence, or unreasoning dislike to making a will, becomes an irreparable crime against those who have the first claim to protection. The help of a lawyer in making a will is not in every case essential, but it is always advisable, particularly where there is a desire on a testator's part to provide for his property being "settled" as it is called—e.g., the income being paid to his widow for her life, or until remarriage, and on her death or remarriage the capital being divided among his children equally. The tying-up or postponing the enjoyment of income or capital requires the skill of a practised lawyer. Assuming that a lawyer is not employed, a person having resolved to make a will must not regard it as a light matter, to be got rid of in a few minutes, like writing a letter, but one demanding the most serious attention. It is only after a person is dead, and cannot explain his meaning, that his will can be open to dispute. It is the more necessary, therefore, to express what is meant in language of the utmost clearness, avoiding the use of any word or expression that seems to admit of another meaning than the one intended. The lawyers have a maxim that the unforeseen (*i.e.*, the event not provided for) always happens. It is better to be prolix than to leave the smallest room for doubt or uncertainty, although the same name or word be repeated over and over again. Sounding phrases are entirely out of place. Avoid the use of "legal terms," such as "heirs" and "issue," when the same thing may be expressed in plain language. If in writing the will a mistake be made, it is better to rewrite the whole. Before a will is executed, that is, signed by the testator in presence of two witnesses, an alteration may be made by striking through the words with a pen, but oppo-

site to such alteration the testator and witnesses should write their names or place their initials. Never scratch out a word with a knife or other instrument, and no alteration of *any kind whatever* must be made after the will is executed. If the testator afterwards wishes to change the disposition of his estate, it is better to make a new will, revoking the old one, or to add a codicil to the first, which must be duly executed and attested in the same manner as the original will. *A will should be written in ink and very legibly on a single sheet of paper.* Although, of course, forms of wills must vary to suit different cases, the following directions may be found useful to those who, in cases of emergency, are called upon to draw up wills, either for themselves or others:—

TESTATOR OR TESTATRIX.—The person who makes the will is the testator, or if the will-maker be a woman, the testatrix.

ESTATE.—By this word is to be understood property of all kinds, both real and personal. Real property includes tithes and advowsons, as well as freehold land and houses; while personal property includes debts due, arrears of rents, money, leasehold property, house furniture, goods, assurance policies, stock in public companies, and the like.

RESIDUARY LEGATEES.—It is well in all cases to leave to some person or persons "the residue of my estate and effects," although it may be thought that the whole of the property has been disposed of in legacies already mentioned in the will. It should be remembered that a will operates on property acquired after it has been made.

TO BEGIN A WILL.—A form in which a will may be commenced is:—"This is the last will of me, Thomas Smith, of Vine Cottage, Silver Street, Reading, in the county of Berks."

TO END A WILL.—After disposing of the property, the will may be ended as follows:—"And I revoke all former wills and codicils. Dated this tenth day of December, 1890."

EXECUTION OF A WILL.—The testator should sign his name at the foot or end of the will, in presence of two witnesses, who will immediately sign their names in his and in each other's presence. A person who has been left a legacy or share of residue in the will, or whose wife or husband has been left a legacy, should not be an attesting witness. Their attestation would be good, but they would forfeit the legacy. It is better that a person named as executor should not be a witness. Husband and wife may both be witnesses, provided neither is a legatee. If a solicitor be appointed executor, it is lawful to direct that his ordinary fees and charges shall be paid; but in this case he (as an interested party) must not be a witness to the will.

ATTESTING EXECUTION.—Opposite to or beneath the testator's signature should be written the attestation clause. The following form of attestation will be found sufficient:—

Signed by the testator (or testatrix, as the case may be), in THOMAS SMITH the presence of us, both present [Signature of each other have hereunto set our names as witnesses.

William Jones, of Vine Cottage, Silver Street, Reading, Tailor. Henry Morgan, of North Street, Reading, Esq.

It is desirable that the witnesses should be fully described, as they may possibly be wanted at some future time. If the testator should be too ill to sign, even by a mark, another person may sign the testator's name to the will for him, in his presence and by his direction, and in this case it should be shown that the testator knew the contents of the document. The attestation clause should therefore be worded: "Signed by Thomas Brown, by the direction and in the presence of the testator, Thomas Smith, in the joint presence of us, who thereupon signed our names in his presence and in the presence of each other, the will having been first read over to the testator, who appeared fully to understand the same." If the testator be blind the will should be read aloud to him in the presence of the witnesses, and the fact mentioned in the attestation clause. If by inadvertence the testator should have signed his will without the witnesses being present, then the attestation should be:—"The testator acknowledged his signature already made as his signature to his last will and testament, in the joint presence," &c. Any omission in the observance of these details causes delay and expense, and sometimes great difficulty is experienced in procuring an affidavit by one of the attesting witnesses before the will can be admitted to Probate.

CODICIL.—When any change is required to be made in the disposition of property as stated in the will, the change should be embodied in a codicil. A codicil should begin:—"This is a codicil to the will of me, Thomas Smith, of Vine Cottage, Silver Street, Reading, in the county of Berks, the said will bearing date," &c. A codicil must be dated at the end, and signed and witnessed with exactly the same formalities as the will.

EXECUTORS.—It is usual to appoint two executors, although one is sufficient. The name and address of each executor should be given in full, as follows:—"I appoint John Jones, of number twenty-one, London Street, Ipswich, and Edward Matthews, of number seventeen, Market Street, Lincoln, executors of this my will." An executor may be a legatee. Thus a child or wife to whom the whole or a portion of the estate is left may be appointed sole executor, or one of two executors. The addresses of the executors are not necessary; but it is desirable, here as elsewhere, to avoid ambiguity or vagueness.

APPOINTMENT OF TRUSTEES.—The form of appointment of executors will also serve when the estate is left in care of trustees, except that the persons should be designated "executors and trustees." The Public Trustee may be appointed executor or trustee of a will. See PUBLIC TRUSTEE, *post*.

TRUSTS OF THE WILL.—When the estate is wholly for the children, the will may read, after the appointment of the executors and trustees:—"I give and devise all my estate and effects, real and personal, of which I may die possessed or entitled to, unto the said John Jones and Edward Matthews, upon trust in equal shares for all or any my children or child living at my death who being sons or a son attain the age of 21 years or being daughters or a daughter attain that age or marry. And for all or any the children or child living at my death, who being male attain the age of 21 years or being female attain that age or marry of any child of mine who dies in

my lifetime leaving children or a child living at my death, such last-mentioned children or child to take the share or shares which their parent would have taken if living at my death, and so that no grandchild of mine shall take whose parent is living and capable of taking." Where the widow is to have a life-interest use the following words: "upon trust for my wife during her life [or during her widowhood], and after her death [or second marriage, which first happens] upon trust in equal shares for all or any my children or child" &c. as before. The words in square brackets will only be used where the widow is to lose her interest if she marries again.

TESTAMENTARY CAPACITY.—A minor cannot make a will. A married woman (married since January 1, 1883) may dispose by will of any real or personal property as her separate property as if she were a *feme sole* (Married Women's Property Act, 1882, s. 1 (1)). As to the powers of a woman married before that date it is advisable to consult a solicitor.

REVOCATION.—A will is revoked by a subsequent will (but only so far as such subsequent will operates as a virtual revocation, as by making other provisions inconsistent with the previous will; for this reason a will should always have a clause revoking previous testamentary dispositions), or by burning, tearing, or otherwise destroying the same. It is not sufficient to obliterate the will with a pen. Marriage in every case acts as the revocation of a will: so that after marriage the old will should be re-acknowledged, or a new one made.

LAPSED LEGACIES.—If a legatee die in the lifetime of the testator, the legacy or share of residue lapses and falls into the residue, excepting only in cases where the legatee is a child or "other issue" of the testator and leaves issue living at the testator's death, and the will does not provide for the class of children or issue being ascertained at some period other than the death of the testator. For instance, if a share of residue is left to "all my children living at my wife's death," the share of a child who died in the wife's lifetime would lapse even though the child should leave issue.

TO ONE PERSON ABSOLUTELY.—When it is the intention to leave all the property to one person, as for instance a wife or child, the will may read:—"I devise and bequeath all my estate and effects, real and personal, which I may die possessed of or entitled to, unto my wife Mary Smith, absolutely."

TO CHILDREN UNDER AGE.—When estates are left wholly or in part to children under the age of 21 years, trustees should be appointed to hold the property in trust for those to whom it will ultimately belong. The trustees will have power to apply the annual income for their maintenance. A wife may be appointed a trustee, or may be sole trustee. It is also usual to appoint the executors or some near relative, guardians of children under age. By the Guardianship of Infants Act, 1886, the mother of a child, if she survives the father, becomes the guardian of such child, either alone, if no guardian is appointed, or jointly with any guardian appointed by the father.

ALL PROPERTY TO BE INVESTED.—Executors and trustees may be empowered to sell and dispose of an estate, and after the payment of all just debts and expenses to invest the remainder.

For this purpose the section headed "Trust Investments" should be consulted.

The stringency of the law as to the due execution of wills is only relaxed in favour of sailors and soldiers while on service. The law of wills is mostly contained in the Wills Act, 1 Vict. c. 27.

DUTIES OF EXECUTORS.—After the death of the testator, the duties of the executor may be stated briefly as follows:—The first duty of the executors, or of one of them, is to see that the funeral takes place in a suitable and becoming way; then to make lists or schedules of the debts and the assets or property. For purposes of duty it is necessary to estimate the value of the real and personal property left, or get it valued. Under the Finance Act, 1894, duties are charged on all property in which the testator had a life interest, even though the property may not have been under his personal control. The executor must take the will to the Probate Registry, Somerset House, or to the Probate Registry of the district in which the testator had a fixed place of abode, or to a solicitor, and prove the will; to collect all the property of the deceased and pay all his just debts, and before distributing the estate, if it be a large one, it is necessary in order to relieve the executors from personal liability to duly advertise in certain London and local newspapers for all claims against the estate to be sent in before a specified date. Pay the legacy or succession duty. Dispose of the residue of the property as directed in the will. By the Land Transfer Act, 1897, all the testator's real estate becomes vested in the executors, who hold the same as trustees for the persons beneficially entitled under the will or otherwise, and such persons can only acquire a title to the estate through the executors, after payment of all charges and liabilities to which the same is subject. Executors are not obliged to act, neither is it necessary that all the executors should act: one alone is competent to prove a will and carry out its provisions. In small estates, probate and letters of administration may be obtained through an Inland Revenue Office.

ADMINISTRATORS.—If an executor has not been appointed in the will, or if the executor be dead, or does not wish to act, the residuary legatee nearest of kin to the deceased, or a legatee under the will, is entitled to act and administer the will, and is called administrator.

WHERE TO FIND A PROVED WILL.

To find a will proved before 1st January, 1858, the date on which the Court of Probate Act, 1857 (20 & 21 Vict. c. 77), came into operation, it is best to search first—if the testator was a man of substance—the index to the wills proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, which is kept at Somerset House. Failing this, the will is probably to be found in the registry of the district in which it was proved. The wills proved prior to 1858 were all distributed among the district registries when these institutions came into existence. This is the only broad rule which can be laid down to guide a searcher. To find a will proved since 1858 is a far simpler task. It must have been proved either at the Principal Registry at Somerset House, or in the registry of the district in which the testator lived. In the former case the original will itself is carefully preserved at Somerset House, the copy of which probate has been granted is in the hands of the executors who proved the will, and another copy

for Parliament is bound up in a folio volume of wills made by testators of that initial and date; the indices to these volumes fill a room of considerable size at Somerset House, where the indices may be examined and any will read on payment of a search fee of one shilling. In the latter case, the original will, proved in the District Registry, is there kept, and may be seen or a copy obtained, but a copy is sent to and filed at Somerset House, where also it may be seen. A general index of grants, both probate and administrations, is prepared and printed annually in lexicographical form, and may be seen at either the Principal or a District Registry. This index is usually ready by about June or July of the following year. The reader may not copy any part of the will except the names and addresses of the executors and the date and private number of the will. If he desires a copy, he can order one to be made, for which he will pay according to the length of the will, at the rate of sixpence a folio (ninety words) for an ordinary copy, and ninepence a folio for a certified copy, which, with a shilling stamp impressed thereon, can be produced and read in any court of law. The District Registries established by the Act of 1857 are the following:—

Registry.	Registrar.	District.
Bangor.....	G. H. Reid (£350)	Carnarvon and Anglesey.
Birmingham	John Glaisyer (£800)	Warwickshire.
Blandford	H. F. C. de Crespigny (£250)	Dorsetshire.
Bodmin ...	W. H. L. Shadwell (£500)	Cornwall.
Bristol.....	John Henry Clarke (600)	Bristol & Bath, County Court Districts.
Bury St. Edmunds	Ronald Southey (£200)	Suffolk, West.
Canterbury	H. Mapleton Chapman (£350)	Kent, East, and Canterbury.
Carlisle ...	W. C. Butler (£700)	Cumberland and Westmoreland.
Carmarth'n	H. M. Fraser (£400)	Carmarthen, Cardigan, Pembroke, with the Deaneries of East and West Gower (including the town of Swansea) in the county of Glamorgan.
Chester ...	H. A. Jenner (£800)	Chester.
Chichester	W. B. B. Freeland (£200)	Sussex, West.
Derby	C. T. E. Wilde (£600)	Derbyshire.
Durham	W. J. Maynard (£500)	Durham.
Exeter	W. H. Bailey (£1,000)	Devonshire.
Gloucester	R. Fuller (£600)	Gloucestershire (except Bristol County Ct. Dist.).
Hereford...	H. C. M. Nolan (£400)	Herefordshire, Radnor, and Brecknock.
Ipswich ...	G. Pritchard, B.A. (£450)	Suffolk, East, & Essex, North.
Lancaster	Baldwin Dacres Adams (£700)	Co. of Lancs., except the Hundreds of Salford and West Derby, and the City of Manchester.
Leicester...	H. Pickering Clarke (£500)	Leicester and Rutland.
Lewes	J. W. Heisch (£350)	Sussex, East.
Lichfield...	H. G. Faussett-Osborne (£800)	Staffordshire.
Lincoln ...	G. L. Simpson (£500)	Lincolnshire.

Registry.	Registrar.	District.
Liverpool	J. C. Bromfield (£750)	W. Derby Hund.
Llandaff ...	Raymund Allen (£350)	Glamorgan (except Deaneries of E. and W. Gower), Monmouth.
Manchest'r	R. S. O. Mais (£800)	City of Manchester and Hundred of Salford.
Newcastle-on-Tyne	H. E. Edwards (£500)	Northumberland.
N'th'mpton	W. Young (£250)	Northants, S'th, and Beds.
Norwich ...	Charles H. Wilkin-son (£700)	Norfolk.
Notting'm	Dr. F. Oswald (£400)	N'tinghamshire.
Oxford	(vacant) (£500)	Oxon, Berks, and Bucks.
Peterboro'	C. S. Magee (£400)	Northants, N'th, Hunts, & Cambs.
St. Asaph	J. P. Lewis (£350)	Flint, Denbigh, & Merioneth.
Salisbury...	H. Elliott Fox (£350)	Wiltshire.
Shrewsb'ry	R. K. A. Green (£500)	Salop and Montgomery.
Taunton ...	E. T. Alms (£350)	Somerset, West.
Wakefield	G. Bridgeman (£1,200)	Yorks, West Riding.
Wells	V. F. Engleheart (£300)	Somerset, East, except Bath C. C. District.
Winchester	C. Wooldridge (£500)	Hampshire.
Worcester	G. F. Adams (£500)	Worcestershire.
York	Bernard Thomson (£1,000)	Yorks, N. & E. Riding (including York).

SAFE CUSTODY OF WILLS.

There is a depository for the safe custody of the Wills of *living persons* at Somerset House. Since 1857 this depository has been provided by the State under sect. 91 of the Act 20 & 21 Vic. c. 77; but the provision has been almost a dead-letter. A will may be deposited through the Registrar of a District Registry, who will transmit the will to London in a registered letter on receiving a fee of 10s. for the deposit, of 2s. 6d. for entering a minute thereof, and 2s. for filing the affidavit which is required. A will once deposited will not be given up to anybody, but must remain in the registry until the testator dies, unless he goes to the registry with the original minute of deposit and other proof of his identity and destroys his will in the presence of the Registrar. (*See also PUBLIC TRUSTEE, post.*)

TRUST FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS.

The Act of 1893 enacts that Trustees may invest in any Parliamentary Stocks or Government Securities of the United Kingdom: on real or heritable Securities in Great Britain or Ireland: in Bank of England Stock; Bank of Ireland Stock; India 3½ per cent. and 3 per cent. Stocks: any Stock hereafter issued by authority of Parliament charged on revenues of India: any Securities having interest guaranteed by Parliament: Metropolitan Board of Works or London County Council Stocks: Debenture Stock created by Metropolitan Police District Receiver: Debenture, Rent-charge, Guaranteed or Preference Stocks of any railway in Great Britain or Ireland that has paid not less than 3 per cent. per annum on Ordinary Stock for each of the 10 years preceding date of investment: any railway or canal Stock in Great Britain or Ireland leased for 200 years or more at a fixed rental to any railway specified above: Indian Railway Debenture Stocks of companies with interest paid or

guaranteed by Indian Council: "B" Annuities, Eastern Bengal, East Indian, and Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, "C" and "D" Annuities of the East Indian Railway, and any like annuities of any other railway hereafter created: any Indian railway with fixed or minimum dividend paid or guaranteed by Indian Council: any Debenture, Guaranteed or Preference Stocks of any incorporated or chartered Water Company in Great Britain or Ireland that has paid not less than 5 per cent. per annum on Ordinary Stock for each of the 10 years preceding date of investment: any Corporation Stock of any borough having 50,000 inhabitants: any County Council Stock authorised by Act of Parliament or Provisional Order: any Water Stocks issued by incorporated Commissioners levying compulsory rates over areas containing 50,000 inhabitants, such rates not having exceeded 80 per cent. of authorised amount for 10 years: and in any Securities authorised by order of the High Courts of Justice of England or Ireland. Provided Stocks redeemable within 15 years are not purchased at a premium over the redemption price, or at more than 15 per cent. premium over such redemption price if redeemable after 15 years.

The Rule of the Supreme Court, 1888, authorises investment in:—Debenture, Preference, Guaranteed, or Rent-charge Stocks of railways in Great Britain or Ireland having for ten years next before the date of investment paid a dividend on Ordinary Stock or Shares, and in like Stocks if guaranteed by Railway Companies of the same description and in Nominal Debentures or Nominal Debenture Stock under the Local Loans Act, 1875, or under the Isle of Man Loans Act, 1880, provided such Stocks are not liable to redemption within fifteen years from the date of investment.

The Trusts Amendment Act, 1884 (Scotland only), excludes Irish real or heritable Securities or Stocks, and British Railway contingent Preference and Waterworks Stocks; admits all Railway Debenture Stocks and Guaranteed Stocks of railways that have paid Ordinary Dividends for the past ten years, and all Municipal Loans, and East India Stocks, and registered Colonial Stocks if approved by Court of Session.

The Colonial Stock Act, 1900, permits Trustees, both English and Scottish, to invest in certain Colonial Stocks registered in the United Kingdom which the Treasury publishes a list of in the London and Edinburgh Gazettes, but subject to the clause as to Redeemable Stocks in the Trustee Act, 1893.

THE PUBLIC TRUSTEE.

This is a Government Office by means of which the State acts as Executor and as Trustee under a Will, or as Trustee under a Settlement, whether new or old, and in other capacities of a like nature. The Office has proved a complete success. In the annual report for 1912-13, it is stated that the Department is wholly free from debt, and the work is carried on without any charge on the public purse. The value of the trusts in hand on March 31, 1913, was £38,000,000, while the value of the future estates represented by the applications of 2,760 intending testators which have still to mature, was £55,000,000. Official figures give the total value of the business, present and future, negotiated to date, at nearly £100,000,000.

The methods of the Department, which dispense with forms wherever possible, are prompt and businesslike. The facts of any trust, new or old, in which it is desired that the Public Trustee should take office may be brought to his notice by letter or by personal interview. Upon his assenting to act, his appointment may be effected in the same simple way as in that of a private trustee.

In the case of a Will about to be made, the appointment may be effected with even greater simplicity. All that the testator need say is, "I appoint the Public Trustee executor and trustee of this my Will"; or the appointment may be a joint one with personal friends or relations of the testator. In the case of a Will already made, the appointment of the Public Trustee to act in substitution of or jointly with the executors already nominated can be effected by means of a codicil.

The Public Trustee being a permanent trustee the expense of fresh appointments is saved. His integrity is guaranteed by the State, while his success ensures that he is highly skilled in his duties.

In addition to these advantages, he makes a special feature of investment. The large funds placed in his care, and his official position, give him special advantages in this respect; he not only does everything to ensure that the capital shall be preserved intact, but invests as productively as is prudent under his powers, so that the best rate of interest shall be secured.

The Public Trustee is not, as such, limited in his powers of investment to trustee securities, but, like a private trustee, he is bound by such powers of investment as may be given him in the Will or trust instrument under which he acts. In practice, wherever possible, he appears to follow the sound policy of spreading his investments so that the risk of any loss, either of capital or of income, is diminished, and the stability of both assured. In his last report, he shows that where a greater latitude of investment is given than that permitted by trustee securities only, he has found it possible to secure a return of over 4 per cent.

The success of the Department may doubtless be ascribed to the wide public need for such an office; secondly, to the State guarantee which accompanied the remedy provided; and thirdly, to the energy and efficiency with which the Department is administered. The Public Trustee makes a point of giving the personal attention of himself and of his senior officials to the human and personal details of any trust, and in the care of children and infirm people he seems to be very successful. The statutory rules require that strict secrecy shall be observed in respect of all matters dealt with in the Department, and the Office is separate from any other Government Department. The work of the Office is subject to audit, both external and internal. Accounts of every trust, in very simple form, are furnished to the beneficiaries yearly, or oftener, as required.

A valuable power also given to the Public Trustee is that of being able to direct the audit and investigation of the condition and accounts of any trust.

The fees are conceived upon a very moderate scale.

The Public Trustee is not allowed to work for a profit, but merely to pay his expenses, so that

the Office is a mutual one in that those using it have their estates administered at cost price.

The principal fees are of two kinds—a fee on capital and a fee on income. The fees on capital are taken in two instalments—an instalment of half at the beginning, and another instalment of half at the end of a trust—each instalment being calculated at the following rates:—

On the first £1,000, fifteen shillings per cent.
On the excess of £1,000 to £20,000, five shillings per cent.

On the excess of £20,000 to £50,000, 2s. 6d. per cent.
On the excess of £50,000, 1s. 3d. per cent.

The fee on income is 1 per cent. if, as is usual, the income be paid direct from its source to the person entitled; on any income in excess of £2,000 a year the fee is only ½ per cent. Where the income is paid through the Department then the fee is 2 per cent. up to £500 a year, and 1 per cent. on any excess of £500 a year, and ½ per cent. on income in excess of £2,000 a year. The fee on investment is ½ per cent.; the Public Trustee, out of the fee, paying the brokerage. There is power to vary these fees to meet the peculiar circumstances of special cases, but, owing to the low range of the fees, the power of reduction but seldom exercised, expect, perhaps, in the case of large trusts.

An interview with the Public Trustee or with either of his principal clerks can be arranged by letter or telephone, and a pamphlet giving full

information can be obtained post free on application to 3 & 4, Clement's Inn, Strand, W.C., or at any Post Office.

It is in contemplation to open a branch office in Manchester early in 1914. Mr. T. M. Young, of Manchester, is at present in charge of the Manchester business at Clement's Inn.

The staff, which at the opening of the Office on the 1st January, 1908, numbered 5 men, now numbers 310.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

The Public Trustee, Charles John Stewart.

Principal Clerks, E. K. Allen, L. J. Fulton.

Assistant Principal Clerks, R. S. Shuckburgh, E. C. Groves.

Principal in Charge of Investment, E. W. Thomas. *Assistant*, H. C. Du Vallon.

Securities Office, H. Chown, A. J. H. Hughes. (*Legal*, F. W. Goldberg.)

Small Estates and Compensation Cases, S. A. Poynder.

Assistants, P. Archer, T. F. Bowman, R. T. Hughes, C. S. Hurst, H. B. Jackson, J. H. Jacob, W. M. Limb, A. G. Mears, A. C. Pearce, E. Phelps, G. A. Ross, F. Stirling, H. M. Wallace, L. C. Warrington, H. F. Yeatman.

Accountant, A. F. Day. *Assistant*, F. W. Sibley.

Cashier, A. H. Cobbett.

Telephone, 1410 City (two lines).

Office Hours, 10 to 4; Saturday, 10 to 1

Exchequer Windfalls in 1913.

- ESTATES from £400,000 to £600,000, 12 per cent.; from £600,000 to £800,000, 13 per cent.; from £800,000 to £1,000,000, 14 per cent.; and over £1,000,000, 15 per cent. Legacy Duty is additional.
- £1,773,870 (personal estate), Sir James COATS, 1st Bt., director and manager of the American business of J. & P. Coats, Ltd., aged 78, Jan. 20.
- £1,501,250 (personal estate), Right Hon. William McEWAN, P.C., LL.D., chairman of Wm. McEwan & Co., Ltd., brewers, of Edinburgh, aged 85, May 12.
- £1,499,125 (resworn), Archibald COATS, aged 72, May 11, 1912, chairman of J. & P. Coats, Ltd.
- £1,315,528 (net personal estate in U.K.), Anthony Nicholas BRADY, July 22, of Albany, New York, U.S.A.
- £1,220,905 (unsettled property) (£654,989 net), Most Noble Cromartie, 4th Duke of SUTHERLAND, K.G., aged 61, June 27.
- £1,186,845 (unsettled property) (£1,386,004 net), George John FENWICK, aged 92, June 30, banker, of Lambton & Co., of Newcastle, and principal proprietor of Fenwick's Brewery.
- £1,179,831 (property in the U.K.—sworn for the English grant) (£524,884 net), John Pierpont MORGAN, aged 75, March 31, financier and shipping magnate.
- £1,000,000 (provisional valuation), Right Hon. Christopher, 1st Baron FURNESS, aged 60, Nov. 10, 1912, ironmaster, shipowner, shipbuilder, and newspaper proprietor.
- £964,994 (£908,140 net), Robert RATCLIFF, aged 76, Nov. 19, 1912, intestate, senior director of Bass, Ratcliff, & Gretton, Ltd., brewers.
- £947,633 (£921,511 net), Edward WEBB, aged 68, Jan. 21, senior partner of Edw. Webb & Sons, seedsmen and hop merchants, of Stourbridge.
- £911,980 (£693,761 net), Colonel Frank SHUTTLEWORTH, aged 67, Jan. 24, chairman of Clayton & Shuttleworth, Ltd., engineers and ironfounders, of Lincoln.
- £824,860 (£797,558 net), John Newton MAPPIN, aged 77, June 29, of Mappin & Webb, Ltd.
- £751,446 (£706,627 net), Samuel Joshua COOPER, aged 82, July 11, of Barnsley, Yorks.
- £750,442 (£698,419 net), Mrs. Marion Pender SMART, March 29, of Bredbury, Mount Ephraim, Tunbridge Wells.
- £750,000 (provisional valuation), Sir William DUNN, 1st Bart., F.R.G.S., aged 78, March 31, 1912, senior partner in the firm of Wm. Dunn & Co., bankers and merchants, &c.
- £728,434 (£585,705 net), Sir John Edward Arthur Murray SCOTT, 1st Bart., K.C.B., aged 64, Jan. 17, 1912, a Trustee of the National Gallery and of the Wallace Collection.
- £700,000 (provisional valuation), Joseph Storrs FRY, aged 86, July 7, chairman of J. S. Fry & Sons, Ltd.
- £673,062 (£412,577 net), Right Hon. John David, Earl of LEVEN and MELVILLE, aged 27, June 11, a partner in the firm of Fredk. Huth & Co., merchant bankers.
- £652,328 (£480,169 net), Right Hon. Stuart, Baron RENDEL, M.A., aged 78, June 4, vice-chairman of Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., Ltd.
- £559,984 (£431,123 net), Frederick BREWSTER, aged 79, April 2, of The Park, Nottingham.
- £558,263 (£509,966 net), (provisional valuation), Richard MURRAY, aged 74, Feb. 27, a founder of the North-Eastern Breweries, Ltd.
- £548,812 (£528,017 net), Alfred LAW, aged 88, March 26, woollen manufacturer, of A. & W. Law, of The Lydgate and Durn Mills.
- £531,810 (£388,117 net), James Griffith DEARDEN, F.S.A., aged 73, Oct. 12, 1912, of Rochdale.
- £519,676 (personal estate), Sir Robert PULLAR, LL.D., J.P., aged 84, Sept. 9, 1912, dyer, of Perth.
- £519,338 (£244,495 net), Sir Richard Powell COOPER, 1st Bart., aged 85, July 30, chemical manufacturer and stock breeder.

PERSONAL PROPERTY, INCLUDING LEASEHOLDS.

TABLE of Succession applicable to England and Scotland, and showing persons entitled to administer.

The persons entitled to administer are shown in brackets.

IN EACH INSTANCE IT IS SUPPOSED THERE ARE NO NEARER RELATIONS THAN THOSE NAMED.

[* Where this is prefixed the Regulation applies to Scotland only.]

By the Intestates' Estates Act, 1890, the widow of a man dying in England, Wales, or Ireland intestate and without issue is entitled to the whole estate both real and personal if under £500 in value; if over that amount she takes £500 out of the real and personal estate rateably before any division is made, and after that the share in the remainder to which she was entitled before the passing of the Act. The provisions of this Act are now applied to Scotland by the Intestate Husband's Estate (Scotland) Act, 1911.

If the Intestate die, leaving

His representatives take in the proportions following:—

Widow only.....	Half to widow. Half to the Crown. [Widow.]
Widow and child or children	One-third to widow, two-thirds to children in equal shares. In case of deceased children who have left issue, such issue take amongst them their deceased parent's share. [Widow.]
Widow and father.....	*One-third to widow. One-third to living children in equal shares (but the heir must collate the heritable estate, and those children who have been advanced by intestate during life must collate the advances). One-third amongst living children <i>per capita</i> and issue of deceased children <i>per stirpes</i> . See NOTE A, next page.
Widow and mother, no father	Half to widow. Half to father. [Widow.]
Widow, brothers or sisters	Half to widow. Half to mother. [Widow.]
Widow, mother, nephews or nieces	*Half to widow, one-sixth to mother. Two-sixths to Crown.
Husband, with or without children	Half to widow. Half equally amongst brothers and sisters, whether of the whole or half blood; if a deceased brother or sister has left issue, such issue take amongst them their deceased parent's share. [Widow.]
Father, brothers, and sisters	Half to widow. One-fourth to mother. One-fourth to nephews and nieces <i>per stirpes</i> . [Widow.]
Mother, brothers, and sisters	*Half to widow. One-sixth to mother, two-sixths to nephews and nieces <i>per stirpes</i> .
Mother, but no other kin	All to husband. [Husband.]
Child, children, or grandchildren by deceased child	*Half to husband. Half to wife's next-of-kin. [Husband.]
Brother or sister, and nephews or nieces	All to father. [Father.]
Brother or sister, and grandfather.....	*One-half to father. One-half equally amongst brothers and sisters.
Grandfather, no nearer relation	All equally. [Mother.]
Father's father, and mother's mother	*Mother one-third. Brothers and sisters two-thirds equally.
Grandmother, uncles, and aunts	All to mother. [Mother.]
Great grandfather, uncles, and aunts	*One-third to mother. Two-thirds to the Crown.
Uncle and aunts	Amongst children in equal shares, the grandchildren by deceased children taking amongst them their deceased parent's share. [Any number of children not exceeding three.]
	Amongst brothers or sisters in equal shares, the children of deceased brothers or sisters taking amongst them their deceased parent's share. [Brother or sister.]
	All to brother or sister. [Brother or sister.]
	All to brother or sister. [Brother or sister.]
	All to grandfather. [Grandfather.]
	Equally to both. [Either or both.]
	All to grandmother. [Grandmother.]
	*All to uncles and aunts if paternal.
	Equally <i>per capita</i> . [To either or any number not exceeding three.]
	All equally. [To either or any number not exceeding three.]

Uncle, and deceased uncle's child	All to uncle. [Uncle.]
Uncle by mother's side, and deceased uncle or aunt's child	{ All to uncle. [Uncle.] *Child of deceased paternal uncle or aunt takes in exclusion of maternal uncle.
Aunts, nephew, and niece	{ All equally. [Either not exceeding three.] *Nephew and niece.
Cousins	{ Equally <i>per capita</i> . [Any number not exceeding three.]
Nephew by brother, and nephew by half-sister...	{ Equally <i>per capita</i> . [Any number not exceeding three.] *All to nephew by brother.

NOTE A.—Taking *per capita* is taking by head individually. Taking *per stirpes* is taking by descent or representation. Thus, if A. die leaving three brothers or sisters, and no nearer kin, they each take an equal part of his personal estate in his or her own right, *i.e.*, *per capita*. If there are also children of a deceased brother or sister they share in the estate by taking amongst them the share which their deceased parent would have taken had he or she survived, *i.e.*, *per stirpes*.

NOTE B.—By English Law, brothers and sisters of the half blood share equally with the whole blood. By the Scottish Law, brothers and sisters german (that is, by the same father and mother) and their issue take in exclusion of brothers and sisters consanguinean (that is, by the same father only) and their issue. And brothers and sisters consanguinean and their issue take in exclusion of brothers and sisters uterine (that is, by the same mother only) and their issue.

NOTE C.—Posthumous children take equally with those born in the lifetime of their father.

Intestates' Estates—Real Property.

(N.B.—Leaseholds are Personal Property.)

TABLE of Descent of Real Property in England on death of an intestate. No illegitimate child is capable of inheriting real estate. Custom of Gavelkind (descent to all sons alike) still exists in Kent, and custom of Borough English (descent to youngest son) in divers ancient boroughs. The Dower (*viz.*, widow's thirds) of widows married since 1833 is in the majority of cases barred.

In each instance it is supposed that there are no nearer relations than those named.

If Intestate die, leaving

Real Property would descend to—

Wife only, no blood relations	{ One-third to wife for life, rest to Crown; copyholds to lord of manor. One-third to wife for life in any case.
Wife and child or children, and children of a deceased child	{ Rest to eldest son or his issue, such son and his issue, whether male or female, being preferred to any other son and his issue, and all sons and their issue, whether male or female, being preferred to all daughters and their issue, whether male or female. If no son, rest to daughters equally. If daughters and grandchildren (sons and daughters of deceased daughter), rest to daughters and eldest son of deceased daughter.
Wife and father	{ One-third to wife for life; rest to father, if deceased purchased same, or had it left him by will.
Wife and mother	{ One-third to wife for life; rest to mother, there being no heirs on father's side. One-third to wife for life in any case, rest to eldest brother or his issue. (See above, "Rest to eldest son or his issue," under head "Wife and child," &c.)
Wife, brother, or sister, and children of a deceased brother or sister	{ Sister and children of deceased sister, rest equally between sister and nephew (eldest). Sisters and nieces, only, children of deceased sister, rest equally between sisters and nieces, nieces taking <i>per stirpes</i> .
Wife, mother, nephews, and nieces	{ One-third to wife for life; rest to nephew (eldest), or nieces, if brother left no son
Wife, mother, brother, sisters, and nieces (children of deceased brothers and sisters)	{ One-third to wife for life in any case; rest to eldest brother. Rest to nieces, equally, if children of elder brother deceased.
No wife or child or issue of a deceased child	{ Lineal ancestor paternal, males of whole blood first.
Children by one or more wives, and the issue of deceased children	{ All to eldest son, or his issue. (See above, "Rest to eldest son or his issue," under head "Wife and child," &c.) Daughters equally.
Husband and child or children ...	{ Husband for life (provided the wife, or the husband in her right, was at some time during the coverture solely seized in possession of the legal or equitable estate); afterwards to only child or to eldest son or issue of a deceased eldest son. If all daughters, to them equally.
Mother, but no wife, child, or issue of a child, father, brother, sister, nephew, or niece, or more distant descendants of father...	{ All to mother in default of lineal ancestors on the father's side, or issue of such ancestors.

Mother, and brothers and sisters	All to eldest brother.
Mother and sisters	All to sisters.
Father, and brothers and sisters	All to father.
Child and grandchild by deceased child.....	See above, "Rest to eldest son or his issue," under head "Wife and child," &c.
Brother and grandfather	All to brother.
Brother's grandson, and brother or sister's daughter.....	All to great-nephew, if eldest brother's grandson. All to brother's daughter, if child of eldest brother
Brother and two aunts	Brother, all.
Brother and wife	One-third to wife for life; rest to brother.
Grandfather (no nearer)	All to grandfather.
Father's father & mother's mother	All to father's father.
Grandmother & uncle, or aunt on father's side (no nearer)	All to uncle or aunt.
Uncle, and deceased uncle's child.....	Uncle, unless deceased uncle was elder brother, when his child takes all.
Uncle by mother's side, and deceased uncle or aunt's child	Child of deceased uncle on father's side, or (if none) child of deceased aunt on father's side.
Two aunts, nephew, and niece, children of deceased brother ...	Nephew.
Uncle or aunt's children, and brother's grandchildren through a son	Eldest brother's grandson, or if granddaughters between them equally.
Nephew by brother, and nephew by half-sister.....	Nephew by brother.
Nephew by deceased brother, and nephews and nieces by deceased sister	All to eldest nephew, son of deceased brother.

NOTE A. —By the Land Transfer Act, 1897, the real estate of a deceased person devolves to the personal representative of the deceased, and probate and letters of administration may be granted in respect of real estate only, although there is no personal estate. The ultimate ownership of real estate is not affected by these provisions, which are for the convenience of administration. As to the persons entitled to administration of real estate, they are substantially the same as in the case of personal estate: but the Court shall, in granting letters of administration, have regard to the rights and interests of persons interested in the real estate, and the heir-at-law, if not one of the next-of-kin, shall be equally entitled to the grant with the next-of-kin.

THE BANK RATE, 1911-1913.

Year.	Day.	Rate %.
1911	26 Jan.	4
"	16 Feb.	3½
"	9 March	3
"	21 Sept.	4
1912	8 Feb.	3½
"	9 May	3
"	29 Aug.	4
"	17 Oct.	5
1913	17 April.....	4½
"	2 Oct.	5

BANK HOLIDAYS.

ENGLAND AND IRELAND.—Banks of England and Ireland, and the Exchequer: Good Friday, Easter Monday, Whit Monday, First Monday in August, Christmas Day, and Boxing Day. The Stock Exchange is closed on Good Friday, Christmas Day, and Bank Holidays, and on Jan. 1, May 1, and November 1. There is a special Bank Holiday for Ireland on St. Patrick's Day, March 17.

SCOTLAND.—New Year's Day, Good Friday, First Monday in May, First Monday in August, and Christmas Day.

SCOTLAND has also special Term (Quarter) Days, and there are special holidays in Edinburgh and Glasgow.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR OBTAINING PROBATE OR ADMINISTRATION WITHOUT EMPLOYING A SOLICITOR.

THE entrance to the office for personal applications is in the south-east corner of the Quadrangle of Somerset House, Strand, Room 37. The applicant should bring the registrar's certificate of the death of the deceased, or an official certificate of burial, and the will, if there be one, and full details of the property and debts of the deceased.

If there be no will or no executor be appointed, or the executor will not act, two sureties must also attend and enter into a bond for the faithful administration of the estate, unless the whole personal estate does not exceed £50, or the husband is the applicant, when one surety only will be required.

The scale of probate duty as at present

in force will be found in detail under "Estate Duty."

In no case can any correspondence be entered into; nor can an interview be given to any agent. The business of the department can be transacted only with the applicant in person.

Where the deceased resided within the district of one of the "District Probate Registries" (q.v.) application may be made at that registry instead of at Somerset House.

Where the whole real and personal estate, without the deduction of debts or funeral expenses, does not exceed £500, application may be made at one of the Inland Revenue Offices.

Where the deceased has left no will, and the whole personal estate does not exceed £100, and the widow resides at more than three miles from any Probate Registry, application may be made to the Registrar of the County Court.

ARCHITECTS.

The custom is to charge 5 per cent. on the cost of new work, if exceeding £1,000. Below that sum, an increased scale is usual. An increased charge is also made for alterations to existing buildings, and for designs for decorations, fittings, and furniture. If PLANS, &c., are prepared for works which are never carried out, the charge is one-half the above, with a further half per cent. if tenders have been invited and received. These charges do not include negotiations for purchase of site, &c., nor settlement of difficulties with adjacent owners and public authorities, nor taking out quantities. For repetitions a modified charge is usually arranged. The minimum charge per day is three guineas. In all cases, travelling and other out-of-pocket expenses are paid by the employer in addition to the fees. For furnishing or checking a Schedule of Dilapidations and Estimate the usual charge is 5 per cent. on the estimate, but in no case less than two guineas. For valuing and negotiating the settlement of claims under the Lands Clauses and similar Acts the charge is on Ryde's Scale.

QUANTITY SURVEYORS.

A fee of 2½ per cent. upon the amount of the lowest tender received for the contemplated building, or upon its estimated cost should the work be abandoned before tenders are received, is charged by Quantity Surveyors for preparing Bills of Quantities.

FOR MEASURING AND ADJUSTING VARIATIONS the fees are 2½ per cent. on the amount of additions, and 1½ per cent. on the amount of omissions brought into account.

FOR SERVICES IN CONNECTION WITH LITIGATION OR ARBITRATION, a charge per day (dependent upon the Surveyor's professional position) is made.

The above charges are exclusive of the cost of printing, lithography, and fair copies of accounts, and in all cases travelling and other out-of-pocket expenses are payable in addition to the fees.

AUCTIONEERS, SURVEYORS AND ESTATE AGENTS.

1. Sales by Auction.

Freehold, Leasehold, and Copyhold Properties, including the preparation of particulars, and advising as to reserves:—On the first £100, 5 per cent.; on the next £4,900, 2½ per cent.; on the residue, 1½ per cent.

In addition to the above charges:—On amounts paid by the purchaser for *Chattels, Fixtures, Fittings, Trade Stocks*, and other *Movable Effects, Timber*, and *Tenant-right* under the conditions of sale, in addition to the purchase-money of the property:—5 per cent. on £500, and 2½ per cent. on residue, to include inventory and valuation.

Ground Rents and Chief Rents, including the preparation of particulars and the advising as to reserves:—½ to 1 year's purchase, according to the circumstances of each case, exclusive of expenses.

Sale before Auction.

After issue of advertisements, the same scale as by auction, with expenses up to date of sale.

Non-Sale.

Charge equivalent to one-fourth of the commission which would have been earned on a sale up to £5,000 calculated on the reserve price, to include valuation for reserves, with expenses in addition; on larger amounts by arrangement.

Sale after Auction.

In the event of the property being sold within three months after the auction, the charges for non-sale would merge into the ordinary commission then payable.

Furniture, Trade Stocks, and Chattels.—5 per cent. on the amount realised, exclusive of preparation of catalogues, and of expenses.

Plant and Machinery.—5 per cent. on the amount realised, exclusive of preparation of catalogues, and of expenses.

Live and Dead Farming Stock (except Horses and Pedigree Cattle).—2½ per cent. on live stock, and 5 per cent. on dead stock, on the amount realised, exclusive of expenses.

Horses and Pedigree Cattle.—5 per cent. on the amount realised, exclusive of expenses.

2. Private Treaty Sales.

Freehold and Copyhold Estates and Houses, and Ground Leases.—On the first £100, 5 per cent.; on the next £4,900, 2½ per cent.; on the residue, 1½ per cent.; and a commission, in addition, on the amount paid for *Chattels, Fixtures, Fittings, Furniture, Trade Stocks*, and other *Movable Effects, Timber*, and *Tenant-right*, of 5 per cent. up to £500, and 2½ per cent. on the residue.

Ground Rents and Chief Rents.—½ to 1 year's purchase, according to the circumstances of each case.

3. Purchases.

Freehold, Copyhold, or Leasehold Property.—One-half of the scale for sale by private treaty. If no purchase is effected, one guinea per cent. on the first £1,000; half-a-guinea per cent. on the next £9,000; and a quarter of a guinea per cent. on residue of valuation, exclusive of expenses. Minimum fee, £3 3s.

4. Lettings.

Business Premises, Unfurnished Houses, Flats, &c., or on *Disposing of all Leases (other than Ground Leases) by assignment or otherwise*.—Where the term is for three years or less, 5 per cent. on one year's rent; where the term is for more than three years, 7½ per cent. on one year's rent, and upon the premium or consideration, 5 per cent. up to £1,000, and 2½ per cent. on the residue; and the commission on any sum obtained for fixtures, furniture, or effects of any kind, of 5 per cent. up to £500, and 2½ per cent. on the residue. When a property, which an agent has been instructed to let or sell, is let by him, and the tenant afterwards purchases, the commission for selling, less the commission already paid on the letting, will then become payable.

For negotiating the *Renting of Unfurnished Houses or Flats, excluding Survey or Valuation*.—Half the commission payable for a letting.

On *Letting Furnished Houses or Flats in Town or Country, or Shootings, including Collection of Rent*.—5 per cent. on the first year's rental, and 2½ per cent. for the remainder of the term.

For negotiating the *Renting of Unfurnished Houses or Flats, excluding Survey or Valuation*.—Half the commission payable for a letting.

For *Making or Checking Inventories of Furniture and Effects*.—A minimum fee of two guineas per day, exclusive of expenses.

On *Letting Land on Building Lease*.—The amount of one year's ground rent, unless any other terms are previously agreed.

5. Collections or Receiverships.

For collecting Ground Rents or Rents of Premises let on Leases or Agreements.—From $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 per cent.

For collecting Rents of Weekly Property.—5 to 10 per cent.

6. Laying Out or Development of Estates.

For Road Construction, 5 per cent. upon the outlay, exclusive of expenses.

7. Valuations.

1. *Valuation of Freehold, Copyhold, or Leasehold Properties.*—(a) For Mortgage Purposes.—A guinea per cent. on the first £1,000; half a guinea per cent. on the next £9,000; and a quarter of a guinea per cent. beyond on the value of the property, subject to a minimum fee of three guineas, exclusive of travelling and incidental expenses.

(b) For Partition Purposes, or for advising Owners for purpose of Sale or Purchase.—Where the valuation amounts to £10,000 or under, half a guinea per cent.; where the valuation amounts to more than £10,000, half a guinea per cent. on first £10,000, and one quarter of a guinea per cent. on the residue.

(c) Of Property taken under Compulsory Powers.—The charge is on Ryde's scale. The fee is exclusive of five guineas per day for attendances. Plans and disbursements extra.

(d) For advising as to Rentals other than Ground Rentals.—When the rent is fixed at £100 per annum or under, 5 per cent. on one year's rent; over £100 per annum, 5 per cent. on £100, and $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the remainder of one year's rental, exclusive of expenses.

2. *Valuation of Furniture, Fixtures, and Effects.*—5 per cent. up to £500, and $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the residue.

3. *Valuation of Plant, Machinery, and Trade Stocks.*—5 per cent. up to £500, and $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the residue.

4. *Valuation of Live and Dead Farming Stock.*—5 per cent. up to £500, and $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the residue.

5. *Valuation of Hotel and Public House Fixtures, Fittings, and Stock.*—5 guineas per cent. up to £1,000, and £3 3s. per cent. on the residue.

6. *Valuation for Probate and Estate Duty Purposes.*—(a) Freehold, Copyhold, and Leasehold Property.—One half per cent. on the first £1,000, and one quarter per cent. on the remainder of the amount of the valuation of each property. Minimum fee, £3 3s. on each property.

(b) Of Furniture and Effects.— $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the first £100, and $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of the remainder of the amount of valuation, exclusive of expenses. Minimum fee, £2 2s.

7. *Valuations under the Finance (1909-10) Act, 1910. For Survey, Completion of Government Returns, Valuation, and Report.*

Country Residential Properties, Agricultural Land, and Undeveloped Land.—One half-guinea per cent. up to a "total value" of £20,000, and one quarter-guinea per cent. on the balance above that amount.

Urban Properties.—One quarter-guinea per cent. on a "total value" of £20,000, and one-eighth-guinea per cent. on the balance above that amount. Minimum fee, £3 3s.

8. *Valuation of Dilapidations.*—5 per cent. on the amount. Minimum fee, £3 3s., exclusive of expenses.

9. *Valuation or Sale of Timber.*—Up to £500, 5 per cent.; above £500, 5 per cent. on £500, and $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the residue, exclusive of expenses.

10. *Valuation of Tenant-Right.*—5 per cent. on the first £100, and $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the residue, exclusive of expenses.

11. *Valuation of Furniture and Effects for Insurance.*—1 per cent. on the amount of valuation, including two copies of inventory, exclusive of expenses.

MEDICAL FEES.

Patients are charged according to their supposed incomes, the income being indicated by the rental of the houses in which they reside. The following are the charges usually made by general practitioners:—

GENERAL PRACTITIONERS.	RENTALS.		
	£10 to £25.	£25 to £50.	£50 to £100
Ordinary Visit	2s. 6d.	to 5s. 3s. 6d.	to 7s. 5s. to 10s. 6d.
Night Visit,	Double an ordinary visit.		
Mileage beyond two miles from Home	1s. 6d.	2s.	2s. 6d.
Detention per hour	2s. 6d.	to 5s. 3s. 6d.	to 7s. 5s. to 10s. 6d.
Letters of Advice	Same charge as for an ordinary visit.		
Attendance on servants	2s. 6d.	3s. 6d.	3s. 6d. to 5s.
Midwifery	21s.	21s. to 63s.	63s. to 105s.
Administ'g. Chlfrm.	10s. 6d.	21s.	42s.
CONSULTANTS.			
Advice or Visit alone	21s.	21s.	21s.
Advice or Visit with another Practitioner	21s.	21s. to 42s.	21s. to 42s.
Mileage beyond two miles from Home	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.

Special visits—i.e., of which due notice has not been given before the practitioner starts on his daily round, are charged at the rate of a visit and a half. Patients calling upon the doctor are charged at the same rate as if visited by him.

When the ordinary medical attendant is called upon to meet another in consultation, he is entitled to charge double his ordinary fee. When he himself is called in, in consultation, he is entitled to the minimum fee of 21s.

When more members of one family are ill at the same time, half a fee is charged for each beyond the first.

In midwifery cases the fee generally covers all charges for visits, &c., if all goes well, but if the illness be protracted, or if any special operation has to be performed, there is an extra charge.

If attendance on servants is paid for by employer, or if he send for the doctor, the charge is the same as to himself.

Certificates of health are to be charged for same as visits, except where special investigation is needed, as in certificates for lunacy, insurance offices, &c., when the charge may be from half a guinea to two guineas.

Vaccination is usually charged for according to the number of visits required.

Medical bills are commonly rendered once or twice a year, and contain but one amount—"Attendance and medicine," from date to date, so much. The patient has no means of checking the correctness of the charge, although medical men, like all others, are liable to err; they, however, are always willing to show their ledgers when requested.

SOLICITORS' CHARGES.

These are now usually regulated in conveyancing and non-contentious business by the Solicitors' Remuneration Act, 1881, and the Scale thereunder—we say "usually" because that Act allows an option to a solicitor of declining to adopt it. In practice, most solicitors (although some old-established firms are found to prefer the old system) are willing to adopt the Scale, and especially on mortgages and sales. Looking first at the old system, we find that an Act of 1843 made solicitors' charges on conveyancing liable to taxation by a public official; and in 1870 a further Act enabled the taxing officer to have regard to "skill, labour, and responsibility" as well as to mere length of documents. The Act of 1881 enabled the high legal authorities, with the consent of certain representative solicitors, to frame a Scale, and this has been done. It chiefly relates to sales, purchases, and mortgages, and is based upon the value of the property or amount of the money involved. Besides this, it is legal for a client to make a bargain beforehand for a fixed sum. The amount coming to the solicitor, whether under Scale or agreement, is intended to cover the services of himself and his clerks, while it is, of course, exclusive of actual outlay for stamps, &c. On purchase or mortgage money exceeding £300 and not exceeding £1,000, the Scale charge for each party's solicitor is 1½ per cent.; this does not apply to sales by auction. Where a negotiation fee is chargeable, in addition, by the

vendor's, purchaser's, or mortgagee's (not mortgagor's) solicitor, the Scale charge on sums exceeding £300 and not exceeding £3,000 is 1 per cent. It should be noted that if the solicitor negotiates the purchase or mortgage, he is entitled to an additional fee of substantial amount under the Scale referred to.

STREETS AND FOOTPATHS.

STREETS AND FOOTPATHS.—The scavenging of streets and the cleansing of footways and pavements is generally undertaken by the sanitary authorities. It is unlawful to place or leave on any footway any furniture, goods, wares or merchandise, or any cask, tub, basket, pail, &c.; or to place over any footway any blind, shade, covering, awning, or other projection less than eight feet in height from the ground; or to place any goods, wares, merchandise, matter, or thing whatsoever, so that the same project in such a manner as to obstruct or incommode the passage of any person over or along a footway; or to roll any cask, tub, hoop, or wheel upon any footway, except for the purpose of crossing the footway; or to throw or lay down any materials in any street, or beat or shake any carpet, rug, or mat in any street after the hour of eight in the morning.

RECEIPTS.

RECEIPTS should be kept for six years from the date of payment, after which period no action can be brought concerning the goods, &c., received.

Voters' Qualifications.

I. PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS.

1. PROPERTY.

A. England.

i. Freehold Estate of clear yearly value of forty shillings, if owned in fee simple or fee tail, or in occupation, or acquired by marriage, marriage settlement, devise or promotion to a benefice or office.

ii. Lands of any tenure, of £5 clear yearly value, held for life.

iii. Leasehold.

a. of £5 clear yearly value, original term being not less than sixty years.

b. of £50 clear yearly value, original term being not less than twenty years.

B. Scotland.

i. Lands and heritages in proprietorship of £5 yearly value as appearing in the valuation roll.

ii. Leasehold.

a. of £10 clear yearly value, original term, being not less than fifty-seven years or for life.

b. of £50 clear yearly value, original term being not less than nineteen years.

C. Ireland.

i. Freehold of £5 net annual value.

ii. Rent charges or leases for life or lives of £10 clear yearly value.

iii. Leasehold.

a. of £10 clear yearly value, original term being not less than sixty years.

b. of £20 clear yearly value, original term being not less than fourteen years.

N.B.—The Property Qualification is confined to Counties and to Boroughs which are Counties Corporate.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mortgagee. A mortgagor in possession is entitled to vote, but the mortgagee becomes entitled on taking possession.

Trusts. The beneficiary, not the trustee, has the vote.

Joint Owners. Only one may now vote, unless they were all entitled to vote in 1884, or their interests were derived by succession, or they are partners in business on the land owned by them.

Freeholds. Two or more freeholds may be joined to make up the requisite value.

Property in Boroughs. Property situate in a borough, such as would give a vote for the borough, will not give one for the county unless the freeholder be disqualified for the borough vote by non-occupation.

Leaseholds. A lessee who has sublet does not lose his right to vote; but a lessee who has assigned loses the right. To be entitled to a vote, a sub-lessee or assignee of a sublease must be in actual occupation.

2. OCCUPATION

for twelve months before registration, of lands or tenements within a county or borough, entitles the occupier to a vote. This qualification is uniform throughout the United Kingdom.

"Occupier" means one who uses the premises either as a dwelling house or place of business. Continuous occupation is unnecessary, provided the occupier has the exclusive right to occupy. He or some other person must have been during twelve months rated to the poor in respect of the premises, and all poor rates made and allowed during the twelve months preceding January 5th must have been paid on or before July 20th. Payment of compounded rates by a landlord

does not always answer this purpose: *Kent v. Fittall* (No. 4), 75 J.P. 378.

Residence required. In English and Scotch counties, and in Ireland, none, but in English boroughs there must be residence during six months of the qualifying year (four months being allowed for absence on duty or employment); in Scotch Boroughs during the whole year in or within seven miles of the borough.

£50 Rental Franchise. This qualification, resting on the occupation of land in counties at a yearly rent of not less than £50, is now virtually obsolete, but persons registered in 1884 with this qualification are entitled to be re-registered from time to time, so long as they retain it.

Service Franchise. When a man himself inhabits any dwelling house by virtue of any employment, and his employer does not live in the same house, he is an inhabitant occupier of the dwelling house as a tenant, and may therefore be registered as a voter in respect of the household franchise, both in counties and boroughs.

N.B.—Occupation Qualification extends to any part of a house separately occupied.

3. RESIDENCE.

This Household Qualification is given to the "inhabitant occupier" throughout the United Kingdom (whether he occupies as owner, as tenant, or in virtue of any office, &c.) of a dwelling house (including flats and residential chambers), or any part of a house occupied as a separate dwelling, which has been rated, and for which rates have been paid by a certain date. There need not be actual inhabitation, but there must be an intention of returning after a temporary absence, and a power of doing so without a breach of a legal obligation. So an undergraduate occupying college rooms from which he is excluded during vacation is not entitled to vote, nor is a soldier occupying rooms from which he is required to be absent from time to time on duty.

In calculating the twelve months, a period not exceeding four months may be counted during which the house has been occupied and furnished by some one else, or during which the inhabitant occupier has been absent on duty in connection with any office, employment, &c.

Occupation in immediate succession of different premises in the same parliamentary county or borough is equivalent to continued occupation of the same premises during the qualifying period.

N.B.—This rule applies both to Occupation and Residence.

4. LODGERS.

This qualification belongs to anyone in the United Kingdom who has resided in the same lodgings for twelve months next preceding July 15th, such lodgings being of the clear yearly value, unfurnished, of £10. One £10 house may support several votes. The Lodger is not disqualified because he has occupied different lodgings of the requisite value in the same house, nor because he occupies them jointly with another lodger, if the aggregate value is sufficient.

5. FREEMEN.

Reform Act, 1832, left the franchise to freemen of towns in which, prior to 1832, such qualification gave a right to vote, but only to those who have acquired freedom by birth or servitude, and who, during the year preceding claim, have resided in or within seven miles of the town.

In the City of London a freeman, to obtain a vote, must also be a Liveryman of one of the City Companies. He may also acquire freedom by purchase. He must reside within 25 miles of the place of poll.

6. THE UNIVERSITIES.

Graduates who are members of the Senate and who hold the degree of M.A. or a higher degree of Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, and London, the Chancellor, the Professors, the members of the University Court and General Council of Edinburgh, Glasgow, St. Andrews and Aberdeen, are qualified to vote for their respective Universities.

Registration.

i. Property Voter must claim in order to get on to the Register, but once there he need not make a fresh claim. He must have been in possession, or receipt of rents, in case of freeholds for six, leaseholds for twelve calendar months prior to July 15th in the year in which they claim to be registered. This is not necessary where the qualifying property is freehold, and has been acquired by marriage, marriage settlement, &c.

ii. Occupiers need not claim at all, unless omitted by the Overseers, whose duty it is to register their names.

iii. The Lodger Voter has to claim afresh every year.

Claims for the Old Lodgers' List must be sent in by July 25th, all other new claims by August 20th. The Register comes into force in England, Wales, and Ireland on January 1st, and in Scotland on November 1st.

Disqualifications.

Aliens, idiots, lunatics (except during lucid interval), infants, peers (except Irish actually elected and serving in the House of Commons), convicted felons (until freed by pardon or otherwise), persons convicted of corrupt practices, either at Parliamentary or Municipal Elections (seven years from date of conviction), and School Board Elections (six years from date of election), persons convicted of illegal practices at Parliamentary and Municipal Elections (five years from date of conviction), persons employed at elections, or within six months before, for pay or reward, bankrupts, persons in receipt of parochial or other relief, persons with fictitious or collusive qualifications (e.g., *fagot voters*), corporations, returning officers (unless the votes are equal), corporations, and women.

II. MUNICIPAL AND COUNTY COUNCIL ELECTIONS (ENGLAND AND WALES).

A. CITY OF LONDON.

1. Election of Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and Chamberlain.

The Electors are Liverymen.

2. Election of Aldermen, Common Councilmen, and Ward Officers.

The Electors are (a) Freemen occupying premises in the city, and rated in that respect at not less than £10 per annum. (b) Male persons who have occupied for twelve months premises in the city, and are similarly rated. (c) Persons registered as Parliamentary Electors for the city by virtue of the borough occupation Franchise. (d) Persons otherwise entitled to be registered as Parliamentary Electors for the city, but disqualified by non-residence.

B. OTHER BOROUGHES AND COUNTIES.

1. Election of Mayor or Chairman.

The Electors are the Councillors or County Councillors.

2. Election of Aldermen or County Aldermen.

The Electors are the Councillors or County Councillors.

[An alderman of a municipal borough may not vote in the election of an alderman; nor may an outgoing alderman vote, as an alderman, in the election of mayor: *Municipal Corporations Act, 1900, s. 1.*]

3. Election of Elective Auditors.

The Electors are the Burgesses. This, however, does not apply to County Councils, whose accounts are audited by district auditors appointed by the Local Government Board.

4. Election of Councillors or County Councillors.

The County Electors, together with the burgesses of every borough within the county, form the Electorate for the County Council. A qualification which in a Municipal Borough would entitle a person to be a Burgess will, if held in a county, entitle him to be a County Elector.

The Municipal Franchise differs from the Parliamentary Borough Franchise in two important particulars—

a. The Franchise is, except in case of land, irrespective of the value of premises occupied.

b. Women may vote.

The qualifications are—

i. Occupation in the borough of a building of any value, or of land of the clear yearly value of £10.

ii. Residence in or within seven miles of the borough.

iii. Being rated and paying rates.

Disqualifications.—These are the same as in the case of Parliamentary Electors, except that peers, women, bankrupts, and persons with fictitious qualifications are not disentitled. Women may not vote in the City of London.

III. PARISH COUNCILS ELECTIONS (ENGLAND AND WALES).

The Electors are the "Parochial Electors," i.e., those persons registered in such portion, either of the Local Government Register (see II.), or the Parliamentary Register (see I.) of Electors, as relates to the parish.

N.B.—A woman is not disqualified by marriage from being on any Local Government Register of Electors, but husband and wife cannot both be qualified in respect of the same property.

IV. DISTRICT COUNCIL ELECTIONS. URBAN AND RURAL (ENGLAND AND WALES).

The Electors are the "Parochial Electors" of the parishes in the district.

V. LONDON BOROUGH COUNCILS.

The Mayor is elected by the Council, the Aldermen by the Councillors, and the Councillors by the "Parochial Electors."

CANDIDATES' QUALIFICATIONS.

I. PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS.

The following are not eligible: Aliens, women, minors, lunatics, English and Scotch peers, Irish representative peers, judges, the holders of various offices, clergy of the Established Church, and of the Roman Catholic Church, and ministers of the Church of Scotland, Government contractors, persons holding pensions of the Crown

(other than diplomatic and civil service), convicted felons, and bankrupts.

II. MUNICIPAL AND COUNTY COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

1. Mayor or Chairman must be chosen from the Aldermen or Councillors, or persons qualified to be such.

2. Aldermen must be Councillors or persons qualified to be such.

3. Elective Auditors must be qualified to be Councillors, but not members of the Council, town clerk, or treasurer.

3. Councillors must be, and entitled to be, burgesses, resident within seven miles of the borough, or within fifteen miles, if they possess a property qualification of £1,000, or the persons qualified to elect to the office of Councillor.

Disqualifications.—Officers on the active list, bankrupts, and persons convicted of crime or corrupt or illegal practices are disqualified. A person is disqualified if and while he is an elective auditor, or revising assessor, or holds any office of profit other than that of Mayor or Sheriff, or is interested in any contract or employment with or on behalf of the Council. A woman is not disqualified by sex or marriage from being elected a Councillor or Alderman of any County or Borough Council.

N.B.—Clerks in holy orders, and other ministers of religion, are qualified for election as County but not Borough (except London Borough) Councillors or Aldermen.

III. PARISH COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

Persons eligible are: "Parochial electors," or persons who have resided during the whole twelve months preceding the election in or within three miles of the parish. Persons may be disqualified by receipt of parochial relief, bankruptcy, crime, tenure of a paid office under the Council, or pecuniary interest. Women, married and unmarried, are eligible.

IV. DISTRICT COUNCIL ELECTIONS. (URBAN AND RURAL.)

1. *Urban.*—In urban districts, which are boroughs, the Municipal Council is the District Council. Elsewhere, the Urban District Councillors must be either "parochial electors" of some parish within the district, or persons who have, during the whole twelve months preceding the election, resided in the district.

2. *Rural.*—The District Councillors must be either "parochial electors" of some parish with a union, comprising the district, or persons who have, during the whole twelve months preceding the election, resided in the union, or, if the parish be wholly or partly situate within the area of a county borough or other borough, is qualified to be elected as a Councillor for that borough.

Disqualifications are the same as in III.

V. LONDON BOROUGH COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

A person is not qualified to be elected a Borough Councillor unless he—

1. is a Borough Elector of the borough;

2. has, during the whole twelve calendar months preceding the elections, resided in the borough.

The qualifications for Mayor and Borough Alderman are the same as those given in II., 1 and 2.

Women are not disqualified by sex or marriage. Otherwise the disqualifications are the same as in III.

Racing Calendar, 1914.

(Steeplechase Meetings in italics.)

JANUARY.		No. of Days			No. of Days	JUNE.		No. of Days			No. of Days
1	Manchester	2	23	Torquay	2				4	Folkestone Sept. M.	2
5	Wye	1	13	Carlisle	1	1	Cardiff	2	8	Doncaster Sept. M.	4
6	Gatwick	2	13	Grafton Hunt M.	1	1	Hooton Park	1	12	Alexandra Park Sept.	1
9	Haydock Park	2		(Toxoeester)	1	1	Wetherby	1	14	Warwick Aut. M.	2
12	Birmingham	2	23	Erldge Hunt M.	1	1	Hexham	1	16	Yarmouth	2
14	Tenby	2	23	Market Rasen	1	1	Buckfastleigh	1	16	Western M. (Ayr)	3
16	Hurst Park	2	21	Cheltenham	2	1	Hurst Pk. Whit. M.	2	18	Windsor Sept. M.	2
19	Manchester	2	25	Rothbury	2	1	Redcar 1st Sum. M.	2	23	Pontefract Aut. M.	2
21	Newbury	2	17	Aldershot	1	1	Wolverhampton Whit.	2	25	Newbury Aut. M.	2
23	Kempton Park	2	17	Moreton-in-Marsh	1	3	Manchester Whit. M.	4	25	Thirsk Autumn M.	2
26	Nottingham	2	17	Bangor	1	3	Lingfield and Spr. M.	4	29	Newmarket 1st Oct. M.	4
28	Plumpton	2	18	Hooton Park	1	5	Birmingham Sum. M.	2	29	Lanark	2
30	Windsor	2	18	V. W. H. Hunt M.	1	9	Lewes June M.	2			
FEBRUARY.			20	Colwall Park	1	10	Newbury Summer M.	2	OCTOBER.		
2	Leicester	2	20	Southdown Hunt M.	1	10	Beverly	2	1	Southw. II	1
4	Warwick	2	20	United Border Hunt	1	12	Gatwick Summer M.	2	7	Hooton Park	1
6	Sandown Park	2	20	(Kelso) M.	1	16	Ascot	2	7	Hexham	1
9	Birmingham	2	20	Quora Hunt M.	1	20	Windsor June M.	4	7	Isle of Wight	2
11	Lingfield	2	21	(Loughborough)	1	23	Newcastle Summer M.	3	13	Portsmouth Park	1
11	Hurst Park	2	21	Bridgnorth	1	23	Brighton June M.	3	14	Monmouth	2
16	Manchester	2	22	Panchestown	2	25	Folkestone June M.	2	24	United Border Hunt	1
18	Ludlow Club M.	2	22	Bungay	1	27	Sandown Pk. 1st Sum.	1	24	(Kelso) M.	1
20	Kempton Park	2	22	Torporey Hunt M.	1	28	Paris (Grand Prix)	1	19	Colwall Park	1
23	Plumpton	2	23	Ludlow	1	30	Newmarket 1st July M.	4	19	Wetherby	1
24	Windsor	2	25	Sandown Park	1			24	Sandown Park	1	
26	Sandown Park	2	27	Clifton Park (B'pool)	1			26	Nottingham	2	
27	Grand Military M.	2	27	Stratford-on-Avon	1	JULY.			31	Utteter	1
	(Sandown Park)	2	29	Isle of Wight	1	2	Worcester Summer M.	2	1	Edinburgh	2
MARCH.			29	H. cham.	2	4	Alexandra Park July	1	3	Alexandra Pk. 1st Oct	1
2	Derby	2	30	Worcester	2	6	Nottingham Sum. M.	2	5	Nottingham Aut. M.	2
4	Gatwick	2	30	Woore Hunt M.	1	7	Bilbury Club M. (Salisbury)	3	7	Leicester Aut. M.	2
4	Haydock Park	2	1	Newbury Spring M.	2	8	Pontefract Sum. M.	2	9	Kempton Pk. Oct. M.	2
6	Hurst Park	2	2	Croxton Park	1	10	Lingfield Pk. Sum. M.	2	9	Haydock Park Oct. M.	2
9	Leicester	2	3	Derby Spring M.	2	10	Haydock Park July M.	2	12	Wolverhampton Oct. M.	2
11	National Hunt M.	2	3	Eglington Hunt M.	1	10	Newmarket and July	1	23	Newmarket 2nd Oct.	4
	(Cheltenham)	2		(Bogside)	1	24	Newmarket 2nd July	1	37	Lingfield Park 1st Aut.	1
13	Folkestone	2	6	Nottingham Spr. M.	2	27	Sandown Pk. Eclipse M.	2	20	Gatwick Oct. M.	2
13	Hooton Park	2	8	Leicester Spring M.	2	20	Leicester Summer M.	2	20	Newcastle Aut. M.	2
16	Wolverhampton	2	13	Kempton Park Eas. M.	2	20	Ayr July M.	2	22	Sandown Pk. Aut. M.	2
16	Wye	1	13	Birmingham Easter M.	2	22	Liverpool July M.	2	32	Doncaster Aut. M.	2
18	Newbury	1	13	Newcastle Spring M.	2	24	Hurst Pk. Summer M.	2	24	Stockton Aut. M.	1
18	Shincliffe	1	15	Newmarket Craven M.	2	28	Goodwood	2	27	Newmarket Ho. M.	4
18	Brooklands	1	16	Catterick Bridge Spr. M.	2			29	Worcester Autumn M.	2	
19	Southwell	1	18	Alexandra Pk. Spr. M.	1	AUGUST.			31	Alexandra Pk. 2nd Oct	1
19	Rugby Hunt M.	1	21	Epsom Spring M.	2	3	Hooton Park	1			
19	Chelmsford	1	22	Pontefract Spring M.	2	3	Newton Abbot	2	NOVEMBER.		
19	Aylesbury	1	22	Sandown Park Spr. M.	2	26	Derby and Exeter	2	2	Lingfield	1
20	Kempton Park	1	24	Stockton Spring M.	2	1	Alexandra Park Aug.	1	4	Newport	2
21	Lingfield	1	28	Newmarket 1st Sp. M.	4	1	Catterick Bridge Sum.	1	1	Cheltenham	1
21	Colwall Park	1	May.			3	Sandown Park Aug. M.	2	14	Hawthorn Hill	1
24	Hawthorn Hill	2	1	United Hunts' M.	1	3	Birmingham Aug. M.	2	18	Aldershot	2
	(Lingfield)	2	1	(Lingfield)	1	7	Brighton August M.	2	26	Portsmouth Park	1
	(Hawthorn Hill)	2	1	Houshold Brigade M.	1	7	Lewes Summer M.	2	30	Birmingham	2
26	Liverpool	3	4	(Hawthorn Hill)	1	7	Ayr Aug. M.	2	2	Birmingham Nov. M.	1
30	Clifton Park (B'pool)	1	4	Southwell	2	10	Nottingham Aug. M.	2	4	Windsor November M.	2
30	Retford	1	4	Pershore	1	10	Folkestone Sum. M.	2	6	Newbury Nov. M.	2
31	Sedgefield	2	6	Newmarket Abbot	1	12	Redcar 2nd Sum. M.	2	9	Lincoln Autumn M.	2
31	Chepton	2	6	Shincliffe	1	12	Kempton Pk. 2nd Sum.	1	11	Liverpool Autumn M.	4
31	Portsmouth Park	1	7	Hambleton Hunt M.	1	14	Windsor August M.	2	16	Leicester Nov. M.	2
31	Lincoln Spring M.	3	11	Utteter	1	17	Wolverhampton Sum. M.	2	28	Derby Nov. M.	3
26	Liverpool Spring M.	3	11	Wye	1	18	Stockton Summer M.	3	21	Hurst Park Aut. M.	1
30	Warwick Spring M.	2	14	Southwell	1	19	Bath Summer M.	2	23	Warwick Nov. M.	3
			18	Colwall Park	1	21	Hurst Park Aug. M.	2	26	Manchester Nov. M.	3
APRIL.			25	Utteter	1	25	York August M.	3	27	Lingfield and Aut. M.	2
1	Monmouth	2	1	Thirsk Spring M.	1	28	Gatwick August M.	2	DECEMBER.		
1	Milton Hunt M.	1	2	Hurst Park Spring M.	1	28	Haydock Park Aug. M.	2	2	Newbury	2
2	Croxton Park	1	4	Lingfield 1st Spring M.	1	31	Lewes	1	4	Kempton Park	2
3	Eglington Hunt M.	2	5	Chester	3				7	Leicester	2
3	(Bogside)	2	7	Kempden	1	1	Plymouth	2	9	Windsor	2
3	Banbury Hunt M.	1	8	Ripon Spring M.	2	2	Clifton Park (B'pool)	1	11	Gatwick	2
4	Royal Artillery M.	1	8	Newmarket and Sp. M.	3	7	Shirley	2	11	Haydock	2
4	(Aldershot)	1	12	Gatwick Spring M.	2	9	Tolnes	2	24	Nottingham	2
4	Beaufort Hunt M.	1	15	Haydock Park May M.	2	12	Clifton Park (B'pool)	1	16	Lingfield	2
6	Shirley	1	15	York Spring M.	2	14	Clifton Park (B'pool)	1	18	Sandown Park	2
9	Cornwallshire H. M.	1	18	Bath Spring M.	2	321	Clifton Park (B'pool)	1	21	Folkestone	2
11	Clifton Park (B'pool)	1	19	Doncaster Spring M.	2	222	Utteter	2	22	Hurst Park	2
11	Plumpton	1	21	Salisbury	2	24	Perth Hunt M.	2	26	Cheltenham	1
11	Pictou & N. Yorks. M.	1	21	Ayr Spring M.	2	28	Wolverhampton	2	26	Hooton Park	1
13	Manchester	2	22	Windsor May M.	1	28	Wye	1	26	Kempton Park	1
13	Cardiff	2	23	Epsom Summer M.	4	130	Newton Abbot	2	26	Pictou & N. Yorks. M.	1
13	Portsmouth	1	26	Kempton Pk. 1st Sum.	1	4	Derby Summer M.	3	28	Wolverhampton	2
13	Wetherby	2	30			4	Manchester Sept. M.	2	30	Newbury	2

THE DERBY.

The *Distance* of the Derby is 1 mile 4 furlongs 29 yards. Including 1851, Sir J. Hawley scored four successes with Teddington, Beadsman, Musjid, and Blue Gown, the second and third being consecutive victories. The late Duke of Westminster also scored four wins with Bend Or, Shotover, Ormonde, and Flying Fox. The Duke of Portland, Lord Rosebery, and Mr. Bowes have won twice consecutively. The late King Edward VII. won three times (twice before his accession). Lord Falmouth, Mr. W. P. Anson, Mr. Merry, Sir F. Johnstone, and Sir J. Miller twice.

Year.	NAME AND OWNER OF WINNER.	Betting.	Jockey.	Trainer.	No. of Subs.	Value of Stakes.	No. of Runners.	Time.
						£	m. s.	
*1876	Mr. A. Baltazzi's Kisher.....	4 to 1	1 Maidment ...	J. Hayhoe...	226	5,575	15 2	44
1877	Lord Falmouth's c Silvio.....	100 to 1	9 F. Archer ...	M. Dawson	245	6,050	17 2	50
1878	Mr. W. S. Crawford's Setton.....	100 to 1	12 Constable ...	A. Taylor ...	231	5,825	22 2	56
1879	Mr. Acton's Sir Bevy.....	20 to 1	1 G. Fordham J. Hayhoe...		278	7,025	23 3	2
1880	Duke of Westminster's Bend Or.....	2 to 1	1 F. Archer ...	R. Peck.....	256	6,375	19 2	46
1881	Mr. P. Lorillard's c Iroquois.....	11 to 1	2 F. Archer ...	J. Pincus...	242	5,925	15 2	50
1882	Duke of Westminster's a Shotover.....	11 to 1	2 T. Cannon ...	J. Porter ...	197	4,775	14 2	45
1883	Sir F. Johnstone's St. Blaise.....	5 to 1	1 C. Wood.....	J. Porter ...	215	5,150	11 2	48
1884	(Mr. J. Hammond's St. Gatien.....	100 to 1	8 C. Wood.....	R. Sherwood	189	4,900	15 2	46
	Sir J. Willoughby's Harvester.....	100 to 1	7 S. Loates.....	Jewitt.....				
1885	Lord Hastings' c Melton.....	75 to 1	40 F. Archer ...	M. Dawson	189	4,525	12 2	44
1886	Duke of Westminster's a c Ormonde.....	4 to 1	9 F. Archer ...	J. Porter ...	199	4,700	9 2	45
1887	Mr. Abington's Merry Hampton.....	100 to 1	9 J. Watts.....	M. Gurry...	190	4,525	11 2	43
1888	Duke of Portland's a Ayshire.....	5 to 1	6 F. Barrett ..	G. Dawson	158	3,675	9 2	43
1889	Duke of Portland's c Donovan.....	8 to 1	11 T. Loates.....	G. Dawson	169	4,050	13 2	44
1890	Sir J. Miller's Sainfoin.....	100 to 1	15 J. Watts.....	J. Porter ...	233	5,490	8 2	49
1891	Sir F. Johnstone's a c Common.....	10 to 1	11 G. Barrett ..	J. Porter ...	203	5,510	11 2	56
1892	Lord Bradford's Sir Hugo.....	40 to 1	1 F. Allsopp.....	T. Wadlow	259	6,960	13 2	44
1893	Mr. McCalmont's a c Isinglass.....	4 to 1	9 T. Loates.....	Jewitt.....	229	5,515	11 2	43
1894	Lord Rosebery's a Ladas.....	2 to 1	9 J. Watts.....	M. Dawson	224	5,450	7 2	45
1895	Lord Rosebery's c Sir Visto.....	9 to 1	18 S. Loates.....	M. Dawson	221	"	15 2	43
1896	Prince of Wales's c Persimmon.....	5 to 1	1 J. Watts.....	R. Marsh...	276	"	11 2	42
1897	Mr. Gubbins's a c Galtee More.....	1 to 1	4 C. Wood.....	S. Darling...	291	"	11 2	44
1898	Mr. J. Larnach's Jeddah.....	100 to 1	1 O. Madden.....	R. Marsh...	276	"	12 2	47
1899	Duke of Westminster's a c Flying Fox.....	2 to 5	5 M. Cannon.....	J. Porter ...	264	"	18 2	42
1900	Prince of Wales's a c Diamond Jubilee.....	6 to 1	4 H. Jones.....	R. Marsh...	302	"	14 2	42
†1901	Mr. W. C. Whitney's Volodyovski.....	5 to 1	2 L. Reiff.....	J. Huggins	279	5,670	25 2	40
1902	Mr. J. Gubbins's Ard Patrick.....	100 to 1	14 J. H. Martin...	Darling.....	282	5,450	18 2	42
1903	Sir J. Miller's a c Rock Sand.....	4 to 1	6 D. Maher.....	G. Blackwell	295	6,450	7 2	42
†1904	Mr. L. de Rothschild's a St. Amant.....	5 to 1	1 K. Cannon.....	A. Hayhoe...	260	"	8 2	45
1905	Lord Rosebery's Cicero.....	4 to 1	11 D. Maher.....	P. Peck.....	292	"	9 2	39
1906	Major E. Loder's Spearmint.....	6 to 1	1 D. Maher.....	P. P. Gilpin	285	"	22 2	36
1907	Mr. R. Croker's Orby.....	100 to 1	9 J. Reiff.....	J. Allen.....	278	"	9 2	44
1908	Chev. Ginestrelli's c Signorinetta.....	100 to 1	1 W. Bullock.....	Owner.....	290	"	18 2	39
1909	King Edward VII.'s a Minora.....	7 to 2	Herb. Jones R. Marsh...		299	"	15 2	42
1910	Mr. Fairie's d Lemberg.....	7 to 4	B. Dillon.....	A. Taylor ...	371	"	15 2	35
1911	Mr. J. B. Joel's a Sunstar.....	13 to 8	G. Stern.....	C. Morton...	363	"	26 2	36
1912	Mr. W. Raphael's b Tagalie.....	100 to 1	8 J. Reiff.....	D. Waugh...	353	"	20 2	38
1913	Mr. A. P. Cunliffe's Aboueyr.....	100 to 1	1 E. Piper.....	T. Lewis...	344	"	15 2	37

NOTES.—1855.—Gladiator, first French-bred horse that won; 1867—snow fell during the day; 1869—second received 300 sovs. and the third 100 sovs. out of the stakes; 1872—start altered to New Level Post; *1876—Kisher, the first Hungarian-bred horse that won. 1913—Mr. C. Bower Ismay's Craganour (J. Reiff) finished first, but was disqualified for boring. The Derby is now a stake of £6,500, with at least £400 to the second and £200 to the third, according to the subscriptions.

† Starting gate first used.

† In a thunderstorm.

a Also won the 2000 Gs.

b the 1000 Gs.

† Won the St. Leger.

d Record time; previous best, Spearmint's, in 1906.

e Won the Oaks.

ECLIPSE STAKES of £10,000. (SANDOWN PARK.).—(1½ miles.)		OAKS. Derby Course.	ST. LEGER.† m. 6f. 132yds.	2,000 GUINS. Now 1 mile.	1,000 GUINS. Now 1 mile.
1904	Duke of Portland's Darley Dale, 3y 9st 11b (7)	Pretty Polly ..	Pretty Polly ..	St. Amant ..	Pretty Polly.
1905	Mons. E. Blanc's Val d'Or, 3y 9st 11b (6)	Cherry Lass ..	Challacombe ..	Vedas ..	Cherry Lass.
1906	Mr. L. Neumann's Llangibby, 4y 9st 13lb (9)	Keystone II. ..	Troutbeck ..	Gergos ..	Flair.
1907	Mr. W. B. Purefoy's Lally, 4y 9st 13lb 7	Glass Doll ..	Wood Windsor ..	Slieve Gallion ..	Witch Elm.
1908	Mr. J. B. Joel's Your Majesty, 3y 8st 13lb (10)	Signorinetta ..	Your Majesty ..	Norman III. ..	Rhodora.
1909	Mr. Fairie's Bayardo, 3y 9st 21b (4)	Perola ..	Bayardo ..	Minora ..	Electra.
1910	† Dead heat. Stakes divided.	Rosedrop ..	Swynford ..	Neil Gow ..	Whiskop.
1911	Lord Derby's Swynford, 4y 10st (7)	Cherimoya ..	Prince Palatine ..	Sunstar ..	Atmah.
1912	Mr. T. Pilkington's Prince Palatine, 4y 10st	Miriska ..	Tracery ..	Sweeper II. ..	Tagalie.
1913	Mr. A. Belmont's Tracery, 4y 10st	Jest ..	Night Hawk ..	Lonvois ..	Jest.

† Established in 1776, received name in 1778 out of compliment to Col. St. Leger, and run on Doncaster Town Moor. ‡ Mr. Fairie's Lamber, 3y 9st 21b, and Lord Rosebery's Neil Gow, 3y 9st 21b (6 runners).

HENLEY REGATTA. GRAND CHALLENGE CUP(EIGHT OARS).

Yr.	Winner.
1904	Leander C. 7 20
1905	Leander C. 6 58
1906	Club Nautique de Gand, Belgium* 7 9
1907	Belgium* 7 31
1908	Christ Ch. College, Oxford, Club Nautique de Gand, Belgium 7 10
1909	Belgium 7 8
1910	Magdalen Coll., Oxford 7 19
1911	Magdalen Coll., Oxford 7 2
1912	Sydney R.C., N.S.W. 7 6
1913	Leander C. 7 11

* First Foreign victory.

DIAMOND SCULLS.

Yr.	Winner.
1904	L. F. Scholes, Toronto 8 23
1905	F. S. Kelly, Leander C.* 8 10
1906	H. T. Blackstaffe, V.R.C. 8 35
1907	Capt. W. H. Darrell, Household Brigade Boat Club. 0 24
1908	A. McCulloch, Leander R.C. 8 25
1909	A. A. Stuart, Kingston R.C. 8 30
1910	W. D. Kinnear, Ken'ton R.C. 8 51
1911	W. D. Kinnear, Ken'ton R.C. 8 14
1912	E. W. Powell, Vikings R.C. 8 49
1913	C. McVilly, Derwent C., Tas. 8 49

* Record.

ETON AND HARROW.

Yr.	Winner.
1900	Harrow won by 1 wicket.
1901	Harrow won by 10 wickets.
1902	Harrow won by 8 wickets.
1903	Eton, by innings & 154 runs.
1904	Eton, by innings & 12 runs.
1905	Drawn.
1906	Eton won by 4 wickets.
1907	Harrow won by 79 runs.
1908	Harrow won by 10 wickets.
1909	Drawn.
1910	Eton won by 9 runs.
1911	Eton won by 3 wickets.
1912	Eton won by 6 wickets.
1913	Harrow won by 9 wickets.

Totals. Harrow 35, Eton 35, drawn 18.

DOGGETT'S COAT AND BADGE.

Yr.	Winner.
1906	E. L. Brewer, Putney.
1907	A. T. Cook, Hammersmith.
1908	J. Graham, Erith.
1909	Geo. Robert Luck, Erith.
1910	R. J. Pocock, Eton.
1911	W. J. W. Fisher, Millwall.
1912	L. E. Francis, Kingston.
1913	G. H. J. Cobbett, Greenwich.

WATERLOO CUP.

Year.	NOMINATOR.	WINNER.
1906	Mr. H. Hardy	Hoprend.
1907	Sir R. W. B. Jardine	Long Span.
1908	Mr. E. Hulton	Hallow Eve.
1909	J. E. Dennis	Dendranis.
1910	Mr. S. Hill Woods	Heavy Weapon.
1911	Sir R. W. B. Jardine	Jabberwock.
1912	Mr. J. W. Fullerton	Late Time.
1913	Mr. S. Hill Woods	Hung Well.

Athletics.—Jas. Ed. Meredith ran 1,320 yds. in 3 mins. 8 secs., Long Island, U.S.A., May 30, 1913. John Paul Jones ran 1 m., Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A., in 4 mins. 14 2/5 secs., May 31, 1913. Abel R. Kiviat ran 1,320 yds. in 3 mins. 9 1/5 secs., at Cambridge, Mass., in 1912, in a 1,500 metres race, which he won in world's record time of 3 mins. 55 1/4 secs.

London to Brighton Walk.—Record by H. V. L. Ross, 8 hrs. 11 mins. 14 secs., Sept. 4, 1909. London, Brighton and back record, T. E. Hammond, 18 hrs. 13 mins. 37 secs., 1907.

Record in a six days' professional contest, 623 m. 1,320 yds., by G. Littlewood, New York, Dec. 8, 1888.

Trotting.—Fastest m., in America, 1 min. 58 secs., by Uhlan, Oct. 9, 1912. Uhlan is said to have beaten this record last Oct., but not yet confirmed. Fastest pacing m., 1 min. 55 secs., Dan Patch, at St. Paul, U.S.A., Sept. 8, 1906.

WINGFIELD SCULLS. AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP OF THAMES. PUTNEY TO MORTLAKE.

Yr.	Winner.
1904	St. G. Ashe, Thames R.C. 25 25
1905	H. T. Blackstaffe, V.R.C. 25 17
1906	H. T. Blackstaffe, V.R.C. 25 10
1907	J. G. de Edye, A.R.C. 25 51
1908	H. T. Blackstaffe, V.R.C. 25 53
1909	A. A. Stuart, Kingston R.C. 25 26
1910	W. D. Kinnear, Ken'ton R.C. 23 12
1911	W. D. Kinnear, Ken'ton R.C. 25 51
1912	W. D. Kinnear, Ken'ton R.C. 25 51
1913	W. W. Wise, London R.C. 24 12

(Record, 22m. 50s., C. V. Fox, 1900.) WORLD'S AQUATIC CHAMPIONSHIP.

Yr.	Winner.
1904	G. Towns b. R. Tressider
1905	J. Stanbury b. G. Towns.
1906	G. Towns b. J. Stanbury.
1907	G. Towns b. E. Durnan.
1908	G. Webb b. G. Towns.
1909	R. Armet b. W. Webb.
1910	R. Armet b. W. Webb.
1911	R. Armet b. E. Barry.
1912	E. Barry b. R. Armet.
1913	E. Barry b. E. Durnan.
1913	E. Barry b. H. Pearce.

After Trickett had carried off the Championship to Australia in 1876, a Championship of England Cup was instituted, which after being held in turn by R. W. Boyd, J. Higgins, and W. Elliott, was finally won by Hanlan, when he defeated the latter in 1879. A second cup was finally won outright by E. Barry when he beat Durnan in 1912, that race carrying with it both World and English Championship finals. In Australia, in New Zealand, on the Zambesi, South Africa, b First race for a third cup. The title of English Champion was also included.

OLD BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP (ON SPECIAL TABLE).

Yr.	Winner.
1872	W. Cook b. J. Roberts, jr.
1874	W. Cook b. J. Roberts, jr.
1875	J. Roberts, jr., beat Cook.
1876	J. Roberts, jr., beat Cook.
1877	J. Roberts, jr., beat Cook.
1880	J. Bennett beat W. Cook.
1881	J. Bennett beat T. Taylor.
1885	J. Roberts, jr., beat Cook.
1885	J. Roberts, jr., b. J. Bennett.

† Bennett resigned. Cook d. 1893. Roberts made the largest break of these matches—155. This and the previous match were 3,000 up; the others, saving the first, 1,000 up.

1899, 1st champion Billiard Association rules, C. Dawson; then H. W. Stevenson. In 1905 H. W. Stevenson defeated C. Dawson several times. In 1906 and 1907 there was no match. In 1908 M. Inman challenged, and became champion by default of any answer. In 1909, 1910 and 1911 there was no match. In 1912 M. Inman beat T. Reece for the title. There was no challenge in 1913.

LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS.

1905	... H. L. Doherty (G).
1906	... Miss M. Sutton, America (L).
1906	... H. L. Doherty (G).
1907	... Miss D. K. Douglass (L).
1907	... N. E. Brooks, Australia (G).
1908	... Miss M. Sutton, America (L).
1908	... A. W. Gore (G).
1909	... Mrs. Sterry (L).
1909	... A. W. Gore (G).
1910	... Miss D. Boothby (L).
1910	... A. F. Wilding (G).
1911	... Mrs. Lambert Chambers (L).
1911	... A. F. Wilding (G).
1912	... Mrs. Lambert Chambers (L).
1912	... A. F. Wilding (G).
1913	... Mrs. Larcombe (L).
1913	... A. F. Wilding (G).
1913	... Mrs. Lambert Chambers (L).

MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS.

Cricket.—Highest score, A. E. Stoddart, 485, Hampstead v. Stoics, 1886; A. E. J. Collins (age 13), 628 in house match at Clifton College, 1899. English largest gross score, Orleans Club v. Rickling Green, 920, Aug. 3rd, 1882. In a first-class match, Yorkshire, 887, v. Warwickshire, May 8, 1896. Also in first-class cricket, highest individual score, A. C. MacLaren, 424, for Lancashire v. Somerset, at Taunton, July, 1895. Lowest score in an innings, 12, by Oxford University (one man absent) v. M.C.C. and Ground, at Oxford, May, 1877. Most runs made in a year in England, 3518, by T. Hayward in 1906 in 61 innings (8 times not out), aver. 66 3/7; previous best, 3309, by Abel, 1901, in 68 innings (8 not outs), aver. 55 1/5. Also T. Hayward in 1906 equalled C. B. Fry's record of 13 centuries in one season. England v. Australia matches, 52 in Australia, 42 in England. England has won 40, Australia 35, drawn 19. Total 94. In 1912 a Triangular Tournament was held in England. England won 4 and drew 2 matches; Australia won 2, drew 3, and lost 1; and South Africa drew 1 and lost 5 games. Throwing the Cricket Ball, 127 yds. 1 ft. 3 in., by W. H. Game, at Oxford, 1873.

CHIEF OLYMPIC RECORDS.

Event.	Name.	Time or Distance.
100 Metres	R. C. Craig, U.S.A.	107/10 secs. a.
200	A. Hahn, U.S.A.	212 secs. b.
400	C. D. Reidy, U.S.A.	481 secs. a.
800	J. E. Meredith, U.S.A.	1 m. 51 9/10 secs. a.
1,500	A. N. S. Jackson, Gt. Br.	3 m. 564 secs. a.
3,000	H. Kolehmainen, Finlnd	8 m. 36 1/10 secs. a.
5,000	"	14 m. 364 secs. a.
10,000	"	31 m. 204 secs. a.
110	Hurdles F. C. Smithson, U.S.A.	15 secs. c.
400	C. J. Bacon, U.S.A.	55 secs. c.
10,000	Walk G. H. Goulding, Canada	46 m. 284 secs. a.
Long Jump	A. L. Guttererson, U.S.A.	7 60 metres. a.
High Jump	A. W. Richards, U.S.A.	1 93 metres. a.
Pole Jump	H. S. Babcock, U.S.A.	3 95 metres. a.
Hammer	M. J. McGrath, U.S.A.	54 13 metres. a.
Weight	P. J. McDonald, U.S.A.	15 34 metres. a.

a Stockholm, 1912.

b St. Louis, 1904.

c London, 1908.

RUNNING (AMATEURS).

Yds.	Name.	Year	Time.
			H. M. S.
100	A. F. Duffy <i>a</i>	1902	0 0 9 ³ / ₄
	D. J. Kelly <i>a</i>	1906	0 0 9 ³ / ₄
120	E. E. Walker <i>e</i>	1909	0 0 11 ¹ / ₂
120H	F. C. Smithson <i>b</i>	1908	0 0 15
150	R. E. Walker <i>e</i>	1909	0 0 14 ¹ / ₂
200	W. Applegarth <i>e</i>	1912	0 0 19 ¹ / ₂
	B. J. Wefers <i>a</i>	1896	
	D. J. Kelly <i>a</i>	1906	
	R. C. Craig <i>a</i>	1910	0 0 21 ¹ / ₂
220	R. C. Craig <i>a</i>	1911	
	D. F. Lippincott <i>a</i>	1913	
	W. Applegarth <i>e</i>	1913	0 0 21 ¹ / ₂
250	E. H. Pelling <i>a</i>	1888	0 0 24 ¹ / ₂
	B. J. Wefers <i>a</i>	1896	0 0 30 ¹ / ₂
300	W. Halswelle <i>e</i>	1908	0 0 31 ¹ / ₂
300H	O. Groenings <i>e</i>	1907	0 0 36 ¹ / ₂
	M. W. Long <i>a</i>	1900	0 0 47
440	W. Halswelle <i>e</i>	1908	0 0 48 ¹ / ₂
440H	G. R. L. Andersone	1910	0 0 56 ¹ / ₂
500	M. W. Sheppard <i>a</i>	1910	0 0 57 ¹ / ₂
600	M. W. Sheppard <i>a</i>	1910	0 1 01 ¹ / ₂
	E. H. Montague <i>c</i>	1908	0 1 11
880	J. E. Meredith <i>a</i>	1912	0 1 52 ¹ / ₂
	M. W. Sheppard <i>a</i>	1910	0 2 12
1000	W. E. Lutyens <i>e</i>	1898	0 2 14 ¹ / ₂
	J. E. Meredith <i>a</i>	1913	0 3 8
1340	† E. Owen <i>e</i>	1910	0 3 10 ¹ / ₂
Mls	J. P. Jones <i>a</i>	1913	0 4 15 ¹ / ₂
	† J. Binks <i>e</i>	1902	0 4 16 ¹ / ₂
2	A. Shrubbe <i>e</i>	1904	0 9 9
3	A. Shrubbe <i>e</i>	1903	0 14 17 ¹ / ₂
4	A. Shrubbe <i>e</i>	1904	0 19 23 ¹ / ₂
5	A. Shrubbe <i>e</i>	1904	0 24 33 ¹ / ₂
10	A. Shrubbe <i>e</i>	1904	0 50 40
20	G. Crossland <i>e</i>	1894	1 51 54
30	J. A. Squires <i>e</i>	1885	3 17 35 ¹ / ₂
40	G. A. Dunning <i>e</i>	1879	4 50 12
50	E. W. Lloyd <i>e</i>	1913	6 13 53
100	J. Saunders <i>at</i>	1882	17 36 14

(PROFESSIONALS).

Yds.	Name.	Year	Time.
			H. M. S.
100	E. Donovan <i>a</i>	1895	0 0 8 ¹ / ₂
	J. Donaldson <i>d</i>	1911	0 0 9 ¹ / ₂
	J. Donaldson	1912	0 0 9 ¹ / ₂
	(British Rec.)		
120	H. Gent	1887	0 0 11 ¹ / ₂
130	J. Donaldson <i>d</i>	1911	0 0 12
150	H. Hutchens <i>d</i>	1887	0 0 14 ¹ / ₂
	G. Seward	1847	
200	J. Applett <i>d</i>	1876	0 0 19 ¹ / ₂
	H. Hutchens <i>e</i>	1885	0 0 21 ¹ / ₂
* 220	L. McLachlan <i>k</i>	1902	0 0 21 ¹ / ₂
250	H. Hutchens <i>d</i>	1888	0 0 25 ¹ / ₂
300	H. Hutchens	1884	0 0 30
440	B. R. Day <i>d</i>	1907	0 0 47 ¹ / ₂
500	E. C. Bredin	1893	0 0 59
	J. Powers <i>a</i>	1881	
600	J. Nuttall	1864	0 1 13
	E. C. Bredin	1897	
880	F. Hewitt <i>c</i>	1871	0 1 53 ¹ / ₂
1000	W. Cummings	1881	0 2 17
1320	W. Richards	1866	0 3 7
Mls	W. G. George	1886	4 12 ¹ / ₂
	2 W. Lang	1863	9 11 ¹ / ₂
	3 P. Cannon	1888	0 14 19 ¹ / ₂
	4 P. Cannon	1888	0 19 25 ¹ / ₂
	5 J. White	1863	0 24 40
	10 H. Watkins	1899	0 51 53
	20 H. Holmer	1911	1 49 20
	30 G. Mason	1881	3 15 9
	40 J. Bailey	1881	4 34 27
	50 G. Cartwright	1887	5 55 43
	100 C. Rowell <i>a</i>	1882	13 26 30

BILLIARDS.

BEST "spot-in" break (exhibition match) 3,304, by W. J. Peall, 1890; 3,304, for money 2,031, by W. J. Peall, 1888. Best spot-barred breaks, 1,302 by J. Roberts, 1894, and 1,467, by T. Taylor, 1891. Greatest number of spot-hazards in succession 633, by W. J. Peall, 1888. Successive nursery cannon record of 180 is held by W. Cook, on Jan. 11, 1906. Largest number of successive groove-backed hazards 186, by J. G. Sala, 1883. Fastest 1,000 up game, all-in, W. J. Peall, 1884, 44 min. Fastest 1,033 spot-barred J. Roberts, 1894, 59 ¹/₂ min. Under Billiard Association Rules, Mr. Harry Virr is the amateur champion. The highest breaks are 2,196 ¹/₂ 124 and 1,620 off the red by Geo. Gray, March 27 and 18, 1911, in London; 1,016 by H. W. Stevenson under Billiards Control Club Rules, in London, Oct. 11, 1912; best break with ivory balls, under B.C.C. rules, 919 by Stevenson, Oct. 7, 1913; 802 by H. W. Stevenson, Feb. 16, 1905, recognised by the B.A.; and 821 by John Roberts, Jan. 24, 1905, in Scotland. By means of the now abolished cradle cannon, W. Cook, in June, 1907, scored 42,746.

† Balls jammed in month of pocket. ‡ Both the break and the number scored off the red are records, though not under B.A. rules. Geo. Gray was 19 years old.

* On July 26, 1913, J. Donaldson was credited with running 220 yds. in 21 1/2 sec., but it was in a handicap, and he finished second.

Professional Records.—Greatest distance run in 1 hour, 11 m., 1,286 yds., by H. Watkins, Sept. 26, 1899, at Rochdale; 2 hours, H. Holmer, 21 m., 1,000 yds. (about), at Edinburgh, Jan. 3, 1911. His 21 miles' time was 1 hr. 55 mins. 30 secs., and he covered 22 miles in 2 hrs. 2 mins. 4 secs. J. Bailey (1881) ran 35 ¹/₂ m. in 4 hours. C. Rowell 89 m., 1,540 yds. in 12 hours, and 150 m. 395 yds. in 23 hours, Feb., 1882.

WALKING (AMATEURS).

Mls.	Name.	Year	H. M. S.
1	G. E. Larnar <i>e</i>	1904	0 6 26
	G. Goulding <i>j</i>	1911	0 6 23
2	G. E. Larnar	1904	0 13 11
3	G. E. Larnar	1905	0 20 25
4	G. E. Larnar	1905	0 27 14
5	G. E. Larnar	1905	0 36 0
10	G. E. Larnar	1908	1 15 57
15	H. V. L. Ross**	1911	1 59 12
	J. Butler	1897	2 49 26
20	H. V. L. Ross <i>h</i>	1913	2 49 26
25	S. G. A. Schofield	1911	3 37 6 ¹ / ₂
50	J. Butler	1905	7 52 27
100	T. E. Hammond <i>i</i>	1908	18 4 10 ¹ / ₂

(PROFESSIONALS).

Mls.	Name.	Year	H. M. S.
1	G. Cummings	1913	0 6 22
2	J. W. Raby	1883	0 13 14
3	J. W. Raby	1883	0 20 21 ¹ / ₂
4	J. W. Raby	1883	0 27 38
5	J. W. Raby	1883	0 35 10
7	J. W. Raby	1883	0 51 4
8	J. Hibberd	1883	0 58 44
10	J. W. Raby	1883	1 14 45
20	W. Perkins	1877	2 39 57
50	J. Hibberd	1888	7 54 16
100	W. Howes	1880	18 8 15

Amateur Records.—Jean Bonin ran 11 m. 1442 yds. in 1 hour, July 6, 1913, at Stockholm; H. Green, May 19, 1913, ran 20 m. 952 yds. in 2 hours, at Stamford Bridge.

SWIMMING.

CAPTAIN MATTHEW WERN SWAM from Dover to Calais in 21 hrs. 45 mins., August 24 and 25, 1875.

THOS. WILLIAM BURGESS swam from Dover to Calais on Sept. 5 and 6, 1911, in 22 hrs. 35 mins.

Longest time under water, Georges Pouliquen, 6 mins. 29 ¹/₂ secs., Piscine de la Gare, Paris, Nov. 2, 1912.

JUMPING (AMATEURS).

Event.	Name.	ft. in.	Year.
Running Long Jump	P. J. O'Connor <i>e</i>	24 11 ¹ / ₂	1901
Standing Long Jump	C. Trichitiras <i>k</i>	11 6	1912
	(P. H. Leahy <i>e</i>	6 4 ¹ / ₂	1898
Running High Jump	(G. F. Horne <i>a</i>	6 6 ¹ / ₂	1912
Standing High Jump	Leo Goehring <i>a</i>	5 5 ¹ / ₂	1913
Pole Jump	C. Harleman <i>e</i>	12 6 ¹ / ₂	1913

(PROFESSIONALS.)

Name.	ft. in.	Year.
B. W. Scott	22 7	1910
W. Barker	12 6 ¹ / ₂	1904
E. A. Johnson	6 0 ¹ / ₂	1881
J. Darby <i>g</i>	6 0	1892

* Wefers has run 120 yds. in 11 2/5 sec., but it is not passed by the A.A.A.

† In 1882 W. G. George was credited with running 1,320 yds. in 3 mins. 8 ¹/₂ sec., but in 1910 the A.A.A. pronounced Owen's performance as the best authenticated; in 1913 that time was beaten in America.

a Made in America. *b* On grass. *c* In New Zealand. *d* Made in Australia. *e* British amateur records. *f* Not made in Hall exhibitions, but all doubtful. *g* With ankles tied. *h* On the same day Ross walked 21 m. in

2 hours, 58 mins. 16 sec., and 21 m. 347 ¹/₂ yds. in 3 hours. *i* A. W. Sinclair walked 100 miles in 10 hrs. 41 mins. 50 secs. in 1881, in a match against time. The A.A.A. have no 100 miles record on their books. *j* Made in Canada. *k* Made in Athens.

l G. W. Rowden's 6 ft. 5 1/2 in., made at Hayter Camp, 1890, is not authentic.

** In 1911 H. V. L. Ross walked 100 kilometers (62 miles) in 10 hrs. 3 mins. 11 sec. on the roads, Italy.

BRITISH AMATEUR RECORDS.

100 yds., 9-4-5th secs., by A. F. Duffy (U.S.A.), 1901, on grass, and W. A. Schick (Harvard), 1904. 120 yds., 11-3-5th secs., R. E. Walker (1909). 120 yds. (hurdles), 15 secs., by F. C. Smithson (Olympic Games, 1908). 150 yds., 14-3-5th secs., by R. E. Walker (1909). 200 yds., 19-2-5th secs., by W. R. Applegarth (1912). 220 yds., 21-3-5th secs., by W. R. Applegarth (1912). 250 yds., 24-4-5th secs., by E. H. Pelling, 1888. 300 yds., 31-1-5th secs., by W. Halswelle, 1908. 300 yds. (hurdles), 36-3-5th secs., by O. Groenings, 1907. 400 yds., 48-2-5th secs., by W. Halswelle, 1908. 440 yds. (hurdles), 56-4-5th secs., by G. R. L. Anderson, 1910. 500 yds., 58-1-5th secs., by E. C. Bredin, 1895. 600 yds., 1 m. 11 secs., by E. H. Montague, 1908. 880 yds., 1 m. 54 secs., by M. W. Sheppard, 1908. 1,000 yds., 2 m. 14-4-5th secs., by W. E. Lutjens, 1898. 1,320 yds., 3 m. 20-3-5th secs., by Owen, 1910. 1 mile, 4 m. 16-4-5th secs., by J. Binks, 1902. Other British Amateur records from 1 mile to 100 will be found in table of "Best on Record." High Jump, 6 ft. 4½ in., by P. J. Leahy, 1898. Throwing the Hammer, 170 ft. 4½ in., by J. J. Flanagan, 1908. Putting the Weight (16 lb., 7 ft. sq.), 48 ft. 2 in., by D. Horgan, 1897. Pole Jump, 12 ft. 6½ in., C. Harleman, 1913. Putting the Weight (16 lb., 7 ft. sq.), 51 ft., by Ralph Rose, 1909. Throwing the Hammer (16 lb., 9 ft. circle), M. McGrath, 1897 ft. 4 in., 1911, in New York; J. Flanagan, 184 ft. 4 in., 1910, in Canada, from 7 ft. circle. A.A.U. rules, wire handle with loops. The British record is 170 ft. 4½ in., by Flanagan, 1908. A. R. Taipale holds the Discus Throwing record: 156 ft. 11 85 in., Magdeburg, 1913. Eric Style, 143 ft. 4 in., W. Jarvinen, Olympic Games, 1908. javelin Throwing, 201 ft. 7½ in., by J. Saaresto, Finland, 1912. The pole-jumping record is held by an American amateur, Mark S. Wright, 13 ft. 2½ in., in America, 1912.

*CYCLING RECORDS—KILOMETERS.

Dist.	Name.	Place.	Year.	Time.
Kilo.				H. M. S.
1	P. Gombault	Paris	1908	0 0 53
† 1	W. T. Hall	Auteuil	1903	0 0 39
5	A. E. Wells	Paris	1908	0 3 35
10	Paul Guignard	Munich	1908	0 6 14
60	"	"	1909	0 35 25
70	"	"	1909	0 41 18
80	"	"	1909	0 47 13
90	"	"	1909	0 53 7
1,000	A. E. Walters	Paris	1900	23 20 50
† 1 m.	W. T. Hall	"	1903	0 1 5

* All these records were made with motor pacing and wind shields. † Flying starts.

SKATING RECORDS.

Dist.	Name.	Place.	Time.	Year.
Yards.			H. M. S.	
100	J. S. Johnson	Minneapolis	0 0 93	1893
200	J. C. Hement	America	0 0 162	1905
220	Le Roy A. Sec.	America	0 0 193	1900
440	J. E. Donoghue	America	0 0 572	1905
880	J. Nilsson	Montreal	0 1 203	1896
1 m.	J. Nilsson	America	0 2 36	1895
2	Oaf Rudd	Red Bank, N.J.	0 5 422	1895
3	J. E. Donoghue	America	0 8 23	1897
4	J. Nilsson	Minneapolis	0 12 05	1894
4	A. Schiebe	Minneapolis	0 12 05	1894
5	O. Rudd	Minneapolis	0 14 24	1896
10	J. S. Johnson	Montreal	0 31 112	1894
20	A. D. Smith	Minneapolis	0 1 656	1894
100	J. P. Donoghue	Stamford, U.S.	7 11 382	1893
20 207½	C. J. deKoning	Davos	1 0 0	1906

* With the wind, on a straightaway course, T. Donoghue was credited with 2 mins. 12-3-5th secs. in America in 1887, and under the same conditions F. W. Dix did 2 mins. 27-1-5th secs. at Cowbit Wash on Feb. 6, 1912.

INTERNATIONAL SKATING RECORDS.

Dist.	Name.	Place.	Time.	Year.
Metres.			H. M. S.	
500	O. Mathiesen	Christiania	0 0 44½	1912
1,000	O. Mathiesen	Davos	0 1 31½	1909
1,500	O. Mathiesen	Davos	0 2 20	1910
5,000	J. J. Eden	Stockholm	0 8 37	1912
10,000	O. Mathiesen	Hamar	0 17 22½	1894
		Christiania	0 17 22½	1913

1913—Swedish Cup and Figure Skating Championship of Great Britain.—International Style: Basil Williams, London. English Style: A. N. Barnes, London. World's Speed Championship—Oscar Mathiesen.

Cycling—Road Records.

12 Hours.—Tandem (H. Bird and G. Nutt), 224 miles, 1910. 12 Hours.—Safety, 213 miles (Geoffrey Cumine, 1910).

24 Hours.—Safety (F. R. Goodwin, 1898), 428 miles paced; unpaced, 394 miles in 1901. Tandem safety (M. A. Holbein and J. A. Bennett), 397½ miles, 1895.

50 Miles.—Safety, 1h. 55m. 50s. (A. E. Walters, 1895) paced; 2h. 1m. 25s. (H. Green, 1909) unpaced. Tricycle, 2h. 33m. 28s. (G. H. Briault, 1908). Tandem Tricycle (unpaced), 2h. 23m. 35s. (S. Hulbert and J. E. Patmore, 1913).

100 Miles.—Safety 4h. 16m. 35s. (A. A. Chase, 1897, paced); ordinary bicycle 4h. 50m. 49s. (F. H. Grubb, 1910); tandem safety 4h. 36m. 29s. (R. J. and A. F. Ilsley, 1902); Tricycle (unpaced), 5h. 31m. 9s. (H. G. Cook, 1911).

1,000 Miles.—3d. 15h. 57m. (H. Welsh, 1909). The Land's End to John o' Groats record (about 900 miles): safety (H. Green), 2d. 19h. 50m., 1908. London to Brighton and back: safety (S. H. Grubb), 5h. 9m. 41s., 1912; tandem safety (G. H. Briault and A. E. Ward), 4h. 53m. 28s., on Aug. 12, 1909. Edinburgh to York (W. S. Morton), 11h. 53m., 1910; tricycle (E. W. B. Martin), 13h. 54s., Oct. 12, 1911. London to York (F. R. Goodwin), 10h. 16m. Edinburgh to London, unpaced (R. Shirley), 23h. 43m., Oct. 14, 1905. 1,000 miles (I. A. Fisher), 3d. 10h. 1m., 1908. Bath to London and back (F. W. Barnes), 11h. 48m. 42s., 1897.

English 1 Hour Records (Path).—Safety, W. T. Hall, C. T. April, 1905 (45m. 210yds.); tandem safety (E. James and G. A. Nelson, 1897), 31m. 1,660yds.

25 Miles (in a Championship), C. B. Kingsbury, 1hr. 0min. 7½s., 1911.

Amateur Tandem Paced Record by H. H. Lee, Kentish Wheelers, 1-4 hrs. = 103m. 440yds.

Path Motor Paced Records.—10 miles (L. Meredith, 1912), 14 min. 51½ secs. 12 miles (H. E. Ellis, 1912), 21 min. 3½ secs.

At the Stadium, on July 3, 1909, J. H. Bishop established an amateur record, riding 513 miles 1450 yards in 24 hours.

On Sept. 17-18, 1897, M. Corlang, at The Hague, Holland, rode 640 miles 196 yards in 24 hours, but owing to his suspension at the time by the U.V.F. the record is not recognised. At Madison Square Gardens, New York, December, 1898, Charles Miller rode 4,007 miles 4 laps in 142 hours. In Oct. 1913, at Berlin, M. Weise covered 704 kilometers in 24 hours, without pacemakers.

At Munich, on Sept. 15, 1909, Paul Guignard rode 201 miles 623 meters 163 miles 295 yards) in 1 hour. He was paced by Hoffman on a three-cylinder machine with a wind shield.

On Aug. 28, 1909, W. J. Bailey, Polytechnic Cy. C., beat his own quarter mile flying start record of 25 4-5th secs. by a sec., Bailey's new record being 24 4-5th secs. This beats the professional world's record of 25 2-5th secs., made by T. J. Gascoyne, at Catford, on May 5, 1900.

THE NATIONAL AMATEUR WRESTLING ASSOCIATION CHAMPIONSHIPS, 1912-13.

GRECO-ROMAN STYLE.—Light Weight, E. H. Bacon (L.A.W.S.); Heavy Weight, E. Barrett (City of London Police).

CATCH-AS-CATCH CAN STYLE.—Middle Weight, S. V. Bacon (L.A.W.S.); Heavy Weight, N. Rhys (Hammer-smith A.W.C.).

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND STYLE.—Feather Weight, E. Winckell (L.A.W.S.); Light Weight, E. G. Saxby (L.A.W.S.); Middle Weight, J. Baddeley (L.A.W.S.); Heavy Weight, J. Baddeley (L.A.W.S.).

THE BOAT RACE.

ATHLETICS.

CRICKET.

Yr.	Winner	m. s.	Won by
1840	Camb.	29 30	2-3rds length.
1841	Camb.	32 30	1 min. 4 sec.
1842	Oxford	30 45	13 sec.
1843 and 1844	not rowed.		
1845	Camb.	23 30	36 sec.
1846	Camb.	21 5	Two lengths.*
1847 and 1848	not rowed.		
1849	Camb.	22 0	Many lengths. <i>d</i>
1850	Oxford		Foul Foul. <i>d</i>
1851	Oxford	21 30	27 sec.
1852	Oxford	25 29	12 strokes.
1853	Camb.	25 50	Half length.
1854	Oxford	22 50	35 sec. <i>f</i>
1855	Camb.	21 23	22 sec.
1856	Oxford	7 40	Camb. sank.
1857	Camb.	36 0	One length.
1858	Oxford	23 27	48 sec.
1859	Oxford	24 40	30 sec.
1860	Oxford	23 53	43 sec.
1861	Oxford	21 40	26 sec.
1862	Oxford	21 0	Four lengths.
1863	Oxford	25 48	15 sec.
1864	Oxford	22 39	Half length.
1865	Oxford	20 56	Six lengths.
1866	Oxford	20 4	Three lengths. <i>a</i>
1867	Camb.	22 6	14 length.
1868	Camb.	23 5	One length.
1869	Camb.	21 14	Two lengths. <i>b</i>
1870	Camb.	19 35	34 lengths. <i>i</i>
1871	Camb.	22 35	24 lengths.
1872	Oxford	22 2	Ten lengths.
1873	Oxford	20 20	Eight lengths.
1874	dead heat	24 8	
1875	Oxford	22 13	Ten lengths.
1876	Oxford	21 20	24 lengths.
1877	Oxford	21 23	24 lengths. <i>f</i>
1878	Oxford	21 54	Three lengths.
1879	Oxford	20 12	Seven lengths.
1880	Oxford	21 8	Four lengths. <i>h</i>
1881	Camb.	21 39	24 lengths. <i>j</i>
1882	Oxford	21 37	Three lengths.
1883	Camb.	22 29	2-3rds length.
1884	Camb.	20 52	34 lengths.
1885	Camb.	20 48	Five lengths.
1886	Camb.	20 12	Three lengths.
1887	Camb.	22 3	One length. <i>a</i>
1888	Oxford	21 48	Half length.
1889	Oxford	19 21	24 lengths.
1890	Oxford	18 47	1 length 4 ft. <i>a</i>
1891	Oxford	21 39	34 lengths.
1892	Oxford	20 50	24 lengths.
1893	Oxford	20 2	25 lengths.
1894	Oxford	19 12	25 lengths. <i>e</i>
1895	Oxford	18 12	13 lengths. <i>e</i>
1896	Camb.	21 43	lengths.
1897	Camb.	18 47	20 lengths.
1898	Oxford	22 31	25 lengths. <i>f</i>
1899	Oxford	19 9	5 lengths. <i>f</i>
1900	Camb.	19 35	6 lengths. <i>a</i>
1901	Camb.	21 34	4 lengths.
1902	Camb.	20 35	3 lengths.
1903	Camb.	19 24	34 lengths.
1904	Camb.	20 44	lengths.
1905	Camb.	19 19	24 lengths.
1906	Oxford	19 50	33 lengths. <i>a</i>
1907	Oxford	18 29	23 lengths. <i>a</i>
1908	Oxford	22 5	6 lengths. <i>a</i>
1909	Oxford	20 51	1 of a length.

* First race rowed in outriggers.
† First in present style boats with out keels. ‡ Sliding seats first used.
§ The Oxford bow-man caught a crab and prung his ear when leading.
|| Rowed on Thurs.; ¶ On Monday.
a Rowed on a Wednesday; b Rowed in a snowstorm; c Rowed on a Friday; d Two races this year; e Rowed in a gale; f Oxford used short boat; g Best on record; h Race rowed twice owing to both boats sinking on first occasion—the second race was rowed on Monday. In 1829 the crews rowed a match at Henley, which Oxford won easily in 14 min. 30 secs., but the race was not then an annual event.
Oxfrd. 38; Camb. 30; dead heat 1877.
1906, Putney to Mort., Camb. beat Harvard, 19 m. 18 secs., 2 lengths.

Yr.	Result.
1871	Oxford, 51—346.
1872	Cambridge, 51—346.
1873	Oxford, 6—3.
1874	Oxford, 5—4.
1875	Oxford, 6—3.
1876	Oxford, 6—3.
1877	Cambridge, 5—4.
1878	Cambridge, 5—4.
1879	Cambridge, 5—4.
1880	Cambridge, 6—3.
1881	Oxford, 5—4.
1882	Cambridge, 5—4.
1883	Cambridge, 6—3.
1884	Oxford, 6—3.
1885	Oxford, 51—346.
1886	Oxford, 6—3.
1887	Cambridge, 6—3.
1888	Cambridge, 5—4.
1889	Cambridge, 51—346.
1890	Cambridge, 6—3.
1891	Cambridge, 61—245.
1892	Cambridge, 5—4.
1893	Oxford, 7—2.
1894	Oxford, 6—3.
1895	Cambridge, 5—4.
1896	Cambridge, 5—4.
1897	Oxford, 4—3.*
1898	Oxford, 7—2.
1899	A tie, 5—5.
1900	Oxford, 6—4.
1901	Oxford, 6—4.
1902	Oxford, 5—4.
1903	Cambridge, 8—2.
1904	Cambridge, 8—2.
1905	Oxford, 61—346.
1906	Oxford, 7.
1907	Oxford, 81—115.
1908	Cambridge, 6—4.
1909	Oxford, 6—4.
1910	Cambridge, 7—34.
1911	Cambridge, 6—4.
1912	A tie, 5—5.
1913	A tie, 5—5.

Ties.—*a* High Jump.
b Hurdles. *c* Three Miles. * 100 and High Jump. * 100.
† Mile introduced.
‡ A.A.A. rules for Shot and Hammer began.
Cambridge 24, Oxford 22; 3 ties (1864, 1899, and 1912).
The best records in the series of sports are:
100—10 secs., by J. G. Wilson (O.) 1870, and D. Macmillan (C.) 1912.
440—40½ secs., R. Macmillan (Cam.), 1911, 1912.
Half-Mile—1 min. 54½ secs., by K. Cornwallis (Oxford) 1904.
1 Mile—4 min. 14½ secs., by C. C. Henderson Hamilton (O.), 1905.
3 Miles—14 min. 44½ secs., by F. S. Moran (Cam.) in 1893.
Hurdles—15½ secs., by K. Powell, Cambridge, 1907.
High Jump—M. J. Brooks (Oxford), 6 ft. 2½ in. in 1876.
Long Jump—23 ft. 5½ in., by H. S. O. Ashington, in 1913.
Putting the Weight, 16 lb. 17 ft. square, 43 ft. 10 in., by W. W. Coe (Oxford) in 1902.
Throwing the Hammer, 16 lb. (7 ft. circle), 153 ft. 31 in. by G. F. Putnam (O.), in 1911. The square and circle were won 18 matches. Cambridge first introduced in 1880, bridge 13, and 9 have been drawn.
In 1913 H. S. O. Ashington set up a record bridge won by 10 points by winning 3 events.

Yr.	Result.
1841	Camb. won by 8 runs
1842	Camb. won by 162 r.
1843	Camb. won by 54 runs
1845	Camb. won by 6 wks.
1846	Oxford won by 3 wks.
1847	Camb. won by 136 r.
1848	Oxford won by 23 runs
1849	Camb. won by 3 wks.
1850	Oxford won by 127 r.
1851	C. won in 1 inn. by 4 r.
1852	O. won in 1 inn. by 7 r.
1853	Ox. won in 1 inn. by 9 r.
1854	Ox. won in 1 inn. by 8 r.
1855	Oxford won by 3 wks.
1856	Camb. won by 3 wks.
1857	Oxford won by 81 r.
1858	Ox. won in 1 inn. by 38 r.
1859	Camb. won by 28 runs
1860	Camb. won by 3 wks.
1861	Camb. won by 133 runs
1862	Camb. won by 8 wks.
1863	Oxford won by 8 wks.
1864	Oxford won by 4 wks.
1865	Oxford won by 14 runs
1866	Oxford won by 13 runs
1867	Camb. won by 5 wks.
1868	Camb. won by 168 runs
1869	Camb. won by 58 runs
1870	Camb. won by 2 runs
1871	Camb. won by 8 wks.
1872	C. won in 1 inn. by 166 r.
1873	Oxford won by 3 wks.
1874	Ox. won in 1 inn. by 9 r.
1875	Oxford won by 6 runs
1876	Camb. won by 9 wks.
1877	Ox. won by 10 wks.
1878	Camb. won by 236 r.
1879	Camb. won by 9 wks.
1880	Camb. won by 135 r.
1881	Oxford won by 135 r.
1882	Camb. won by 7 wks.
1883	Camb. won by 7 wks.
1884	Oxford won by 7 wks.
1885	Camb. won by 7 wks.
1886	Oxford won by 133 r.
1887	Oxford won by 7 wks.
1888	Oxford won by 133 r.
1889	Oxford won by 7 wks.
1890	Camb. won by 7 wks.
1891	Camb. won by 2 wks.
1892	Oxford won by 5 wks.
1893	Camb. won by 266 r.
1894	Oxford won by 8 wks.
1895	Camb. won by 134 r.
1896	Oxford won by 4 wks.
1897	Camb. won by 179 r.
1898	Oxford won by 9 wks.
1902	Camb. won by 5 wks.
1903	Oxford won by 268 r.
1905	Camb. won by 40 r.
1906	Camb. won by 94 r.
1907	Camb. won by 5 wks.
1908	Oxford won by 2 wks.
1909	Match drawn.
1910	O. won by 1 inn. & 126 r.
1911	Oxford won by 74 r.
1912	Camb. won by 3 wks.
1913	Camb. won by 4 wks.

In 1827, 1844, 1888, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1904, and 1909 the matches were not finished.
Summary:—Cambridge 38; Oxford 13; drawn, 8.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.—Oxford have won 18 matches, Cambridge 19, and 3 have been drawn. In 1912-13 the sides drew, 2 goals each.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.—Oxford have won 18 matches. Cambridge 13, and 9 have been drawn. In 1912-13 Cambridge won by 10 points by winning 3 events.

AMATEUR SWIMMING RECORDS. Passed by the Fédération Internationale de Natation Amateur.

Place.	Date.	Holder.	Time.	Distance.	Place.	Date.	Holder.	Time.	Distance.
Liverpool	July 2, 1905	D. Billington, England	13 min. 34½ secs.	1,000 yards	Manchester	July 6, 1912	C. M. Daniels, U.S.A.	55½ secs.	100 yards
Stockholm	July 10, 1912	G. R. Hodgson, Canada	14 min. 37 secs.	1,000 metres	Hampshire	July 6, 1912	D. P. Kolanak, Hawaii	1 min. 17½ secs.	100 metres
Stockholm	July 10, 1912	"	24 min. 11 secs.	1,500 metres	Manchester	July 6, 1912	C. M. Daniels, U.S.A.	1 min. 21½ secs.	150 yards
Sydney, N. S. W.	Mar. 16, 1912	Miss F. Durack, Austral.	23 m. 34½/16 s.	100 met. Ladies	Pittsburg	Mar. 26, 1909	"	1 min. 24½ secs.	150 yards
Hamburg	Apr. 21, 1912	Otto Fahr, Germany	1 min. 18½ secs.	100 met. Ladies	Pittsburg	Mar. 26, 1909	"	2 min. 20½ secs.	200 yards
Magdeburg	July 21, 1912	M. Weckesser, Brussels	1 min. 18½ secs.	100 met. Back	Widdershrough	Sept. 26, 1913	J. G. Hatfield, England	2 min. 20½ secs.	200 yards
Scherbeek	Nov. 28, 1910	G. H. Webster	1 min. 18½ secs.	150 yds. Back	Exeter	Aug. 6, 1910	J. E. Beaurepair, Aust.	3 min. 50½ secs.	300 yards
Sowerby Bridge	July, 1913	E. Tokli, Hungary	6 min. 18½ secs.	400 met. Back	London	Sept. 26, 1912	J. G. Hatfield, England	5 min. 21½ secs.	300 metres
Budapest	Aug. 20, 1911	F. Combert, Belgium	2 min. 39½ secs.	200 yds. Breast	Budapest	July 6, 1910	J. E. Beaurepair, Aust.	5 min. 21½ secs.	400 yards
Scherbeek	Oct. 2, 1911	"	2 min. 39½ secs.	200 yds. Breast	Wells	Aug. 26, 1905	B. B. Kieran, Australia	6 min. 50½ secs.	400 yards
Stockholm	Oct. 3, 1911	Thor. Henning, Sweden	6 m. 28½/10 s.	400 met. Breast	West-sus. Mare	Aug. 6, 1912	J. G. Hatfield, England	6 min. 50½ secs.	500 metres
					Runcom	July 6, 1906	H. Taylor, England	11 min. 25½ secs.	830 yards

BRITISH WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

THE Weights and Measures Act of 1878, which superseded all previous laws upon the subject, enacts the measures which may legally be used in the United Kingdom. These are based upon the Standard Yard and the Standard Pound, which are kept in the custody of the Standards Department of the Board of Trade.

Further Acts of Parliament were passed in 1889 and 1904 dealing with the question of verification of weights and measures, and regulations were issued by the Board of Trade in 1907 respecting the inspection and stamping of weights and measures.

The Yard and the Pound are the only two independent standards for weights and measures, as the Gallon, the standard of capacity, both for dry and liquid measure, is not independent, but is based upon the Pound. The Gallon is defined in the Act of 1878 as the volume of ten imperial standard pounds weight of distilled water weighed in air against brass weights, with the water and air at the temperature of 62° Fahrenheit, and the barometer at 30 inches.

Apothecaries' Weight.

For the use of Apothecaries and for selling drugs retail.

Of the Apothecaries' measure of weight, the grain is the same as the Avoirdupois grain, and the Apothecaries' ounce contains 480 grains, like the Troy ounce. But, of the measures of capacity, the Apothecaries' *drachm* is not the same as the Avoirdupois *drachm*, and the two words are spelt differently. A fluid ounce of distilled water at a temperature of 62° Fahrenheit is equal in weight to the Avoirdupois ounce (437.5 grains), and the fluid *drachm* (54.6875 grains) is equal in weight to two Avoirdupois *drachms*.

Measures of Weight.

20 grains	= 1 scruple (℥r).
3 scruples	= 1 drachm (℥r).
8 drachms	= 1 Apothecaries' ounce (oz. Apoth.).

Measures of Capacity.

60 minims (min.)	= 1 fluid drachm (℥. dr.).
8 fluid drachms	= 1 fluid ounce (℥. oz.).

Avoirdupois Weight.

7000 grains (gr.) ...	= 1 pound (lb.).
16 drams (dr.) ...	= 1 ounce (oz.).
16 ounces	= 1 pound.
14 pounds	= 1 stone.*
28 pounds	= 1 quarter.
4 quarters	= 1 hundredweight (cwt.).
8 stone	= 1 hundredweight.
20 hundredweight	= 1 ton.
1 ton	= 2,240 pounds.

Troy Weight.

For weighing gold and silver and precious stones the Troy ounce is equal in weight to 480 grains. In dealing with quantities less than an ounce, the ounce is divided decimally, *not* into grains. Larger quantities than an ounce are stated in ounces. There is *no* Troy pound.

Dry Measure.

2 pints	= 1 quart.
8 quarts	= 1 peck.
4 pecks	= 1 bushel.

Measures of Capacity.

4 gills	= 1 pint.
2 pints	= 1 quart.
4 quarts	= 1 gallon.
2 gallons	= 1 peck.
4 pecks	= 1 bushel.
8 bushels	= 1 quarter.
36 bushels	= 1 chaldron.

Corn.

Wheat and other cereals are commonly sold by weight, the bushel being thus reckoned:—

Wheat, English, 60 lb.	Foreign, 62 lb.
Barley, English, 50 lb.	French, 52½ lb.
Mediterranean, 50 lb.	
Oats, English, 39 lb.	Foreign, 38 and 40 lb.
Rye and Maize, 60 lb.	Buckwheat, 52 lb.
The U.S. barrel of flour is 196 lb.	

Hay and Straw.

Truss of Straw, 36 lb.	Truss of Old Hay, 56 lb.
Truss of New Hay (to September 1st), 60 lb.	
Load, 36 Trusses—Straw, 11 cwt. 2 qr. 8 lb.	
Old Hay, 18 cwt.; New Hay, 19 cwt. 1 qr. 4 lb.	

Liquid Measure.

4 gills = 1 pint.
2 pints = 1 quart.
4 quarts = 1 gallon.
3½ gallons = 1 barrel.
2 barrels = 1 hogshead.

Size of Barrels.

	Gals.
Firkin or Quarter Barrel	9
Anker (10 gallons)	10
Kilderkin, Rundlet, or ½ Barrel	18
Barrel	36
Tierce (42 gallons)	42
Hogshead of Ale (1½ barrels)	54
Puncheon	72
Butt of Ale	108

Bottle Measure.

The customary glass bottle of wine or spirits should contain one-sixth of a gallon = 26⅔ fluid ounces.

In the drug trade two large bottles are used:—
Corbyn... .. = 40 fluid oz. (quart).
Winchester quart = 80 „ (½ gallon).

Water.

Cubic inch	= 252.458 grains.
Gallon (277.274 cub. in.)	= 10 lb. (distilled)
Cubic foot	= 62.321 lb.
35.943 cubic ft. (224 gals.)	= 1 ton.

Water for Ships: Ton, 210 gals., Butt 110, Puncheon 72, Barrel 36, Kilderkin 18 gals.
Cisterns: A cistern 4 feet by 2½ and 3 deep will hold brimful 186.963 gallons, weighing 16 cwt. 2 qrs. 21 lb. in addition to its own weight.

Measures of Length.

12 inches (in.) = 1 foot (ft.)
3 feet = 1 yard (yd.)
5½ yards = 1 rod, pole, or perch.
4 poles = 1 chain* or 100 links.
10 chains = 1 furlong.
8 furlongs = 1 mile.
3 miles = 1 league.

* The *Smithfield* stone (for dead meat) is 8lb. only.

* NOTE.—The chain of 22 yards is the length of a cricket pitch.

Square or Surface Measure.

144 square inches = 1 square foot.
 9 square feet = 1 square yard.
 30¼ square yards = 1 square rod or perch.
 40 square rods = 1 rood.
 4 roods = 1 acre (4,840 square yards).
 640 acres = 1 square mile (3,097,600 square yards).

Circular Measure.

60 seconds (") = 1 minute (').
 60 minutes = 1 degree (°).
 30 degrees = 1 sign.
 12 signs = 1 circumference.
 Diameter of circle $\times 3'1416$ = circumference.
 Diameter squared $\times '7854$ = area of circle.
 Diameter squared $\times 3'1416$ = surface of sphere.
 Diameter cubed $\times '5236$ = solidity of sphere.
 One degree of circumference $\times 57'3$ = radius.
 Diameter of cylinder $\times 3'1416$; product by length or height, gives the surface.
 Diameter squared $\times '7854$; product by length or height, gives solid content.

Cubic Measure.

1,728 cubic inches = 1 cubic foot.
 27 cubic feet = 1 cubic yard.

Electrical Measures.

It is customary to express electrical measures in terms of the centimetre, the gramme, and the second, and the value of the units has been fixed by International agreement. The principal units are as follows:—

The OHM, the unit of resistance, is the resistance offered to an unvarying electric current by a column of mercury, at the temperature of melting ice, 14'4521 grammes in mass, of a constant cross-sectional area, and of a length of 106'3 centimetres.

The AMPERE, the unit of current, is the unvarying electric current which, when passed through a solution of nitrate of silver in water, deposits silver at the rate of 0'001118 of a gramme per second.

The VOLT, the unit of pressure, is the pressure which, when steadily applied to a conductor whose resistance is one ohm, will produce a current of one ampere.

The WATT, the unit of power, is $\frac{1}{746}$ of one horse-power, the horse-power being 33,000 lb. raised one foot in one minute.

In carbon lamps of 16-candle power (nominal) about four watts are required per candle power to give good economical results for domestic purposes. Metallic filament lamps require considerably less.

Builders' Measurements.

Stock or kiln bricks.....	8¼ inches	$\times 4\frac{1}{4}$	$\times 2\frac{3}{4}$
Welsh fire-bricks	9	$\times 4\frac{1}{2}$	$\times 2\frac{3}{4}$
Paving bricks.....	9	$\times 4\frac{1}{2}$	$\times 1\frac{3}{4}$
Square tiles.....	9¾	$\times 9\frac{1}{4}$	$\times 1$
"	6	$\times 6$	$\times 1$
Dutch clinker bricks ...	9¾	$\times 3$	$\times 1\frac{1}{2}$

A Rod of Brickwork 16½ feet $\times$ 16½ feet $\times$ 1½ brick thick = 306 cubic feet, or 11½ cubic yards, and contains about 4,500 bricks with about 75 cubic feet of mortar.

Ordinary bricks weigh about 7 lb. each; a load of 500 weighs about 1 ton 11 cwt. 1 qr.

A Piece of Wall Paper is 12 yd. long $\times$ 21 in. wide (English), and 9 yd. $\times$ 18 in. (French).

Timber and Wood.

40 cubic feet rough, 50 cubic feet squared = 1 load.
 50 cubic feet of planks = 1 load.
 100 superficial feet = 1 square of flooring.
 120 Deals = 100.
 Width of Battens, 7 inches; Deals, 9 inches;
 Planks are 2 to 4 inches thick, and 10 or 11 inches wide. A Cord of Wood is 2½ tons, or 128 cubic feet.

Sizes of Slates.

	in. in.		in. in.
Empress	26 $\times$ 16	Ladies	16 $\times$ 10
" Small	26 $\times$ 14	" Small ...	16 $\times$ 8
Princesses	24 $\times$ 14	" Large ...	14 $\times$ 12
Duchesses	24 $\times$ 12	" " ...	14 $\times$ 8
Marchionesses	22 $\times$ 12	Plantation ...	13 $\times$ 11
" Small	22 $\times$ 11	Doubled	13 $\times$ 10
Countesses	20 $\times$ 10	" " ...	13 $\times$ 7
" Wide	20 $\times$ 12	Smalls	12 $\times$ 8
Viscountesses... ..	18 $\times$ 10	Ditto	12 $\times$ 6
" Small	18 $\times$ 9	Ditto	11 $\times$ 5½

Specific Gravities.

Weight of following substances compared with the weight of a similar quantity of water.

Alcohol	0'79	Milk	1'03
Aluminium	2'67	Olive Oil	0'92
Basalt	2'86	Petroleum	0'88
Beer	1'02	Platinum	21'45
Blood	1'06	Portland Stone... ..	2'00
Brandy	0'84	Sand, river	1'90
Brass	8'00	" pit	1'80
Chalk	1'88	Shingle	1'60
Cider	1'02	Silver	10'51
Clay	1'90	Sodium	0'97
Coal, Welsh	1'60	Steel	7'75
" Newcastle	1'24	Thames ballast... ..	1'80
Cork	0'24	Tin	7'29
Earth	1'60	Turpentine	0'87
Glycerine	1'26	Urine	1'01
Gold	19'32	WATER	1'00
Gravel, coarse	1'35	Wine, Bordeaux	0'99
Iridium	22'38	Wood:—	
Iron, cast	7'20	Beech	0'85
" wrought	7'79	Cedar	0'61
Lead	11'35	Cherry	0'72
Limestone	2'50	Ebony	1'33
Marble	2'70	Poplar	0'38
Marl	1'90	Walnut	0'67
Mercury	13'60	Zinc	7'19

To find the weight of a cubic foot, multiply 62'321 lb. by the specific gravity. To find the number of cubic feet in one ton, divide 35'943 by the specific gravity.

Yarn Measures.

Cotton and Spun Silk Count.—

Thread = 1½ yards.

Lea or Skein, skn. = 120 yards.

Hank, hk. = 7 Skeins, or Leas = 840 yards.

Spindle, spdl. = 18 Hanks.

Counts = the number of Hanks in 1 lb.

Bundle Hanks, either of 5 lb. or 10 lb.

Reels of cotton vary from 30 to 1,760 yards; they must be marked correctly.

Bundles of Cotton are chiefly made up for export.

Worsted Count.—Wrap, 80 yards; Hank = 560 yards = 7 Wraps; Counts or Numbers are the number of hanks in a lb.

Linex Count.—The Hank or Lea is 300 yards, and the number of these in 1 lb. is the count of the yarn. A Spindle is 48 hanks; a Bundle is 200 hanks.

West of England Count.—The Hank is 320 yards, and the number of hanks in 1 lb. is the count of the yarn.

Temperature Measures.

Variations of temperature are measured by thermometers, which are graduated on three different systems, viz. :—

The Fahrenheit thermometer,
The Centigrade, or Celsius thermometer.
The Réaumur thermometer.

In the *Fahrenheit* thermometer the distance from the freezing point of water to the boiling point is divided into 180 degrees. The freezing point is marked 32°, and the boiling point 212°.

In the *Centigrade* thermometer the freezing point is marked 0°, and the boiling point 100°.

In the *Réaumur* thermometer the freezing point is marked 0°, and the boiling point 80°.

To convert Centigrade degrees to Fahrenheit, multiply by 5 and add 32°.

To convert Réaumur degrees to Fahrenheit, multiply by $\frac{9}{4}$ and add 32°.

For example :—

20° Centigrade = $20 \times \frac{9}{5} + 32 = 68^\circ$ Fahrenheit.

20° Réaumur = $20 \times \frac{9}{4} + 32 = 77^\circ$ Fahrenheit.

To convert Fahrenheit degrees to Centigrade, subtract 32° and multiply by $\frac{5}{9}$.

To convert Fahrenheit degrees to Réaumur, subtract 32° and multiply by $\frac{4}{5}$.

For example :—

68° Fahrenheit = $\frac{5}{9}(68 - 32) = 20^\circ$ Centigrade.

77° Fahrenheit = $\frac{4}{5}(77 - 32) = 20^\circ$ Réaumur.

To convert Centigrade degrees to Réaumur degrees, multiply by $\frac{4}{5}$.

To convert Réaumur degrees to Centigrade degrees, multiply by $\frac{5}{4}$.

For example :—

20° Centigrade = $20 \times \frac{4}{5} = 16^\circ$ Réaumur.

20° Réaumur = $20 \times \frac{5}{4} = 25^\circ$ Centigrade.

Time Measures.

Measurements of time are based on the time taken by the earth to revolve round its axis ; by the moon to revolve round the earth ; and by the earth to revolve round the sun. As these motions are not exactly commensurable with one another, it has been necessary to adopt average or mean intervals of time for ordinary use.

Of these the first is the *Day*, which commences at midnight and is divided into 24 hours of 60 minutes, each of 60 seconds.

The hours are counted from midnight up to 12 at noon, and again from noon up to 12 at midnight.

The *Astronomical Day* commences at noon, and is counted up to 24 hours at the following noon.

With the *Jews* and *Muhammadans* the day begins, not at midnight, but at sunset on the previous day. It is important to remember this when comparing dates in different calendars, as the hours between sunset and midnight belong to the *previous* day in the ordinary calendar, and to the *succeeding* day in the Jewish and Muhammadan calendars.

The *Week* is a period of 7 days.

The *Month* in the ordinary calendar is approximately the twelfth part of a year, but the length of the different months varies as follows :—

January, March, May, July, August, October, and December have each 31 days.

April, June, September, and November have each 30 days.

February has 28 days, except in leap year, when it has 29 days.

The *Jews* and *Muhammadans* use the lunar month, based on the length of time that the moon takes to revolve round the earth. The month commences, not at true new moon, but at sunset of the day when the new moon is first seen after sunset. The length of the lunar month varies ; so the Jewish and Muhammadan months have sometimes 30 and sometimes 29 days.

The *Year* is the length of time that the earth takes to complete one revolution round the sun, which is 365.2422 mean days. The ordinary year is taken as 365 days, and every fourth year, called *Leap Year*, has 366 days. Every year the date of which is divisible by 4, without remainder, is leap year. But the last year of each century that is not divisible by 400 without remainder is not a leap year. For example, the year 1900 had only 365 days.

The Muhammadan year always consists of twelve lunar months, and is sometimes 354 and sometimes 355 days in length.

Time and Watch on Board Ship.

TIME.—Time is kept by means of "Bells," although there is but one bell on the ship, and to strike the clapper properly against the bell requires some skill.

First, two strokes of the clapper at the interval of a second, then an interval of two seconds ; then two more strokes with a second's interval apart, then a rest of two seconds ; thus "Seven Bells" is sounded :—

BELL, ONE SECOND ; B., TWO SECS. ; B. S. ; B. SS. ; B. S. ; B. SS. ; B.

The bell is struck every half hour. In the *morning* 1 bell sounds at 12.30 a.m., and every half hour the number increases until 8 bells at 4 a.m. ; then 1 bell again at 4.30 a.m. to 8 bells at 8 a.m. ; 1 bell at 8.30 a.m. and 8 bells at noon. In the *afternoon* 1 bell sounds at 12.30 p.m. and 8 bells at 4 p.m., after which is the *First Dog Watch* (1 bell 4.30, 2 bells 5.0, 3 bells 5.30, 4 bells 6.0) and the *Second Dog Watch* (1 bell 6.30, 2 bells 7.0, 3 bells 7.30, 4 bells 8.0), and thence 1 bell at 8.30 to 8 bells at midnight.

WATCH.—For purposes of discipline, and to divide the work fairly, the crew is mustered in two divisions : the *Starboard* (right side, looking forward) and the *Port* (left). The day commences at noon, and is thus divided :—

Afternoon Watch ...	noon to 4 p.m.
First Dog " ...	4 p.m. to 6 p.m.
Second Dog " ...	6 p.m. to 8 p.m.
First " ...	8 p.m. to midnight.
Middle " ...	12 a.m. to 4 a.m.
Morning " ...	4 a.m. to 8 a.m.
Forenoon " ...	8 a.m. to noon.

This makes seven WATCHES, which enables the crew to keep them alternately, as the Watch which is on duty in the forenoon one day has the afternoon next day, and the men who have only four hours' rest one night have eight hours the next. This is the reason for having *Dog Watches*, which are made by dividing the hours between 4 p.m. and 8 p.m. into two Watches.

TITHE RENT CHARGE.

The Tithe Rent Charge for 1909 was £69 18s. 5½d. ; for 1910, £70 7s. 8d. ; for 1911, £71 4s. 1½d. ; for 1912, £72 14s. 2½d. ; and for 1913, £74 14s. 9½d.

Fish.

Herrings are sold by the *Cran*, containing $37\frac{1}{2}$ imperial gallons or *Half Cran* of $18\frac{3}{4}$ imperial gallons (or *Barrel*, for white herrings, of $26\frac{3}{4}$ imperial gallons) on the East Coast of Scotland from Shetland to Berwick, also at Castle Bay and Stornoway; but on the West Coast, Isle of Man, and in Ireland, by the *Maze*, which contains 5 long hundreds of 123 each. On the East coast of England they are sold by the *Last*, which contains 13,200 fish. They are counted by the *Warp*, which is 4 fish. 33 Warps = 1 Long Hundred, 132; 10 Hundred = 1 Thousand, 1,320; 10 Thousand = 1 Last, 13,200.

Geographical Measures.

The *North and South Poles* are two points at the opposite extremities of that diameter of the earth round which it revolves. The *Equator* is a great circle, equally distant from the North and South Poles. For geographical purposes, the surface of the earth is divided by circles, called the circles of Latitude and Longitude. The circles of *Latitude* are small circles parallel to the Equator. The circles of *Longitude* are great circles perpendicular to the Equator, and passing through the North and South Poles. These circles are divided into Degrees, Minutes, and Seconds. Degrees of Latitude are numbered from the Equator to the North and South Poles. Degrees of Longitude are numbered from the primary circle of Longitude, or Meridian, which passes through the astronomical observatory of Greenwich (England).

A *Geographical Mile* is the length of one minute of Latitude. If the earth was a sphere, every minute of Latitude would be of the same length; but, as it is a spheroid, the length of a minute increases from 6,046 feet at the Equator to 6,108 feet at the Poles. The mean length of the geographical mile is 6,076.8 feet. The *Nautical Mile* is (strictly speaking) the length of a minute of the meridian, and is thus identical with the geographical mile. In practice, however, it is taken as the *Admiralty Knot* of 6,080 feet, divided into 10 cables, which are assumed to be 100 fathoms, or 600 feet.

The Polar diameter of the Earth is 7,899 English miles. The mean equatorial diameter is 7,926 miles. The circumference at the Equator is 24,902 miles.

Ship Measurement.

The Ton-measurement of cargo was originally the space occupied by 4 hogsheds = a Tun of wine = 50 cubic feet. It is now 40 cubic feet, which is approximately the bulk of 4 quarters, or a short ton, of wheat.

The *Ton-register*, the unit of capacity of a ship, was originally the space occupied by a Last of 10 Quarters of wheat = 100 cubic feet. This cubic space is the Ton-register used by all maritime nations, 100 English cubic feet.

Gross tonnage is the sum in cubic feet of all the various enclosed spaces of a vessel, divided by 100.

Net tonnage is the gross tonnage less certain deductions on account of crew spaces, engine room, water ballast, and other spaces not used for passengers or cargo.

Dead-weight tonnage, or carrying capacity, is the number of tons (of 2,240 lb.) of cargo that a vessel is capable of carrying when charged to the load water line (*q. v.*).

Displacement tonnage is the number of tons of

sea water displaced by a vessel when charged to the load water line (*q. v.*).

Load-water-line is the line that would be made round the shell of a vessel when loaded as deep as the minimum freeboard regulations permit.

Draught is the distance in feet from the lowest part of the bottom of a vessel to the actual water line at which the vessel is floating. Thus the load-water-line marks the greatest, or loaded, draught of a vessel. A vessel without any cargo in her hold or passengers or their luggage aboard is said to be "light ship," or "light," or "in ballast."

Free Board is the distance from the main or upper deck to the load-water-line of a vessel. As a general rule the minimum free board provides an amount of reserve buoyancy that will keep a vessel afloat with two compartments holed.

Speed of Ships.

The *Knot* is a measure of speed of ships; the expression "15 knots" indicates that the vessel in question is capable of steaming or sailing 15 nautical miles in one hour. The *Nautical Mile* = 6,080 feet (the *Statute Mile* being 5,280 feet and the *Geographical Mile* 6,082.66 feet). The following table shows the equivalents of 1 to 33 knots in statute miles.

Knots.	Miles.	Knots.	Miles.	Knots.	Miles.
1	1'1515	12	13'8181	23	26'4848
2	2'3030	13	14'9696	24	27'6363
3	3'4545	14	16'1212	25	28'7878
4	4'6060	15	17'2727	26	29'9393
5	5'7575	16	18'4242	27	31'0908
6	6'9090	17	19'5757	28	32'2424
7	8'0606	18	20'7272	29	33'3939
8	9'2121	19	21'8787	30	34'5454
9	10'3636	20	23'0303	31	35'6969
10	11'5151	21	24'1818	32	36'8484
11	12'6666	22	25'3333	33	37'9999

The Visible Horizon.

The limit of vision at any given point varies with the height at which the spectator is placed. The greatest distance at which an object at sea-level (or on the surface of a plain) can be seen by a person whose eyes are at a height of 5 feet from the same level is $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles, and at 10 feet the distance is increased to 4 miles; at 20 feet to $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles. The radius of vision does not increase in the same proportion as the height, the increase between the visibility at 5 feet and 6 feet being half a mile, but between 10 and 20 feet only one-sixth of a mile. The following table shows the approximate range of vision at different heights:—

At a height of 5 feet the radius is about $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles

"	"	10	"	"	4	"
"	"	20	"	"	$5\frac{3}{4}$	"
"	"	50	"	"	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	"
"	"	100	"	"	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	"
"	"	500	"	"	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
"	"	1000	"	"	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
"	"	2000	"	"	59 $\frac{1}{4}$	"
"	"	3000	"	"	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
"	"	4000	"	"	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
"	"	5000	"	"	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
"	"	5280 feet (1 mile)	"	"	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	"

Objects which are themselves raised above the level are visible at proportionately increased distances, according to the height at which they stand.

Paper and Book Measure.

Writing Paper.

24 sheets = 1 quire.

20 quires = 1 ream.

Printing Paper.

516 sheets = 1 ream.

2 reams = 1 bundle.

5 bundles = 1 bale.

Sizes of Printing Paper.

Foolscap	=	17	×	13½	inches.
Crown	=	20	×	15	"
Post	=	20	×	16	"
Demy	=	22½	×	17	"
Medium	=	24	×	19	"
Royal	=	25	×	20	"
Super Post	=	25	×	15½	"
Double Foolscap	=	27	×	17	"
Super Royal	=	27½	×	20½	"
Double Crown	=	30	×	20	"
Imperial	=	30	×	22	"
Columbia	=	34½	×	23½	"
Atlas	=	36	×	26	"
Double Post	=	40	×	32	"

Sizes of Writing and Drawing Papers.

Emperor	=	72	×	48	inches.
Antiquarian	=	53	×	31	"
Double Elephant	=	40	×	26¾	"
Atlas	=	34	×	26	"
Colombier	=	34½	×	23½	"
Imperial	=	30	×	22	"
Elephant	=	28	×	23	"
Super Royal	=	27	×	19	"
Royal	=	24	×	19	"
Medium	=	22	×	17½	"
Large Post	=	20¾	×	16¾	"
Copy or Draft	=	20	×	16	"
Demy	=	20	×	15½	"
Post	=	19	×	15¼	"
Foolscap	=	17	×	13½	"
Brief	=	16½	×	13¼	"
Pott	=	15	×	12½	"

Sizes of Brown Papers.

Casing	=	46	×	36	inches.
Double Imperial	=	45	×	29	"
Elephant	=	34	×	24	"
Double Four Pound	=	31	×	21	"
Imperial Cap	=	29	×	22	"
Haven Cap	=	26	×	21	"
Bag Cap	=	24	×	19½	"
Kent Cap	=	21	×	18	"

Sizes of Bound Books.

Quarto = 4to., Octavo = 8vo.

Demy 18mo.	=	5¾	×	3¾	inches.
Foolscap 8vo.	=	6¾	×	4¾	"
Crown 8vo.	=	7½	×	5	"
Large Crown 8vo.	=	8	×	5¼	"
Demy 8vo.	=	8¾	×	5½	"
Medium 8vo.	=	9½	×	6	"
Royal 8vo.	=	10	×	6¼	"
Super Royal 8vo.	=	10¼	×	6½	"
Imperial 8vo.	=	11	×	7½	"
Foolscap 4to.	=	8½	×	6¾	"
Crown 4to.	=	10	×	7½	"
Demy 4to.	=	11¼	×	8¾	"
Royal 4to.	=	12½	×	10	"
Imperial 4to.	=	15	×	11	"
Crown Folio	=	15	×	10	"
Demy Folio	=	17½	×	11¼	"
Royal Folio	=	20	×	12½	"
Music	=	14	×	10¼	"

Sizes of Type.

All Founders cast their type to one uniform height ("type high"), though the letters may vary considerably in their breadth.

The type chiefly used in this Almanack is named *Nonpareil*. The column contains 75 lines, and is, technically, 12 Pica ems wide; on an average every column actually contains about 3,000 letters. The compositor in making out his bill reckons that the column contains so many (1,800) ems; he then, doubling that number, charges as so many (3,600) ems.

A very minute type, used only occasionally, is—*Brilliant*. A column the size of this in the Almanack if set in *Brilliant* would contain 124 lines, and about 7,500 letters.

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from characters or figures,

Diamond is the next size; the column would contain 107 lines, and about 6,000 letters.

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from characters or

Peard, 95 lines, 4,370 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from chara

Ruby, 87 lines, 3,740 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from cha

Nonpareil, 75 lines, 3,000 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressions, fro

Minion, 64 lines, 2,360 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressions,

Brevier, 58 lines, 1,970 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressi

Bourgeois, 53 lines, 1,590 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impre

Long Primer, 47 lines, 1,360 letters—

Printing is the art of producing im

Small Pica, 43 lines, 1,120 letters—

Printing is the art of producing i

Pica, 37 lines, 890 letters—

Printing is the art of produci

English, 34 lines, 680 letters—

Printing is the art of pro

Great Primer, 27 lines, 430 letters—

Printing is the art o

Double Pica, 22 lines, 280 letters—

Printing is the

DAYS OF GRACE.

Bills of Exchange or Promissory Notes, payable at any time after date, have *three days of grace* allowed; thus, a bill dated 1 Jan. at two months' date is not due until March 4. There is, however, no such extension in the case of bills drawn at sight, or on demand, and these must be paid on presentation. In Canada three days of grace are also allowed, and in the U.S. there is a variable period, but in *no other countries* does the system prevail. In the United Kingdom, bills falling due on Sunday are payable the previous Saturday, and in England and Wales and in Ireland bills falling due on Good Friday or Christmas Day are similarly payable on the previous day. Bills falling due on Bank Holidays are payable the day after.

METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Tables for the conversion of British and Metric Weights and Measures will be found on a later page headed: "Double Conversion Table for Weights and Measures."

In addition to the Imperial standard weights and measures, the use of the French or Metric system of weights and measures was made permissive in the United Kingdom in 1897.

In the Metric system, the standard of length is the Metre, the standard of weight is the Kilogram, and the standard of capacity is the Litre. Accurate copies of the Metre, Kilogram, and Litre are kept in the custody of the Standards Office of the Board of Trade.

The names of the sub-divisions and multiples of each of the standard measures of the Metric system are as follows.

For the sake of comparison, the equivalent value of the nearest British measure is given.

1.—MEASURES OF LENGTH.

10 millimetres	= 1 centimetre	= 0.3937 inch.
(mm.)	(cm.)	
10 centimetres	= 1 decimetre	= 0.328084 foot.
	(dm.)	
10 decimetres	= 1 METRE (m.)	= 1.093614 yard.
10 metres ...	= 1 dekametre	= 1.09884 poles.
	(dam.)	
10 dekametres	= 1 hectometre	= 0.4971 furlong.
	(hm.)	
10 hectometres	= 1 kilometre	= 0.6214 mile.
	(km.)	

2.—MEASURES OF WEIGHT.

10 milligrams	= 1 centigram	= 0.1543 grain.
(mg.)	(cg.)	
10 centigrams	= 1 decigram	= 1.5432 "
	(dg.)	
10 decigrams	= 1 gramme	= 15.4323 "
	(gm.)	
10 grammes	= 1 dekagram	= 5.6438 drams.
	(dag.)	
10 dekagrams	= 1 hectogram	= 3.5274 oz.
	(hg.)	
10 hectograms	= 1 KILOGRAM	= 2.204622 lb.
	(kg.)	
10 kilograms	= 1 myriagram	= 1.5747 stones.
10 myriagrams	= 1 quintal (q.)	= 1.9684 cwt.
10 quintals ...	= 1 tonne (t.)	= 0.9842 ton.

3.—MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

10 millilitres	= 1 centilitre	= 0.0704 gill.
(mil.)	(cl.)	
10 centilitres	= 1 decilitre (dl.)	= 0.1759 pint.
10 decilitres	= 1 LITRE (lit.)	= 0.8799 quart.
10 litres	= 1 dekalitre	= 2.1997 gals.
	(dal.)	
10 dekalitres	= 1 hectolitre	= 2.7497 bushels.
	(hl.)	

4.—MEASURES OF LAND.

100 sq. metres	= 1 are (a.)	= 0.0988 rood.
100 ares	= 1 hectare (ha.)	= 2.4711 acres.
100 hectares	= 1 sq. kilometre	= 0.386 sq. mile.

NOTES.

1 hectolitre	= 2.75 bushels.
1 centilitre per hectare	= 1.11 bushels per acre.
1 quintal	= 3.67 bushels.
1 quintal per hectare	= 1.49 bushels per acre.
1 franc a hectolitre	= 3.6 pence a bushel.
1 " a quintal ...	= 4.3 " a cental.
7 " " (duty)	= 128.6d. " a quarter.

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

The weights and measures are those of the United Kingdom, with the following difference:—

Weight.—In the short ton the Cental or true Cwt. is used; the short ton is 20 centals = 2,000 lb. The long ton is:—4 quarters of 28 lb. = 1 cwt. (112 lb.), 20 cwt. = 1 ton (2,240 lb.).

Capacity.—For corn, the old bushel of 2,150.42 cubic inches; its gallon = 268.8 cubic inches. This is commonly called the Winchester bushel, though really of the slightly different London standard.

For liquids, the old wine-gallon of 231 cubic inches, five-sixths of the Imperial gallon and = 58.3178 grains of water. It is divided into 8 pints = 7,289.7 grains of water = 16.6 Imperial ounces. For medicinal purposes the pint is divided into 20 fluid ounces = 455.6 grains of water, and the ounce into 8 fluid drachms of 60 minims.

BRITISH DEPENDENCIES.

Channel Islands.

	Jersey.	Guernsey.
Vergée (Normandy rood)	= 44 acre	= 4 acre.
Bushel	= 8.9 gallons	= 5.8 gallons.
Pound	= 7,561 grains	= 7,623 grains.
Cwt. (104 lb.)	= 112.3 lb.	= (100 lb.) = 108.9 lb.

British India.

Guz, usually 33 inches; also the yard.	
Bigha (Bengal)	= usually = 625 acre.
Cawny (Madras)	= 1.33 "
Tola (rapee-weight)	= 180 grains.
Seer, 80 tolas	= 2 lb. 1 oz.
Maund, 40 seers	= 82.28 lb.
" (Madras)	= 24.68 lb.
Candy	= 500 lb.
Visham = 3 lb.; Dangali	= 3 pints.
Parah	= 15 gallons.
Catty (Singapore)	= 1 1/2 lb.
Pikul "	= 133 lb.

South Africa.

Rod, 12 Rhineland feet	= 12.356 feet.
Morgen, 600 sq. rods	= 2.11654 acres.
Cental, and short ton of 2,000 lb.	
Anker	= nearly 8 gallons.

FOREIGN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The Metric System (which see) has been adopted by the whole of Europe (except the United Kingdom and Russia) and is permissive in all countries throughout the World.

Russia.

In Russia the standard of length is the Sachine, which is equal to seven British feet; the standard of weight is the Pound, equal to nine-tenths of the British pound. The other measures are:—

1.—MEASURES OF LENGTH.

16 vershok	= 1 archine.
3 archine	= 1 sachine.
500 sachine	= 1 verst = 0.663 mile.
1 sq. verst	= 0.44 sq. mile
1 dessiatine	= 2.7 acres.

2.—MEASURES OF WEIGHT.

3 zolotnik	= 1 loth.
32 loth	= 1 pound.
40 pounds	= 1 pood (36.11 lb.).
10 poods	= 1 berkovatz.

Turkey.

In *Turkey* the weights and measures differ considerably in the different vilayets, but the following are those used at Constantinople and the neighbourhood:—

1.—MEASURES OF LENGTH.

2 jeras =	1 rup.
8 rups. =	1 pek = 26.77 British inches.

2.—MEASURES OF WEIGHT.

16 kirats =	1 dram.
400 drams =	1 oke = 2.828 British pounds.
44 okes =	1 kantar.

The usual measure of capacity in *Turkey* is the *Kileh*, which is slightly larger than the British bushel.

Greece.

1 ocque ... =	2.84 lb.
1 quintal =	132.2 lb.
1 livre ... =	1.1 lb.
1 drachme =	0.11 oz.

Egypt.

Pic (textiles) =	22.83 inches.
Feddán (land) =	1.038 acres.
Oke =	2.75136 lb.
Cantar =	99.05 lb.
Ardeb of wheat or maize =	118 okes = 324.66 lb.
Ardeb of barley =	88 okes = 242.12 lb.
Ardeb of rice =	152 okes = 418.21 lb.

China.

Tael weight =	1.33 oz.
Catty „ =	1.33 lb.
Picul „ =	133.33 lb.
Ts'un =	1.41 inches.
Ch'ih =	1.75 feet.
Chang =	11.75 feet.
Li =	2.115 feet.

Japan and Formosa.

Ri..... =	2.4403 miles.
Square ri =	5.9553 sq. miles.
Cho =	5.423 chains.
Square cho =	2.4507 acres.
Ken =	1.9884 yards.
Tsubo =	3.9538 sq. yards.
Liquid koku..... =	37.7033 gallons.
Dry koku =	4.9629 bushels.
Koku of capacity =	0.1 ton.
Liquid sho =	1.5881 quarts.
Dry sho =	0.1985 pecks.
Kwan =	8.2673 lb.
Kin =	1.3228 lb.

OLD MEASURES.

Old British Measures.

The Cubit was the length of the forearm from the elbow to the end of the middle finger. Its length, as a measure, varied in different countries. The English Cubit was 18 inches. The Ell also varied. The English Ell was 45 inches; the Scottish Ell was 37.2 inches.

The Hand, still used for measuring horses, was 4 inches.

The Statute Mile and the Statute Acre are based on the Statute Perch of 5½ yards. The Mile is 320 perches (1,760 yards), and the Acre 160 square perches (4,840 square yards). In

former times other miles and acres, based on different perches, were also used, among which were the following:—

The Scottish Mile was 320 fells or Scottish perches, each of 6 Scottish ells (1,084 yards). The Scottish Mile was about 1½ Statute Mile.

The Irish Mile was 320 Irish perches, each of 7 yards (2,240 yards). 11 Irish Miles were equal to 14 Statute Miles.

The Scottish Acre contained 160 fells, or square Scottish perches (6,150.4 square yards). It was equal to 1.27 Statute Acre.

The Cunningham Acre contained 160 square perches, the perch being 6½ yards (6,250 square yards). It was equal to 1.29 Statute Acre.

The Irish Acre contained 160 square Irish perches (7,840 square yards). It was a little more than 1½ Statute Acre.

The Cheshire Acre contained 160 square perches, each perch being 8 yards (10,240 square yards). It was nearly equal to 2½ Statute Acres.

The Hide was an ancient measure of land, which varied in different parts, but the average was 120 acres. A yard of land—virgate, or farthing land—was a quarter of a hide. In some counties the hide was called a carucate, which was divided into eight bovates. In the time of Domesday Book (A.D. 1086) a hide was worth, on the average, £1 per annum; a knight's fee was usually five hides.

Old French Measures.

Toise of 6 feet; Foot =	12.789 in.
Aune (ell) of 4 Roman feet =	46.77 in.
League, 3,000 toises =	3.6 miles.
Perch, 22 feet or 6 aunes =	23.44 feet.
Arpent, 100 sq. perches =	1.26 acres.
Pound =	7.554 grains.
Setier =	34.317 gallons; Boisseau (½) = 2.86 gallons.
Pinte =	1.76 pints.

Old Hebrew Measures.

Common Egyptian Cubit =	18.24 in.; Cubit of Talmud = 21.914 in.
Cubit of Ezekiel =	25.26 in.; Reed = 151.6 in.
Kikkar (Alexn. talent) =	50 minas of 60 shekels.
Shekel =	½ oz., of 8 gerah, or (Shekel of the Sanctuary) of 2 zeka, 4 reba, 20 gerah.
Bath (fluid), Ephah (corn) =	7.776 U.S. gallons, of 6 hin, 18 cab, 72 log.
Cor or Homer (10 ephas) =	8.351 bushels.

The Talmudic cubit is exactly ⅓ millionth of the Equatorial circumference.

N.B.—The Egyptian royal cubit, = 20.64 inches, appears to have been the common cubit increased in the ratio of a degree of latitude to one of longitude in Lower Egypt at 29° N. It was divided into 7 palms. The (Persian) Cubit of Ezekiel was divided into 8 palms.

AVERAGE HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS.

The average heights and weights of men in the United Kingdom have been tabulated as follows:—

	Average Height.	Average Weight.
Scotsmen	5 ft. 8½ in.	11 st. 11 lb.
Irishmen	5 ft. 8 in.	10 st. 13 lb.
Englishmen	5 ft. 7¼ in.	11 st. 1 lb.
Welshmen	5 ft. 6½ in.	11 st. 4 lb.

454 Ready Reckoner, Marketing, or Hourly Wages Table.

No.	¼d.	½d.	¾d.	1d.	2d.	3d.	4d.	5d.	6d.	7d.	8d.	9d.	10d.	11d.	No.
1	0 0¼	0 0½	0 0¾	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 11	1
2	0 0½	0 1	0 1½	0 2	0 4	0 6	0 8	0 10	1 0	1 2	1 4	1 6	1 8	1 10	2
3	0 0¾	0 1½	0 2¼	0 3	0 6	0 9	1 0	1 1	1 6	1 9	2 0	2 3	2 6	2 9	3
4	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 8	1 0	1 4	1 8	2 0	2 4	2 8	3 0	3 4	3 8	4
5	0 1¼	0 2½	0 3¾	0 5	0 10	1 3	1 8	2 2	2 6	3 1	3 6	4 0	4 4	4 7	5
6	0 1½	0 3	0 4½	0 6	1 0	1 6	2 0	2 6	3 0	3 6	4 0	4 6	5 0	5 6	6
7	0 1¾	0 3½	0 5¼	0 7	1 2	1 9	2 4	2 11	3 6	4 1	4 8	5 3	5 10	6 5	7
8	0 2	0 4	0 6	0 8	1 4	2 0	2 8	3 4	4 0	4 8	5 4	6 0	6 8	7 4	8
9	0 2¼	0 4½	0 6¾	0 9	1 6	2 3	3 0	3 9	4 6	5 3	6 0	6 9	7 6	8 3	9
10	0 2½	0 5	0 7½	0 10	1 8	2 6	3 4	4 2	5 0	5 10	6 8	7 6	8 4	9 2	10
11	0 2¾	0 5½	0 8¼	0 11	1 10	2 9	3 8	4 7	5 6	6 5	7 4	8 3	9 2	10 1	11
12	0 3	0 6	0 9	1 0	2 0	3 0	4 0	5 0	6 0	7 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	11 0	12
13	0 3¼	0 6½	0 9¾	1 1	2 2	3 3	4 4	5 5	6 6	7 7	8 8	9 9	10 10	11 11	13
14	0 3½	0 7	0 10½	1 2	2 4	3 6	4 8	5 10	7 0	8 2	9 4	10 6	11 8	12 10	14
15	0 3¾	0 7½	0 11¼	1 3	2 6	3 9	5 0	6 3	7 6	8 9	10 11	11 3	12 6	13 9	15
16	0 4	0 8	1 0	1 4	2 8	4 0	5 4	6 8	8 0	9 4	10 8	12 0	13 4	14 8	16
17	0 4¼	0 8½	1 0¾	1 5	2 10	4 3	5 8	7 1	8 6	9 11	11 4	12 9	14 2	15 7	17
18	0 4½	0 9	1 1½	1 6	3 0	4 6	6 0	7 6	9 0	10 6	11 12	13 6	15 0	16 6	18
19	0 4¾	0 9½	1 2¼	1 7	3 2	4 9	6 4	7 11	9 6	11 1	12 8	14 3	15 10	17 5	19
20	0 5	0 10	1 3	1 8	3 4	5 0	6 8	8 4	10 0	11 8	13 4	15 0	16 8	18 4	20
21	0 5¼	0 10½	1 3¾	1 9	3 6	5 3	7 0	8 9	10 6	12 3	14 0	15 9	17 6	19 3	21
22	0 5½	0 11	1 4½	1 10	3 8	5 6	7 4	9 2	11 0	12 10	14 8	16 6	18 4	20 2	22
23	0 5¾	0 11½	1 5¼	1 11	3 10	5 9	7 8	9 11	11 6	13 5	15 4	17 3	19 2	21 1	23
24	0 6	1 0	1 6	2 0	4 0	6 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	22 0	24
25	0 6¼	1 0½	1 6¾	2 1	4 2	6 3	8 4	10 5	12 6	14 7	16 8	18 9	20 10	22 11	25
26	0 6½	1 1	1 7½	2 2	4 4	6 6	8 8	10 10	12 12	14 14	16 16	18 18	20 20	22 22	26
27	0 6¾	1 1¼	1 8¼	2 3	4 6	6 9	9 0	11 1	13 3	15 5	17 7	19 9	21 11	23 13	27
28	0 7	1 2	1 9	2 4	4 8	7 0	9 4	11 8	14 1	16 4	18 8	21 0	23 4	25 8	28
29	0 7¼	1 2½	1 9¾	2 5	4 10	7 3	9 12	11 14	14 6	16 11	19 4	21 9	24 2	26 7	29
30	0 7½	1 3	1 10½	2 6	5 0	7 6	10 0	12 6	15 0	17 6	20 0	22 6	25 0	27 6	30
31	0 7¾	1 3½	1 11¼	2 7	5 2	7 9	10 10	12 11	15 1	18 1	20 8	23 3	25 10	28 5	31
32	0 8	1 4	2 0	2 8	5 4	8 0	10 10	12 13	15 4	18 8	21 4	24 0	26 8	29 4	32
33	0 8¼	1 4½	2 0¾	2 9	5 6	8 3	11 0	13 9	16 19	19 3	22 0	24 9	27 6	30 3	33
34	0 8½	1 5	2 1½	2 10	5 8	8 6	11 4	14 2	17 0	19 10	22 8	25 6	28 4	31 2	34
35	0 8¾	1 5½	2 2¼	2 11	5 10	8 9	11 8	14 7	17 6	20 5	23 4	26 3	29 2	32 1	35
36	0 9	1 6	2 3	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	21 0	24 0	27 0	30 0	33 0	36
37	0 9¼	1 6½	2 3¾	3 1	6 2	9 12	12 15	15 18	18 21	21 24	24 27	27 30	30 33	33 36	37
38	0 9½	1 7	2 4½	3 2	6 4	9 12	12 15	15 18	18 21	21 24	24 27	27 30	30 33	33 36	38
39	0 9¾	1 7½	2 5¼	3 3	6 6	9 13	12 16	15 19	18 22	21 25	24 28	27 31	30 34	33 37	39
40	0 10	1 8	2 6	3 4	6 8	10 0	13 4	16 8	20 2	23 4	26 8	30 0	33 4	36 8	40
41	0 10¼	1 8½	2 6¾	3 5	6 10	10 13	13 8	17 12	20 6	23 11	27 4	30 9	34 2	37 7	41
42	0 10½	1 9	2 7½	3 6	7 0	10 14	13 9	17 13	20 7	24 6	28 0	31 3	35 0	38 6	42
43	0 10¾	1 9½	2 8¼	3 7	7 2	10 14	13 10	17 14	20 8	24 7	28 1	31 4	35 10	39 5	43
44	0 11	1 10	2 9	3 8	7 4	11 0	14 8	18 4	22 0	25 8	29 4	33 0	36 8	40 4	44
45	0 11¼	1 10½	2 9¾	3 9	7 6	11 3	15 0	18 9	22 6	26 3	30 0	33 9	37 6	41 3	45
46	0 11½	1 11	2 10½	3 10	7 8	11 6	15 1	19 2	23 0	26 10	30 8	34 6	38 4	42 2	46
47	0 11¾	1 11½	2 11¼	3 11	7 10	11 9	15 8	19 7	23 6	27 5	31 4	35 3	39 2	43 1	47
48	0 12	1 12	3 0	4 0	8 0	12 0	16 0	20 0	24 0	28 0	32 0	36 0	40 0	44 0	48
49	0 12¼	2 0½	3 0¾	4 1	8 2	12 3	16 4	20 5	24 6	28 7	32 8	36 9	40 10	44 11	49
50	0 12½	2 1	3 1	4 2	8 4	12 6	16 8	20 10	25 0	29 2	33 4	37 6	41 8	45 10	50
51	0 1¼	2 1½	3 2¼	4 3	8 6	12 9	17 0	21 3	25 6	29 9	34 0	38 3	42 6	46 9	51
52	0 1½	2 2	3 3	4 4	8 8	13 0	17 4	21 8	26 0	30 4	34 8	39 0	43 4	47 8	52
53	0 1¾	2 2½	3 3¾	4 5	8 10	13 3	17 8	22 1	26 3	30 7	35 1	39 5	44 2	48 7	53
54	0 1½	2 3	3 4	4 6	9 0	13 6	18 0	22 6	27 0	31 6	36 0	40 6	45 0	49 6	54
55	0 2	2 4	3 6	4 8	9 4	14 0	18 8	23 4	28 0	32 8	37 4	42 0	46 8	51 4	55
56	0 2¼	2 5	3 7½	4 10	9 8	14 6	19 4	24 2	29 0	33 10	38 4	43 6	48 4	53 2	56
57	0 2½	2 6	3 9	5 0	10 0	15 0	20 0	25 0	30 0	35 0	40 0	45 0	50 0	55 0	57
58	0 2¾	2 7	3 10	5 3	10 6	15 9	21 0	26 3	31 6	36 9	42 0	47 3	52 6	57 9	58
59	0 3	2 8	3 11¼	5 5	11 0	16 6	22 0	27 6	33 0	38 6	44 0	49 6	55 0	60 6	59
60	0 3¼	2 8½	3 11½	5 6	11 2	16 8	22 3	27 9	33 3	38 9	44 3	49 9	55 3	60 9	60
61	0 3½	2 9	4 1½	5 7	11 4	17 0	23 0	28 4	34 0	39 4	45 0	50 4	56 0	61 0	61
62	0 3¾	2 9½	4 1¾	5 8	11 6	17 2	23 3	28 6	34 2	39 6	45 2	50 6	56 2	61 2	62
63	0 4	2 10	4 2	5 9	11 8	17 4	23 6	29 0	34 6	40 0	46 0	51 6	57 0	62 6	63
64	0 4¼	2 10½	4 2½	5 10	11 10	17 6	23 9	29 2	34 8	40 2	46 2	51 8	57 2	62 8	64
65	0 4½	2 11	4 3	5 11	11 12	17 8	24 0	29 4	35 0	40 4	46 4	52 0	57 4	63 0	65
66	0 4¾	2 11½	4 3½	5 12	11 14	18 0	24 3	29 6	35 3	40 6	46 6	52 3	57 6	63 3	66
67	0 5	2 12	4 4	6 0	12 0	18 0	24 0	30 0	36 0	42 0	48 0	54 0	60 0	66 0	67
68	0 5¼	2 12½	4 4¼	6 1	12 2	18 2	24 2	30 2	36 2	42 2	48 2	54 2	60 2	66 2	68
69	0 5½	2 13	4 4½	6 2	12 4	18 4	24 4	30 4	36 4	42 4	48 4	54 4	60 4	66 4	69
70	0 5¾	2 13½	4 4¾	6 3	12 6	18 6	24 6	30 6	36 6	42 6	48 6	54 6	60 6	66 6	70
71	0 6	2 14	4 5	6 4	13 0	19 0	25 0	31 0	37 0	43 0	49 0	55 0	61 0	67 0	71
72	0 6¼	2 14½	4 5¼	6 5	13 2	19 2	25 2	31 2	37 2	43 2	49 2	55 2	61 2	67 2	72
73	0 6½	2 15	4 5½	6 6	13 4	19 4	25 4	31 4	37 4	43 4	49 4	55 4	61 4	67 4	73
74	0 6¾	2 15½	4 5¾	6 7	13 6	19 6	25 6	31 6	37 6	43 6	49 6	55 6	61 6	67 6	74
75	0 7	2 16	4 6	6 8	14 0	20 0	26 0	32 0	38 0	44 0	50 0	56 0	62 0	68 0	75
76	0 7¼	2 16½	4 6¼	6 9	14 2	20 2	26 2	32 2	38 2	44 2	50 2	56 2	62 2	68 2	76
77	0 7½	2 17	4 6½	6 10	14 4	20 4	26 4	32 4	38 4	44 4	50 4	56 4	62 4	68 4	77
78	0 7¾	2 17½	4 6¾	6 11	14 6	20 6	26 6	32 6	38 6	44 6	50 6	56 6	62 6	68 6	78
79	0 8	2 18	4 7	6 12	14 8	20 8	26 8	32 8	38 8	44 8	50 8	56 8	62 8	68 8	79
80	0 8¼	2 18½	4 7¼	6 13	14 10	21 0	27 0	33 0	39 0	45 0	51 0	57 0	63 0	69 0	80
81	0 8½	2 19	4 7½	6 14	14 12	21 2	27 2	33 2	39 2	45 2	51 2	57 2	63 2	69 2	81
82	0 8¾	2 19½	4 7¾	6 15	14 14	21 4	27 4	33 4	39 4	45 4	51 4	57 4	63 4	69 4	82
83	0 9	2 20	4 8	6 16	14 16	21 6	27 6	33 6	39 6	45 6	51 6	57 6	63 6	69 6	83
84	0 9¼	2 20½	4 8¼	6 17	14 18	21 8	27 8	33 8	39 8	45 8	51 8	57 8	63 8	69 8	84
85	0 9½	2 21	4 8½	6 18	14 20	22 0	28 0	34 0	40 0	46 0	52 0	58 0	64 0	70 0	85
86	0 9¾	2 21½	4 8¾	6 19	14 22	22 2	28 2	34 2	40 2	46 2	52 2	5			

A TABLE SHOWING THE PROFITS UPON INVESTMENTS IN THE FUNDS OR IN STOCKS AND SHARES AT THE UNDERMENTIONED PRICES.

Examples:—To ascertain the yield of Consols at a price of £73 15s. od. look in the column headed $\frac{2}{2}\frac{1}{2}$ Pr. Ct. for 73 $\frac{3}{4}$, and it will be seen that the yield (column headed Return Per Cent.) is £3 7s. 10d. Similarly, shares paying a fixed dividend of 6 per cent., if purchased at £98, will yield £6 2s. 5d. per cent.

Return Per Cent.	$\frac{2}{2}\frac{1}{2}$ Pr.Ct.	$\frac{2}{3}$ Pr.Ct.	3 Pr.Ct.	$\frac{3}{4}$ Pr.Ct.	$\frac{3}{5}$ Pr.Ct.	4 Pr.Ct.	$\frac{4}{5}$ Pr.Ct.	5 Pr. Ct.	$5\frac{1}{2}$ Pr. Ct.	6 Pr.Ct.	7 Pr. Ct.	$7\frac{1}{2}$ Pr. Ct.	8 Pr. Ct.	9 Pr.Ct.	10 Pr. Ct.
£2 10 0	100	110	120	130	140	160	180	200	220	240	280	300	320	360	400
2 12 6	95 $\frac{1}{4}$	104 $\frac{1}{4}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	123 $\frac{1}{2}$	133 $\frac{1}{2}$	152 $\frac{1}{2}$	171 $\frac{1}{2}$	190 $\frac{1}{2}$	209 $\frac{1}{2}$	228 $\frac{1}{2}$	266 $\frac{1}{2}$	285 $\frac{1}{2}$	304 $\frac{1}{2}$	342 $\frac{1}{2}$	381
2 13 9	93	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{3}{4}$	121	130 $\frac{3}{4}$	149	167 $\frac{3}{4}$	186	204 $\frac{3}{4}$	223 $\frac{3}{4}$	260 $\frac{3}{4}$	279 $\frac{3}{4}$	298	335	372
2 15 0	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	100	109	118	127 $\frac{1}{2}$	145 $\frac{1}{2}$	163 $\frac{1}{2}$	181 $\frac{1}{2}$	200	218	254 $\frac{1}{2}$	272 $\frac{1}{2}$	290 $\frac{1}{2}$	327	363 $\frac{1}{2}$
2 17 6	87	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	113	121 $\frac{1}{2}$	139	156 $\frac{1}{2}$	174	191 $\frac{1}{2}$	208 $\frac{1}{2}$	243 $\frac{1}{2}$	260 $\frac{1}{2}$	278	313	347 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 0 0	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	100	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	133 $\frac{1}{2}$	150	166 $\frac{1}{2}$	183 $\frac{1}{2}$	200	233 $\frac{1}{2}$	250	266 $\frac{1}{2}$	300	333 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 0 7	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	99	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	132	148 $\frac{1}{2}$	165	181 $\frac{1}{2}$	198	231 $\frac{1}{2}$	247 $\frac{1}{2}$	264	297	330
3 1 6	81 $\frac{1}{4}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	130	146 $\frac{1}{2}$	162 $\frac{1}{2}$	178 $\frac{1}{2}$	195	227 $\frac{1}{2}$	243 $\frac{1}{2}$	260	292 $\frac{1}{2}$	325
3 2 6	80	88	96	104	112	128	144	160	176	192	224	240	256	288	320
3 3 6	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	126	141 $\frac{1}{2}$	157 $\frac{1}{2}$	173 $\frac{1}{2}$	189	220 $\frac{1}{2}$	236 $\frac{1}{2}$	252	283 $\frac{1}{2}$	315
3 4 6	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	93	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	124	139 $\frac{1}{2}$	155	170 $\frac{1}{2}$	186	217	232 $\frac{1}{2}$	248	279	310
3 5 7	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	122	137 $\frac{1}{2}$	152 $\frac{1}{2}$	167 $\frac{1}{2}$	183	213 $\frac{1}{2}$	228 $\frac{1}{2}$	244	274 $\frac{1}{2}$	305
3 6 8	75	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	90	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	105	120	135	150	165	180	210	225	240	270	300
3 7 10	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	118	132 $\frac{1}{2}$	147 $\frac{1}{2}$	162 $\frac{1}{2}$	177	206 $\frac{1}{2}$	221 $\frac{1}{2}$	236	265 $\frac{1}{2}$	295
3 9 0	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	87	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	116	130 $\frac{1}{2}$	145	159 $\frac{1}{2}$	174	203	217 $\frac{1}{2}$	232	261	290
3 10 2	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	114	128 $\frac{1}{2}$	142 $\frac{1}{2}$	156 $\frac{1}{2}$	171	199 $\frac{1}{2}$	213 $\frac{1}{2}$	228	256 $\frac{1}{2}$	285
3 11 5	70	77	84	91	98	112	126	140	154	168	196	210	224	252	280
3 12 9	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	110	123 $\frac{1}{2}$	137 $\frac{1}{2}$	151 $\frac{1}{2}$	165	192 $\frac{1}{2}$	206 $\frac{1}{2}$	220	247 $\frac{1}{2}$	275
3 14 1	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	81	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	108	121 $\frac{1}{2}$	135	148 $\frac{1}{2}$	162	189	202 $\frac{1}{2}$	216	243	270
3 15 6	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	106	119 $\frac{1}{2}$	132 $\frac{1}{2}$	145 $\frac{1}{2}$	159	185 $\frac{1}{2}$	198 $\frac{1}{2}$	212	238 $\frac{1}{2}$	265
3 16 11	65	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	78	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	91	104	117	130	143	156	182	195	208	234	260
3 18 5	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	102	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	127 $\frac{1}{2}$	140 $\frac{1}{2}$	153	178 $\frac{1}{2}$	191 $\frac{1}{2}$	204	229 $\frac{1}{2}$	255
4 0 0	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	75	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	100	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	125	137 $\frac{1}{2}$	150	175	187 $\frac{1}{2}$	200	225	250
4 1 7	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	98	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	122 $\frac{1}{2}$	134 $\frac{1}{2}$	147	171 $\frac{1}{2}$	183 $\frac{1}{2}$	196	220 $\frac{1}{2}$	245
4 3 4	60	66	72	78	84	96	108	120	132	144	168	180	192	216	240
4 5 1	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	94	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	129 $\frac{1}{2}$	141	164 $\frac{1}{2}$	176 $\frac{1}{2}$	188	211 $\frac{1}{2}$	235
4 6 11	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	69	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	92	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	115	126 $\frac{1}{2}$	138	161	172 $\frac{1}{2}$	184	207	230
4 8 11	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	90	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	123 $\frac{1}{2}$	135	157 $\frac{1}{2}$	168 $\frac{1}{2}$	180	202 $\frac{1}{2}$	225
4 10 11	55	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	66	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	77	88	99	110	121	132	154	165	176	198	220
4 13 0	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	86	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	118 $\frac{1}{2}$	129	150 $\frac{1}{2}$	161 $\frac{1}{2}$	172	193 $\frac{1}{2}$	215
4 15 3	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	63	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	84	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	105	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	126	147	157 $\frac{1}{2}$	168	189	210
4 17 7	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	82	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	123	143 $\frac{1}{2}$	153 $\frac{1}{2}$	164	184 $\frac{1}{2}$	205
5 0 0	50	55	60	65	70	80	90	100	110	120	140	150	160	180	200
5 2 7	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	78	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	117	136 $\frac{1}{2}$	146 $\frac{1}{2}$	156	175 $\frac{1}{2}$	195
5 5 3	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	57	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	76	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	95	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	114	133	142 $\frac{1}{2}$	152	171	190
5 8 1	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	74	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	111	129 $\frac{1}{2}$	138 $\frac{1}{2}$	148	166 $\frac{1}{2}$	185
5 11 1	45	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	54	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	63	72	81	90	99	108	126	135	144	162	180
5 14 3	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	70	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	105	122 $\frac{1}{2}$	131 $\frac{1}{2}$	140	157 $\frac{1}{2}$	175
5 17 8	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	51	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	68	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	85	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	102	119	127 $\frac{1}{2}$	136	153	170
6 0 0	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	50	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	75	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	100	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	125	133 $\frac{1}{2}$	150	166 $\frac{1}{2}$
6 2 5	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	49	53	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	98	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	122 $\frac{1}{2}$	130 $\frac{1}{2}$	147	163 $\frac{1}{2}$
6 5 0	40	44	48	52	56	64	72	80	88	96	112	120	128	144	160
6 7 8	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	47	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	94	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	125 $\frac{1}{2}$	141	156 $\frac{1}{2}$
6 10 5	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	46	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	69	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	92	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	115	122 $\frac{1}{2}$	138	153 $\frac{1}{2}$
6 13 4	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	45	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	75	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	90	105	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	120	135	150
6 16 4	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	44	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	66	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	88	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	110	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	132	146 $\frac{1}{2}$
6 19 6	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	43	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	86	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	129	143 $\frac{1}{2}$
7 2 10	35	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	42	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	49	56	63	70	77	84	98	105	112	126	140
7 6 4	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	41	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	82	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	123	136 $\frac{1}{2}$
7 10 0	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	80	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	100	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	120	133 $\frac{1}{2}$
7 13 10	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	39	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	52	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	65	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	78	91	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	104	117	130
7 17 11	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	38	41	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	57	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	76	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	95	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	114	126 $\frac{1}{2}$
8 2 2	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	37	40	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	49	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	74	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	92<			

456 PRESENT VALUE OF A LEASE, FREEHOLD ESTATE, OR ANNUITY.

Per £100 clear Annual Rental or Value, without any deduction whatever.

In the following Table, compound interest at the rates of 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 per cent. is reckoned.

Years.	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%	Years.	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%
1/2	49	48	48	48	47	44	24 25	20 55	17 06	15 38	13 56
1	97	96	95	94	93	45	24 52	20 72	17 77	15 46	13 61
2	1 91	1 89	1 86	1 83	1 81	46	24 77	20 88	17 88	15 52	13 65
3	2 83	2 78	2 72	2 67	2 62	47	25 02	21 04	17 98	15 59	13 69
4	3 72	3 63	3 55	3 47	3 39	48	25 26	21 20	18 08	15 65	13 73
5	4 58	4 45	4 33	4 21	4 10	49	25 50	21 34	18 17	15 71	13 77
6	5 42	5 24	5 08	4 92	4 77	50	25 73	21 48	18 26	15 76	13 80
7	6 23	6 00	5 79	5 58	5 39	51	25 95	21 62	18 34	15 81	13 83
8	7 02	6 73	6 46	6 21	5 97	52	26 16	21 75	18 42	15 86	13 86
9	7 78	7 44	7 11	6 80	6 51	53	26 37	21 87	18 49	15 90	13 89
10	8 53	8 11	7 72	7 36	7 02	54	26 58	21 99	18 56	15 95	13 91
11	9 25	8 76	8 31	7 89	7 50	55	26 77	22 11	18 63	15 99	13 94
12	9 95	9 39	8 86	8 38	7 94	56	26 96	22 22	18 70	16 03	13 96
13	10 63	9 99	9 39	8 85	8 36	57	27 15	22 32	18 76	16 06	13 98
14	11 29	10 56	9 90	9 29	8 75	58	27 33	22 43	18 82	16 10	14 00
15	11 94	11 12	10 38	9 71	9 11	59	27 50	22 53	18 87	16 13	14 02
16	12 56	11 65	10 84	10 11	9 45	60	27 67	22 62	18 93	16 16	14 04
17	13 16	12 17	11 27	10 48	9 76	61	27 84	22 71	18 98	16 19	14 05
18	13 75	12 66	11 69	10 83	10 06	62	28 00	22 80	19 03	16 22	14 07
19	14 32	13 13	12 08	11 16	10 34	63	28 15	22 89	19 07	16 24	14 08
20	14 88	13 59	12 46	11 47	10 59	64	28 30	22 97	19 12	16 26	14 10
21	15 41	14 03	12 82	11 76	10 84	65	28 45	23 04	19 16	16 29	14 11
22	15 94	14 45	13 16	12 04	11 06	66	28 59	23 12	19 20	16 31	14 12
23	16 44	14 86	13 49	12 30	11 27	67	28 73	23 19	19 24	16 33	14 13
24	16 93	15 25	13 80	12 55	11 47	68	28 87	23 26	19 27	16 35	14 14
25	17 41	15 62	14 09	12 78	11 65	69	29 00	23 33	19 31	16 37	14 15
26	17 87	15 98	14 38	13 00	11 83	70	29 12	23 39	19 34	16 38	14 16
27	18 33	16 33	14 64	13 21	11 99	71	29 24	23 45	19 37	16 40	14 17
28	18 76	16 66	14 90	13 41	12 14	72	29 36	23 51	19 40	16 41	14 17
29	19 19	16 98	15 14	13 59	12 28	73	29 48	23 57	19 43	16 43	14 18
30	19 60	17 29	15 37	13 76	12 41	74	29 59	23 63	19 46	16 44	14 19
31	20 00	17 59	15 59	13 93	12 53	75	29 70	23 68	19 48	16 45	14 19
32	20 39	17 87	15 80	14 08	12 65	76	29 81	23 73	19 51	16 47	14 20
33	20 76	18 15	16 00	14 23	12 75	77	29 91	23 78	19 53	16 48	14 21
34	21 13	18 41	16 19	14 37	12 85	78	30 01	23 82	19 55	16 49	14 21
35	21 49	18 66	16 37	14 50	12 95	79	30 10	23 87	19 57	16 50	14 22
36	21 83	18 91	16 55	14 62	13 03	80	30 20	23 91	19 59	16 51	14 22
37	22 17	19 14	16 71	14 74	13 12	85	30 63	24 11	19 68	16 55	14 24
38	22 49	19 37	16 87	14 85	13 19	90	31 00	24 27	19 75	16 58	14 25
39	22 81	19 58	17 02	14 95	13 26	95	31 32	24 40	19 80	16 60	14 26
40	23 11	19 79	17 16	15 05	13 33	100	31 60	24 50	19 85	16 62	14 27
41	23 41	19 99	17 29	15 14	13 39						
42	23 70	20 19	17 42	15 22	13 45						
43	23 98	20 37	17 55	15 31	13 51						
							IN PERPETUITY.				
							33 33	25 00	20 00	16 66	14 28

EXAMPLE 1.—What is the present value of a Lease having 37 years to run of the net annual value of £100, interest being reckoned at 4 per cent.? ANSWER:—19 14 years' purchase, or £1,914.

EXAMPLE 2.—A man, aged 54, in the receipt of a pension or annuity of £100 a year net, wishes to commute that for a present payment, interest being reckoned at 5 per cent. How much will he receive? ANSWER:—Looking at the Table of Expectation of Life (*q.v.*), it will be seen that the expectation for age 54 is about 17 years; and

from the above table an annuity certain for 17 years, interest at 5 per cent., is worth 17 27 years' purchase. The present payment required would therefore be £1,127 approximately.

Note to Example 2.—This method is only approximate. The values of annuities which depend on lives of a given present age, when properly calculated according to a given mortality table and a given rate of interest, are always somewhat less than those given by the method used in this example.

THE ENGLISH MILE COMPARED WITH OTHER EUROPEAN MEASURES.

	English Mile.	English Geog. M.	French Kilom.	German Geog. M.	Russian Verst.	Austrian Mile.	Dutch Ure.	Norweg. Mile.	Swedish Mile.	Danish Mile.	Swiss Stunde.
English Statute Mile.....	1 000	0 868	1 609	0 217	1 508	0 222	0 289	0 142	0 151	0 213	0 335
English Geog. Mile	1 153	1 000	1 855	0 250	1 738	0 245	0 333	0 164	0 169	0 246	0 386
Kilometer	0 621	0 540	1 000	0 135	0 937	0 132	0 180	0 088	0 094	0 133	0 208
German Geog. Mile	4 619	4 000	7 420	1 000	6 953	0 978	1 333	0 657	0 694	0 985	1 543
Russian Verst.....	0 663	0 575	1 067	0 144	1 000	0 141	0 192	0 094	0 100	0 142	0 222
Austrian Mile.....	4 714	4 089	7 586	1 022	7 112	1 000	1 363	0 672	0 710	1 006	1 578
Dutch Ure.....	3 458	3 000	5 565	0 750	5 215	0 734	1 000	0 493	0 520	0 738	1 157
Norwegian Mile.....	7 021	6 091	11 299	1 523	10 589	1 489	2 035	1 000	1 057	1 499	2 350
Swedish Mile	6 644	5 764	10 692	1 441	10 019	1 409	1 921	0 948	1 000	1 419	2 224
Danish Mile	4 682	4 062	7 536	1 016	7 008	0 994	1 354	0 667	0 705	1 000	1 567
Swiss Stunde	2 987	2 592	4 808	0 648	4 505	0 634	0 864	0 425	0 449	0 638	1 000

Expectation of Life.

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THE following table is compiled from a supplement to the Registrar-General's Annual Return, which refers to England and Wales only. The figures are based upon the mortality in the ten years, 1891-1900.

AGE.	OF 1,000,000 BORN, THE NUMBER SURVIVING AT THE END OF EACH YEAR OF LIFE.		MEAN AFTER-LIFETIME (EXPECTATION OF LIFE).		AGE.	OF 1,000,000 BORN, THE NUMBER SURVIVING AT THE END OF EACH YEAR OF LIFE.		MEAN AFTER-LIFETIME (EXPECTATION OF LIFE).	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
0	1,000,000	1,000,000	44'13	47'77	53	498,987	553,208	17'01	18'58
1	828,136	859,342	52'22	54'53	54	487,621	543,384	16'40	17'91
2	784,090	816,810	54'12	56'34	55	475,849	533,105	15'79	17'24
3	767,754	800,357	54'26	56'49	56	463,629	522,319	15'19	16'59
4	757,631	789,683	53'98	56'25	57	450,898	510,950	14'61	15'95
5	750,281	782,144	53'50	55'79	58	437,623	498,950	14'04	15'37
6	744,936	776,618	52'88	55'18	59	423,814	486,304	13'48	14'71
7	741,061	772,562	52'16	54'47	60	409,518	473,037	12'93	14'10
8	738,215	769,537	51'36	53'68	61	394,793	459,185	12'39	13'51
9	736,053	767,198	50'51	52'84	62	379,995	444,782	11'87	12'54
10	734,299	765,267	49'63	51'97	63	364,255	429,844	11'35	12'37
11	732,728	763,498	48'73	51'09	64	348,478	414,361	10'84	11'81
12	731,064	761,652	47'84	50'21	65	332,344	398,299	10'34	11'27
13	729,260	759,671	46'96	49'34	66	315,830	381,624	9'86	10'74
14	727,364	757,618	46'08	48'48	67	298,956	364,339	9'38	10'22
15	725,373	755,499	45'21	47'61	68	281,760	346,471	8'93	9'72
16	723,159	753,185	44'34	46'75	69	264,295	328,062	8'48	9'24
17	720,621	750,574	43'50	45'92	70	246,030	309,168	8'05	8'73
18	717,800	747,721	42'67	45'09	71	228,844	289,866	7'64	8'33
19	714,811	744,762	41'84	44'27	72	211,034	270,247	7'24	7'90
20	711,714	741,766	41'02	43'44	73	193,310	250,424	6'86	7'48
21	708,463	738,692	40'21	42'62	74	175,792	230,523	6'50	7'08
22	705,036	735,530	39'40	41'80	75	158,608	210,688	6'15	6'70
23	701,445	732,272	38'60	40'99	76	141,891	191,071	5'81	6'34
24	697,724	728,896	37'80	40'17	77	125,775	171,836	5'49	5'99
25	693,894	725,386	37'01	39'37	78	110,392	153,148	5'19	5'67
26	689,951	721,745	36'22	38'56	79	95,863	135,173	4'90	5'35
27	685,909	717,973	35'43	37'76	80	82,298	118,068	4'62	5'05
28	681,778	714,066	34'64	36'97	81	69,789	101,980	4'36	4'77
29	677,551	710,018	33'85	36'17	82	58,405	87,034	4'11	4'51
30	673,200	705,819	33'07	35'39	83	48,192	73,333	3'88	4'26
31	668,682	701,456	32'29	34'60	84	39,168	60,949	3'69	4'02
32	663,952	696,917	31'51	33'83	85	31,323	49,925	3'45	3'80
33	658,969	692,191	30'75	33'05	86	24,621	40,267	3'25	3'59
34	653,708	687,269	29'99	32'29	87	19,000	31,949	3'07	3'39
35	648,169	682,147	29'24	31'52	88	14,377	24,915	2'89	3'21
36	642,353	676,814	28'50	30'77	89	10,655	19,078	2'73	3'04
37	636,235	671,242	27'77	30'02	90	7,724	14,330	2'58	2'87
38	629,793	665,410	27'05	29'28	91	5,470	10,550	2'43	2'73
39	623,028	659,324	26'34	28'54	92	3,779	7,606	2'30	2'59
40	615,964	653,014	25'64	27'82	93	2,543	5,365	2'17	2'46
41	608,632	646,518	24'94	27'09	94	1,665	3,700	2'06	2'34
42	601,063	639,878	24'25	26'37	95	1,059	2,494	1'95	2'23
43	593,276	633,115	23'56	25'64	96	654	1,641	1'85	2'13
44	585,266	626,227	22'88	24'92	97	391	1,054	1'75	2'04
45	577,010	619,184	22'20	24'20	98	226	661	1'67	1'96
46	568,465	611,938	21'52	23'48	99	127	404	1'58	1'88
47	559,598	604,453	20'86	22'76	100	68	241	1'51	1'81
48	550,384	596,704	20'20	22'05	101	36	141	1'44	1'74
49	540,815	588,666	19'54	21'35	102	18	80	1'36	1'68
50	530,888	580,320	18'90	20'64	103	9	45	1'28	1'62
51	520,608	571,644	18'26	19'95	104	4	24	1'18	1'56
52	509,977	562,616	17'63	19'26	105	2	13	1'02	1'48

Compound Interest Tables.

TABLE I.—SHOWING THE SUM TO WHICH AN ANNUITY OF ONE POUND ACCUMULATING AT COMPOUND INTEREST WILL AMOUNT IN FROM ONE TO FIFTY YEARS AT RATES VARYING FROM 2½ TO 5 PER CENT.

Yr.	2½	3	3½	4	4½	5
Per Ct.	Per Ct.	Per Ct.	Per Ct.	Per Ct.	Per Ct.	Per Ct.
1	1'000	1'000	1'000	1'000	1'000	1'000
2	2'025	2'030	2'035	2'040	2'045	2'050
3	3'076	3'091	3'105	3'122	3'137	3'153
4	4'153	4'184	4'215	4'246	4'278	4'310
5	5'256	5'309	5'362	5'416	5'471	5'526
6	6'388	6'468	6'550	6'633	6'717	6'802
7	7'547	7'662	7'779	7'898	8'019	8'142
8	8'735	8'892	9'052	9'214	9'380	9'549
9	9'955	10'159	10'368	10'583	10'802	11'027
10	11'203	11'464	11'731	12'006	12'288	12'578
11	12'483	12'808	13'142	13'486	13'841	14'207
12	13'796	14'192	14'602	15'026	15'464	15'917
13	15'140	15'618	16'113	16'627	17'160	17'713
14	16'519	17'085	17'677	18'292	18'932	19'599
15	17'932	18'599	19'296	20'024	20'784	21'579
16	19'380	20'157	20'971	21'825	22'719	23'657
17	20'865	21'762	22'705	23'698	24'742	25'840
18	22'386	23'414	24'500	25'645	26'855	28'132
19	23'946	25'117	26'357	27'671	29'064	30'539
20	25'545	26'870	28'280	29'778	31'371	33'066
21	27'183	28'676	30'269	31'976	33'783	35'719
22	28'863	30'537	32'329	34'248	36'303	38'535
23	30'584	32'453	34'460	36'618	38'937	41'430
24	32'349	34'425	36'657	39'083	41'689	44'502
25	34'158	36'459	38'950	41'646	44'565	47'727
26	36'012	38'553	41'313	44'312	47'571	51'113
27	37'912	40'710	43'759	47'034	50'711	54'669
28	39'860	42'931	46'291	49'688	53'993	58'403
29	41'856	45'219	48'911	52'066	57'423	62'323
30	43'903	47'575	51'623	54'688	61'007	66'439
31	46'000	50'003	54'429	57'328	64'752	70'761
32	48'150	52'503	57'335	60'201	68'665	75'299
33	50'354	55'078	60'341	62'510	72'756	80'054
34	52'613	57'730	63'453	64'858	77'030	85'067
35	54'928	60'462	66'674	67'352	81'497	90'336
36	57'301	63'276	70'008	70'077	86'164	95'835
37	59'734	66'174	73'458	72'902	91'041	101'623
38	62'227	69'159	77'029	75'970	96'138	107'710
39	64'783	72'234	80'725	79'409	101'464	114'095
40	67'403	75'401	84'550	83'026	107'030	120'800
41	70'088	78'663	88'510	86'827	112'847	127'840
42	72'840	82'023	92'607	90'822	118'925	135'232
43	75'651	85'484	95'849	95'012	125'276	142'993
44	78'522	89'048	101'233	101'413	131'914	151'141
45	81'516	92'720	105'782	121'029	138'850	159'700
46	84'554	96'501	110'484	126'871	146'038	168'685
47	87'658	100'397	115'351	132'945	153'673	178'119
48	90'804	104'408	120'389	139'263	161'588	188'025
49	94'131	108'541	125'602	145'834	169'859	198'427
50	97'484	112'797	130'998	152'657	178'503	209'348

TABLE II.—SHOWING THE AMOUNT WHICH ONE POUND ACCUMULATING AT COMPOUND INTEREST WILL REACH IN FROM ONE TO FIFTY YEARS AT RATES VARYING FROM 2½ TO 5 PER CENT.

Yr.	2½	3	3½	4	4½	5
Per Ct.	Per Ct.	Per Ct.	Per Ct.	Per Ct.	Per Ct.	Per Ct.
1	1'0250	1'0300	1'0350	1'0400	1'0450	1'0500
2	1'0506	1'0609	1'0712	1'0816	1'0920	1'1025
3	1'0769	1'0927	1'1087	1'1249	1'1412	1'1576
4	1'1038	1'1256	1'1475	1'1699	1'1925	1'2155
5	1'1314	1'1593	1'1877	1'2167	1'2462	1'2763
6	1'1597	1'1941	1'2293	1'2653	1'3023	1'3401
7	1'1887	1'2299	1'2723	1'3159	1'3609	1'4071
8	1'2184	1'2668	1'3168	1'3686	1'4221	1'4775
9	1'2489	1'3048	1'3529	1'4233	1'4861	1'5513
10	1'2801	1'3439	1'4106	1'4802	1'5530	1'6289
11	1'3121	1'3842	1'4510	1'5395	1'6229	1'7103
12	1'3449	1'4258	1'5111	1'6010	1'6959	1'7959
13	1'3785	1'4695	1'5640	1'6651	1'7722	1'8856
14	1'4130	1'5126	1'6187	1'7317	1'8519	1'9799
15	1'4483	1'5580	1'6753	1'8009	1'9353	2'0789
16	1'4845	1'6047	1'7340	1'8730	2'0224	2'1829
17	1'5216	1'6528	1'7947	1'9479	2'1134	2'2920
18	1'5597	1'7024	1'8575	2'0258	2'2085	2'4066
19	1'5987	1'7535	1'9225	2'1068	2'3079	2'5270
20	1'6385	1'8061	1'9938	2'1911	2'4117	2'6533
21	1'6795	1'8603	2'0594	2'2788	2'5202	2'7860
22	1'7216	1'9161	2'1315	2'3699	2'6337	2'9253
23	1'7646	1'9735	2'2051	2'4647	2'7522	3'0715
24	1'8087	2'0328	2'2833	2'5633	2'8760	3'2251
25	1'8539	2'0938	2'3632	2'6658	3'0054	3'3864
26	1'9003	2'1566	2'4460	2'7725	3'1407	3'5557
27	1'9478	2'2213	2'5316	2'8834	3'2820	3'7335
28	1'9955	2'2879	2'6202	2'9987	3'4297	3'9201
29	2'0464	2'3566	2'7119	3'1187	3'5840	4'1161
30	2'0976	2'4273	2'8068	3'2434	3'7453	4'3219
31	2'1500	2'5001	2'9050	3'3731	3'9139	4'5380
32	2'2038	2'5751	3'0057	3'5081	4'0900	4'7649
33	2'2589	2'6523	3'1119	3'6484	4'2740	5'0032
34	2'3153	2'7319	3'2209	3'7943	4'4664	5'2533
35	2'3732	2'8139	3'3336	3'9461	4'6673	5'5160
36	2'4325	2'8983	3'4503	4'1039	4'8774	5'7918
37	2'4933	2'9852	3'5710	4'2681	5'0969	6'0814
38	2'5557	3'0748	3'6960	4'4388	5'3262	6'3855
39	2'6196	3'1670	3'8254	4'6164	5'5659	6'7048
40	2'6851	3'2620	3'9593	4'8010	5'8164	7'0400
41	2'7522	3'3599	4'0978	4'9931	6'0781	7'3920
42	2'8210	3'4607	4'2413	5'1928	6'3516	7'7616
43	2'8915	3'5645	4'3897	5'4005	6'6374	8'1497
44	2'9638	3'6715	4'5433	5'6165	6'9361	8'5572
45	3'0379	3'7816	4'7024	5'8412	7'2482	8'9850
46	3'1139	3'8950	4'8669	6'0748	7'5744	9'4343
47	3'1917	4'0110	5'0373	6'3178	7'9153	9'9060
48	3'2715	4'1323	5'2136	6'5705	8'2715	10'4013
49	3'3533	4'2562	5'3961	6'8333	8'6437	10'9213
50	3'4371	4'3839	5'5849	7'1067	9'0326	11'4674

INCOME TAX TABLES (at *gd.* and *rs. zd.*)

£	at <i>gd.</i>	at <i>rs. zd.</i>	£	at <i>gd.</i>	at <i>rs. zd.</i>	£	at <i>gd.</i>	at <i>rs. zd.</i>
£	s. d.	£ s. d.	£	s. d.	£ s. d.	£	s. d.	£ s. d.
1	0 0 9	0 1 2	20	0 15 0	1 3 4	120	4 10 0	7 0 0
2	0 1 6	0 2 4	30	1 2 6	1 5 0	130	4 17 6	7 11 8
3	0 2 3	0 3 6	40	1 10 0	2 6 8	140	5 5 0	8 3 4
4	0 3 0	0 4 8	50	1 17 6	2 18 4	150	5 12 6	8 15 0
5	0 3 9	0 5 10	60	2 5 0	3 10 0	160	6 0 0	9 6 8
6	0 4 6	0 7 0	70	2 12 6	4 1 8	170	6 7 6	9 18 4
7	0 5 3	0 8 2	80	3 0 0	4 13 4	180	6 15 0	10 10 0
8	0 6 0	0 9 4	90	3 7 6	5 5 0	190	7 2 6	11 1 8
9	0 6 9	0 10 6	100	3 15 0	5 16 8	200	7 10 0	11 13 4
10	0 7 6	0 11 8	110	4 2 6	6 8 4	300	11 5 0	17 10 0

IMPERIAL COINAGE.

Year.	GOLD.			Silver.	Bronze.	Total.
	London Mint.	Australian and Ottawa Mints.	Total.			
1903	£9,928,000	£11,118,100	£21,046,100	£557,247	£113,894	£21,717,251
1904	11,042,000	11,266,700	22,308,700	605,801	77,895	22,992,396
1905	7,300,000	11,288,000	18,588,000	510,490	100,325	19,198,875
1906	12,565,000	11,475,000	24,040,000	1,705,070	184,520	25,929,590
1907	20,551,000	10,844,000	31,395,000	2,109,828	227,550	33,732,378
1908	13,800,000	10,457,000	24,257,000	815,751	155,580	25,228,331
1909	14,200,000	9,742,000	23,942,000	1,389,600	121,810	25,453,410
1910	24,956,500	10,145,000	35,101,500	2,520,600	151,450	37,773,550
1911	33,069,000	10,191,000	43,260,000	2,381,200	140,300	45,781,500
1912	33,406,000	9,113,000	42,519,000	2,455,600	323,200	45,297,800

Mint Marks.—The designs adopted for gold coins are identically the same in the Mints of London, Sydney, Melbourne, and Perth, with minute "Mint Marks" immediately above the date on the reverse side—the letter S (Sydney), M (Melbourne), and P (Perth). The letter C is borne on Imperial gold coins struck at the branch Mint at Ottawa, Canada, which are otherwise of identical design.

The authorized Coinage of the United Kingdom consists of the following pieces, those marked* only being issued on special occasions; the issue of crowns and double florins has been discontinued for several years:

Denomination.	Standard Weight.	Least Current Weight.	Remedy of Weight.
GOLD:	Grains.	Grains.	Grains.
*Five Pound	616 ³ / ₃₂ 39	612 ⁵ / ₅₀₀	1 ⁰ / ₁₀₀₀₀₀
*Two Pound	246 ⁵ / ₁₆ 895	245 ⁰ / ₁₀₀₀	0 ⁴ / ₁₀₀₀₀₀
Sovereign	123 ⁷ / ₁₆ 447	122 ⁵ / ₁₀₀₀	0 ² / ₂₀₀₀₀₀
Half-Sovereign	61 ⁶ / ₃₂ 323	61 ¹ / ₁₂₅	0 ¹ / ₁₅₀₀₀₀
SILVER:			
Crown	436 ³ / ₁₆ 363	—	2 ⁰ / ₁₀₀₀
Double Florin	349 ⁰ / ₁₀₀ 90	—	1 ⁶ / ₇₈
Half-Crown	218 ¹ / ₁₆ 81	—	1 ² / ₂₆₄
Florin	174 ⁵ / ₁₆ 545	—	0 ⁹ / ₉₉₇
Shilling	87 ⁷ / ₁₆ 272	—	0 ⁵ / ₅₇₈
Sixpence	43 ⁶ / ₁₆ 363	—	0 ³ / ₃₄₆
*Groat or 4d.	29 ⁰ / ₁₀₀ 90	—	0 ² / ₂₆₂
Threepence	21 ⁸ / ₁₆ 818	—	0 ² / ₂₁₂
*Twopence	14 ⁵ / ₁₆ 545	—	0 ¹ / ₁₄₄
*Penny	7 ⁷ / ₁₆ 272	—	0 ¹ / ₁₀₈₇
BRONZE:			
Penny	145 ⁸ / ₁₆ 333	—	2 ⁹ / ₁₆₆₆
Halfpenny	87 ⁵ / ₁₆ 500	—	1 ⁷ / ₇₅₀₀₀
Farthing	43 ⁷ / ₁₆ 500	—	0 ⁸ / ₇₅₀₀₀

STANDARD GOLD contains twenty-two twenty-fourths (carats) of fine gold and two twenty-fourths of alloy; fineness, 916⁶⁶/₁₀₀, or 22 carats. Twenty troy pounds of standard gold are coined into 934 sovereigns and one half-sovereign; one troy ounce is, therefore, intrinsically worth £3 17s. 10¹/₂d., and one ounce of pure gold, on the same basis, £4 4s. 11¹/₂d.

STANDARD SILVER consists of thirty-seven-fortieths of fine silver and three-fortieths of alloy; fineness, 925. One troy pound of standard silver is coined into 66 shillings. [Another Standard, called the "New Sterling" or Britannia, of the fineness

11 oz. 10 dwt. (958³³/₁₀₀), is practically obsolete. It is occasionally used, however, for high-class plate.]

†BRONZE is an alloy of copper 95 parts, tin 4 parts, and zinc 1 part.

THE "REMEDY" is the amount of variation permitted in fineness and in weight of coins when first issued from the Mint.

TOKENS.—No person is allowed to coin any token to pass for, or as representing, bronze or other money, under a penalty of £20.

LIGHT GOLD.—Any person to whom it is tendered may break, cut, or deface any gold coin below the least current weight; but under the provisions of the Coinage Act, 1891, and an Order in Council of 16 March, 1892, light gold coin which has not been illegally dealt with is received by the Bank of England on behalf of the Mint at its full nominal value.

BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES are issued for sums of £5, £10, £20, £50; also for £100, £200, £500, and £1,000.

BANK POST BILLS can be obtained at the Bank of England for amounts of £10 and over at seven days' sight. They are issued for the full sum named therein, without allowance for discount. No charge is made for bills so drawn: they may be obtained at the Chief Office in London, or at any of the branches.

LEGAL TENDER OF MONEY.—The tender of Bank of England Notes is legal in England and Wales for every purpose, and by anyone (except by the Bank of England). No one can be compelled to give change. Gold, if above the least current weight, is a legal tender to any amount. Silver is not a legal tender for sums over two pounds, nor bronze, including farthings, for sums over one shilling.

† It may be noted that the legal weight of a penny is one-third, of the halfpenny one-fifth, and of the farthing one-tenth of an ounce avoirdupois. Further, the halfpenny is one inch in diameter.

PRICE OF SILVER, 1903-1912.—The Average Yearly Price of Silver per standard Troy Ounce in the London Market during the last ten years was as follows:—1903, 24³/₄d.; 1904, 26¹/₂d.; 1905, 27¹/₂d.; 1906, 30³/₄d.; 1907, 30¹/₂d.; 1908, 24³/₄d.; 1909, 23¹/₂d.; 1910, 24¹/₂d.; 1911, 24¹/₂d.; 1912, 28¹/₂d.

In the United States the price of silver is quoted in cents per troy ounce fine. In order to convert an English quotation into cents per ounce fine, first express the pence as a whole number and decimal fraction and then multiply by 2¹/₁₉₂; to express a United States price on the English system, multiply the cents by 0⁴/₅₆₂.

Currency of British Dominions and Colonies.

IMPERIAL sterling coins are the sole legal metallic currency in the following British Colonies:—

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA AND SOUTH AFRICA
GENERALLY.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

FJI.

GIBRALTAR.

NEW ZEALAND.

ST. HELENA.

In the following Dominions special coins are current in addition to the Imperial series:—

AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH. — Special florins, shillings, sixpences, and three-pences in silver, and pence and half-pence in bronze, of the same weights

and composition as Imperial coins of these denominations, but of special designs.

BRITISH GUIANA AND CERTAIN W. INDIAN ISLANDS.—A special groat or fourpence.
GUERNSEY.—Eight doubles (= 1 penny), 4, 2, and 1 double.

JAMAICA.—Nickel-bronze pence, halfpence, and farthings.

JERSEY.—Special pence, halfpence, and farthings.

MALTA.—One-third of a farthing.

NIGERIA, NORTH AND SOUTH.—One penny and one halfpenny (nickel-bronze) and one-tenth penny (aluminium and nickel-bronze), all perforated.

COLONIES POSSESSING SPECIAL METALLIC CURRENCIES.

COLONY.	MONETARY UNIT (Standard Coin).	VALUE.		GOLD COINS.	SILVER AND OTHER SUBSIDIARY COINS.
		In English Currency.	Pieces to the Pound.		
BRITISH HONDURAS	Gold Dollar.....	s. d. 4 1½	4·867	British and United States.	Silver—50, 25, 10, and 5 cents.
	Silver „	1 11¾*	10·16*		Nickel—5 cents. Bronze—cents.
BRITISH NORTH BORNEO	S.S. dollar at fixed rating	2 4	8·57	...	Nickel—5, 2½, and 1 cent. Bronze—1 and ½ cent.
CANADA.....	Silver Dollar on gold basis	4 1½	4·867	Canadian 10 & 5 dollars; also British gold & United States 10 and 5 dollars.	Silver—1 dollar, 50, 25, 10, and 5 cents. Bronze—cents.
CEYLON.....	Indian Rupee, fixed rating	1 4	15	British gold.	Silver—50, 25, and 10 cents. Nickel—5 cents. Copper—5, 1, ½, and ¼ cent.
CYPRUS.....	Piastre	0 1½	180	British gold.	Silver—18, 9, 4, and 3 piastres. Bronze—1, ½, and ¼ piastre.
EAST AFRICA ...	Indian Rupee, fixed rating	1 4	15	...	Silver—50 and 25 cents. Nickel (perforated)—10, 5, 1, and ½ cent. Aluminium(perforated) —1 and ½ cent.
HONG KONG (and LABUAN)	Dollar, Mexican or British	1 11¾*	10·16*	...	Silver—50, 20, 10, and 5 cents. Bronze—1 and ½ cent.
INDIA.....	Rupee (fixed rating)= 16 anna s = 64 pice	1 4	15	British gold.	Silver—½, ¼, and ⅛ rupee. Nickel (scalloped)—⅛ rupee (anna). Copper—2, 1, ½ and ⅛ pice or pie.
MAURITIUS (and SEYCHELLES)	Indian Rupee, fixed rating	1 4	15	...	Silver—20 and 10 cents. Bronze—5, 2, and 1 cents.
NEWFOUNDLAND	Dollar on gold basis	4 2	4·8	...	Silver—50, 20, 10, and 5 cents. Bronze—cents.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS	S.S. dollar at fixed rating	2 4	8·57	British gold.	Silver—1 dollar, 50, 20, 10, and 5 cents. Bronze—1, ½, and ¼ cent.
UGANDA.....	Same	as East	Africa.		

* Variable with the price of silver—now about 23 pence per ounce.

Moneys of All Nations.

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*Values thus marked are subject to fluctuation.

Country.	Monetary Unit.	Value of Unit. English Currency.	Gold Coins.	Silver Coins.
Argentina.....	Nominal, Gold Peso of 100 Centavos Actual, Paper Peso of 100 Centavos	£ s. d. 0 3 11½ 0 *1 8¾	2½ and 5 Pesos ...	1 Peso; 5, 10, 20 and 50 Centavos ...
Austria-Hungary	Krone of 100 Heller	0 0 10	10, 20 and 100 Kronen	1, 2 and 5 Kronen
Belgium	Franc of 100 Centimes	0 0 9'513	10 & 20 Francs	1, 2 and 5 Francs
Congo	Franc of 100 Centimes	0 0 9'513	...	50 Centimes
Bolivia	Nominal, Gold Boliviano of 100 Centavos Actual, Silver Boliviano of 100 Centavos	0 4 0 0 *2 0	1, 2½ and 5 Bolivianos ...	1, 10, 20, 50 Bol. 5 Centavos
Brazil.....	Nominal, Gold Milreis Actual, Paper Milreis	0 2 3 0 *1 4¾	5, 10 & 20 Milreis ...	1, 2 Milreis 500 Reis
British Empire :— United Kingdom	Gold Sovereign of 20 Shillings	1 0 0	10 and 20 Shillings	1, 2, 2½, 4 and 5 Shillings, 3 & 6 Pence
Canada	Silver Dollar of 100 Cents	0 4 1'32	...	1 Dollar, 5, 10, 25 and 50 Cents
Newfoundland ...	Silver Dollar of 100 Cents	4 2	...	" "
Jamaica	Same as United Kingdom	...	...	" "
Australia	Same as United Kingdom	...	...	As U.K. except design
New Zealand.....	Same as United Kingdom	...	...	As U.K. with Silver 4 Pence
Union of S. Africa	Same as United Kingdom	...	...	1½, ¼, ½ Rupee, Nickel, 1 Anna
India	Rupee of 16 Annas	0 1 4	...	1 Dollar, 5, 10, 20, 50 Cents
Straits Settle- ments.....	S.S. Dollar of 100 Cents	0 2 4	...	5, 10, 25, 50 Cents
British Honduras	Gold Dollar of 100 Cents Silver "	0 4 1'32 0 *1 9	...	...
Bulgaria	Lev of 100 Stotinki "	0 0 9'513	10, 20, 40, 100 Leva	1, 2, 5 Leva; 50 Stotinki
Chile	Nominal, Gold Peso of 100 Centavos Actual, Silver Peso of 100 Centavos	0 1 6 0 0 *10	5, 10, 20 Pesos ...	1 Peso; 5, 10, 20 Centavos
China	Yuan (dollar) of 100 Cents	0 *2 0	...	1 Yuan; 10, 25, 50 Cents
Colombia	Nominal, Gold Peso of 100 Centavos Actual, Paper Peso of 100 Centavos	0 4 11½ 0 0 0½	2½ and 5 Pesos ...	½ and 1 Peso; 1 Peseta, ½ Peseta
Costa Rica	Gold Colon of 100 Centesimos	0 1 10'9	2, 5, 10, 20 Colones	5, 10, 25, 50 Centesimos
Cuba	Silver Piastre of 100 Centavos Spanish Gold Dollar U.S. Gold Dollar	... 0 3 9½ 0 4 1½	No coinage	No coinage
Denmark	Gold Krone of 100 Ore	0 1 1½	10 & 20 Kroner	1, 2 Kroner; 10 & 25 Ore
Ecuador	Silver Sucre of 100 Centavos	0 2 0	10 & 20 Sucre	1 Sucre; 5, 10, 40, 50 Centavos
Egypt.....	Gold Pound of 100 Piastres	1 0 3¾	£1; 5, 10, 20, 50 Piastres	1, 2, 5, 10, 20 Piastres
France	Franc of 100 Centimes	0 0 9'513	10 & 20 Francs	1, 2, 5 Francs; 20 and 50 Centimes
Algeria	Same as France	...	...	...
Indo-China.....	Dollar of 100 Cents	0 *1 9	...	1 Piastre
Madagascar	Same as France	...	...	...
Tunis	Same as France	...	...	...
German Empire	Mark of 100 Pfennige	0 0 11'7483	10 and 20 Mark	1, 2, 3, 5 Mark; 50 Pfennige
Greece	Nominal, Drachma of 100 Lepta Actual, Paper Drachma	0 0 9'513 0 0 9½	5, 10, 20 Drachmae	1, 2, 5 Drachmae; 20, 50 Lepta
Guatemala	Nominal, Silver Peso of 100 Centavos Actual, Paper Peso	0 4 0 0 0 3	5 and 10 Pesos ...	¼, ½, 1, 2, 4 Reales
Haiti	Nominal, Gold Gourde of 100 Centavos Actual, Paper Gourde	0 3 11½ 0 0 *5	1, 2, 5, 10 Gourdes	1 Gourde; 5, 10, 20, 50 Centavos

Country.	Monetary Unit.	Value of Unit. English Currency.	Gold Coins.	Silver Coins.
Honduras	Silver <i>Peso</i> of 100 Centavos	£ s. d. 0 4 0	...	1 <i>Peso</i> ; 5, 10, 25, 50 Centavos
Italy	<i>Lira</i> of 100 Centesimi	0 0 9 5 13	5, 10, 20, 50 <i>Lire</i>	1, 2, 5 <i>Lire</i> ; 50 Centesimi
Tripoli.....	<i>Piastre</i> of 40 <i>Paras</i>	0 0 2 ½	...	...
Japan.....	Gold <i>Yen</i> of 100 <i>Sen</i>	0 2 0 ½	5, 10, 20 <i>Yen</i>	10, 20, 50 <i>Sen</i>
Korea	Gold <i>Won</i> of 100 <i>Chon</i>	0 2 0 ½	5, 10, 20 <i>Won</i>	10, 20, 50 <i>Chon</i>
Liberia	U.S. <i>Dollar</i> of 100 Cents	0 4 1 32	...	10, 25, 50 Cents
Luxemburg	<i>Franc</i> = 80 <i>Pfennige</i>	0 0 9 5 13	...	...
Mexico	Nominal, Gold <i>Dollar</i> of 100 Centavos	0 2 0 ½	5, 10 <i>Dollars</i>	1 <i>Dollar</i> ; 5, 10, 20, 50 Centavos
Monaco	Actual, Silver <i>Dollar</i>	0 2 0 ½	...	...
Montenegro	<i>Franc</i> of 100 Centimes	0 0 9 5 13	20 & 100 <i>Francs</i>	...
Morocco	<i>Perper</i> = Austrian <i>Krone</i>	0 0 10	...	...
Netherlands	Silver <i>Piastre</i> = 5 <i>Francs</i>	0 3 0	...	1 <i>Piastre</i> ; ½, ¼ <i>Piastre</i>
	Gold <i>Florin</i> or <i>Gulden</i> of 100 Cents	0 1 7 8 24	10 <i>Florins</i> (<i>Ducat</i>)	½, 1, 2 ½ <i>Florins</i> ; 5, 10, 25 Cents
Java	Gold <i>Ducat</i> of 10 <i>Florins</i>	0 16 6 24	...	...
Curaçao	Same as Netherlands	...	...	...
Nicaragua.....	Nominal, Silver <i>Peso</i> of 100 Centavos	0 1 8	...	5, 10, 20, 50 Centavos
	Actual, Paper <i>Peso</i>	0 0 4 *	...	...
Norway	Gold <i>Krone</i> of 100 <i>Orer</i>	0 1 1 ½	5, 10, 20 <i>Kroner</i>	1, 2 <i>Kroner</i> ; 10, 25, 50 <i>Orer</i>
Oman	<i>Muhamadi</i> of 20 <i>Gad</i>	1 0 1 ½	Maria Theresa <i>Dollar</i>	and Indian Rupees
Panama	Gold <i>Balboa</i> of 2 <i>Pesos</i>	0 4 2	1, 2 ½, 5, 10, 20 <i>Balboas</i>	1 <i>Peso</i> ; 5, 10, 40, 50 Cents
Paraguay	Silver <i>Peso</i> of 100 Centavos	0 2 0	...	1 <i>Peso</i> ; 5, 10, 20 Centavos
	Paper <i>Peso</i>	0 0 3 *	...	...
Persia.....	Silver <i>Kran</i> of 20 <i>Shahis</i>	0 0 4 8	½, 1 <i>Toman</i> (20 <i>Kran</i>) ; 2 <i>Kran</i> ½, ½, 1 <i>Libra</i>	¼, ½, 1, 2 <i>Kran</i> ½, ½, 1 <i>Sol</i> ; ½, 1 <i>Dinero</i> ; 5, 10, 20 Centavos
Peru	<i>Libra</i> of 10 <i>Soles</i> (= 100 <i>Dineros</i> = 1000 Centavos)	1 0 0	...	1 <i>Milreis</i> , ½, 1, 2, 5 Teston
Portugal	Nominal, Gold <i>escudo</i>	0 4 5 ¼	½, 1, ½, 1 <i>Coroa</i>	...
Portuguese India	Actual, Paper <i>escudo</i>	0 3 4	...	...
Rumania	Indian <i>Rupee</i> = 400 <i>Reis</i>	0 1 4	...	...
	Gold <i>Leu</i> of 100 <i>Bani</i>	0 0 9 5 13	10, 12 ½, 20, 25, 50 <i>Lei</i>	1, 2, 5 <i>Lei</i> ; 50 <i>Bani</i>
Russia	Gold <i>Rouble</i> of 100 <i>Kopecks</i>	0 2 1 ½	5, 7 ½, 10, 15 <i>Roubles</i>	1 <i>Rouble</i> ; 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50 <i>Kopecks</i>
Finland	Gold <i>Markka</i> of 100 <i>Pennia</i>	0 0 9 5 13	10, 20 <i>Markka</i>	1, 2, <i>Markka</i> ; 25, 50 <i>Pennia</i>
Salvador	Gold <i>Peso</i> of 100 Centavos	0 3 11 ½	1, 2, 5, 10, 20 <i>Pesos</i>	1 <i>Peso</i> ; 5, 10, 20, 50 Centavos
	Silver <i>Peso</i> of 100 Centavos	0 1 7	...	...
Servia.....	<i>Dinar</i> of 100 <i>Paras</i>	0 0 9 5 13	10, 20 <i>Dinars</i>	1, 2, 5 <i>Dinars</i> ; 50 <i>Paras</i>
Siam	<i>Tical</i> of 100 <i>Satangs</i>	0 1 6 ½ *	Dos of 10 <i>Ticals</i>	¼, ½, 1 <i>Tical</i>
Spain	Nominal, Silver <i>Peseta</i>	0 0 9 5 13	5, 10, 20, 50 <i>Pesetas</i>	1, 2, 5 <i>Pesetas</i> ; 20, 50 Centimos
	Actual, Paper <i>Peseta</i>	0 0 9	...	...
Sweden	Gold <i>Krona</i> of 100 <i>Ore</i>	0 1 1 ½	5, 7 ½, 10, 20 <i>Kronor</i>	1, 2 <i>Kronor</i> ; 10, 25, 50 <i>Ore</i>
Switzerland	<i>Franc</i> of 100 Centimes	0 0 9 5 13	20 <i>Francs</i>	1, 2, 5 <i>Francs</i> ; 50 Centimes
Turkey	Turkish <i>Lira</i> of 100 <i>Piastres</i>	0 18 0	100, 250, 500 <i>Piastres</i>	½, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 <i>Piastres</i>
	Gold <i>Piastre</i> of 40 <i>Paras</i>	0 0 2 16 5	...	...
United States	Gold <i>Dollar</i> of 100 Cents	0 4 1 32	1, 2 ½, 5, 10, 20 <i>Dollars</i>	¼, ½, 1 <i>Dollar</i> ; 1 <i>Dime</i>
Philippines.....	<i>Filipino</i> = 50 U.S. Cents	0 2 0 66	...	...
Uruguay	Nominal, Gold <i>Peso</i> of 100 Centesimos	0 4 3	...	1 <i>Peso</i> ; 10, 20, 50 Centesimos
	Actual, Silver <i>Peso</i>	0 4 3	...	...
Venezuela	Gold <i>Bolivar</i> of 100 Centavos	0 0 9 ½	5, 10, 20, 50 <i>Bolivares</i>	1, 2, 5 <i>Bolivares</i> ; 20, 50 Centavos

- Abercorn, James, 2nd Duke of, K.G., Pres. of British S. Africa Co., aged 74.—*Jan. 3. (£358,244 net.)*
- Alderson, Sir Charles Henry, K.C.B., late Chief Charity Commissioner, aged 81.—*May 2.*
- Arrol, Sir William, eminent engineer (Tay and Forth Bridges), aged 73.—*Feb. 20.*
- Arrowsmith, James William, publisher, aged 73.—*Jan. 19.*
- Ashbourne, Edward, 1st Baron, thrice Lord Chancellor of Ireland, aged 76.—*May 22. (£92,325.)*
- Atlay, James Beresford, F.S.A., miscellaneous writer, late Registrar of Hereford Diocese, aged 52.—*Nov. 22, 1912.*
- Austin, Alfred, Poet-Laureate since 1896, aged 78.—*June 2.*
- Austria, H.I.H. the Archduke Rainer of, aged 86.—*Jan. 27.*
- Avebury, John, 1st Baron, F.R.S., scientist and banker, aged 79.—*May 28. (£362,877 net.)*
- Baird, Major Sir David, 3rd Baronet (Crimea and Mutiny), aged 82.—*Oct. 13.*
- Baker, Sir Edward Norman, K.C.S.I., aged 56.—*March 29.*
- Barnett, Rev. Canon Samuel Augustus, President of Toynbee Hall, aged 69.—*June 17.*
- Barry, Rt. Hon. Redmond John, late Lord Chancellor of Ireland, aged 47.—*July 11.*
- Bavaria, H.R.H. Prince Luitpold, Regent of, K.G., aged 91.—*Dec. 12, 1912.*
- Bebel, August, founder (with Liebknecht) of the German Social Democratic Party, aged 73.—*Aug. 12.*
- Becke, George Louis, Australian author, aged 64.—*Feb. 18.*
- Bedford, Adm. Sir Frederick Geo. Denham, G.C.B., G.C.M.G. (Black and Baltic Seas, Nile and Gambia), late Governor of West Australia, aged 74.—*Jan. 30.*
- Bell, Rev. Canon George Charles, Master of Marlborough College, 1876-1903, aged 80.—*Jan. 6.*
- Bell, Col. William, C.B., for 50 years Sec. to Govt. of Guernsey, aged 84.—*March.*
- Bellairs, Lieut.-Gen. Sir William, K.C.M.G. (Crimean, Kafir, Zulu and Boer Wars), Col. Royal Berks Regt., aged 85.—*July 24.*
- Belmore, Somerset Richard, 4th Earl of, G.C.M.G., formerly Governor of New South Wales, aged 78.—*April 6. (£44,873 net.)*
- Bennett, Sir Henry Curtis, Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, aged 67.—*June 2.*
- Beville, Gen. Sir George Francis, K.C.B., I.A. (Mutiny, Abyssinia and Afghanistan), aged 75.—*Jan. 18.*
- Blackwood, Lady Alicia, one of Florence Nightingale's band in Crimea, aged 95.—*July 30.*
- Blackwood, William, head of Edinburgh publishing firm, many years editor of *Blackwood's Magazine*, aged 76.—*Nov. 12, 1912.*
- Bourdillon, Sir James Austin, K.C.S.I., V.D., aged 65.—*April 23.*
- Brookfield, Charles Hallam Elton, Joint Censor of Plays, aged 56.—*Oct. 20.*
- Browne, Col. Henry George Gore, V.C., one of the Lucknow garrison, aged 82.—*Nov. 15, 1912.*
- Calthorpe, Lt.-Gen. Somerset John, 7th Baron, K.C.B. (Crimea), aged 81.—*Nov. 16, 1912.*
- Cameron, Gen. Sir William Gordon, G.C.B. (Crimea and Abyssinia), aged 85.—*March 25.*
- Campbell, Sir Archibald Ava, 3rd Baronet, aged 69.—*March 30.*
- Carrington, Maj.-Gen. Sir Frederick, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. (S. Africa), aged 68.—*March 22.*
- Carte, Mrs. D'Oyly, of the Savoy Theatre.—*May 5.*
- Charlemont, James Alfred, 7th Viscount, C.B., aged 83.—*July 4.*
- Chatto, Andrew, publisher, aged 73.—*March 15.*
- Clayton, Lt.-Col. Sir FitzRoy Augustus Talbot, K.C.V.O. (Crimea), aged 79.—*Aug. 1.*
- Clayton, John R., glass painter, aged 86.—*July 5.*
- Coats, Sir James, 1st Baronet (Paisley Sewing-Cotton Co.), aged 78.—*Jan. 20. (£1,773,870.)*
- Coats, Peter, (Paisley Sewing-Cotton Co.), aged 72.—*Sept. 15.*
- Cody, Samuel Franklin, airman and inventor, aged 61.—*Aug. 7 (killed while flying).*
- Cockburn, Maj. Hampden Lane Churchill, V.C. (S. Africa), R. Canadian Dragoons, aged 46.—*July 13.*
- Cole, Mme. Susanna, vocalist (contemporary of Jenny Lind), aged 83.—*June 19.*
- Cooch Behar, H. H. the Maharajah of, aged 31.—*Sept. 1.*
- Cowper, The Countess, widow of 7th and last Earl, aged 68.—*March 23 (£239,339 net.)*
- Cox, Frederick, senior partner in the firm of bankers and army agents, aged 78.—*Aug. 20.*
- Cox, Sir Thomas Skewes, M.P. for Kingston (Surrey) 1895-1906, aged 63.—*Nov. 15, 1912.*
- Crawford, James Ludovic, 26th Earl of, K.T., F.R.S., scientist and explorer, aged 65.—*Jan. 31 (£321,509 net.)*
- Currie, Sir Edmund Hay, Sec. of Metropolitan Hospital Sunday Fund, aged 78.—*May 10.*
- D'Aguilar, Gen. Sir Charles Lawrence, G.C.B. (Crimea and Mutiny), Col. Commandant R.A., aged 91.—*Nov. 2, 1912.*
- Dartnell, Maj.-Gen. Sir John George, K.C.B. (Central India 1857, Bhutan, Zululand, and S. Africa), Col. Comdt. Natal Mtd. Police, aged 75.—*Aug. 7.*
- Darwin, Sir George Howard, K.C.B., F.R.S., Plumian Professor of Astronomy, Cambridge, aged 67.—*Dec. 7, 1912.*
- Davies, Sir Matthew Henry, formerly Speaker of Victorian Assembly, aged 62.—*Nov. 1, 1912.*
- De Rutzen, Sir Albert, late Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, aged 84.—*Sept. 22.*
- Detaille, Edouard, French military painter, aged 64.—*Dec. 23, 1912.*
- Dillon, Gen. Sir Martin Andrew, G.C.B. (Punjab, Crimea, Mutiny, China, and Abyssinia), aged 87.—*Aug. 18.*
- Douglas, Adm. Sir Archibald Lucius, G.C.B., G.C.V.O. (W. Africa, Canada, Soudan, and off Venezuela), aged 70.—*March 12.*
- Douglas, Sir Robert Kennaway, late Keeper of Oriental Books and MSS. at British Museum, aged 75.—*May 20.*
- Dowden, Edward, Prof. of English Literature at Dublin University, and Shakespearean scholar, aged 70.—*April 4.*
- Dowell, Adm. Sir William Montagu, G.C.B. (China, Crimea and Egypt), aged 87.—*Dec. 27, 1912.*
- Drummond, Dugald, mechanical engineer, aged 73.—*Nov. 7, 1912.*
- Drummond, Sir James Hamlyn Williams, 4th Baronet, C.B., Lord Lieut. of Carmarthen, aged 56.—*June 15.*
- Dunboyne, Robert St. John FitzWalter, 25th Baron, late King's Remembrancer, aged 69.—*Aug. 29.*
- East, Sir Alfred, R.A., President of Society of British Artists, aged 64.—*Sept. 28.*
- Eaton, Sir Frederick Alexis, forty years Secretary of Royal Academy, aged 75.—*Sept. 10.*

- Elliot, Maj. Sir Henry George, K.C.M.G. (Crimea, Kaffraria, S. Africa), aged 86.—*Nov. 23, 1912.*
- Ellis, Robinson, Corpus Professor of Latin at Oxford, aged 79.—*Oct. 9.*
- Fellowes, Adm. Sir John, K.C.B. (E. Coast of Africa, Egypt, and Suakin), aged 70.—*Sept. 22.*
- Flanders, H.R.H. the Countess of, mother of the King of the Belgians, aged 67.—*Nov. 26, 1912.*
- Fry, Joseph Storrs, Quaker philanthropist, aged 87.—*July 7.*
- Furness, Christopher, 1st Baron, aged 60.—*Nov. 10, 1912.*
- Gairdner, Dr. James, C.B., Assistant Keeper of Public Records, 1859-93, aged 84.—*Nov. 4, 1912.*
- Gaynor, William J., Mayor of New York (while on a voyage to England), aged 62.—*Sept. 10.*
- Gorell, John Gorell, 1st Baron, late President of Divorce Court, aged 65.—*April 22. (£50,148 net.)*
- Gotch, Francis, D.Sc., F.R.S., Waynflete Prof. of Physiology at Oxford, aged 60.—*July 15.*
- Guinness, Sir Arthur Robert, Speaker of House of Representatives, N.Z., aged 67.—*June 10.*
- Hambleden, Emily, Viscountess, widow of Rt. Hon. William Henry Smith, M.P., aged 85.—*Aug. 13. (£23,441 net.)*
- Hamilton, Gen. Sir William Stirling, 10th Baronet, C.B. (Mutiny), aged 83.—*Sept. 26.*
- Harris, Charles Thomas, senior member of the Court of Common Council, aged 82.—*June 3.*
- Hartley, Sir Walter Noel, F.R.S., formerly Prof. of Chemistry Royal College of Science, Dublin, aged 68.—*Sept. 11.*
- Hayashi, Count, G.C.V.O., first Japanese Ambassador to Great Britain, aged 63.—*July 10.*
- Hazlitt, William Carew, bibliographer, aged 79.—*Sept. 8.*
- Hill, Sir Clement Lloyd, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.P. for Shrewsbury, aged 68.—*April 9.*
- Hilston, Sir Duncan McCormick, K.C.B., R.N. (New Zealand and Abyssinia), aged 76.—*Aug. 28.*
- Hodgkin, Dr. Thomas, D.O.L., historian and banker, aged 81.—*March 2.*
- Hohenlohe-Langenberg, H.S.H. Hermann, Prince of, G.C.B., aged 80.—*Mar. 10.*
- Howell, Sir Walter Jack, K.C.B., Marine Sec. to Board of Trade, aged 57.—*Jan. 29.*
- Hutchinson, Sir Jonathan, F.R.S., investigator of leprosy, aged 85.—*June 23.*
- Hutchinson, Rt. Hon. Sir Walter Francis Hely, G.C.M.G., aged 64.—*Sept. 23.*
- Hutchison, George Andrew, first editor of the *Boy's Own Paper*, aged 71.—*Feb. 10.*
- Ikeston, Balthazar Walter, 1st Baron, aged 72.—*Jan. 31. (£18,784 net.)*
- Johnson, Charles Edward, R.I., landscape painter, aged 81.—*Feb. 12.*
- Jones, Gen. Sir Howard Sutton, K.C.B. (Baltic, 1854; Egypt, 1882), aged 77.—*Dec. 8, 1912.*
- Karslake, Sir William Wollaston, K.C., late Controller of Death Duties, aged 79.—*Sept. 24.*
- Katsura, Prince, Japanese statesman, aged 69.—*Oct. 10.*
- Kennedy, Sir John Gordon, K.C.M.G., aged 76.—*Dec. 3, 1912.*
- Kirby, William Forsell, writer on entomology and folklore, aged 69.—*Nov. 20, 1912.*
- Knox, Rt. Hon. Sir Ralph Henry, K.C.B., late Permt. Under Sec. for War, aged 77.—*July 21.*
- Lance, Lt.-Gen. Sir Frederick, K.C.B., (Mutiny, Afghanistan and Frontier Expeditions), aged 76.—*Jan. 13.*
- Lawrance, Rt. Hon. Sir John Compton, aged 80.—*Dec. 5, 1912.*
- Leach, Gen. Sir Edward Pemberton, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., V.C. (Lushai, Afghanistan, Suakin, and Nile), aged 66.—*April 26.*
- Lees, Very Rev. James Cameron, K.C.V.O., Dean of the Order of the Thistle, aged 79.—*June 26.*
- Leven and Melville, John David, 14th Earl of, aged 27.—*June 11. (£412,577 net.)*
- Lichfield, Rt. Rev. the Hon. Augustus Legge, 2nd Bishop of, aged 73.—*Mar. 15.*
- Lindsay, Sir Coutts, 2nd and last Baronet, founder of Grosvenor Gallery, aged 89.—*May 7.*
- Lister, Hon. Sir Reginald, K.C.M.G., G.V.O., British Minister to Morocco, aged 47.—*Nov. 10, 1912.*
- Llandaff, Henry, 1st and only Viscount, formerly Home Sec., aged 86.—*April 3. (£106,801 net.)*
- Lyne, Sir William John, K.C.M.G., aged 69.—*Aug. 3.*
- Lyttelton, Rt. Hon. Alfred, K.C., M.P. for St. George's, Hanover Square, formerly Colonial Sec., aged 56.—*July 5.*
- McAlmont, Col. James Martin, M.P. for East Antrim, aged 66.—*Feb. 2.*
- Macnaghten, Edward, Baron, Lord of Appeal, aged 83.—*Feb. 17. (£6,308 net.)*
- Marsh, Catherine, philanthropist and authoress, aged 94.—*Dec. 12, 1912.*
- Marsham, Robert Henry Bullock, 33 years a metropolitan police magistrate, aged 79.—*April 5.*
- Mason, Rev. Philip Hamnett, late President of St. John's College, Cambridge, Hebrew scholar, aged 85.—*Dec. 6, 1912.*
- Maybrick, Michael, singer and song-writer ("Stephen Adams"), aged 69.—*Aug. 26.*
- Meiklejohn, Maj. Matthew Fontaine Maury, V.C. (S. Africa), aged 42.—*July 4.*
- Menzies, Sir Walter, M.P. for South Lanarkshire, aged 57.—*Oct. 26.*
- Milne, Prof. John, F.R.S., D.Sc., seismologist, aged 63.—*July 31.*
- Monypenny, William Flavelle, biographer of Lord Beaconsfield, aged 46.—*Nov. 23, 1912.*
- Moore, Maj.-Gen. Arthur Thomas, C.B., V.C. (Persia and Mutiny), aged 82.—*April 25.*
- Morgan, John Pierpont, American financier and art collector, aged 76.—*Mar. 31.*
- Morten, Miss Violet Honnor, social worker and writer, aged 52.—*July 11.*
- Moss, Sir Edward, Empire Music Halls, aged 60.—*Nov. 25, 1912.*
- Nelson, Horatio, 3rd Earl, "Father" of the House of Lords (took his seat 1845), aged 89.—*Feb. 25. (£31,914 net.)*
- Nettleship, Edward, F.R.C.S., F.R.S., eminent oculist, aged 68.—*Oct. 30.*
- Nevill, Lady Dorothy, authoress of Reminiscences of Victorian notabilities and times, aged 87.—*Mar. 24.*
- Nicholson, Sir Richard, Clerk of Peace for Co. of London, aged 88.—*Mar. 16.*
- North, Rt. Hon. Sir Ford, F.R.S., late Judge of Chancery Div., aged 84.—*Oct. 12.*
- Northampton, Wm. Geo. Spencer Scott, 5th Marquess of, K.G., Lord Lieut. of Warwick, aged 62.—*June 15. (£64,843 net.)*
- Northumberland, Edith, Duchess of, wife of present Duke, aged 63.—*July 6.*
- Ohrwalder, Father Joseph, "Ten Years' Captivity in the Mahdi's Camp," aged 57.—*Aug. 8.*
- Orr, Rev. James, D.D., theologian and German scholar, aged 70.—*Sept. 5.*
- Palmer, Rt. Hon. George William, formerly M.P. for Reading, aged 62.—*Oct. 8.*

Pélessier, Harry Gabriel, founder of the Folies Troupe.—aged 39.—Sept. 25.
 Pembroke and Montgomery, Sidney, 14th Earl, G.C.V.O., formerly Lord Steward of the Household, aged 60.—Mar. 30. (£61,070 net.)
 Penley, William Sydney, burlesque actor, aged 59.—Nov. 11, 1912.
 Pitman, Lady, widow of the inventor of Phonography.—April 1.
 Prendergast, Gen. Sir Harry North Dalrymple, G.C.B., P.C. (Persia, Mutiny, and Abyssinia), carried out annexation of Burma, aged 78.—July 24.
 Pultine, Rt. Rev. John James, Bishop Suffragan of Richmond, aged 71.—April 15.
 Quaritch, Bernard Alfred, bibliophile and bookseller, aged 43.—Aug. 27.
 Ravenstein, Dr. Ernst George, eminent geographer, for many years a contributor to *Whitaker's Almanack*, aged 78.—March 15.
 Reid, Maj.-Gen. Sir Alexander John Forsyth, K.C.B. (Afghan, Indian Frontier, 1888-89, and China), aged 67.—Sept. 4.
 Reid, Sir George, R.S.A., portrait painter, aged 71.—Feb. 9.
 Reid, Whitelaw, United States Ambassador to Great Britain, aged 75.—Dec. 15, 1912.
 Rendel, Stuart, 1st and only Baron, aged 79.—June 4. (£480,169 net.)
 Rivington, Francis Hansard, publisher, aged 79.—July 2.
 Robinson, Sir William, G.C.M.G., aged 76.—Dec. 1, 1912.
 Rose, Sir Charles Day, 1st Baronet, M.P. for Newmarket Div. of Cambs., aged 65.—April 20. (£150,534 net.)
 Ross, Col. Sir Edward Charles, C.S.I. (Mutiny), aged 76.—Feb. 2.
 Sanderson, Rev. Robert Edward, D.D., late Canon Res. of Chichester, long Headmaster of Lancing College, aged 85.—Oct. 24.
 Sartorius, Col. George Conrad, C.B. (Afghanistan, Egypt, and Burma), aged 72.—Nov. 2, 1912.
 Sauer, J. W., Minister of Justice in South African Cabinet, aged 63.—July 24.
 Slater, Dr. Philip Luttley, F.R.S., Sec. of Zoological Socy. 1859-1902, aged 84.—June 27.
 Scott, Sir James William, 1st Baronet, aged 69.—Aug. 4.
 Scott, John Oldrid, F.S.A., ecclesiastical architect, aged 72.—May 30.
 Scott, Capt. Robert Falcon, C.V.O., R.N., Antarctic explorer, aged 44.—March, 1912.
 Scott, Sir Richard William, K.C., aged 88.—April 23.
 Sedgwick, Adam, F.R.S., Prof. of Zoology at Imp. Coll. of Science, aged 58.—Feb. 27.
 Shaw, William Norman, R.A., domestic architect, aged 81.—Nov. 17, 1912.
 Sinker, Rev. Robert, D.D., Librarian of Trinity College, Cambridge, aged 74.—March 5.
 Slade, Maj.-Gen. Sir John Ramsay, K.C.B. (Afghanistan and Transvaal), aged 70.—Sept. 4.
 Smith, Benjamin Leigh, explorer of Franz Josef Land, aged 85.—Jan. 4.
 Smith, Surg.-Gen. Sir Colvin Colvin, K.C.B. (Burma, Mutiny, and Egypt, 1882), aged 84.—March 1.
 Smith, Raymond Broadley Etherington, F.R.C.S., the well-known Cambridge and Leander rowing coach, aged 36.—April 19.
 Sprigg, Rt. Hon. Sir John Gordon, G.C.M.G., four times Premier of Cape Colony, aged 82.—Feb. 4.

Stanton, Rev. Arthur Henry ("Father"), fifty years Curate at St. Alban's, Holborn, aged 73.—Mar. 28.
 Stuart, Rt. Hon. James, founder of University Extension at Cambridge, aged 70.—Oct. 12.
 Sutherland, Cromartie, 4th Duke of, K.G., Lord Lieut. of Sutherland, aged 62.—June 27. (£654,589 net.)
 Swanzy, Sir Henry Rosborough, surgeon, aged 69.—April 12.
 Tegetmeier, William Bernhard, forty years editor of the *Field*, aged 56.—Nov. 19, 1912.
 Tinworth, George, sculptor and modeller, aged 70.—Sept. 10.
 Traquair, Dr. Ramsay Heatley, F.R.S., ichthyologist, and palæontologist, aged 72.—Nov. 23, 1912.
 Tredegar, Godfrey Charles, Viscount, Lord Lieut. of Monmouth, rode with Light Brigade at Balacava, aged 82.—Mar. 11. (£399,684 net.)
 Tuke, Sir John Batty, M.D., alienist, aged 79.—Oct. 13.
 Tyer, Edward, inventor of railway block signalling, aged 82.—Dec. 25, 1912.
 Vambéry, Prof. Arminius, C.V.O., Orientalist and traveller, aged 82.—Sept. 14.
 Van Biene, Auguste, actor-violoncellist, aged 62.—Jan. 23.
 Verrey, Frederick William, M.P. for Buckingham, 1896-10, aged 66.—April 26.
 Ward, James Rowland, F.Z.S., taxidermist, aged 64.—Dec. 28, 1912.
 Warren, Maj.-Gen. Sir Arthur Frederick, K.C.B. (Crimea, Mutiny and Ashanti), aged 83.—July 18.
 Waterfield, Sir Henry, G.C.I.E., aged 76.—July 5.
 Webster, Very Rev. Reginald Godfrey Michael, Dean of Chapel Royal, Dublin, aged 53.—May 17.
 White, William Hale, novelist ("Mark Rutherford") and journalist, aged 82.—Mar. 14.
 White, Sir William Henry, K.C.B., F.R.S., formerly Director of Naval Construction, aged 68.—Feb. 27.
 Whitehead, Sir Charles, agriculturist, aged 78.—Nov. 20, 1912.
 Wilkinson, Lt.-Gen. Frederick Green, C.B. (Crimea and Mutiny), aged 88.—Sept. 13.
 Williams, Dr. Charles Theodore, M.V.O., physician and specialist in tuberculosis, aged 74.—Dec. 15, 1912.
 Windsor, Arthur Lloyd, many years editor of the *Melbourne Age*, aged 71.—Jan. 21.
 Winslow, Dr. Ethelbert Stewart Forbes, lunacy specialist, aged 70.—June 8.
 Winterton, The Countess, widow of 5th Earl, one of Queen Alexandra's bridesmaids, aged 61.—Mar. 23.
 Wolff, Gustav Wilhelm, shipbuilder, aged 78.—April 17.
 Wolseley, Field-Marshal Garnet Joseph, 1st Viscount, K.P., O.M., Commander-in-Chief 1895-1900, aged 79.—Mar. 25.
 Wombwell, Sir George Orby, 4th Baronet, as Lieut. 17th Lancers, took part in charge of the Light Brigade at Balacava, aged 81.—Oct. 16.
 Wragg, Sir Walter Thomas, D.C.L., aged 71.—Oct. 26.
 Wrixon, Sir Henry John, K.C.M.G., K.C., aged 73.—April.
 Wyndham, Rt. Hon. George, M.P. for Dover and a former Chief Sec. for Ireland, aged 50.—June 8.

Remarkable Occurrences, &c., 1912-1913.

PRINCIPAL EVENTS, 1 Nov., 1912—31 Oct., 1913.

THE BRITISH ISLES.

THE KING AND COURT.—(1912) Nov. 18. The King and Queen, after a stay at Sandringham, proceeded to Windsor Castle, where Prince Lichnowsky, the new German Ambassador, was presented to His Majesty by Sir Edward Grey. 25. The King and Queen left Windsor for Welbeck on a visit to the Duke of Portland. Dec. 2. Queen Alexandra celebrated her birthday, which fell on the previous day, at Sandringham, a command theatrical performance being given. 9. The King visited the Smithfield Club cattle show at the Agricultural Hall. 16. His Majesty decorated a number of men with the Edward Medal for acts of gallantry. 21. The delegates of the Balkan States and Turkey to the London Peace Conference were received by the King at Buckingham Palace. 23. Their Majesties, with their family, left Buckingham Palace for Sandringham to spend Christmas. (1913) Jan. 1. The New Year's Honours List included two new peers, seven baronets, and 32 knights. 8. Information was received from Ottawa that the Duchess of Connaught was suffering from a recurrence of her recent attack of peritonitis. 17. Prince Albert, with 65 other naval cadets, embarked on the cruiser *Cumberland* for an extended training cruise. Feb. 3. Their Majesties returned to London after a brief stay at Windsor. 4. The King held a Levée at St. James's Palace. 5. His Majesty inspected at Portsmouth the battle cruiser *New Zealand* before her cruise round the world. 7. The King and Queen held the first Court of the season at Buckingham Palace. 10. The King telegraphed his deep grief at the sad news of the death of Capt. Scott and his companions in the Antarctic. 14. His Majesty attended the national memorial service for Captain Scott at St. Paul's Cathedral. 17. The King sent £200 and the Queen and Queen Alexandra £100 each to the Captain Scott Fund. 25. The King granted to Captain Scott's widow the same rank and style as if he had been knighted. March 4. Their Majesties dined with the German Ambassador and Princess Lichnowsky at the German Embassy. 7. Queen Alexandra celebrated the 50th anniversary of her arrival in London, the Corporation of London presenting an address. 10. Accompanied by the Queen, the King opened Parliament in State. 15. By a long journey through the East End, the King and Queen went to Chingford to open London's new reservoir. 17. The Prince of Wales left England on a visit to Germany. 30. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught arrived in London, and were received at the station by the King and Queen. April 10. The Duchess of Connaught underwent a severe operation as the result of her illness. 21. The King and Queen commenced an industrial tour in the Potteries, inspecting various works, and staying with Lord Crewe at Crewe Hall. 23. His Majesty, in Hyde Park, reviewed the Brigade of Guards and a number of Reservists.—Viscount Haldane was appointed a Knight of the Thistle. 29. The Duchess of Connaught underwent a second severe operation, and for some days anxiety was felt as to her condition. May 5. The British polo team were received by the King on their departure for America. 6. The King and Queen, with various members of the Royal Family, attended a special

service at Windsor Castle on the third anniversary of the death of King Edward. 9. Their Majesties motored to Aldershot on a visit of inspection, returning to London on the 14th. 19. The King and Queen left London for Berlin to attend the wedding of the German Emperor's daughter and Prince Ernest Augustus of Cumberland. 28. The King and Queen returned to London from Germany. 30. His Majesty received in audience Dr. Walter Hines Page, the new United States Ambassador, at Buckingham Palace. June 3. On the King's birthday, the Queen, by pressing an electric button, opened a new hospital near Toronto, and three days later, by similar means, Her Majesty unveiled a monument at Hamilton, Ontario. 4. The King and Queen witnessed the sensational race for the Derby. 7. His Majesty entertained the delegates of Turkey and the Balkan Allies to luncheon at Buckingham Palace. 14. The King held a Chapter of the Order of the Garter at Windsor Castle, afterwards attending a special service.—The Duchess of Connaught left Clarence House for Bagshot. 16. The King reviewed the Household Cavalry Brigade at Windsor and visited Eton College, accompanied by the Queen. 17. Their Majesties attended the Ascot Meeting. 20. The Prince of Wales made a trip in the Army airship *Beta*. 25. Alexandra Day was celebrated in London with great success. 27. The King and Queen witnessed a performance of *London Assurance* in aid of the King's Theatrical Pension Fund, and in the evening attended a torchlight tattoo by the Brigade of Guards at Chelsea. 28. His Majesty presented new colours to the 1st Irish Guards. 30. The King and the Prince of Wales inspected the *Australia*, the flagship of the Commonwealth Navy, at Portsmouth. July 1. The Prince of Wales left London for Germany. 4. The King visited the Royal Agricultural Show at Bristol.—The Queen opened the new buildings of Bedford College for Women. 5. The King reviewed the London Territorials in Hyde Park. 7. Their Majesties visited Lord and Lady Derby at Knowsley, and during the week made an extensive tour through the industrial districts of Lancashire. 11. At Liverpool, the King opened the Gladstone Dock. 13. The tour was concluded with a State visit to Manchester. 15. The betrothal was announced of Prince Arthur of Connaught to the Duchess of Fife. 19. Their Majesties gave a garden party at Buckingham Palace to the representatives of the London teaching profession. 22. In the presence of the King and Queen, the re-inauguration of the Order of the Bath in the Chapel of Henry VII in Westminster Abbey took place. 24. His Majesty laid the foundation stone of the new London offices of the Australian Commonwealth on the Aldwych site. 26. The King received the members of the British Antarctic Expedition at Buckingham Palace and decorated them with the Polar Medal, the widows of those who lost their lives being included. Aug. 2. The King reopened the Royal West Sussex Hospital at Chichester, and subsequently, accompanied by the Queen, arrived off Cowes on the Royal yacht for the Regatta Week. 11. Their Majesties returned to Buckingham Palace. 12. The King held a Council at Buckingham Palace and signed the proclamation proroguing Parliament, later conferring the Edward and Albert medals upon a number of

men for acts of gallantry. 15. The King arrived at Balmoral Castle. 29. Prince Albert's appointment as midshipman to the *Collingwood* was announced. 30. The Prince of Wales arrived in Berlin as the guest of the Emperor, leaving two days later for Friedrichshaven on a visit to the King of Württemberg. Sept. 4. The King and Queen attended the Braemar Gathering. 5. Their Majesties gave a ball to the tenants and employés on the Royal estates, at Balmoral Castle.—The Prince of Wales returned to England after an absence of nine weeks in Germany. 13. A performance of *The Hyndmaster* was given at Balmoral Castle by Mr. Cyril Maude and his company in the presence of the King and Queen. 23. The King and Queen arrived at Northampton, and in the ensuing week visited the Army Exercises in the neighbourhood, staying with Earl Spencer at Althorp Park.—Prince Henry proceeded to Eton for his first term. 27. The King of the Hellenes arrived in London from Eastbourne and had a consultation with Sir E. Grey. 30. Earl Roberts celebrated his 81st birthday, and received congratulations from the King. Oct. 6. The Prime Minister arrived at Balmoral as Minister in attendance. 10. The Court returned to London. 15. The marriage of Prince Arthur of Connaught and the Duchess of Fife was celebrated at the Chapel Royal in the presence of a notable assembly of Royal personages.—Prince Arthur was appointed a Knight of the Thistle. 17. The Duke of Connaught, accompanied by the Duchess and Princess Patricia, returned to Canada to resume his duties as Governor-General.

INTERNATIONAL COURTESIES.—(1912) Dec. 20. The King was elected an honorary member of the New York Yacht Club. 21. The body of the late Mr. Whitelaw Reid was taken on board the battleship *Natal* and conveyed to America. (1913) Jan. 13. Mr. Churchill arrived in Paris and was received by M. Poincaré, the Prime Minister. April 1. The King sent a telegram to President Wilson, expressing deep sympathy at the disastrous floods and loss of life in the United States. 14. The King and Queen Alexandra were represented, and the Prime Minister was present, at the memorial service in Westminster Abbey for Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan. May 12. The British delegates to the Hundred Years' Peace Conference were received by President Wilson and Mr. Bryan. 19. On the occasion of the visit of the King and Queen to Berlin, the German Emperor pardoned three British subjects serving terms of detention in fortresses. June 6. Dr. Page, the new American Ambassador, was entertained at dinner by the Pilgrims in London, Lord Roberts presiding. 24. M. Poincaré, the French President, arrived in London as the guest of the King, who gave a State banquet in his honour. On the following day the President was entertained at luncheon at Guildhall by the Lord Mayor and Corporation, being enthusiastically greeted in the streets. 25. The King received a deputation of the Municipal Council of Nice, who presented a miniature reproduction of the monument to Queen Victoria at Nice. Aug. 2. Mr. Buxton was entertained at Ghent by the Executive Committee of the International Exhibition. Sept. 1. Lord Haldane read a message of good wishes from the King to the American Bar Association at Montreal. 14. The Russian naval squadron arrived at Portland and exchanged

salutes with the forts, the two Admirals subsequently exchanging visits.

IMPERIAL POLITICS.—(1912) Nov. 9. At the Lord Mayor's banquet, Mr. Asquith, referring to the Balkan War, declared that the Great Powers were working with a remarkable unanimity, and that it was their general opinion that the victors were not to be robbed of the fruits which had cost them so dear. 11. The Government were defeated in the House of Commons on an amendment to the financial resolution of the Home Rule Bill, the figures being 227 against 206. 13. The Prime Minister moved a resolution to rescind this decision, but subsequently there was so sustained an uproar that the House was adjourned. The deadlock was removed on the 18th, the House agreeing to the Prime Minister's proposal to negative the amended financial resolution. 14. Lord Lansdowne, at the Albert Hall, emphasised the determination of the Unionist Party to carry Tariff Reform. 15. Sir Edward Carson announced that in Ulster 218,206 men had signed the Covenant against Home Rule. 23. The Board of Agriculture withdrew all the remaining restrictions on the movement of cattle, foot-and-mouth disease having disappeared. Dec. 11. Sir Edward Grey announced that the Ambassadors of the Powers would meet in London for "informal and non-committal consultation" regarding the Balkan War. 12. The Committee stage of the Home Rule Bill was concluded in the House of Commons. 16. Speaking at Ashton-under-Lyne, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Unionist Party would not impose food duties unless the Dominions considered them essential for Preference.—The Peace Conference was opened at St. James's Palace by Sir E. Grey, who, in the name of the King, welcomed the Balkan and Turkish delegates to London. 17. The Ambassadors of the Powers held their first meeting at the Foreign Office in regard to the Balkan problem, Sir E. Grey representing Great Britain. 18. The results of the doctors' vote on the Government terms for work under the Insurance Act showed a majority of five to one against service. 20. The House of Commons adjourned until the 30th. 21. The representative body of the British Medical Association rejected the Government's final offer and declined to serve under the Insurance Act by 182 to 21. 31. At the closing of the first lists for the doctors' panels under the Insurance Act, it was stated that about 5,300 doctors had accepted service in England, and a sufficient number in Wales. (1913) Jan. 3. The delegates of the Balkan Allies at the Peace Conference practically delivered an ultimatum to the Turks, threatening to break off negotiations unless their demands were conceded. 6. The Allies refused to discuss the Turks' amended terms, and the Conference was suspended until the Turks received fresh instructions. 8. It was officially announced that a memorial, for presentation to Mr. Bonar Law, was being signed by all sections of the Unionist Party with the object of establishing complete agreement on Tariff questions. 10. The intimation was given that "food taxes" would not be put forward as an issue at the next General Election.—Speaking at Manchester, Lord Haldane said the Government had decided that the question of education was the next and most urgent of the great social problems to be taken up. 13. The first maternity benefits under the Insurance Act became due and sickness benefit

was payable.—Mr. Bonar Law, replying to the Party's memorial, said that Lord Lansdowne and himself acceded to the request as regarded the modification of the policy of Imperial Preference, and also as to the retention of the leadership.—Mr. Austen Chamberlain, at Acocks Green, expressed his disappointment at this decision, but said he would follow Mr. Bonar Law and Lord Lansdowne. 15. Medical benefit under the Insurance Act commenced. 16. The Home Rule Bill was read a third time in the House of Commons by a majority of 110. 18. The British Medical Association released the doctors from their insurance pledge. 24. Speaking at Edinburgh, Mr. Bonar Law said the Unionists, when returned to power, would impose a tariff on foreign manufactured goods lower than existed in any other industrial country, and the largest preference possible to the Dominions without the imposition of new duties upon food. 25. In their reply to the British protest against the Panama Canal tolls, the U.S. Government expressed disagreement with the interpretation placed by Sir E. Grey on the Hay-Pauncefote and Clayton-Bulwer Treaties. 29. The peace negotiations between the delegates of the Balkan Allies and Turkey were broken off. 30. The House of Lords rejected the Home Rule Bill by a majority of 257. Feb. 5. The Welsh Church Disestablishment Bill was read a third time in the House of Commons by a majority of 107. 13. The House of Lords rejected the Welsh Church Bill by a majority of 201. 14. Lord Roberts opened a provincial campaign for National Service with a speech at Bristol. March 14. Mr. Asquith, in the House of Commons, agreed to the appointment of a Select Committee to consider the rules of procedure. 17. Replying to a deputation, the Premier said he should look with very considerable hesitation upon any proposal to transfer the mines to the management of the State, and while he agreed that railways stood on a different footing, there were practical difficulties of a very serious kind in the application of the principle of nationalisation. 24. In the Commons, Mr. Asquith said that if war arose between European Powers there were no unpublished agreements restricting or hampering the freedom of the Government or Parliament to decide whether or not Great Britain should participate in a war. 26. Introducing the Navy Estimates, Mr. Churchill offered an invitation for a naval holiday for a year as far as the construction of capital ships was concerned. April 8. The Government introduced the Plural Voting Bill. 11. Sir Stuart Samuel, M.P. for Whitechapel, was unseated by the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council because he was partner in a firm which made financial contracts with the India Office. 18. Mr. Walter Long, in the House of Commons, announced on behalf of the Unionist Party that when returned to power they would place public money at the disposal of the public authorities for the encouragement of housing. 21. Prince Louis of Battenberg, the First Sea Lord, in a speech condemning the statement that the Fleet alone was sufficient for the protection of this country, said neither of the Services could dispense with the other. 22. Mr. Lloyd George introduced the Budget, no change in taxation being proposed. May 2. Lord Curzon, at the Primrose League demonstration, referred to the substantial support given to the Government by the Unionist Party in connexion with the

European crisis, and urged that national defence should be dealt with in the same non-party way. 5. An influential meeting was held at the Mansion House to draw attention to the vital necessity of Great Britain being fully equipped with aircraft. 7. The Government accepted Sir W. H. Lever's offer of the lease of Stafford House. 26. The Prime Minister announced that a Bill to amend the Insurance Act would shortly be introduced. 30. The Treaty of Peace was signed at St. James's Palace in the presence of Sir Edward Grey, who expressed the pleasure of the King and the Government at the termination of the war. June 3. Several cases of rifles and bayonets were seized at Belfast and Dublin. 9. The report of the Putumayo Committee found that Señor Arana was responsible for the atrocities, while the British directors were severely censured for culpable negligence. 11. Sir E. Carson and the Ulster Unionist members left London for an anti-Home Rule tour in the provinces. 21. Speaking at Matlock Bath, Lord Lansdowne advocated State assistance to increase the number of occupying land-owners and for rural housing.—A great demonstration against the Welsh Church Bill was held in Hyde Park, over 120,000 persons taking part. 26. Conferences took place between the French President, the French Foreign Minister, and Sir E. Grey. July 5. The Ulster Volunteer Force made its first public parade in Belfast. 7. In the House of Commons the Home Rule Bill was read a third time by a majority of 109, and on the following day the Welsh Church Bill passed a similar stage by a majority of 103. 12. Speaking at Belfast, Sir E. Carson said that Mr. Bonar Law had given him the message that whatever steps Ulster Unionists might feel compelled to take, constitutional or unconstitutional, they had the whole of the Unionist Party behind them. 14. The Plural Voting Bill was read a third time in the Commons by a majority of 71. 15. The House of Lords rejected the Home Rule Bill, six days later rejected the Welsh Church Bill, and on the 24th rejected the Plural Voting Bill. 31. Speaking at Carnarvon, Mr. Lloyd George said that the new Second Chamber would contain representatives of all sections, all parties, and all creeds, who would all have equal treatment. Aug. 7. The National Insurance Amendment Bill was read a third time. 14. Rioting took place in Londonderry during the celebration of the anniversary of the Relief of Derry, a man being killed, the Mayor being injured by a stone, and a policeman being shot at. Further outbreaks occurred on subsequent days.—The Select Committee upon London motor traffic proposed the establishment of a Traffic Branch of the Board of Trade. 16. Sir John Simon's intention to contest North-West Manchester at the next election was announced. 25. It was announced that an Advisory Board had been appointed for the Ulster Volunteer Force. Sept. 6. Speaking at Haddington, Mr. Balfour strongly urged a dissolution before Home Rule became law. 11. In a letter, Lord Loreburn, ex-Lord Chancellor, pleaded for a conference of all parties on the Irish question, and aroused keen discussion throughout the country. 13. Speaking at Durham, Sir E. Carson said it was not the slightest use to meet in a conference.—It was announced that Lieut.-General Sir George Richardson had been appointed "General" of the Ulster Volunteers. 20. Sir E. Carson and Mr. F. E. Smith continued a tour of inspection

of contingents of Ulster Volunteers. 24. At Belfast the Ulster Unionist Council approved the scheme for setting up a Provisional Government in Ulster in the event of the Home Rule Bill becoming law. 28. Mr. Redmond, at Cahirciveen, made it clear that he would be no party to any conference in which the principle of an Irish Parliament was not accepted. Oct. 8. Mr. Churchill, at Dundee, said the Home Rule Bill was not unalterable, but could only be amended by agreement. 11. Mr. Lloyd George opened the long-expected land campaign at Bedford on behalf of the Government. 14. The Cabinet held its first meeting since Parliament rose, and followed this with further meetings on the two subsequent days. 18. Speaking at Manchester, Mr. Churchill again offered for Germany's consideration the idea of a complete naval holiday for a year. 22. Developing the Government's proposals for dealing with the land question, Mr. Lloyd George at Swindon announced the creation of a Ministry of Lands with judicial commissions to apply its powers, and the provision of cottages. 24. The appointment was announced of a Royal Commission to enquire into the railway relations with the State. 25. Speaking at Ladybank, Mr. Asquith said he could not accept the suggestion of a formal conference on the Home Rule Bill, but he would consider an informal exchange of views, though nothing could be done to interfere with the setting up of a subordinate Irish Legislature. 27. Sir Edward Grey, at Berwick, made the suggestion of "Home Rule within Home Rule" for Ulster. 28. A Royal Commission to enquire into venereal diseases was announced. 29. Replying at Walsend to the Prime Minister, Mr. Bonar Law said the Unionist leaders would not decline to respond to the invitation to an exchange of suggestions, but he declared that it was the Government's duty to submit the question to the people of the country.

BYE-ELECTIONS.—(1912) Nov. 11. Sir Gilbert Wills (U.) was elected Member for Taunton in place of the Hon. William Peel, who succeeded to his father's peerage. 23. Mr. T. Taylor (L.) was returned for Bolton by a majority of 1,176. 26. Mr. George Lansbury, who resigned his seat in Bow and Bromley to submit his views on Woman Suffrage to the electors, was defeated by Mr. R. Blair (U.) by 751 (in place of a Socialist majority of 863). (1913) Jan. 21. Mr. T. H. Parry (L.) was elected for Flint Boroughs in the place of the late Mr. J. W. Summers (L.). 31. Exciting scenes attended the contest in Londonderry caused by the succession of the Marquis of Hamilton (U.) to the dukedom of Abercorn. The seat was gained by the Liberals, Mr. D. C. Hogg (L.) securing a majority of 57. Feb. 19. Sir Henry Hibbert (U.) was elected for the Chorley division of Lancashire. March 18. The vacancy caused in the Kendal division by the death of Sir Josceline Bagot (U.) was filled by the election of Col. J. W. Weston (Ind. U.). 19. Mr. T. Wing (L.) was returned for the Houghton-le-Spring division. April 22. Mr. G. Butler Lloyd (U.) was elected for Shrewsbury in place of the late Sir Clement Hill (U.). 30. Sir S. Samuel (L.) was returned by a reduced majority for Whitechapel on seeking re-election. May 16. Mr. J. Denison Pender gained the Newmarket division for the Unionists by a majority of 851 on the death of Sir Charles Rose (L.). 28. Mr.

G. C. Hamilton (U.) was elected to fill the vacancy at Altrincham, caused by the resignation of Mr. Keby-Fletcher (U.), by a largely increased majority. June 12. Mr. S. Samuel (U.) was returned for the Wandsworth division on Sir Henry Kimber's retirement. 27. Mr. Gordon Hewart (L.) was elected to fill the vacancy at Leicester caused by the resignation of Mr. E. Crawshaw-Williams (L.). Aug. 20. Mr. B. Kenyon (Lib. & Lab.) was elected for Chesterfield by a majority of 2,186 over the Unionist, a Socialist polling 583.

MUNICIPAL.—(1912) Dec. 6. Attention was drawn to the grave danger threatened to St. Paul's Cathedral by the new subway projected by the London County Council. 17. The first public sitting was held of the Select Committee inquiring into the increasing number of fatal accidents in the streets of London. (1913) Feb. 16. Southwark Bridge was finally closed for vehicular traffic and the work of reconstruction commenced. March 6. The London County Council elections resulted in the return of 67 Municipal Reformers, 50 Progressives, and 1 Labour, the first party having a net gain of seven seats. Sept. 26. A baronetcy was conferred upon the Lord Mayor of London, Sir David Burnett, and knight-hoods upon the Sheriffs. 29. Sir T. Vansittart Bowater was elected Lord Mayor of London for the coming year.

ACCIDENTS AND DISASTERS AT SEA.—(1912) Nov. 6. The liner *Royal George* was wrecked off Orleans Island in the St. Lawrence River, but the 900 passengers were conveyed safely ashore. Dec. 28. The P. & O. steamer *Narrung*, with 248 passengers for the Cape and Australia, returned to Gravesend, having met with tremendous weather in the Bay of Biscay, which caused great hardships. Numerous shipping casualties were reported. (1913) Jan. 16. The British steamer *Veronese* ran on the rocks at Leixoes and was wrecked, some 15 persons being reported drowned. Feb. 7. A Dock Board hopper was overturned during a storm in the Mersey at Liverpool and 11 men were lost. March 30. The Royal Mail steamship *Agadir* was wrecked a few miles south of Mazagan, but all the passengers were landed. Oct. 11. News was received that the British steamer *Volturno* had been destroyed by fire in mid-Atlantic during a heavy gale. Several vessels called by wireless rescued 521 of the passengers and crew, but 136 lost their lives in attempting to escape in boats.

ACCIDENTS AND DISASTERS (GENERAL).—(1912) Nov. 3. A serious fire occurred on the premises of Messrs. John Barker & Co., Kensington, 5 girls losing their lives and several others being severely injured. (1913) Jan. 9. Two gunners of the R.G.A. were killed and several others injured as the result of an accident to an 18-pounder gun at Shoeburyness. 12. Three persons were killed and over 20 injured in a railway accident at Bromford Bridge, Birmingham. Feb. 7. Thirteen men were killed at the Rufford Colliery, Rainworth, near Mansfield, through a large suction barrel falling down the shaft. March 10. By an explosion of gun cotton at Nobel's dynamite works, Ardeer, Ayrshire, 7 men were killed and 9 injured. 18. One man was killed and four rendered unconscious by an escape of sewer gas at Notting Hill, and 2 firemen were killed while attempting a rescue. 28. At the Marylebone terminus of the Great

Central Railway, 1 passenger was killed and 12 injured through a collision between two trains. *April 6.* Two colliery accidents occurred in South Wales, resulting in the loss of 6 lives. *July 12.* Three persons were killed and several others injured as the result of a collision outside Colchester station between the Norfolk Coast express, bound for London, and a light engine. *Aug. 2.* A motor omnibus conveying a pleasure party was overturned at Hoddesdon, Herts, 5 persons being killed. 3. By an outbreak of fire in a coal pit in the Cadder district of Lanarkshire, 22 miners lost their lives. 8. An excursion train was run into by another train while standing at Yeovil Pen Mill Station, 2 passengers being killed and 6 seriously injured. 26. Five men were killed and 26 injured by a boiler explosion at a Leeds steel works. 31. Killarney House, the seat of Lord Kenmare, was destroyed by fire, the damage being estimated at £400,000. *Sept. 2.* A disastrous accident occurred on the Midland Railway at Aisgill, 16 lives being lost by a collision between two expresses to London, one having stopped temporarily. By the collapse of two tenement houses in Dublin 8 persons were killed and a number injured. 7. One person was killed and 12 injured by a railway accident between Derry and Strabane, the driver and fireman being arrested for reckless driving. 13. A Scotch express was derailed at Chevington, Northumberland, on the North Eastern Railway, but no lives were lost. 30. Waldershare Park, the Earl of Guildford's house near Dover, was destroyed by fire. *Oct. 14.* An explosion occurred at the Universal Colliery, Senghenydd, near Cardiff, when over 900 men were below, and despite magnificent heroism, by which some 500 were rescued, the death-roll numbered 429. 15. Six persons were killed and nearly 30 injured in a collision between two express trains, one of which had pulled up, at St. James's Station, Liverpool, on the Cheshire Lines Railway. 25. By a similar collision at Waterloo Junction, on the South Eastern and Chatham Railway, during a dense fog, 3 persons were killed and 24 injured. Four sea-scouts were drowned in the Thames by their ketch being run down in the darkness. 27. Serious damage was done by a tornado in South Wales, three lives being lost and several persons injured.

AERONAUTICS.—(1912) *Dec. 15.* Lieut. W. Parke, R.N., and a passenger, Mr. A. Hardwicke, were killed at Wembley through the fall of an aeroplane in which they were flying. 22. The aviator Garros arrived at Rome after a flight from Tunis occupying 3 days, during which he covered 687 miles, partly over the Mediterranean. 24. Mr. Edward Petre was killed through an accident to his aeroplane at Marske, Yorks, while on a flight from Brooklands to Edinburgh. (1913) *Jan. 13.* Mr. L. F. Macdonald and a mechanic were drowned through their aeroplane falling into the Thames, near Dartford. 22. The Army airship *Gamma* made a fast passage from Aldershot to London and back. 25. The Peruvian aviator Bielovucic, flew over the Simplon Pass. *Feb. 7.* Arising out of the mysterious visits of aircraft in different parts of the country, a Bill was introduced by the Government giving powers to schedule areas within which the navigation of aircraft might be prohibited. The measure was subsequently passed. *March 5.* Mr. Geoffrey England was killed while flying over Salisbury Plain by a fall of 600 feet. 11. The French

airman Perreyon reached an altitude of 19,686 feet at the Buc Aerodrome. 20. An influentially signed petition was presented to Mr. Asquith submitting that at least £1,000,000 should be allotted for aerial defence. *April 14.* Capt. Risk, R.M., and a mechanic were seriously injured at Queensborough by a fall. 15. The Admiralty announced that naval air stations had been constituted at Great Yarmouth and Harwich. 17. Mr. Hamel and a passenger flew from Dover to Cologne, about 250 miles, in 4¼ hours. 28. Lieut. L. C. Rogers-Harrison was killed at Farnborough, his machine busting in the air. *May 13.* Oskar Bider, a Swiss, accomplished the first aeroplane flight over the Bernese Alps. 27. Lieut. D. L. Arthur, of the Royal Flying Corps, was killed near Montrose, his machine collapsing. 31. Mr. H. G. Hawker, at Brooklands, reached a height of 11,450 feet, which was officially stated to be a British record. *June 12.* The *Astra Torres*, the new Navy airship, made her first flight from Farnborough. 13. While flying at Brooklands, Mr. Gordon Bell was seriously injured and Lieut. J. R. B. Kennedy, R.F.C., a passenger, was killed. 29. Mr. R. N. Wright was killed at Brighton as the result of an aeroplane accident. 30. The new Parseval airship, purchased for the Royal Navy, made a successful test flight, with 10 persons on board, from Farnborough to Westminster and back. *July 2.* During 8 days of actual flying, Mr. Brindejonc des Moulineaux covered 3,125 miles, having traversed Northern Europe. 17. Major A. W. Hewetson was killed at Salisbury Plain while making a flight in a monoplane. *Aug. 7.* Mr. S. F. Cody was killed at Aldershot while flying in his new waterplane, his passenger, Lieut. Evans, also receiving fatal injuries. 16. Mr. H. G. Hawker made an attempt for a prize of £5,000 offered by the *Daily Mail* for a circuit of Great Britain on an All-British waterplane, but after flying from Southampton to Yarmouth he was prevented by indisposition from continuing. Starting again on *Aug. 15* Mr. Hawker got as far as Skerries, near Dublin, when the machine fell into the sea and was wrecked. *Sept. 1.* M. Pegoud flew upside down in an aeroplane at Juvisy, and later repeated his remarkable feat at Brooklands. 20. Mr. Hamel won the second "Aerial Derby" round London, covering 94½ miles in 75 mins. 49 secs. *Oct. 3.* Major G. C. Merrick, D.S.O., was killed by a fall from his biplane at Upavon. The new German dirigible *Lz* was destroyed at Johannesthal, all her crew, numbering 28, being killed.

ART.—(1913) *Jan. 3.* A representative collection of the works of the late Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema was opened at the Royal Academy. 9. The King presented to the National Portrait Gallery a large full-length portrait of Edward VII. by Sir Luke Fildes.—The National Art Collections Fund gave the National Portrait Gallery Sir George Hayter's picture representing the House of Lords during the discussion of the Bill to dissolve George IV.'s marriage with Caroline. *May 3.* Sir Edward Poynter presided over the anniversary banquet of the Royal Academy. 30. The large total of £136,944 was realised at the sale of the McCulloch collection of modern pictures and drawings.

CONFERENCES AND EXHIBITIONS.—(1913) *Jan. 28.* The annual conference of the Labour Party was opened in London. *March 14.* At the annual conference of the Tariff Reform League,

Mr. Chamberlain announced his intention of presenting to the League the gift of £5,741 made to him on the occasion of his birthday. 19. The 100th anniversary of the birth of David Livingstone was celebrated throughout the British Empire and in the United States. 24. The Independent Labour Party opened their annual congress at Manchester. April 3. The International Congress of Historical Studies met in London, a message of welcome from the King being read at a dinner given by the Government. June 23. 39 Governments were officially represented at the International Road Congress which was opened by Mr. Lloyd George. 30. The fifth International Congress for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic opened in London. July 1. The annual show of the Royal Agricultural Society commenced at Bristol. Aug. 6. The 17th International Congress of Medicine was opened at the Albert Hall by Prince Arthur of Connaught. 30. The Trade Unions Congress opened at Manchester. Sept. 10. The meeting of the British Association opened at Birmingham, Sir Oliver Lodge delivering the presidential address on the subject of "Continuity in Nature, as illustrated by the Ether of Spaces." 20. The Church Congress commenced at Southampton.

CRIMES.—(1912) Nov. 19. Information reached London that £10,000 in sovereigns had been stolen from a consignment of specie despatched from the Bank of England to Alexandria, two boxes having been filled with lead. 27. Sir E. Henry, Commissioner of Police for the Metropolis, was shot and seriously injured by a man who had been refused a taxi-cab licence; the miscreant was sentenced to 15 years' penal servitude. Dec. 12. John Williams was sentenced to death for the murder of Police Inspector Walls at Eastbourne on Oct. 9. (1913) Jan. 6. A man named Collis was charged at Horsham with sending a threatening letter to the King, demanding money on pain of being shot dead. 16. George Charles Parrott, described as a warrant officer in the Royal Navy, was sentenced to 4 years' penal servitude for disclosing naval secrets. May 29. Property valued at nearly £5,000 was stolen from a safe at the Berkeley Hotel, Piccadilly, the two night porters being found gagged and bound. One of the latter subsequently confessed his complicity, and with three other men was sent to penal servitude for a long term. June 25. William Klare, a German dentist, was sentenced at Winchester Assizes to 5 years' penal servitude for attempting to obtain a confidential naval document at Portsmouth. July 19. A pearl necklace valued at over £100,000, despatched by registered post from Paris to London, was stolen during transit. 23. Arthur Newton, solicitor, was sentenced to 3 years' penal servitude for fraud, and Berkeley Bennett, a land agent, to 18 months' hard labour for aiding and abetting him. Sept. 2. Five men were arrested in London in connexion with the theft of the valuable pearl necklace. 16. The missing necklace was picked up by a workman in a North London street. Oct. 14. At Liverpool a man murdered a man and a woman and committed suicide. 24. Francis Richard Shackleton (formerly Dublin Herald) was sentenced to 15 months' hard labour for fraud.

DRAMA AND MUSIC.—(1913) Jan. 23. Mr. Auguste van Biene, the well-known actor-cellist, died suddenly while performing at Brighton.

27. Sir George Alexander made his first appearance on the variety stage at the Palace Theatre. 30. Richard Strauss's opera *Der Rosenkavalier* was given in England for the first time at Covent Garden. April 23. The question of the establishment of a National Theatre in London was debated for the first time in the House of Commons, but the resolution failed to receive support from the Government. May 17. Madame Melba received a congratulatory message from the King on the 25th anniversary of her appearance at Covent Garden. June 3. Sir Forbes Robertson, upon whom a knighthood had been conferred, was heartily congratulated by the audience at his farewell performance at Drury Lane. Sept. 2. *Joseph and his Brethren*, a religious play by Mr. Louis N. Parker, was produced by Sir Herbert Tree at His Majesty's Theatre. 25. General regret was expressed at the death of Mr. H. G. Pellissier, the head of "The Follies." Oct. 11. The King and Queen were present at a charity performance at the Coliseum organised by Madame Sarah Bernhardt as her farewell to London.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—(1913) Feb. 16. Dr. Joseph Herman Hertz was elected to succeed the late Dr. Adler as Chief Rabbi. May 6. Dr. J. A. Kempthorne, Bishop Suffragan of Hull, was appointed Bishop of Lichfield, in succession to Dr. Legge. 20. The General Assembly of the Church of Scotland was opened in Edinburgh by Lord Glenconner, the Lord High Commissioner. 27. The General Assemblies of both the Church of Scotland and the United Free Church unanimously resolved to continue the conferences in regard to Church Union in Scotland. Aug. 15. Satisfaction was expressed by Churchmen that the Bishopsrics of Sheffield, Chelmsford and the County of Suffolk Bill had been passed by Parliament.

EDUCATIONAL.—(1913) Jan. 3. The announcement was made of a bequest of £90,000 to Cambridge University under the will of the Rev. John Henry Ellis. Feb. 7. A sum of £170,000 was offered to Bristol University for new buildings and endowments by three sons of the late Mr. Henry Overton Wills. March 1. A memorial was issued by the Senate of Cambridge University, advocating that no undergraduate should be permitted to proceed to the B.A. degree until he had attained the standard of efficiency in the Officers' Training Corps or the Territorial Force. April 15. A complete reconstitution of London University was recommended by the Royal Commission, an additional income of £99,000 being required. May 3. The Duke of Northumberland was installed as Chancellor of Durham University in succession to the late Dean Kitchen. 13. The establishment of a Diploma in Commerce was decided upon by Oxford University. July 19. Particulars were published of a gift of £2,000,000, by Mr. Andrew Carnegie, for public libraries, church organs, or other objects in the United Kingdom.

EXPLORATION.—(1912) Nov. 15. Capt. Amundsen, the discoverer of the South Pole, gave a lecture upon his expedition before the Royal Geographical Society. Dec. 14. It was announced that the *Terra Nova*, of the British Antarctic Expedition, had sailed from Christchurch, N. Z. (1913) Feb. 10. The news reached London that Capt. Scott and four of his companions had lost their lives in the Antarctic, while returning to

their base after having reached the South Pole. Capt. Scott, Lieut. Bowers and Dr. Wilson died from exposure on *March 29*, and Capt. Oates on *March 17*. Petty Officer Evans, it was stated, succumbed from injuries. In his final message Capt. Scott wrote: "I do not think human beings ever came through such a month as we have come through." *25*. Lieut. Winnis, a British officer, and Dr. Hertz, a Swiss, members of Dr. Mawson's Antarctic expedition, were reported to have been killed. *May 21*. Commander Evans gave a lecture before the Royal Geographical Society, describing Capt. Scott's journey to the South Pole and the death of the explorer with his companions. *26*. At the anniversary meeting of the Royal Geographical Society presentations were made to Lady Scott and Mrs. Wilson, in recognition of the services of their late husbands to Antarctic exploration and discovery. *June 14*. The *Terra Nova* returned to Cardiff. *July 7*. The Mansion House Committee issued a statement in regard to the Capt. Scott Fund, amounting to £75,000. *Aug. 8*. It was announced that, with the Queen's consent, the name of Queen Mary Land had been given to a territory in the Antarctic discovered by the western party of Dr. Mawson's expedition. *14*. Information reached Copenhagen that the Danish expedition under Capt. Koch had succeeded in crossing Greenland. *Oct. 13*. A Russian expedition discovered new land while surveying Northern Siberia.

LABOUR.—(Abbreviations:—*s*, strike; *t*, number of trade disputes; *w*, number of workpeople involved; *u*, percentage of unemployed in trade unions; *e*, number of registrations at Government Labour Exchanges by unemployed workpeople.) (*1912*) *Nov. t*, 67; *w*, 32,289; *n*, 18; *e*, 172,560. *10*. House of Lords decided in Vacher case that trade unions could not be sued *in tort* under Trades Disputes Act, 1906. *22*. *S* of 2,000 Barrow shipbuilders. *25*. To demand minimum wage and certain reinstatements, 1,000 Birmingham machinists went on *s* for 12 days.—13,008 *S*. Staffs. miners obtained higher wages after *s* of 42 days. *Dec. t*, 51; *w*, 30,685; *u*, 23; *e*, 164,429. *2nd to 8th*. *S* of 2,800 Garw Valley miners on non-unionist question. *7th to 15th*. Driver Knox, N.E.R., suspended on account of alleged drunkenness.—8,500 railway employes protested by withdrawing their labour.—Mr. Chester Jones, a Metropolitan Magistrate, conducted an inquiry and found Knox not guilty. Knox was reinstated and men who went on *s* were fined six days' pay by company. *10*. End of *s* of Oldham moulders, which had lasted 49 days. *10th to 15th*. 1,050 Northampton bootmakers went on *s* as protest against a foreman's action. *28*. Cotton spinners decided to withdraw from Brooklands Agreement.—To hasten the Admiralty's reply to their petitions, men employed in Government Dockyards threatened stoppage. (*1913*) *Jan. t*, 67; *w*, 52,066; *u*, 22; *e*, 180,000. Owing to dispute on price of petrol, *s* of 11,000 taxi-workers lasted from *1st Jan. to 12th March*. *Jan. 6th to 9th*. *S* of 5,300 Maesteg miners, owing to employment of non-unionists. *10th to Feb. 22nd*. *S* of 6,000 Yorkshire dyers for higher wages. *20*. 3,800 Glasgow carters began five weeks' *s*. *29th to 31st*. Annual Conference of Labour Party at Lambeth. 2,250,000 persons stated to have come within the unemployed section of Insurance Act during first year of working. *Feb. t*, 80; *w*, 45,382; *u*, 2;

e, 243,892. *1st to 15th*. In their refusal to work with non-unionists, 2,700 Aberdare miners were on *s*. *10*. 130,000 Durham colliery workers obtained 3½% increase in wages. *15th to 18th*. *S* of 2,000 Grimsby dockers for higher wages.—Osborne Judgment Bill passed. *27*. *Daily Citizen* reported to be in unremunerative position. *28*. 40,000 Dundee jute, &c., workers obtained 5% wage increase.—Considerable unrest existed on Midland Railway owing to disciplinary action against a Normanton guard. *March. t*, 81; *w*, 41,983; *u*, 19; *e*, 209,901. *1*. General increase of wages granted to 160,000 miners in North. *3rd to 31st*. *S* of 1,200 Liverpool dockers on non-unionist question. *7*. 3,000 on *s* at Newry for more wages. *10th to June 27th*. *S* of 1,500 Southampton fitters. *12*. 1,500 Oldham operatives on *s* owing to bad-spinning disagreement.—End of bakers' *s*.—Considerable number of surprise *s* among waiters. *25*. Many trade societies, and I.L.P. and B.S.P. held their Annual Congresses.—Miners abandoned demand for 5-day week. *31*. Resignation of Mr. T. Ashton after 35 years' service in cotton spinners' trade union movement. *April. t*, 153; *w*, 80,110; *u*, 17; *e*, 236,315. *1*. *S* of 1,000 Aberdeen granite employes lasted to *23rd May*. *2nd to 12th*. 6,000 Morley woollen workers on *s* for higher wages. *7th to 11th*. 8,000 Cannock Chase miners on *s* to protest against employment of non-unionists. *7th to 21st*. *S* of 1,738 Chelmsford machinists for higher wages. *9*. Labour Party's motion for a 30s. minimum wage before House of Commons. *28*. *S* of 1,200 Wolverhampton metal workers.—Much unrest was reported amongst employes of Government Dockyards. *May. t*, 136; *w*, 149,812; *u*, 19; *e*, 186,348. *1*. Labour Day demonstrations throughout the country. *1st to 15th*. Employment of non-unionists caused *s* of 50,000 South Wales miners. *4*. Conflict with police during Trafalgar Square Free Speech meeting. *9*. For two months *s* of 30,000 Staffs. and Worcs. metal workers continued on wages dispute. *10*. Six weeks' *s* begun by 2,400 London plasterers re working conditions. *26*. *S*, followed by lock-out, of 4,500 Falkirk pattern makers until *July 4th*. *26th to 31st*. Wages dispute with 5,000 carters at Sheffield and Bradford.—Trouble on G.N.R. owing to company's action toward Driver Chappell.—Grave possibilities existed of a *s*, affecting 500,000 men, in shipyards. *June. t*, 150; *w*, 122,623; *u*, 19; *e*, 213,104. Many small *s* took place all over the United Kingdom. *1*. 190,000 South Wales miners received increase of 2½% in wages. *6th to July 4th*. *S* of 1,500 employes in Potteries district for better wages. *21st to July 8th*. Agricultural *s* by 2,300 men in S.W. Lancashire for better conditions. *19th to Aug. 5th*. 4,000 Leith dockers on *s*.—Boilermakers' unrest ended by agreement. *July. t*, 109; *w*, 126,912; *u*, 19; *e*, 253,629. *2*. 110,000 Scottish colliery employes obtained wage increase of 6¾%.—Dissatisfaction amongst men in building trades. *5th to 18th*. *S* of 4,000 Leek silk workers resulted in advance in wages. *16*. 3,000 bricklayers went on *s*.—Report issued by Board of Trade showed increase of 13% in cost of living during period 1905-1912. *Aug. t*, 102; *w*, 80,626; *u*, 2; *e*, 188,606. *4*. 130,000 Durham miners received wage increase of 3¼%; and 26,000 engineers had rise of 1s. a week. *5*. *S* of 7,000 St. Helens miners on account of employment of non-unionists. *6th to 9th*. As protest against short time, 3,200 Rotherham miners absented

themselves from work. 16. Holt Report on Post Office conditions unfavourably received by employés. 23. Special constables sworn in as protection against Dublin labour riots. 25. S. of 10,000 painters to obtain better conditions.—Government offices and buildings affected. 28. Mr. James Larkin arrested in Dublin. 28. Dispute between Mr. Ben Tillett and Mr. J. Havelock-Wilson. 30th to 31st. Pitched battles in Dublin streets between police and strikers and supporters. Sept. 6, 124; w, 131,496; u, 2; e, 208,605. 1st to 6th. Trade Union Congress at Manchester; 515 delegates, representing membership of 2,217,436, attended.—Riots took place during clay-workers' dispute in Cornwall; 30 men and police injured during mêlée. 7. Demonstration in Trafalgar Square re Dublin s. 15. S. of 1,500 Sheffield moulders on non-unionist question.—1,700 railwaymen in Liverpool came out in sympathy with locked-out transport workers in Dublin. These were followed by 7,000 Birmingham railway employés on 16th. 16. S. of 4,000 South Wales miners owing to employment of non-unionists. 17. Death of Harry Quelch, Socialist and strike leader. 18th to 22nd. London busmen s for right to wear trade union badge. 20th to 24th. S. of 7,000 Aberdare miners because of engagement of non-unionists. By 25th, 17,000 miners were out. 25. Employers' defence fund of £50,000,000 announced. 30. 56,000 labourers benefited in wages following building trades' dispute. Oct. 6, 105; w, 79,859; u, 2; e, 274,526. 1. Threat of Cotton trade lock-out, to take place at end of month. 2nd to 6th. Unsuccessful Board of Trade Conciliation Inquiry on Dublin s. 6. Settlement of London painters' s; victory for men.—End of Cornwall clay-workers' struggle; men defeated after 10 weeks' s. 7th to 10th. Miners' Annual Conference. Proposal made for linking-up of miners with railwaymen and dockers in future s. 9. Violent scenes in Leeds during s of 4,000 carmen. 16. End of spinners' s at Bolton. Peace declared in textile industry. 23. Leith carters obtained minimum weekly wage of 24s. 27-28. 21st Annual Congress of National Free Labour Association held. 28. James Larkin sentenced to seven months' imprisonment for using seditious language during Dublin dispute.

LEGAL.—(1912) Nov. 4. In the action brought by Mr. T. Gibson Bowles against the Bank of England, the Chancery Court decided that it was illegal for the Bank to deduct income-tax from stock before the tax had actually been imposed by Statute. 11. The Royal Commission on Divorce issued its report, in which far-reaching changes in law and procedure were proposed. Dec. 23. The appointment of a Royal Commission was announced to inquire into the complaints of delay in the King's Bench Division. (1913) Jan. 13. After a hearing lasting 74 days, the sum of £12,515,264 was awarded to the National Telephone Company for the transfer of their business to the State. The company claimed nearly 21 millions. Feb. 4. Mr. Justice Parker became a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, and Mr. C. H. Sargant a Judge in the Chancery Division. 22. Mr. Ignatius J. O'Brien was appointed Lord Chancellor of Ireland in succession to Mr. Redmond Barry, resigned. April 22. A verdict for Mr. Arthur Ransome, the author of a book on Oscar Wilde, and *The Times* Book Club, was given in the libel action brought against them

by Lord Alfred Douglas. 23. The libel action brought by Miss Lind-af-Hageby, the anti-vivisectionist, against Dr. C. W. Saleeby and the *Pall Mall Gazette*, resulted in favour of the defendants. 24. Lord Alfred Douglas was found guilty of publishing defamatory libels concerning his father-in-law, Col. Frederick Custance, and was bound over. May 5. The House of Lords reversed the Court of Appeal's decision that contempt of court had been committed by the circulation to parties interested of the shorthand notes of a case heard *in camera*. 23. Mr. J. R. Atkin, K.C., was appointed a Judge of the High Court. 28. The report of the Departmental Committee on the jury system included an important recommendation that the right of trial by jury in civil cases should be less absolute. June 2. Mr. Justice Swinfen Eady was appointed a Lord Justice of Appeal, and Mr. J. M. Astbury, K.C., a Judge of the Chancery Division.—Sir H. Curtis Bennett, who had just succeeded Sir Albert de Rutzen as Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, died suddenly at the Mansion House. Sir John Dickinson was later appointed to the post. 4. Two actions brought by common informers against Sir Stuart Samuel, M.P., to recover penalties for sitting and voting while interested in contracts with the Government, ended in favour of defendant, as the wrong statute had been alleged. July 2. In an action for breach of promise brought by Miss Daisy Markham (Mrs. Daisy Annie Moss) against the Marquess of Northampton, the defendant agreed to settle for £50,000 the claim for damages, and gave an indemnity for all costs. 4. Sir A. Vicars, formerly Ulster King of Arms, was awarded £5,000 damages for libel against the *London Mail* in regard to paragraphs referring to the disappearance of some of the Crown Jewels from Dublin Castle in 1907. 9. The action arising out of the will of Sir John Murray Scott was concluded after an eight days' hearing, the jury pronouncing for the will and its five codicils, and finding that there was no undue influence by Lord and Lady Sackville and no fraud by Lady Sackville. 23. Mr. Richard Wootton, the trainer, was awarded a farthing damages in his libel action against Mr. R. S. Sievier, formerly editor of the *Winning Post*. Oct. 13. Lord Dunedin and Lord Justice Hamilton were appointed Lords of Appeal, the Lord Advocate was appointed President of the Court of Session, and Mr. Justice Phillimore was made a Lord Justice. 21. Lord Alverstone resigned, and Sir Rufus Isaacs was appointed in his place, Sir John Simon becoming Attorney-General and Sir Stanley Buckmaster Solicitor-General. 25. New King's Counsel were appointed. 31. Mr. Robert Munro was appointed Lord Advocate, Mr. A. M. Anderson a Scottish judge, and Mr. T. B. Morrison to be Solicitor-General for Scotland.

LITERATURE.—(1913) Feb. 25. In consequence of the death of Mr. W. F. Monypenny, it was announced that Mr. G. E. Buckle, formerly editor of *The Times*, would complete the biography of Lord Beaconsfield. May 2. At a sale in London the love letters of Robert Browning and Elizabeth Barrett realised £6,550. 5. The price of *The Times* was reduced from 3d. to 2d. July 15. Dr. Robert Bridges was appointed Poet Laureate. 29. Publication was made for the first time of four letters from Charlotte Brontë to Prof. Constantin Heger.

MARCONI SHARES.—(1913) *Jan. 19.* Judgment for Mr. Herbert Samuel, Postmaster-General, and Sir Rufus Isaacs, Attorney-General, was entered against the French journal, *Le Matin*, on actions for libel arising out of the Marconi contract. *Feb. 25.* Sir Rufus Isaacs explained to the Marconi Select Committee his transactions in American Marconi shares. *28.* Mr. Lloyd George told the Committee how he bought American Marconis, and denied that he had made a fortune by speculation, offering to hand over his pass-books for examination. *April 23.* Before the Committee, Mr. Churchill gave a vehement denial to the suggestion that he had been associated with the dealings of Ministers in American Marconis. *May 7.* Evidence was given to the Committee that the pass-books of Mr. Lloyd George and Sir R. Isaacs contained nothing regarding the American shares which was not already known. *June 5.* The Committee took evidence that the Master of Elibank had purchased American Marconis to the extent of £9,400. *7.* Mr. Cecil Chesterton was found guilty of publishing a defamatory libel on Mr. Godfrey Isaacs, managing director of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co., and was fined £100 and ordered to pay the costs of the prosecution. *13.* The report of the Select Committee was issued. Three drafts were submitted, and the one adopted, that of Mr. Falconer, exonerated Ministers on all points. Lord Robert Cecil's report, which, like that of the chairman, was rejected, characterised as "grave impropriety" Ministers' purchase of American shares, and their reticence as "a grave error of judgment." *18.* The debate on the report opened in the Commons, Sir R. Isaacs and Mr. Lloyd George making statements, and on the following day an Opposition vote of censure was defeated by a majority of 78, an amendment accepting the Ministers' statements and reprobating the charges against them being adopted. *July 3.* Mr. Asquith announced that the Ministers concerned had divested themselves of the shares, and that Lord Murray had taken over those purchased by him for the Party when Government Whip. *Aug. 8.* The new Marconi contract was agreed to in the Commons by a majority of 72.

MILITARY.—(1913) *Jan. 22.* To celebrate his 80th birthday Lord Roberts was presented by the National Service League with a silver statuette of "Armed Peace" and a cheque for £5,000, which he decided to devote to the purposes of the League. *Feb. 16.* Sir John French presided at a dinner to commemorate the relief of Kimberley. *March 31.* The King was represented by the Duke of Connaught at the funeral of Lord Wolseley at St. Paul's Cathedral. *June 28.* The King presented new colours to the 1st Battalion of the Irish Guards at Buckingham Palace. *July 5.* His Majesty reviewed the two London Divisions of the Territorial Force in Hyde Park, the slender muster, amounting to just over 15,000 men, arousing much comment. *12.* The Empire Rifle Match at Bisley was won by Great Britain with a score of 2,210. *18.* Scotland won the Elcho Shield at Bisley. *22.* England won the Kolapore Cup at Bisley. *26.* Private W. Hawkins, of the 48th Highlanders of Canada, won the King's Prize with a total of 330. *Sept. 16.* An important Army Order was issued authorising the adoption for the future of the four-company organisation in the infantry battalion. *Oct. 24.*

General Sir Beauchamp Duff was appointed Commander-in-Chief of India.

NAVAL.—(1912) *Nov. 16.* Firing tests were stated to have definitely established the superiority of Sir Percy Scott's system of director firing. *Dec. 4.* Particulars were published of the promised advance in pay and wages of the officers and men of the Navy, the estimated annual cost of the increase being £386,473. *6.* The appointment was announced of Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg to be First Sea Lord of the Admiralty in succession to Admiral Sir Francis Bridgeman, resigned. *10.* The battleship *Centurion*, off Portland Bill, collided with and sunk with all hands the Genoa steamer *Derna*. *21.* Sir Francis Bridgeman, on his retirement, was received in audience by the King. (1913) *Jan. 27.* A naval cutter, with an officer and nine men, belonging to the *Perseus*, was reported missing in the Persian Gulf. *Feb. 15.* It was announced that the Admiralty intended to utilise Cromarty Firth for a naval base to a greater extent than hitherto. *March 12.* The retirement of Vice-Admiral Sir Percy Scott was announced. *May 18.* Seven seamen belonging to the destroyer *Itchen* were drowned in the Firth of Forth through the capsizing of a boat. *June 8.* Two men were fatally and ten others seriously injured by an explosion on Submarine E5. *July 18.* The battleship *Exmouth* grounded on the sands at the Nore, but was subsequently refloated. *31.* The cruiser *King Alfred* was in collision near Grimsby with a Spanish steamer, which foundered, her crew being saved. *Oct. 16.* The battleship *Queen Elizabeth*, driven by oil fuel, was launched at Portsmouth.

NOTABLE DEATHS.—(1912) *Dec. 15.* Mr. White-law Reid, the American Ambassador, died in London. *24.* M. Edouard Detaille, the French military painter, died in Paris. *30.* The death occurred at Stuttgart of Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter, the German Minister for Foreign Affairs. (1913) *Feb. 4.* Mr. Bradley Martin, the millionaire, and Sir John Gordon Sprigg, ex Premier of Cape Colony. *17.* The death took place of Lord Macnaghten, the "father" of the Bench. *March 25.* Field-Marshal Viscount Wolseley died at Mentone. *31.* Mr. Pierpont Morgan died at Rome. *May 28.* Lord Avebury, so long known as Sir John Lubbock. *June 2.* The death took place of Mr. Alfred Austin, the Poet Laureate. *6.* Mr. George Wyndham, the Unionist politician and writer. *30.* M. Henri Rochefort died at Aix-les-Bains, aged 83. *July 5.* Mr. Alfred Lyttelton, the ex-Colonial Secretary. *August 12.* Herr August Bebel, one of the founders of the German Social Democratic Party, died, aged 73. *20.* M. Emile Ollivier, Napoleon III.'s Prime Minister at the time of the Franco-German War, aged 88. *Sept. 14.* Professor Arminius Vambéry, the eminent orientalist and traveller, at Budapest, aged 81. *23.* Patrick Ford, the Irish American revolutionist, aged 68. *28.* Sir Alfred East, R.A., aged 63. *30.* Dr. Diesel, the inventor, disappeared from a steamer between Antwerp and Harwich. *Oct. 10.* Prince Katsura, the Japanese soldier and statesman.

SHIPPING.—(1912) *Dec. 30.* The impending resignation was announced of Mr. J. Bruce Ismay from the presidency of the International Mercantile Marine Company. (1913) *Jan. 13.* After an eventful voyage, the long overdue steamer *Snowdon Grange*, Philadelphia for

Leith, was reported at Queenstown. *Feb. 15.* By arrangement between the Board of Trade and the Atlantic steamship lines, the whaler *Scotia* was chartered for ice observation to the north of the steamship routes across the North Atlantic. *March 22.* The Cunarder *Andania*, 13,000 tons gross, and the Allan liner *Alsatian*, 18,000 tons gross, were launched on the Clyde. *April 21.* The Cunarder *Aquitania*, the largest ship ever built for the merchant service, was launched at Glasgow. *May 29.* The American steamer *Haverford* went ashore outside Cork Harbour during a thick fog, the 1,200 passengers being landed. *June 17.* The Boats and Davits Committee issued its report containing a number of recommendations regarding safety of life at sea. *18.* The new German liner *Imperator* arrived at New York after its maiden voyage. *Aug. 12.* The Cunarder *Andania*, of 13,000 tons, entered the Surrey Commercial Docks, being the largest vessel to come so far up the Thames.

SPORT.—(1912) *Nov. 23.* The South African Rugby team beat Scotland by 16 points to nil at Inverleith. *30.* The South Africans won their second international match, defeating Ireland at Dublin by 38 points to nil. *Dec. 10.* The Oxford and Cambridge Rugby match resulted in the victory of the Light Blues by 10 points to 3. *14.* At Cardiff, the South Africans beat Wales by 3 points to nil. *31.* The South Africans were defeated by Swansea by 3 points to nil. (1913) *Jan. 1.* Scotland beat France in the Rugby match at Paris by 21 points to 3. The crowd resented the penalizations of the French players and assaulted the referee and hustled the Scottish players. *4.* The South Africans concluded their tour by defeating England at Twickenham by 9 points to 3. *18.* England beat Wales in the Rugby match at Cardiff by 12 points to nil. *20.* The French Rugby team were defeated at Twickenham by England, by 20 points to nil. *Feb. 1.* Wales defeated Scotland in the Rugby match at Inverleith by 8 points to nil. *8.* At Dublin, England beat Ireland by 15 points to 4. *22.* Scotland beat Ireland at Edinburgh by 29 points to 14. *23.* The death was announced at Johannesburg of Mr. J. H. Sinclair, the South African cricketer. *26.* It was announced that Sir Thomas Lipton had again challenged for the America's Cup. *March 8.* Wales beat Ireland by 16 points to 13 at Swansea. *13.* Oxford won the University boat race by three-quarters of a length in 20 mins. 53 secs. *14.* The "jubilee" meeting of the Oxford and Cambridge sports resulted in a tie, each winning five events. *15.* A special committee was appointed to control the arrangements for the British preparation for the Olympic Games of Berlin in 1916.—By defeating Scotland at Twickenham by 3 points to nil, England regained the Calcutta Cup. *April 19.* Aston Villa beat Sunderland by a goal to nothing in the final tie of the Association Cup before a record crowd of 121,919 at the Crystal Palace. *May 3.* Soutar, of Philadelphia, won the World's Racket Championship by beating Charles Williams, of England, the holder. *21.* Sir T. Lipton's challenge for the America's Cup having been accepted by the New York Yacht Club, arrangements were made for the first race to take place on *Sept. 10, 1914.* *30.* Mr. Hilton won the Amateur Golf Championship at St. Andrews, beating Mr. Robert Harris. *June 1.* Bombardier Wells, at Ghent, was beaten by the

French boxer Georges Carpentier, in the Heavy-Weight Championship of Europe. *4.* The race for the Derby was marked by two extraordinary events. The favourite, Mr. C. B. Ismay's Craganour, after passing the winning post first, was disqualified for bumping, the race being awarded to Mr. A. P. Cunliffe's Abouey.—A woman suffragist broke from the crowd at Tattenham Corner and dashed in front of the King's horse Anmer, which was sent to the ground, while the woman received fatal injuries. *14.* America retained the International Polo Cup, by defeating the Duke of Westminster's English team in New York by 5½ goals to 3 goals and by 4½ goals to 4½ goals. *17.* England beat Scotland in the professional golf match at Hoylake by 13 games to 4. *19.* During the race for the Gold Cup at Ascot a man, carrying a revolver and a suffragist flag, walked in front of the leading horse, Tracery, and was badly injured. *24.* J. H. Taylor won the Open Golf Championship at Hoylake. *July 4.* Mr. A. F. Wilding, the holder, retained the Lawn Tennis Singles Championship after defeating Mr. McLoughlin, the American. *5.* Mr. McVilly, the Tasmanian, won the Diamond Sculls at Henley. *9.* Cambridge won the University cricket match at Lords by four wickets. *11.* Mr. C. W. Wise won the Wingfield Sculls in 24 mins. 12 secs. *21.* E. Barry (England) beat H. Pearce (Australia) in the race for the Sculling Championship of the World for £500 a side on the Thames. *26.* Prince Palatine was sold by Mr. Pilkington to Mr. J. B. Joel for the record price of 45,000 Gs. *28.* America won the Davis Cup and the Lawn Tennis Championship of the World at Wimbledon by three matches to two. *Aug. 1.* G. H. J. Gobbett, of Greenwich, won the sculling race for Doggett's Coat and Badge. *5.* The features of Cowes Regatta were the success of British yachts, and the reappearance of the King's yacht *Britannia*. *30.* The County Cricket Championship was won by Kent. *Sept. 6.* Mr. Jerome Travers won the Amateur Golf Championship of America. *10.* Mr. W. Hall Walker's Night Hawk won the St. Leger, at 50 to 1. *12.* The marine motor race, at Osborne Bay, for the British International Trophy, was won by Mr. Edgar's Maple Leaf IV. *17.* Kent and Yorkshire were beaten by the Rest of England at the Oval by an innings and 45 runs. *20.* Mr. F. Ouimet, a young Boston amateur, won the American Open Golf Championship, defeating the British players, Vardon and Ray. *15.* Fiz Yama, an outsider, won the Cesarewitch. *19.* Miss Ravenscroft, of Great Britain, won the American Ladies' Golf Championship.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.—(1912) *Dec. 6.* The Postmaster-General stated that some 5,000 letters had been damaged by injurious or inflammable substances. (1913) *Jan. 23.* The Woman Suffrage debate opened in the House of Commons in connexion with the Government's Franchise Bill. The Speaker, however, announced that if substantial amendments so affected the Bill as to make it a new Bill, a new Bill must be introduced. As a result of this ruling, the measure was withdrawn a few days later. *28.* In consequence, an outbreak of violence occurred. Disorderly scenes occurred in Parliament Square through the attempts of a deputation to enter the House of Commons, and window-smashing took place throughout the West End. *Feb. 1.*

It was officially announced that several of the royal palaces were closed in consequence of the recent outrages. 19. A house being built for Mr. Lloyd George near Walton Heath Golf Links was greatly damaged by a bomb explosion, and Mrs. Pankhurst in a speech assumed responsibility for the outrage. 20. The Tea Pavilion at Kew Gardens was set on fire and completely destroyed, two women being arrested. 24. Mrs. Pankhurst was arrested and subsequently committed for trial, charged with procuring and inciting persons to commit malicious injury, the charge being based on the damage to Mr. Lloyd George's house. March 7. Olive Wharry, or Locke, was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment in connexion with the Kew Gardens outrage. 10. Five women were arrested during the King's progress to Westminster for attempting to break through the lines with the intention of presenting a petition on woman suffrage to His Majesty. April 2. Mrs. Pankhurst was sentenced to 3 years' penal servitude for inciting certain unknown persons to place an explosive in Mr. Lloyd George's house at Walton. 12. Mrs. Pankhurst was released from prison on licence. 14. A bomb was discovered attached to the railings of the Bank of England. 28. Two women took possession of the Monument.—Mr. George Lansbury and Mrs. Drummond were charged at Bow Street with inciting persons to commit a breach of the peace. 30. The headquarters of the Women's Social and Political Union were seized by the police and 6 arrests were made. May 6. The Woman Suffrage Bill was rejected in the Commons by a majority of 47. A church at New Cross was destroyed by fire, apparently by suffragists. A bomb was discovered in St. Paul's Cathedral. 30. An attempt was made to set fire to the Royal Academy. June 7. Several London tradesmen obtained a verdict against militant suffragists for damage caused by window-smashing raids. 8. Miss E. W. Davison, who ran into the King's horse during the Derby, died from her injuries. 17. 6 women and 1 man were, at the Central Criminal Court, found guilty of conspiracy to inflict damage to property, and were sent to prison for varying terms. July 5. At Guildford Assizes, 2 women were sentenced to 3 years' penal servitude for setting fire to the Grand Stand at Hurst Park on June 10. 8. Sir William Lever's house at Rivington Hill, Lanes, was destroyed by fire. 25. The non-militants concluded a "pilgrimage" from all parts of the country to London. Aug. 8. Mr. Asquith received a deputation which acquainted him with the results of the "pilgrimage." 28. Mr. Asquith was attacked by 2 women suffragists on the golf links at Lossiemouth.

IMPERIAL DOMINIONS.

(1912) Nov. 12. The Council of the Federated Malay States offered a first-class armoured ship to the Imperial Government.—It was announced that Sir Hugh Lane's collection of Dutch masters had been acquired for presentation to South Africa, to form the nucleus of a National Gallery. 20. It was stated at Cape Town that a squadron of 6 small cruisers, equipped and manned by the Admiralty, to be stationed in South African waters and maintained by South Africa, would constitute the naval proposals of the Union Government. 21. The Canadian Parliament was opened in State by the Duke of Connaught, whose speech referred prominently to the question of naval defence.

22. The South African Merchants' Committee decided to make an agreement with the shipping lines for ensuring stable and equal rates of freight under which deferred rebates would be abolished. 26. Mr. Massey, the New Zealand Premier, declared that the Dominions should increase their naval contributions, and that Canada, Australia, and New Zealand should ultimately control the Pacific. Dec. 1. The Waihi miners' strike in New Zealand, which commenced in May, 1912, was formally declared at an end. 2. The trial began in Agra of Lieut. Clark, of the Indian Medical Department, and a Mrs. Fulham, for the murder of Mrs. Clark and Mr. Fulham. 5. Mr. Borden in the Canadian House of Commons, announced that the Government's proposals would be to ask the Dominion Parliament to vote £7,000,000 for the immediate construction of 3 large warships to be at the disposal of the Imperial Government for the defence of the Empire. 12. In the Canadian House of Commons, Sir W. Laurier announced the Liberal amendment to the Naval Bill, it being proposed to establish two fleet units, one for the Pacific and one for the Atlantic. Canada was to provide for the manning and maintenance, and the fleets were to be ready to go to the aid of the British in time of emergency. 14. As a result of acute differences between General Botha and General Hertzog, the former resigned, but was immediately invited by Lord Gladstone to form a new administration. 15. The appointment was announced of Dr. Lefroy, Bishop of Lahore, to the Bishopric of Calcutta, in succession to Bishop Coppleston. 18. Lord Liverpool, the New Governor of New Zealand, arrived at Auckland. 20. The Duke of Connaught was elected Chancellor of Cape Town University. 23. During the State entry into Delhi to the Durbar to proclaim the City as the capital of India, a dastardly attempt was made to assassinate the Viceroy, a bomb being thrown into the howdah of the elephant on which Lord and Lady Hardinge were riding. An attendant was killed and the Viceroy was severely wounded, but Lady Hardinge escaped. No clue was discovered to the perpetrators. (1913) Jan. 8. The resignation was announced of Mr. Deakin, the Leader of the Federal Opposition in Australia. 18. Lieut. Clark and Mrs. Fulham were formally committed for trial on the charge of murdering Mrs. Clark. 20. Mr. Joseph Cook was elected to succeed Mr. Deakin. 24. The Union of South Africa Parliament was opened by Lord Gladstone. 27. Lord Hardinge met with an enthusiastic welcome on opening the first session of his Legislative Council in Delhi, his first public appearance after the outrage. Feb. 1. Official notice was given in Canada of the extension of the preference granted to British goods to products of the remaining dominions and dependencies of the Empire not previously affected. 5. The Nationalist Party in South Africa decided by a large majority against Gen. Hertzog, and agreed to support Gen. Botha's retention of the Premiership. 14. Mr. Borden's naval money resolution was passed by the Canadian House of Commons by 115 votes to 83. 28. The Naval Bill was read a second time in the Canadian Parliament by 114 votes to 84. March 1. The Agra murder trial was concluded by the confession of Lieut. Clark that he had killed Mr. Fulham, and that Mrs. Fulham acted solely under his direction. Clark was sentenced to death, and Mrs. Fulham to penal servitude for life. 4. The Union House of

Assembly debated the position of South Africa in regard to naval defence, General Botha moving that the Imperial Government should be consulted as to what provision should be made. The Opposition accepted the suggestion, agreeing that the question should not be a party one. 12. The Federal Capital of Australia, Canberra, was inaugurated by the laying of foundation stones, the ceremony being attended by the Governor-General. 15. Day and night sittings attended by disorder, marked the discussion of the Naval Bill in the Canadian Parliament, the Opposition obstructing the Bill in order to force an election. 21. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught left Ottawa for Halifax to embark for England. April 5. It was announced that Sir Archibald Hunter, Governor of Gibraltar, with whom the inhabitants had disagreed, had been granted leave of absence. 24. The Canadian Opposition having refused to come to an agreement as regards the Naval Bill debate, closure rules, introduced by Mr. Borden, were passed by 108 votes to 73. 25. Speaking at the Canada Club in London, the Duke of Connaught referred to the great future and abounding prosperity of the Dominion. 28. A severe earthquake shock was experienced at Ottawa, damaging the Dominion Observatory. 29. A motion of no confidence in General Botha's Government was defeated by 68 votes to 41 in the Union Parliament. May 5. Sir W. Laurier, speaking at Toronto on the naval question, denied that England was in danger or unable to fight her own battles, and repeated his demand for a Canadian Navy. 15. The Canadian Naval Bill was read a third time after the defeat of an Opposition amendment. 19. The resignations were announced of two British officers serving in Canada, Major-General C. Mackenzie, Chief of the General Staff, and Col. Crowe, Commandant of the Royal Military College.—Mr. Borden at Toronto described Sir W. Laurier's naval proposals as grotesque and illogical, and tending to the severance of existing ties, and to absolute independence. 21. It was stated in India that some 30 persons would be charged in connexion with the Barisal conspiracy. 23. Mr. Fisher, the Commonwealth Premier, authorised the statement that the Australian division of the Imperial Navy would be available to fight on behalf of the Empire, not only in Australasian but in any other seas. 24. Lord Kitchener, in his annual report on the condition of Egypt, expressed the hope of a reform in the system of election and extension of powers to "a reorganised Council more fully representing the people of the country." 30. The Canadian Senate rejected the Naval Bill by adopting Sir George Ross's amendment, that before being given a second reading the Bill should be submitted to the people. June 6. Mr. Borden, in the Canadian Parliament, announced that next session the Government would again ask for an appropriation either to build or acquire 3 Dreadnoughts. 16. The Union of South Africa Parliament was prorogued. 21. Serious labour unrest was reported from the South African mining districts, collisions between strikers and police taking place.—Lt.-Gen. Sir Herbert Miles was appointed to succeed Gen. Sir Archibald Hunter as Governor of Gibraltar. 24. The General Election in Australia resulted in placing the Ministry in a minority of 1. Mr. Fisher resigned the Premiership, and Mr. Cook, the Liberal Leader, formed a new Cabinet. 25. An express train, filled with immigrants bound

for Western Canada, was wrecked near Ottawa, about 12 people being killed. 30. A new ministry was formed in New South Wales with Mr. Holman as Premier. July 4. Serious rioting occurred in Johannesburg in connexion with the Rand miners' strike. After considerable damage had been caused, the police and military fired on the mob, over 270 casualties, including many killed, resulting. On the following day martial law was proclaimed, and after conferences with General Botha and General Smuts, the heads of the mining industry, and the strike leaders, a settlement was agreed upon, the men gradually resuming work. 9. The Commonwealth Parliament was opened by the Governor-General. 24. The death took place at Pretoria of Mr. Sauer, Minister of Justice and Native Affairs. 29. The British Parliamentary Party was given a civic reception on arrival at Toronto. 31. The crisis on the Rand was ended by a resolution of the Trades Federation against a general strike. Aug. 6. It was stated in Toronto that of 50 serious fires in 4 days, a large proportion had been traced to incendiaries. 10. Terrible floods were reported in Bengal, several villages being swept away through the collapse of river embankments. 13. Information was received that the Somaliland Camel Corps had been cut up by a large body of Dervishes about 30 miles from Burao, 50 being killed and wounded. 14. Serious rioting broke out in Vancouver Island, as the result of a strike of miners, and troops were sent to restore order. 16. In his report on the Canadian military force, Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton, Inspector-General of the Oversea Forces, emphasised the need of more training and an increase in the peace establishment of the active Militia. 17. It was reported from Simla that a post near Drosh on the North-West Frontier had been rushed by raiders. 18. A severe typhoon was experienced at Hong Kong, a number of vessels foundering. 19. Harry Thaw, who escaped the previous day from Matteawan Lunatic Asylum, was arrested at Coaticook, Quebec. 26. The British Parliamentary Party arrived at Auckland, N.Z.—At the close of rival meetings held at Rustenburg by Gen. Botha and Gen. Hertzog, a vote was taken which showed a majority of 1,454 to 757 in favour of the Prime Minister. Sept. 1. Lord Haldane delivered his address on "Higher Nationality: A Study in Law and Ethics," to the American Bar Association at Montreal. 2. The British members of Parliament were publicly welcomed at Sydney.—Three prominent members of the Labour Party were arrested at Johannesburg for violent speeches. 4. It was announced that of the 71,000 persons registered under the New Zealand Defence Act, 52,000 were actually serving. 9. Mr. Samuel, the British Postmaster-General, arrived at Winnipeg and addressed the Canadian Club. 10. The Canadian Minister of Justice ordered the immediate deportation of Harry Thaw, who was taken over the border. 11. It was announced that Sir Joseph Ward had accepted the leadership of the New Zealand Opposition. 22. Sir David Graaf resigned from the South African Cabinet on the ground of ill-health. 29. Two native police officials were killed at Calcutta and Mymensingh, the crimes being described as political. Oct. 4. The new Australian naval squadron arrived at Sydney amid great enthusiasm. 25. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught arrived in Canada.

THE UNITED STATES.

(1912) Nov. 6. The Presidential election resulted in an overwhelming Democratic majority for Dr. Woodrow Wilson, the votes polled being approximately 8,000,000 for Dr. Wilson, 5,000,000 for Mr. Roosevelt, and 4,000,000 for Mr. Taft. 19. Schrank, the man who shot Mr. Roosevelt on Oct. 14, was found to be insane. 21. Mr. Root, Mr. Roosevelt's Secretary of State, condemned the Government's attitude on the question of the Panama Canal tolls. Dec. 9. The second British protest against the Panama Canal charges was handed to the Secretary of State by the British Ambassador. 13. Speaking at a dinner to Mr. Bryce at Washington, Mr. Choate strongly denounced the opponents of arbitration between Great Britain and the United States as regards the Panama Canal tolls. 28. The prisoners concerned in the labour outrages which culminated in blowing up the Los Angeles *Times* office in 1910, were, at Indianapolis, sentenced to from seven years to one year. 31. Ex-President Castro, of Venezuela, was detained on arrival at New York, pending a decision whether he should be allowed to enter the United States. (1913) Jan. 4. An impressive funeral service for Mr. Whitelaw Reid took place in New York in the presence of Mr. Taft, Mr. Roosevelt and many other distinguished people. 5. President Taft, in a speech, expressed himself strongly in favour of sending the question of the Panama tolls to arbitration. 6. The U.S. Supreme Court decided that an attempt to corner a commodity constituted a violation of the Anti-Trust Law. 11. Dr. Woodrow Wilson, speaking at Chicago, declared, "We must see to it that business is set free from every feature of monopoly." 13. Bills for the formation of an American Academy were passed by the Senate. 21. In the Senate Mr. Root spoke impressively in support of his Bill to repeal the coastwise clause of the Panama Canal Act. 26. The Indian athlete Thorpe, who had been accused of professionalism, admitted the charges, and was deprived of the trophies which he won at the Olympic Games. Feb. 1. The Senate passed a resolution in favour of a single Presidential term of office of six years. 16. Ex-President Castro was set free in New York by direction of the Circuit Court Judge. 24. A Bill was passed by Congress empowering the President to create a Department of Labour. March 4. Dr. Woodrow Wilson assumed office as President at Washington. 24. A disastrous tornado swept over the Middle West, causing great loss of life and enormous damage in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Pennsylvania and Missouri. April 8. The President attended Congress and read his special Message, which dealt entirely with the tariff, a new Bill embodying considerable reductions of duties having been introduced. 10. A strike of street railway employes at Buffalo led to serious rioting, three fatalities occurring. 22. The new Tariff Revision Bill was approved by the Ways and Means Committee. 23. In a mine disaster at Finlayville, Pa., 120 were reported to have perished. 25. The Pilgrims Society gave a brilliant farewell dinner to Mr. Bryce. May 5. The British delegates to the conference to arrange for the celebration of the Anglo-American Peace Centenary were welcomed by the American members at New York. 8. The House of Representatives passed the Tariff Bill by 281 votes to 139. 20. The New York Yacht Club accepted Sir Thomas Lipton's challenge for

the America's Cup. 24. Some 40 people were killed and over 50 seriously injured by the collapse of a pier at Long Beach, Los Angeles. 30. It was announced that the clauses of the Tariff Bill, in regard to which Britain had made representations, would be dropped.—Mr. Roosevelt won his libel suit against a Michigan editor who accused him of drunkenness, the charge being withdrawn.—The renewal of the General Arbitration Treaty of 1908 was signed by Mr. Bryan and the British Ambassador. June 14. The estate of Col. John Jacob Astor, who perished in the *Titanic*, was officially appraised at 86,967,000 dollars. 24. The estate of Mr. Ogden Mills was valued at 35,000,000 dollars. 28. The renewal of the Japanese Arbitration Treaty was signed.—The European property of the late Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan was estimated at \$15,000,000. 30. Several thousands of veterans, of both North and South, encamped on the battlefield of Gettysburg, on the 50th anniversary. July 14. The anti-American demonstrations in Mexico engaged the close attention of the Washington Government. 22. Twenty-five girls lost their lives in a factory fire at Binghamton, New York. 27. It was reported that the American Ambassador at Mexico had urged Dr. Wilson to recognise General Huerta as President of Mexico. 31. A sensation was caused in New York by charges of irregularity as regards his campaign accounts brought against Governor Sulzer. Aug. 1. Disappointment was expressed at Great Britain's refusal to participate in the Panama Exhibition, Germany also declining. 2. The Senate rejected Mr. Bryan's plea for a Nicaraguan protectorate. 4. Mr. Wilson, U.S. Ambassador at Mexico, resigned, and Mr. Lind was sent by the President on a special mission to the city. 8. The Committee of the Legislature decided that sufficient evidence had been taken to justify Governor Sulzer's impeachment. 12. France and Italy announced their intention of taking part in the San Francisco Exhibition. 15. Pending the result of the impeachment trial, Mr. Sulzer refused to give way to Lieut.-Gov. Glynn, and a deadlock arose in the administration of New York State. 16. Mr. Wilson was publicly reprimanded by President Wilson for criticising the British Government's attitude towards Gen. Huerta, and the U.S. Ambassador in London was instructed to apologise to Sir E. Grey. 17. About 40 persons were drowned in the wreck of the steamship *State of California*, which struck a reef and sank in Gambier Bay, Alexander Archipelago, Alaska. 27. President Wilson read in Congress his Message in regard to Mexico, in which he suggested a waiting policy. 28. Fire broke out on the new German liner *Imperator* in Hoboken Docks, causing a panic among the 1,500 steerage passengers. 31. The last barrier at the Pacific end of the Panama Canal was destroyed by dynamite. Sept. 2. Seventeen people were killed and over 20 injured in a railway collision near North Haven, Connecticut. 5. Damage amounting to several million dollars resulted from a hurricane on the North Carolina coast. 6. A large section of Hot Springs, Arkansas, was destroyed by fire. 10. Mr. Gaynor, Mayor of New York, died of heart failure on the *Baltic*, while on a voyage to England. Oct. 3. The President signed the Tariff Bill. 5. Miss Marie Lloyd and Bernard Dillon were ordered to be deported on arrival at New York, but were later allowed to land under bonds. 10. The last obstruction on the line of the Panama Canal, the Gamboa Dyke,

was blown up—the President pressing a button at White House. It was stated that the British contention that free tolls for American shipping would be a violation of treaty obligations was accepted by President Wilson. 16. The Impeachment Court voted to remove Mr. Sulzer from the Governorship of New York. 18. Mrs. Pankhurst was refused permission to land in the United States, but on the President's intervention she was allowed to fulfil her lecture engagements. These, it was subsequently stated, failed to attract Americans.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

(1912) Nov. 3. The Porte unsuccessfully approached the Great Powers with a view to bringing about a suspension of hostilities. 5. The Turks continued their disorderly retreat on the Chatalja lines with enormous losses. 12. Senor Canalejas, the Spanish Premier, was assassinated by an anarchist in Madrid while on his way to preside at a Ministerial Council. 18. International naval contingents were landed at Constantinople to protect the Embassies. 19. The Porte was informed by the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople that the Allies were prepared to discuss terms for an armistice and conditions of peace. 20. Capt. Paiva Conceiro, the Portuguese Royalist leader, was sentenced to 6 years' imprisonment and 10 years' exile. 21. Turkey rejected the Allies' conditions for an armistice, and ordered Nazim Pasha to resume military operations. 24. Anxiety was aroused in Europe at the report of Russia's extensive military measures on the Austro-Hungarian frontier. 26. The German Navy Estimates, presented to the Reichstag, contained a vote for new ship construction of £11,416,700. Dec. 4. An armistice was arranged at Chatalja between Turkey and Bulgaria, Montenegro and Servia, Greece abstaining, and it was agreed that plenipotentiaries should be chosen to attend the Peace Congress in London. 8. It was officially announced that the Triple Alliance had been renewed. 12. The death took place at Munich of Prince Luitpold, Regent of Bavaria, aged 91. 15. It was stated that the "precautionary" military measures in Austria included the mobilisation of five army corps, and that the troops collected in the South numbered about 750,000. 16. The Peruvian Government ordered the arrest of Arana and others, alleged to have been implicated in the Putumayo atrocities. 17. Prince Katsura was directed by the Japanese Emperor to form a new ministry. 18. An explosion of firedamp in a coal mine at Minge, Germany, killed 43 and injured 13 men. 26. M. Poincaré, the Prime Minister, announced his candidature for the French Presidency. (1913) Jan. 5. Herr von Jagow, Ambassador at Rome, was appointed German Foreign Secretary. 16. The Bulgarian losses in the war were stated to have been 21,302 officers and men dead, and 51,876 wounded and sick. 17. M. Poincaré was elected French President at the final ballot of the National Assembly. His ministry resigned and M. Briand formed a new Cabinet. 22. The Grand Council at Constantinople recognised the necessity of peace, and accepted the advice of the Powers as regards Adrianople and the Aegean Islands.—On the following day the Turkish Government was overthrown by the Young Turks and Nazim Pasha, Commander-in-chief of the Army, was shot dead. 24. A new Turkish Cabinet was

formed with Marshal Mahmud Shevket Pasha as Grand Vizier in place of Kiamil Pasha. 28. Senor Moret, the eminent Spanish Liberal statesman, died at Madrid, aged 74. Feb. 2. Information was published in London that a hitch had occurred in the loan negotiations between China and the six Powers, and that an advance of £750,000 had been obtained of the Crisp loan to meet outstanding deficiencies. 3. On the expiry of the armistice between Turkey and the Allies, fighting was resumed at Adrianople and Chatalja. 7. In the German Reichstag, Admiral von Tirpitz stated that he had no objections to raise against Mr. Churchill's remarks that a ratio of 10 to 16 between the German and British battle fleets would be acceptable for the next few years. 9. The Mexican Army revolted against the Government and seized several important points, heavy fighting ensuing for several days. 10. The betrothal was announced of Princess Victoria Luise, the German Emperor's only daughter, to Prince Ernest Augustus of Cumberland, thus ending an old quarrel.—Disorder occurred at Tokio through the unpopularity of Prince Katsura's policy. A new Cabinet was formed by Admiral Yamamoto. 14. The Greek flag was hoisted at Suda Bay, Crete.—The causes of friction between Russia and Austria were allayed by autograph letters between the two Emperors. 18. The installation of M. Poincaré as President of the French Republic took place at Paris.—President Madero was forced to abdicate by the Mexican insurgents and General Hiera was proclaimed provisional President. 27. It was reported from Peking that the Empress-Dowager of China had died suddenly. 23. Ex-President Madero and the former Vice-President Suarez were killed while being conveyed from the Palace to prison, the official account stating that an attempt at rescue was made. 26. An official denial was given to the suggestion that airships reported to have been seen over England were German aircraft. 27. Four of the prisoners in the motor bandit case were at Paris sentenced to death and others to imprisonment. 28. It was stated in Berlin that the Government estimate of the proposed extra military expenditure would amount to £50,000,000. March 3. The Ministers of the Great Powers in the capitals of the Allies informed the Balkan Governments that Turkey had appealed for mediation. 6. A German destroyer was run down off Heligoland by the cruiser *Yorck*, 2 officers and 68 men being drowned.—Violent scenes were witnessed in the French Chamber on the Bill being brought in re-introducing three years' service. 13. It was announced that Austria-Hungary and Russia had agreed to reduce their frontier forces to a peace footing. 18. The King of Greece was shot and killed while walking in the street of Salonika by a Greek imbecile.—The French Cabinet resigned, and M. Barthou became Premier, and M. Pichon Foreign Minister. 26. After a memorable siege Adrianople surrendered to the Bulgarians with many prisoners and vast stores.—The Hamburg Marine Court found that the German liner *Amerika* was at fault in regard to the sinking of the British submarine *B2* on Oct. 4, 1912. 31. The terms offered by the Powers as a condition of their mediation in the war were accepted by the Porte. They included the immediate cessation of hostilities, cession of Crete to Greece, Albania to be autonomous, and no indemnity to be payable by Turkey. April 2.

The funeral of King George of Greece took place at Athens. 3. Having lost its way in the fog, a German military airship landed at Luneville, on the French side of the frontier, and was temporarily taken possession of by the French military authorities. 4. An international squadron assembled off the Montenegrin port of Antivari as a protest by the Powers against Montenegro's non-compliance with their wishes. 7. M. Constans, who quelled the Boulangist movement in 1889, died in Paris. 8. The new Republican Parliament of China was opened at Peking. 13. Three shots were fired by an anarchist at King Alfonso while returning from a military function at Madrid. The King was unhurt. 17. Five lives were lost through the explosion of a French military balloon at Villiers-sur-Marne. 19. Considerable sensation was caused in Germany at charges made in the Reichstag of corrupt relationship between certain armament firms and the War Office and the Admiralty, and the press in certain foreign countries. 22. Following upon a general assault, Skutari capitulated to the Montenegrins. 25. The contract for the Chinese loan was signed at Peking by the representatives of the five Powers and by China.—The Ghent Exhibition was opened by the King of the Belgians. May 5. The announcement of the King of Montenegro's decision to evacuate Skutari was received with relief. 4. An attempt was made at Mannheim, by an insane man, to stab the Grand Duke of Baden. 6. Skinas, the assassin of King George of Greece, committed suicide by jumping from a window at Salonika. 14. Skutari was taken possession of by detachments from the international blockading fleet under the British Vice-Admiral Burney. 21. The Chinese loan was successfully issued in London. 24. The marriage took place in Berlin of Princess Victoria Luise of Prussia and Prince Ernest Augustus of Cumberland in the presence of the German Emperor and Empress, King George and Queen Mary and the Tsar of Russia. 28. The new German Army Bill was passed through the Budget Committee of the Reichstag. June 1. The Prime Ministers of Bulgaria and Serbia met to discuss the division of the conquered territory in dispute. 8. The Tsar sent an identical telegram to the Bulgarian and Servian Kings, appealing to them to avoid a fratricidal war, and warning them that Russia reserved her liberty of action. 11. Mahmud Shevket Pasha, Grand Vizier and Minister of War, was murdered in Constantinople while driving to the Porte. 16. The 25th anniversary of the Emperor William's accession was celebrated throughout the German Empire. 20. In a letter to the Imperial Chancellor, Prince Ernest Augustus of Cumberland announced the renunciation by his father of the claim to the throne of Brunswick. 22. The Servian Government rejected the Bulgarian demand that the proposed arbitration should be based upon the Treaty of 1912.—A British force landed in the Persian Gulf, and inflicted severe punishment on the gun-runners who attacked the boats of a British cruiser. 30. Although no declaration of war had been delivered, a three days' battle opened in Macedonia between Bulgaria and Serbia and Greece, while the Bulgarians in Salonika surrendered to the Greeks. July 6. The Servian and Greek Ministers were withdrawn from Sofia and the Bulgarian Ministers from Belgrade and Cetinij; fighting during the week had entailed enormous losses.

10. Rumania declared war against Bulgaria and troops crossed the Danube into Bulgarian territory. 22. Adrianople was occupied by the Turks, who had resumed the offensive against Bulgaria. 23. In response to further appeals by King Ferdinand, the King of Rumania telegraphed to the Kings of Greece, Serbia and Montenegro, asking them to hasten the conclusion of peace.—The Chinese revolt developed into a civil war between North and South, martial law being proclaimed in Peking. 25. Fifteen persons were killed and 40 injured in an accident to the Jutland express. 30. The Peace Conference assembled at Bucharest and a five days' truce was concluded. Aug. 5. A sensation was caused in Paris by the arrest of M. Armand Deperdussin, the aeroplane manufacturer, for fraud, a million and a half sterling being involved. 6. A Treaty of Peace was arranged at Bukharest by Bulgaria and Rumania, Greece, Serbia and Montenegro, Bulgaria submitting to Rumania's demands on the latter's refusal to prolong the armistice. 7. The French Senate passed the Three Years' Service Bill in the form adopted by the Chamber. 18. The 83rd birthday of the Emperor Francis Joseph was celebrated throughout Austria-Hungary.—The Spanish troops, it was announced, had completely defeated Raisuli's forces in Morocco. 24. The waterplane race along the Seine to Deauville was won by Chemet. Two competitors were thrown from their machine at Rouen and killed. 28. The Palace of Peace at the Hague, the gift of Mr. Carnegie, was inaugurated. Sept. 1. Mr. Porter Charlton, the American charged with the murder of his wife on Lake Como in 1910, arrived at Como and was examined. 4. The marriage of King Manoel and Princess Augusta Victoria of Hohenzollern was celebrated at Sigmaringen. 9. While a German naval airship was manoeuvring at a considerable height off Heligoland, it was struck by a squall and driven on to the sea, 14 of the crew of 20 being drowned. 14. The Chinese Government acceded to Japan's demands in connexion with recent incidents in the Republic. 17. An agreement was reached between Bulgaria and Turkey in regard to the frontier in Thrace, by which Turkey retained Adrianople, Kirk Kilisse, and Dimotika. 18. Princess Sofia, only daughter of Prince William of Saxe-Weimar, committed suicide by shooting herself. 28. The Treaty of Peace between Bulgaria and Turkey was signed at Constantinople. 29. Prevost won the Gordon Bennett Aeroplane race at Rheims at a speed of 124.6 miles per hour. Oct. 6. Yuan Shi Kai was elected President of the Chinese Republic. 7. M. Poincaré arrived at Madrid on a visit to King Alfonso, and was cordially greeted. 10. President Huerta dissolved the Mexican Congress with the aid of troops. 18. The Leipzig monument commemorating the "Battle of the Nations" was dedicated in the presence of the Emperor. 20. Serbia complied with Austria's demand that her troops should evacuate Albania, thus relieving a serious situation. 21. Isolated Royalist outbreaks occurred in Lisbon, but were promptly subdued, many arrests being made.—Mr. Churchill's speech on a naval holiday was received coldly in Germany. 25. Owing to the small poll at the election of the Mexican President it was declared void. 30. The Bavarian Parliament passed a Bill declaring the mad King Otto's reign ended and enabling the Prince Regent Ludwig to succeed him.

The British Empire.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Continental Distribution.	English Square Miles.	Estimated Population, 1911.
In Europe	121,512	45,878,500
In Asia	2,187,550	323,158,000
In Africa	3,618,245	49,458,150
In North America	3,893,020	7,458,000
In Central America	8,600	50,000
In the West Indies	12,300	1,730,000
In South America	97,800	314,000
In Australasia	3,214,685	6,240,000
Total	13,153,712	434,286,650

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION.—The British Empire occupies about one-quarter of the known surface of the globe, and its population exceeds one-quarter of the estimated number of the human race. The total area is distributed almost equally over the Northern and Southern Hemispheres, but more than two-thirds lie in the Eastern and less than one-third in the Western Hemisphere. The distribution of the surface over the Northern and Southern Hemispheres causes a complete alternation of the seasons, one half of the Empire enjoying summer while the other half is under winter conditions. In spite, however, of the uneven distribution east and west, daylight and darkness are almost equally divided, on account of the position of Australasia near the limit of east and west.

ETHNOLOGY.—By far the greater portion of the Empire lies within the temperate zones, and is suitable for white settlement, the tropical areas being Southern India, West and Central Africa, parts of the West Indies, British Guiana and Honduras, Northern Australia, Borneo, and the various settlements in the Malay Peninsula. The estimated white population of the Empire in 1911 was 60,000,000, mainly Anglo-Saxon, but partly French, Dutch, and Spanish. This white population includes a considerable sprinkling of Jewish blood. The remaining 370,000,000 include 315,000,000 of the native races of India and Ceylon, 40,000,000 black races, 6,000,000 Arabs, 6,000,000 Malays, 1,000,000 Chinese, and 1,000,000 Polynesians, with various other elements, including 100,000 Red Indians in Canada.

RELIGIONS.—Of the total population over 210,000,000 are Hindus, 100,000,000 Muhammadans, 70,000,000 Christians (63,000,000 Protestants, 7,000,000 Catholics), 12,000,000 Buddhists, 12,000,000 Animists, 4,000,000 Sikhs, Jains and Parsees, 750,000 Jews, and the remainder Polytheists and Idol worshippers.

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.—There is no fundamental law upon which the Constitution of the Empire rests, but there are three main principles underlying its administration, viz., self-government, self-support, and self-defence. The

first of these principles has been applied for many years, and is fully developed in the case of Canada, Newfoundland, Australia, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa. The second principle is equally developed, almost every unit being financially self-supporting, and few requiring aid from the Imperial Government. The third principle is of modern growth, and may be said to be the outcome of the *Imperial Conference (post)*.

SELF-GOVERNMENT.—(1) *The United Kingdom.*

—The Constitution recognises certain great principles, including the fair administration of justice, the prohibition of taxation without the consent of the people, and a limited monarchy, the power of the monarch being, in effect, wielded by a Ministry supported by a majority of the House of Commons. The component parts of the British Government are the King; the Legislature (House of Lords and House of Commons); the Executive Ministry, appointed by the Sovereign and responsible to Parliament; and the Judicature.

(2) *The Indian Empire.*—India is governed by the King as Emperor, acting on the advice of the Secretary of State for India, who is assisted by a Council whose members are appointed by the Secretary of State. In certain matters the actions of the Secretary of State and Council are not valid unless sanctioned by Parliament. The Governor-General of India in Council (the Council, in this case, being the Council of the Governor-General) acts for executive purposes very much on the lines of the governing body of a Crown colony.

(3) *Imperial Dominions.*—All British dominions are subject (except as regards taxation) to the legislation of the British Parliament, but no Act of Parliament affects a dominion unless that dominion is specially mentioned. If the legislature of a dominion enacts a law which is repugnant to an Imperial law affecting the dominion, it is to the extent to which it is repugnant absolutely void. Dominion legislatures may be controlled by the refusal of the Governor's assent to any measure passed; by reservation of a measure for the consideration of the Crown,

and refusal of the Crown's assent; by a suspensory clause and the refusal of the Royal assent. Subject to what has been already stated, the parliament of a self-governing dominion exercises within its borders all the ordinary powers of a sovereign assembly. The Imperial Dominions may be divided into four classes, according to the way in which they are governed:—(a) *Those having responsible government.* The principal government departments are administered by political chiefs who are responsible, not merely or mainly to the Crown, but to the elected legislature. The Dominions thus governed are Canada, Newfoundland, Australia, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa. (b) *Where there is government by legislative assembly wholly or partly elected, and an executive council nominated by the Crown or the Governor representing the Crown.* In this class may be placed the Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Mauritius, and Malta. (c) *Where there is government by a Governor acting with an executive and a legislative council, the councils being nominated by the Crown or a Governor representing the Crown.* Dominions so governed include Ceylon, Falkland Islands, Fiji, Gambia, St. Vincent, Sierra Leone, Straits Settlements, Trinidad. (d) *Wherein both legislative and executive powers are vested in the Governor alone.* In this class are Gibraltar, Labuan, and St. Helena, where power is also reserved to the Crown to legislate by Order in Council. In South Africa, Bechuanaland, Basutoland, and Zululand are governed in substantially the same way, but no power is reserved to the Crown. (e) *Protectorates.* The protectorates are countries which, as regards their foreign relations, are under the exclusive control of the King-Emperor. The protectorates of the British Empire include British East Africa, Somaliland, Nyasaland, Uganda, Swaziland, and Nigeria. (f) *Spheres of Influence.* A sphere of influence may be described as an area wherein other Powers undertake not to attempt to acquire influence or territory by treaty or annexation.

SELF-SUPPORT.—With but few exceptions the Imperial Dominions are self-supporting, revenue being raised locally to meet the expenditure. Occasional grants are made by the Imperial Government to meet exceptional expenditure, or in aid of administration in the earlier stages of development. Certain capital expenses are also undertaken from time to time by the Central Authority, e.g., the Nigerian purchase, the Uganda Railway, &c. This practice has grown up in effect as a corollary of the principle, "No taxation without representation," which was the mainspring of the revolt in the North American Colonies at the close of the eighteenth century. Since that disastrous experiment the principle has become an accepted maxim of British administration.

SELF-DEFENCE.—For many years the Imperial Dominions have contributed to the defence of the Empire, and a movement has recently been made by the various self-governing Dominions to provide land and sea forces to defend their territories against aggression. Canada has reorganised her old-standing militia, and has a naval defence scheme in contemplation. Australia and New Zealand are parties to a naval scheme which is to be replaced by an Australasian fleet; while their land forces have recently been reorganised. South Africa is developing a scheme of military service for home defence, and makes

considerable contributions to the naval expenses of the Empire. These schemes are largely the outcome of the deliberations of the Imperial Conference, held periodically at London, and consisting of representatives of the Ministry of the Imperial and Dominion Governments. Other Dominions provide for the defence of their immediate area, but the general strategical defence of the Empire is undertaken by the Imperial Government.

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.—The Imperial Conference has gradually become recognised as the Cabinet of the Empire. Its origin may be traced to the presence in London (in 1887) of the Premiers of the various self-governing Dominions, representing their countries at the celebrations of the Jubilee of Queen Victoria. Similar gatherings took place in 1897, 1902, 1907 and 1911, and in 1907 the title of "Colonial" Conference was changed to Imperial Conference. At the earlier meetings the Colonial Secretary presided, but with the change of title additional importance was given to the assembly by the assumption of the Presidency by the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom. The constitution of the Conference is as follows:—*President*, The Prime Minister of the United Kingdom; *Chairman (in the absence of the President)*, The Secretary of State for the Colonies; *Members*, The Prime Ministers of Canada, Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand, Union of South Africa, and Newfoundland; *Secretary*, Sir H. W. Just, K.C.M.G., C.B.; *Assistant do.*, C. T. Davis; A. B. Keith, D.C.L.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The Parliament of the United Kingdom is the supreme legislative authority of the Empire. This Parliament has, with the consent of the King-Emperor, delegated its legislative authority to other parliaments constituted by itself, while retaining a general supervision of Imperial affairs through the medium of the Colonial Office. The Secretary of State for the Colonies is a member of the Cabinet of the United Kingdom, his active participation in the government of the Imperial Dominions varying with the measure of self-government accorded to them. Parliament also exercises a control over Indian affairs through a Secretary of State. (See also "Imperial Conference," ante.)

THE JUDICATURE.—The Supreme Judicial Authority of the Empire is the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, before which appeals may be brought (in the form of a petition to the Crown) from Consular Courts and Courts of Vice-Admiralty, and from the Courts of India and every British Dominion. The Committee consists of such members of the Privy Council as have held or are holding high judicial office, provision being made for the inclusion of representatives of India and the self-governing Dominions. India and the Dominions have each a judicial system, with judges appointed by the Crown. The Supreme Judicial Authority for the United Kingdom is the House of Lords.

DEFENCE.—The general defence of the Empire is undertaken by the Imperial Government, aided in an increasing degree by the governments of India (q.v.) and the self-governing Dominions (see Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa). The "first line of defence" is the Royal Navy (see United Kingdom), the "second line" being the Regular and Auxiliary troops of the British Army (see United Kingdom). Questions affecting general strategy are considered and

determined by the Defence Committee, which secures co-ordination between the sea and land forces of the Empire.

Imperial Defence Committee.

President, The Prime Minister of the United Kingdom.

Members, The Secretary of State for War, the First Lord of the Admiralty, the Secretaries of State for Foreign Affairs, Colonies, and India, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Chief of the Imperial General Staff, the First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, the Director of Military Operations, the Director of Naval Intelligence. Naval and Military Officers of experience are also invited to attend. Secretary of the Imperial Defence Committee, Capt. M. P. A. Hankey, C.B.

EDUCATION.—Educational systems, on a more or less uniform plan, are developed throughout the Empire under the control of the respective governments. University Colleges and Universities have been established and degrees are conferred. Under the will of Cecil Rhodes scholarships were founded at various colleges of Oxford University. These Rhodes Scholarships are tenable for three years, are of the annual value of £300, and are open to scholars of each Province of Canada, of each State of Australia, of New Zealand, Newfoundland, Natal, Cape of Good Hope (4), Jamaica, and Bermuda. (Each State of the U.S.A. has a similar nomination, and 15 scholarships of £250 are in the nomination of the German Emperor.)

FINANCE.—Complete financial autonomy is enjoyed, in fact, by all British Dominions, and customs tariffs are in most cases the principal source of revenue. The tariff of the United Kingdom is imposed without distinction on foreign and Imperial merchandise. The tariffs of the self-governing Dominions are generally lower for merchandise of British origin than for importations from foreign countries. There is no Imperial Debt, but certain obligations of Crown Colonies and Protectorates are met in the early stages of their development by the central Government, and occasional grants in aid of revenue are also made at need.

PRODUCTION.—In 1912 the wheat crop of the world was about 452,200,000 quarters, of which 100,000,000 quarters were produced in the British Empire. India, Canada, Australia, and the United Kingdom are the principal wheat-producing

units. Barley, oats and maize, and tea, coffee, sugar, and rubber are largely cultivated. Australia and New Zealand are the greatest wool-producing countries of the world, and the output of coal in the United Kingdom exceeds that of every country except the U.S. Cotton is extensively grown in India and Egypt, and its cultivation is increasing elsewhere. Iron ore is found in many of the Dominions, and pig iron is largely produced; tin is produced mainly within the Empire, while more than half the world's supply of gold is drawn from South Africa and Australasia. Precious stones are found in various parts of the Empire, South Africa producing the principal supply of diamonds, and India rubies and emeralds.

EXTERNAL TRADE.—The Imports of all Nations may be valued at £3,500,000,000 to £3,750,000,000, and their Exports at £3,000,000,000 to £3,400,000,000, the difference in the totals being made up by the value of services rendered in transport and insurance. The total trade of the British Empire in 1911 was valued at £1,840,000,000 (Imports £1,024,000,000; Exports £816,000,000), of which 73·6 per cent. was Foreign and 26·4 per cent. Inter-Imperial. The United Kingdom (total value £1,344,000,000), India (£290,000,000), Canada (£175,000,000), Australia (£147,000,000), New Zealand (£39,000,000), and South Africa (£94,000,000) are the principal trading units of the Empire.

SHIPPING.—In 1913 there were 11,287 vessels (over 100 tons) flying the British flag, of which total 9,214 were registered in the United Kingdom and 2,073 in other parts of the Empire. These figures include 10,009 steam vessels of 19,849,167 tons (U.K., 8,514 vessels of 18,273,944 tons; Dominions, 1,495 vessels of 1,575,223 tons) and 1,278 sailing vessels of 582,376 tons (U.K., 700 vessels of 422,293 tons; Dominions, 578 vessels of 160,083 tons). In 1912, vessels with a net tonnage of 76,266,429 entered ports in the U.K.

TOWNS.—Capital, London (England). Population (1911), 4,522,561 (with suburbs, 7,252,563).

At the Census of 1911 there were 94 towns in the British Empire exceeding 100,000 inhabitants, of which 50 were in the United Kingdom (England 41, Wales 3, Scotland 4, Ireland 2), 29 in India, 4 Canada, 4 Australia, 2 Egypt, and 1 each in New Zealand, South Africa, Ceylon, Hong Kong, and Straits Settlements.

STRENGTH OF THE BRITISH ARMY, 1913.

	ESTABLISHMENT.		EFFECTIVES.
	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	1913.
Regular Forces, Regimental (at home and abroad).....	168,282	167,868	162,251
Regular Forces in India.....	75,884	75,897	77,097
Colonial and Native Indian Corps.....	8,871	8,765	8,694
Army Reserve.....	139,000	145,000	141,898
Special Reserves.....	89,913	78,714	61,048
Militia.....	...	...	636
Militia Reserve.....	150	90	94
Channel Islands Militia.....	3,166	3,166	2,928
Malta and Bermuda Militia.....	2,894	2,894	2,770
Territorial Force (including Permanent Staff).....	316,307	315,438	265,867
*Officers' Training Corps.....	1,008	1,099	791
Total.....	805,477	799,057	724,189
Horses and Mules (at home and abroad).....	31,101	28,849	...
" " (India).....	21,458	21,458	...

* The Officers' Training Corps above mentioned include only the Senior Division (Universities and University College Contingents); the Junior Division (Public School Contingents) amounted in 1912-13 to 444 officers and 18,189 cadets.

AREA, POPULATION, AND TRADE OF THE IMPERIAL DOMINIONS.

Dominions by Continents.	How Acquired.	Date.	Estimated Area (sq. miles).	Estimated Population (1911).	Total Imports (1912).	Total Exports (1912).
Europe.						
United Kingdom	..	..	121,090	45,500,000	£ 744,650,000	£ 559,000,000
Isle of Man	..	..	230	50,000	—	—
Channel Islands	..	..	70	97,000	—	—
Malta and Gozo	Treaty Cession	1814	120	211,000	2,620,000	980,000
Gibraltar	" ..	1713	2	20,000	826,000	24,000
Asia.						
Indian Empire	Conquest	1757-1897	1,900,000	315,000,000	152,000,000	171,000,000
Ceylon	Treaty Cession	1801	25,500	4,100,000	12,500,000	13,500,000
Straits Settlements	" ..	1785-1909	1,560	700,000	45,000,000	38,000,000
Federated Malay States	" ..	1874-1888	27,770	1,000,000	12,000,000	22,000,000
Other Malay States	" ..	1909	14,200	800,000	—	—
Hong Kong	" ..	1842-1906	390	440,000	—	—
Wei-haiwei	" ..	1898	300	160,000	—	—
North Borneo	Cession	1877	31,100	204,000	1,100,000	1,300,000
Brunei	Treaty Cession	1888	4,000	30,000	—	—
Sarawak	" ..	1842	50,000	650,000	800,000	1,000,000
Cyprus	" ..	1878	3,600	275,000	700,000	790,000
Africa.						
Cape Province	Treaty Cession	1814	277,000	5,100,000	39,000,000	63,000,000
Natal	Annexation	1843	35,400			
Transvaal	" ..	1900	110,400			
Orange Free State	" ..	1900	50,400			
Basutoland	" ..	—	10,300	350,000	756,000	735,000
Bechuanaland	" ..	1895	275,000	126,000		
Rhodesia	" ..	1889	450,000	1,750,000		
Gambia	Treaty Cession	1807	4,000	146,000		
Gold Coast	" ..	1672	120,000	1,400,000	4,025,000	4,307,000
Sierra Leone	" ..	1787	34,000	1,100,000	1,400,000	1,500,000
Northern Nigeria	" ..	1891	255,700	10,000,000	6,500,000	6,100,000
Southern Nigeria	" ..	1891	78,000	7,000,000		
Somaliland	" ..	1884	68,000	300,000	250,000	215,000
East Africa	" ..	1888	182,000	4,000,000	1,850,000	1,200,000
Uganda	" ..	1894	223,500	2,500,000	630,000	400,000
Zanzibar	" ..	1890	1,020	200,000	1,000,000	1,100,000
Nyasaland	" ..	1891	300,000	1,000,000	250,000	175,000
Egypt	Occupation	1882	400,000	12,000,000	28,000,000	29,000,000
Sudan	Conquest	1898	1,000,000	2,000,000	—	—
Mauritius	" and Cession	1810-1814	723	370,000	2,300,000	2,500,000
Seychelles	Treaty Cession	1814	150	23,000	78,000	110,000
Ascension	Occupation	1815	40	150	—	—
St. Helena	Conquest	1673	47	3,500	42,000	6,000
America.						
Ontario	Conquest and Cession	1759-1763	407,250	7,200,000	140,000,000	79,000,000
Quebec	" ..	1759-1763	706,850			
Nova Scotia	" ..	1627-1713	21,500			
New Brunswick	Treaty Cession	1763	28,300			
Prince Edward Island	Conquest	1745-1763	2,200	1,250,000	2,700,000	2,400,000
British Columbia	Settlement	1670	355,900			
Manitoba	" ..	1813	251,900			
Alberta	" ..	1670	255,300			
Saskatchewan	" ..	1670	251,700	850,000	3,050,000	2,710,000
North-West Territories	" ..	1670	1,250,000			
Newfoundland	Treaty Cession	1583	40,000	240,000	2,700,000	2,400,000
Jamaica	Conquest	1655	4,200	850,000	3,050,000	2,710,000
Bahamas	Settlement	1629	4,400	56,000	358,000	276,000
Leeward Islands	" ..	1623-1659	750	140,000	640,000	563,000
Windward Islands	Cession	1763-1783	510	200,000	800,000	800,000
Burbados	Settlement	1605	170	195,000	1,460,000	1,086,000
Trinidad and Tobago	Conquest	1797	1,850	330,000	4,700,000	4,500,000
British Guiana	" and Cession	1803-1814	90,300	310,000	1,700,000	1,577,000
British Honduras	" ..	1798	8,600	40,500	700,000	553,000
Bermuda	Settlement	1612	20	19,000	637,000	117,000
Falkland Islands	Treaty Cession	1771	6,500	3,240	100,000	620,000
South Georgia	" ..	1771	1,000	—	—	—
Australasia.						
New South Wales	Settlement	1788	310,400	1,650,000	78,000,000	80,000,000
Victoria	" ..	1832	88,000			
South Australia	" ..	1836	904,000			
Queensland	" ..	1824	670,500			
Tasmania	" ..	1803	26,220	191,000	—	—
Western Australia	" ..	1828	976,000	283,000	—	—
New Zealand	" ..	1845	105,000	1,050,000	21,000,000	22,000,000
Fiji	Cession from Natives	1874	7,500	130,000	950,000	1,060,000
Papua	Annexation	1884	90,540	360,000	—	—
Pacific Islands	Treaty Cession	1893-1906	12,500	200,000	350,000	300,000

COUNTRY.	GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVE.	REPRESENTATIVE IN LONDON.
Europe—		
Malta	<i>Lt.-Gen. Sir Leslie Rundle, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., Governor and Commander-in-Chief.</i>	
Gibraltar	<i>Lt.-Gen. Sir Herbert S. G. Miles, K.C.B., C.V.O., Governor and Commander-in-Chief.</i>	Crown Agents for Colonies.
Mediterranean Command....	<i>Inspector-General of the Oversea Forces, Gen. Sir I. S. M. Hamilton, G.C.B., D.S.O.</i>	" " " "
Asia—		War Office, S.W.
Indian Empire	Lord Hardinge, G.M.S.I., G.M.I.R., <i>Viceroy & Gov.-Gen.</i>	
Madras	Lord Pentland, G.C.I.E., <i>Governor</i>	
Bombay	Lord Willington, G.C.I.E., <i>Governor</i>	
Bengal	Lord Carmichael, G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G., <i>Governor</i>	
United Provinces	Sir James S. Meeson, K.C.S.I., <i>Lieut.-Gov.</i>	India Office - The Marquess of Crewe, K.G., <i>Sec. of State</i>
Punjab	Sir M. P. O'Dwyer, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., <i>Lieut.-Gov.</i>	
Burma	Sir George W. Shaw, C.S.I., <i>Lieut. Gov.</i>	
Ceylon	<i>Maj. Sir H. J. Gould-Adams, G.C.M.G., High Commr.</i>	Crown Agents for Colonies.
Straits Settlements	Sir Robert Chalmers, K.C.B., <i>Governor</i>	" " " "
Hong Kong	<i>Capt. Sir Arthur H. Young, K.C.M.G., Governor</i>	" " " "
Borneo	Sir Francis Henry May, K.C.M.G., <i>Governor</i>	" " " "
Sarawak	Francis Robert Ellis, C.M.G., <i>Governor</i>	" " " "
	H. H. Raja Brooke, G.C.M.G., <i>Raja</i>	Advisory Council, Millbank House, S.W.
Africa—		
Union of South Africa.....	{ Viscount Gladstone, G.C.M.G., <i>Gov.-Gen.-General.</i> } { Gen. Rt. Hon. Louis Botha, <i>Premier</i> }	(Vacant)
Basutoland	Sir Herbert Cecil Sioley, K.C.M.G., <i>Commissioner</i>	High Commissioner.
Bechuanaland Protectorate ..	<i>Lt.-Col. F. W. Penzance, C.M.G., Res. Commr.</i>	Crown Agents for Colonies.
Rhodesia	Sir W. H. Milton, K.C.M.G., <i>Administrator</i>	" " " "
British West Africa—		" " " "
Gambia		" " " "
Gold Coast Colony.....	Sir Hugh Charles Clifford, K.C.M.G., <i>Governor</i>	" " " "
Sierra Leone	Sir E. M. Merewether, K.C.V.O., <i>Governor</i>	" " " "
Nigeria	<i>Col. Sir F. J. D. Lugard, G.C.M.G., Gov. & Com-in-Chief.</i>	" " " "
East and Central Africa—		" " " "
Somaliland Protectorate	H. A. Byatt, C.M.G., <i>Commr. & Cons. Gen.</i>	Colonial Office.
East Africa Protectorate	H. C. Belfield, C.M.G., <i>Gov. & Com-in-Chief.</i>	" " " "
Uganda Protectorate	Sir F. J. Jackson, K.C.B., <i>Gov. & Com-in-Chief.</i>	" " " "
Zanzibar Protectorate	{ Seyyed Said, <i>Sultan</i> } { Agent & Cons.-Gen. }	" " " "
Nyasaland Protectorate.....	<i>Col. Sir W. H. Manning, K.C.M.G., Gov. & Cons.-Gen.</i>	Crown Agents for Colonies.
Mauritius	<i>Maj. Sir J. R. Chancellor, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., Governor</i>	" " " "
Seychelles	<i>Lt.-Col. C. R. M. O'Brien, C.M.G., Gov. & Com. in Ch.</i>	H. M. Admiralty.
Ascension	<i>Captain G. Carpenter, R.M.A., Officer in Charge</i>	Crown Agents for Colonies.
St. Helena	<i>Maj. H. E. S. Cadeaux, C.M., C.M.G.</i>	
North and South America—		
Dominion of Canada.....	{ Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, } { K.G., K.T., K.P., <i>Governor-General.</i> }	Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G., <i>High Com.</i>
Newfoundland	{ Rt. Hon. Robert L. Borden, <i>Premier</i> }	Crown Agents for Colonies.
Bermuda.....	{ Walter E. Davidson, C.M.G., <i>Governor</i> }	" " " "
	{ Rt. Hon. Sir E. P. Morris, K.C.M.G., <i>Premier.</i> }	" " " "
British West Indies—	<i>Lt.-Gen. Sir George M. Bullock, K.C.B., Governor</i>	" " " "
Jamaica	<i>Brig.-Gen. Sir W. H. Manning, K.C.M.G., C.B., Capt.-Gen. & Gov.-in-Chief</i>	" " " "
Bahamas	G. B. Haddon-Smith, C.M.G., <i>Governor</i>	" " " "
Leeward Isles	Sir Hesketh Bell, K.C.M.G., <i>Governor</i>	" " " "
Windward Isles	Sir J. Hayes Sadler, K.C.M.G., <i>Governor</i>	" " " "
Barbados	Sir Leslie Probyn, K.C.M.G., <i>Governor</i>	" " " "
Trinidad and Tobago	Sir George R. Le Hunte, G.C.M.G., <i>Governor</i>	" " " "
British Guiana	Sir Walter Egerton, K.C.M.G., <i>Governor</i>	" " " "
British Honduras	W. Collet, C.M.G., <i>Governor</i>	" " " "
Falkland Islands	William Lamond Allardyce, C.M.G., <i>Governor</i>	" " " "
Oceania—		
COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA	{ Lord Denman, G.C.M.G., <i>Gov.-Gen. & C-in-Ch.</i> }	{ Rt. Hon. Sir G. H. Reid, } { G.C.M.G., <i>High Commissioner.</i> }
New South Wales	{ Rt. Hon. Andrew Fisher, <i>Premier</i> }	Hon. T. A. Coghlan, I.S.O., <i>Agent-General.</i>
Victoria	{ Sir Gerald Strickland, G.C.M.G., <i>Governor</i> }	Hon. Peter McBride, <i>Agent-General.</i>
South Australia	{ Hon. W. A. Holman, <i>Premier</i> }	Hon. A. A. Kirkpatrick, <i>Agent-General.</i>
Queensland	{ Sir J. M. Fleetwood-Fuller, Bart., K.C.M.G., <i>Gov.</i> }	Sir T. B. Robinson, K.C.M.G., <i>Agent-General.</i>
Tasmania	{ Hon. W. A. Watt, <i>Premier</i> }	Hon. Sir J. McCall, M.D., <i>Agent-General.</i>
Western Australia	{ Lt. Col. Sir H. L. Galway, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., <i>Governor</i> }	Hon. Sir N. J. Moore, K.C.M.G., <i>Agent-General.</i>
Dominion of New Zealand ..	{ Hon. A. H. Peake, <i>Premier</i> }	Hon. Wm. Thomas Mackenzie, <i>High Commissioner.</i>
P.N.	{ Sir W. McGregor, G.C.M.G., <i>Governor</i> }	Crown Agents for Colonies.
Papua	{ Hon. D. F. Denham, <i>Premier</i> }	" " " "
Pacific Islands	{ Rt. Hon. Sir W. G. Ellison-Macartney, K.C.M.G., <i>Governor</i> }	" " " "
	{ Hon. A. E. Solomon, K.C., <i>Premier</i> }	" " " "
	{ <i>Maj.-Gen. Sir Harry Barron, K.C.M.G., Governor</i> }	" " " "
	{ Hon. John Sennad, <i>Premier</i> }	" " " "
	{ Earl of Liverpool, K.C.M.G., <i>Gov. & Com-in-Chief</i> }	" " " "
	{ Hon. F. W. Massey, <i>Premier</i> }	" " " "
	{ Sir G. B. Sweet Escott, K.C.M.G., <i>Governor</i> }	" " " "
	{ J. H. P. Murray, <i>Administrator</i> }	" " " "
	{ Sir G. B. Sweet Escott, K.C.M.G., <i>High Commr.</i> }	" " " "

THE BRITISH ISLES.

THE British Isles, including the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands, lie between the 48th and 61st degrees of N. latitude, and the 2nd degree of East and the 11th degree of West longitude. The total area is 77,683,084 acres, or 121,377 sq. miles, with a population in 1913 of 46,035,570. In 1912 there were 1,096,518 births (24·0 per 1000), 631,491 deaths (13·8 per 1000), and 338,988 marriages (14·8 per 1000) in the United Kingdom. The average strength of the Regular Army of the United Kingdom was 253,823 officers and men; the Army Reserve numbered 141,898, the Special Reserve 58,954, the Territorial Force 265,031, and the Police numbered 70,792. The number of Immigrants was 340,696, and of Emigrants 656,835, in 1912. The number of Paupers and Dependents in Jan. 1913 was 971,390, and 14,198 Criminals were convicted in 1912. There were in 1912 56,352 registered Joint Stock Companies trading in the United Kingdom, the paid-up capital amounting to £2,335,203,841, and 1,622 incorporated Building Societies, with liabilities of £62,030,985 (exclusive of 47 unincorporated societies, with liabilities of £2,452,668). There were also 2,410 Industrial and Provident Societies, with 2,785,352 members, having a share capital of £37,551,805 and a sales total of £120,031,393. In 1912 there were 30,089 applications for Patents, of which 15,814 were sealed, and 42,077 Designs and 4,942 Trade Marks were registered. There were 6,363 cases of Insolvency in 1912, with total liabilities £5,903,357 and assets £2,246,202. In 1912 shipping to the extent of 76,190,616 tons entered and 76,266,429 tons cleared at various ports of the United Kingdom, while in 1911 sailing (200) and steam (125) vessels numbering 325 were totally lost, their tonnage being 143,176, and 674 lives were lost, of whom 31 were passengers and 643 crew. Of the total area, 46,793,747 acres were under cultivation in 1912, 8,443,370 acres being under corn crops, 4,162,125 under green crops, 33,715,703 other crops, grass, permanent pasture, etc. The live stock included 1,994,607 horses, 11,914,635 cattle, 28,967,495 sheep, and 3,992,549 pigs; 57,402,302 bushels of wheat, 58,207,198 bushels of barley and bere, and 164,800,633 bushels of oats were grown in the United Kingdom, while 109,572,539 cwt. (about 218,000,000 bushels) of wheat and 10,189,476 cwt. of wheatmeal and flour were imported in 1912.

UNITED KINGDOM BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, 1895-1912.

Year.	Births.	Rate per 1,000.	Marriages.	Rate per 1,000.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.
1895	1,154,898	29·4	279,746	14·3	735,244	18·7
1900	1,159,922	28·2	311,254	15·1	757,732	18·4
1905	1,163,506	26·9	315,090	14·7	669,638	15·6
1908	1,173,784	26·6	319,280	14·5	675,185	15·3
1909	1,145,990	25·7	313,302	14·1	667,608	15·0
1910	1,122,925	25·0	320,699	14·3	630,386	14·0
1911	1,104,986	24·4	329,986	14·6	672,138	14·8
1912	1,096,518	24·0	338,988	14·8	631,491	13·8

UNITED KINGDOM IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION.

The following tables give the number of persons who left the British Isles between the years 1880-1912, and of those who arrived from 1899-1912. The Nationality of the Immigrants is given, and the Destinations of the Emigrants (*British and Irish only*).

NATIONALITY OF IMMIGRANTS.					DESTINATION OF EMIGRANTS.					
Year.	British and Irish.	Foreigners.	Not distinguished.	Total.	Year.	To British North America.	To the United States.	To Australia and New Zealand.	To South Africa.	Total.
1899	100,246	59,576	2,289	162,111	1880	20,902	166,570	24,184	9,059	227,542
1900	97,637	74,681	3,429	175,747	1885	19,838	137,687	39,395	3,268	207,644
1901	96,699	60,736	4,583	165,018	1890	22,520	152,413	21,179	10,321	218,116
1902	104,115	62,159	4,600	170,874	1895	16,622	126,502	10,567	20,234	185,181
1903	112,914	82,390	4,381	199,685	1900	18,443	102,797	14,922	20,815	168,825
1904	144,581	92,172	5,143	241,896	1903	59,652	123,663	12,375	50,206	259,950
1905	122,712	77,908	4,573	205,193	1904	69,681	146,445	13,910	26,818	271,435
1907	160,588	129,183	3,862	293,633	1905	82,437	122,370	15,139	26,307	262,077
1908	172,043	170,879	—	342,922	1908	81,321	96,869	33,569	19,568	263,199
1909	149,068	112,257	—	261,325	1909	85,887	109,700	37,620	22,017	288,761
1910	164,139	134,640	—	298,779	1910	156,990	132,192	45,701	27,297	397,848
1911	174,718	157,711	—	350,429	1911	184,860	121,814	80,770	30,767	454,527
1912	199,181	141,515	—	340,696	1912	186,147	117,310	96,800	28,216	467,666

CENSUS POPULATION OF THE BRITISH ISLES.

Previous to 1801 there existed no official return of the population of either England or Scotland; nor was it till 1813 that statesmen had anything more than surmise to guide them respecting Ireland, and the census then taken of that country was far from correct. The estimate formed of the English population at various periods, calculated from the numbers of baptisms, burials, and marriages, was in the years—

1570.....	4,160,221	1670.....	5,773,646
1600.....	4,811,718	1700.....	6,045,008
1630.....	5,600,517	1750.....	6,517,035

The first general Census of the United Kingdom was taken in 1801, and since the time named there has been a fresh numbering every ten years, with the following results:—

1801.....	16,345,646	1861.....	29,321,288
1811.....	18,509,116	1871.....	31,845,379
1821.....	21,272,187	1881.....	35,241,482
1831.....	24,392,485	1891.....	38,104,975
1841.....	27,036,450	1901.....	41,976,827
1851.....	27,724,056	1911.....	45,370,530†

POPULATION ENUMERATED AT EACH DECENNIAL CENSUS IN ENGLAND AND WALES AND SCOTLAND, 1801-1911, IRELAND, 1821-1911, AND ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS, 1851-1911.†

ENGLAND AND WALES.	POPULATION.			INCREASE.		FAMILIES.		INHABITED HOUSES.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Decennial.	Per Cent.‡	Number.	Persons in each.	Number.	Persons to each.
1801.	4,254,735	4,637,801	8,892,536	—	—	1,896,723	4'69	1,575,923	5'64
1811.	4,873,605	5,290,651	10,164,256	1,271,720	14'00	2,142,147	4'74	1,797,504	5'65
1821.	5,850,319	6,149,917	12,000,236	1,835,980	18'06	2,493,423	4'81	2,088,156	5'75
1831.	6,771,196	7,125,601	13,896,797	1,896,561	15'80	2,911,874	4'77	2,481,544	5'60
1841.	7,777,586	8,136,562	15,914,148	2,017,351	14'27	**	**	2,943,945	5'41
1851.	8,781,225	9,146,384	17,927,609	2,013,461	12'65	3,712,290	4'83	3,278,039	5'47
1861.	9,776,259	10,289,965	20,066,224	2,138,615	11'90	4,491,524	4'47	3,739,595	5'37
1871.	11,058,934	11,653,332	22,712,266	2,646,042	13'21	5,049,016	4'50	4,259,117	5'32
1881.	12,639,902	13,334,537	25,974,439	3,262,173	14'36	5,633,192	4'61	4,831,519	5'38
1891.	14,052,901	14,949,624	29,002,525	3,028,086	11'65	6,131,001	4'73	5,451,497	5'32
1901.	15,728,613	16,799,230	32,527,843	3,525,318	12'17	7,036,868	4'62	6,260,852	5'20
1911.	17,445,608	18,624,884	36,070,492	3,542,649	10'89	8,005,290	4'50	7,141,781	5'05
SCOTLAND									
1801.	739,091	869,329	1,608,420	—	—	364,079	4'41	294,553	5'46
1811.	826,296	979,568	1,805,864	197,444	12'27	402,068	4'49	304,093	5'93
1821.	982,623	1,108,898	2,091,521	285,657	15'82	447,960	4'66	341,474	6'12
1831.	1,114,456	1,249,930	2,364,386	272,865	13'04	502,301	4'70	399,393	6'40
1841.	1,241,862	1,378,322	2,620,184	255,798	10'82	550,428	4'76	502,852	5'21
1851.	1,375,479	1,513,263	2,888,742	268,558	10'25	600,408	4'81	370,308	7'80
1861.	1,449,848	1,612,446	3,062,294	173,552	6'00	678,584	4'51	393,220	7'78
1871.	1,603,143	1,756,875	3,360,018	297,724	9'72	742,694	4'52	412,185	8'02
1881.	1,799,475	1,936,098	3,735,573	375,555	11'18	812,712	4'60	739,005	5'05
1891.	1,942,717	2,082,930	4,025,647	290,074	7'77	876,089	4'59	817,568	4'92
1901.	2,173,755	2,298,348	4,472,103	446,456	11'09	967,200	4'62	926,914	4'82
1911.	2,308,839	2,452,065	4,760,904	288,801	6'46	1,040,147	4'58	1,013,369	4'70
IRELAND.									
1821.	3,341,926	3,459,901	6,801,827	—	—	1,312,032	5'18	1,142,602	5'95
1831.	3,794,880	3,972,521	7,767,401	965,574	14'19	1,385,066	5'61	1,240,816	6'21
1841.	4,019,576	4,155,548	8,175,124	407,723	5'25	1,472,739	5'55	1,328,839	6'15
1851.	3,190,630	3,361,755	6,552,385	1,622,739	19'85	1,204,319	5'44	1,046,223	6'28
1861.	2,837,370	2,961,597	5,798,967	753,418	11'50	1,128,300	5'14	995,156	5'83
1871.	2,639,753	2,772,624	5,412,377	386,590	6'67	1,071,494	5'04	961,380	5'63
1881.	2,533,277	2,641,559	5,174,836	237,541	4'39	995,074	5'20	914,108	5'66
1891.	2,318,953	2,385,797	4,704,750	470,866	9'08	932,113	5'05	870,578	5'40
1901.	2,200,040	2,258,735	4,458,775	245,975	5'23	910,256	4'90	858,158	5'20
1911.	2,192,048	2,198,171	4,390,219	68,556	1'54	907,748	4'82	861,879	5'09
ISLANDS.									
1851.	66,854	76,272	143,126	—	—	—	—	21,845	6'55
1861.	66,140	77,307	143,447	321	0'22	31,530	4'55	23,012	6'23
1871.	66,222	78,416	144,638	1,191	0'83	—	—	23,982	6'02
1881.	66,081	75,179	141,260	3,378	2'34	—	—	24,197	5'84
1891.	69,555	78,287	147,842	6,582	4'66	—	—	25,824	5'72
1901.	70,576	79,794	150,370	2,528	1'71	—	—	27,770	5'41
1911.	70,166	78,749	148,915	4,455	3'06	35,664	4'17	29,220	5'26

† Exclusive of the Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen Aboard.

‡ These rates have been corrected for the varying length of the inter-censal periods.

** Incorrectly taken.

§ Decrease.

ENGLISH COUNTIES—ACREAGE, POPULATION, LORDS LIEUTENANT, HIGH SHERIFFS, AND OTHER COUNTY OFFICERS.

Counties and Capitals.	Acres.	Population.	Lord Lieutenant.	High Sheriff.	Chairman of Q.S.	Chairman of C.C.	Chief Constable.	Clerk of the Peace.
Bedford (Bedford)	309,942	194,588	Samuel H. Whitbread.	F. G. Lomax	S. H. Whitbread.	Duke of Bedford, &c.	Maj. F. A. D. Stevens	W. W. Marks.
Berks (Reading)	463,834	286,794	James Herbert Benyon.	Col. F. C. Ricardo.	Sir R. Mowbray, Bt.	Sir R. Mowbray, Bt.	Maj. A. E. Poulton.	J. T. Morland.
Bucks (Aylesbury)	479,360	199,164	Lord Rothschild.	A. H. E. Allhusen.	Sir A. Cripps, K.C.V.O.	T. Mosley, C.B.	Maj. O. Mayne	Wm. Crouch.
Cambridge (Cambridge)	315,168	128,322	Viscount Clifden	Frank Mills	Prof. G. S. Kenny, M.D.	Sir H. G. Fordham, Bt.	C. J. D. Sherrin, M.V.O.	A. Tabrum.
Isle of Ely (March)	235,677	69,754	Duke of Westminster	Alfred Wadkin	A. J. Pell	Charles Butwell	Capt. J. H. Mander	C. E. F. Copeman.
Cheshire (Chester)	333,279	954,773	Earl of Westmorland	Lea-Alum, Sir C. J.	Sir H. Lloyd	Col. G. Dixon	Maj. P. Matkinson, B.S.O.	Reginald Potts.
Cornwall (Bodmin)	868,167	338,098	Earl Mt. Edgumbe	Earl Mt. Edgumbe	His Hon. Judge Graves-Sawle, Bt.	W. C. Penlanes	Maj. H. E. F. Smith	G. L. Cowland.
Cumberland (Carlisle)	973,035	265,985	Lord Munister	G. P. Senhouse	G. A. Gillingham	H. C. Howard	C. de Courcy Parry.	Courtenay Hodgson.
Devon (Exeter)	560,893	547,055	Duke of Devonshire	Robert Knowles	H. St. J. D. Raikes	G. H. Strutt	Capt. H. C. Holland.	N. J. Hughes-Hallett.
Devon (Exeter)	1,633,457	701,944	Earl Fortescue	J. C. Chapman	Lord Coleridge, & Lord Clifford, & C. C. Ingle	Earl Fortescue	Capt. H. R. Vyryan.	F. Bailey.
Dorset (Dorchester)	655,612	223,266	Col. J. Mount Batten	H. F. W. Farquhar	Col. J. R. P. Goodden	Viscount Portman	Capt. D. Granville	E. A. Frooks.
Durham (Durham)	649,244	1,369,860	Earl of Durham	J. Westcott	His Hon. J. Greenwell	Sir F. Brown	W. G. Norcut	H. Jevons.
Essex (Chelmsford)	794,849	1,064,851	Earl of Warwick	C. J. Round	Hon. C. H. Sturt	A. Johnston	Capt. E. M. Showers	J. H. Goodl.
Gloucester (Gloucester)	865,794	736,077	Earl Beauchamp	Le.-Col. F. Henry	E. A. Hyett	M. W. Weyness	Maj. R. Chester	E. T. Gardom.
Hants (Winchester)	1,043,916	915,404	Marquess of Winchester	R. C. N. Sloane	Duke of Wellington, &c.	Earl of Northbrook	Maj. St. A. R. Wardle	H. Barber, M.B.
Isle of Wight (Newport)	94,068	88,185	H. R. H. Princess Henry of Battenberg (1900)	Stanley	His Hon. J. E. Ingham	Sir G. Baring, Bt., M.P.	Capt. H. C. Adams	John Duffon.
Hereford (Hereford)	539,220	112,083	Sir John Cotton, Bt.	Sir G. Cornwall Bt.	His Hon. J. E. Ingham	Col. P. Decie	Capt. Hon. E. S. Stanhope	J. R. Symonds.
Hertford (Hertford)	494,583	311,321	Earl of Clarendon	Hon. H. C. Gibbs	Rt. Hon. T. F. Halsey, M.P.	Rt. Hon. T. F. Halsey	Maj. A. L. Law	Sir C. E. Longmore, K.C.B.
Huntingdon (Huntingdon)	233,685	55,577	Earl of Sandwich	Frank Mills	G. F. Rowley	Earl of Sandwich	L. A. A. G. Chichester	J. P. Maule.
Kent (Maidstone)	971,991	1,020,965	Marquess Camden	Sir Mark E. Colcl.	Lord Harris	E. J. W. Cornwallis	Lt.-Col. H. M. A. Wardle	W. B. Prosser.
Lancashire (Lancaster)	1,209,539	4,825,089	Lord Shuttleworth	J. W. Makant	E. R. Dawson; H. W. W. Taylor, &c.	Sir W. S. Barrett	H. E. F. Lane, M.V.O.	H. E. Clare.
Leicester (Leicester)	523,779	476,553	Duke of Rutland	J. B. Everard	Thomas Cope	Thomas Cope	E. Holmes	W. J. Freer.
Lincoln (Lincoln)	1,668,603	537,485	Earl Brownlow	II. J. H. Barton	W. Embleton Fox	W. Embleton Fox	Capt. C. Mitchell	Charles Secor.
London (London)	74,816	4,521,685	Marquess of Crewe	P. W. P. Caryon	Earl of Ancaster	Sir J. H. Threlkeld	Immes	T. H. Holdich
Middlesex (Brentford)	148,791	1,166,085	Duke of Bedford	W. Cunliffe	Robert Wallace, &c.	W. Register	C. S. Cobb, M.V.O.	W. H. Gane.
Monmouth (Monmouth)	345,948	322,038	Maj. Gen. Sir I. J. C. Llewellyn	W. P. Caryon	Montagu Sharpe, K.C.	G. H. Nurse	V. Bosanquet	Sir G. L. Gomme, F.S.A.
Norfolk (Norwich)	1,201,345	438,607	Earl of Leicester	R. W. Ketton	Col. H. F. Hyde	J. S. Holmes	Maj. E. Napier	H. S. Gustain.
Northampton (Northampton)	642,402	369,854	Earl Spencer	William Murland	C. Smyth	S. G. S. Suckville	J. D. K. MacCallum	G. C. Davies.
Peterborough (Sole of Peterborough)	44,722	52,464	Duke of Northumberland	Howard Pease	E. P. Monckton	Marquess of Exeter	Capt. F. James	W. J. Deacon.
Northumberland (Newcastle)	4,272,515	696,033			E. D. Atkinson-Clark, K.C.	D. of Northumberland, K.C.		S. Sanderson, D.L.

ENGLISH COUNTIES—ACREAGE, POPULATION, LORDS LIEUTENANT, HIGH SHERIFFS, AND OTHER COUNTY OFFICERS—continued.

Counties and Capitals.	Acres.	Population.	Lord Lieutenant.	High Sheriff. 1913	Chairman of Q.S.	Chairman of C.C.	Chief Constable.	Clerk of the Peace.
Nottingham (Nottingham)	616,287	344,194	Duke of Portland	W. N. Hicking	Col. Sir L. Rolleston, K.C.B., D.S.O., W. E. Denison, Sir M. H. R. Rt. Hon. Sir W. R. Anson, Bt.	Lord Belper, A.D.C.	Capt. W. H. Thomas, M.V.O.	H. H. Copnall
Oxford (Oxford)	491,421	196,491	Earl of Jersey	W. J. E. Reynardson	Sir A. J. Frydler, Bt.	W. H. Ashhurst	Lt.-Col. Hon. E. A. Holmes-a-Court	James Rose,
Rutland (Oakham)	97,273	20,347	Maj.-Gen. J. Ffrench-Brookfield	S. P. Bouverie	Sir O. W. Wagon, Bt.	Earl of Gainsborough	W. Wilson	E. A. Adam,
Salop (Shrewsbury)	861,300	246,397	Earl of Powis	C. R. B. Winfield	Sir H. Sir E. P. C. B. Bt. Hon. H. Hobbs	Sir J. B. Rowen-Jones	Capt. G. L. Denman	F. Crowle,
Somerset (Taunton)	1,022,443	338,837	Marquess of Bath	H. W. Hoskins	Lord Habington, M.C.	Lord Hatfield, M.C.	Capt. H. C. Metcalfe	C. L. Stacey,
Stafford (Stafford)	744,985	1,348,253	Earl of Dartmouth	G. H. Holcroft	Lord Habington, M.C.	Lord Hatfield, M.C.	Capt. Hon. G. A. D. R. Eustace-Joy, M.A.	R. Eustace-Joy, M.A.
Suffolk, W. Ipswich (Ipswich)	930,631	382,732	Sir T. C. T. Warner, Bt., M.P.	A. Maitland-Wilson	Hon. John de Grey, Hon. H. W. Lowry-Corry, A. Maitland-Wilson	Earl of Stradbroke, O. D. Johnson	Capt. J. G. Mayne, Maj. E. P. Prest.	A. T. Cobbold.
Surrey (Guildford)	403,553	920,016	Hon. Henry Cubitt	Sir R. C. Garton	Sir W. M. Vincent, Bt.	A. W. Chapman	Capt. M. L. Sant	T. W. Weeding.
Sussex, E. (Lewes)	938,630	666,838	Duke of Norfolk	Sir T. H. Lascombe	Sir F. A. Boscawen, Bt.	Rt. Hon. Viscount, Duke of Richmond	Capt. H. G. Lang, A. S. Williams	S. Thornley.
Warwick (Warwick)	625,369	1,023,986	Earl of Arden	Sir F. Waller, Bt.	J. S. Dugdale, K.C.	J. S. Dugdale, K.C.	Capt. J. T. Brinkley	E. Field.
W. Warwick (Warwick)	925,330	637,575	Lord Northwick	Col. J. P. Mason	Earl of Lonsdale	J. W. Weston, M.P.	C. de C. Parry	J. Holton.
Wilts (Devizes)	864,037	236,822	Marquess of Lansdowne	C. Penruddocke	Marquess of Bath, F. R. Y. Radcliffe, K.C.	Marquess of Bath	Capt. H. Llewellyn, D.S.O.	W. L. Eown.
Worcester (Worcester)	480,494	562,437	Earl of Coventry	H. J. Whiteley	J. W. W. Band	J. W. W. Band	L.-Col. H. S. Walker	(vacant.)
Yorks, N. R. (Northallerton)	741,772	154,768	Lord Northumbria	(Col. J. W. R. Parker)	W. H. St. Quintin	Lord Denham	Maj. W. H. Dunlop	J. J. Bickelsteth.
" " W. R. (York)	1,277,011	427,018	Sir Hugh Bell, Bt.	(Col. J. W. R. Parker)	E. R. Turton	John Hutton	Maj. R. L. Bower, M.C.	W. C. Trevor.
" " W. R. (York)	1,773,529	3,045,377	Earl of Harewood	(Col. J. W. R. Parker)	G. B. C. Farborough	Sir J. C. Horsfall, Bt.	Maj. L. W. Atcherley	F. A. Darwin.

WELSH COUNTIES—ACREAGE, POPULATION (1911), LORDS LIEUTENANT, HIGH SHERIFFS, AND OTHER COUNTY OFFICERS.

Counties and Capitals.	Acres.	Population.	Lord Lieutenant.	High Sheriff. 1913	Chairman of Q.S.	Chairman of C.C.	Chief Constable.	Clerk of the Peace.
Anglesey (Beaumaris)	120,447	35,359	Sir R. H. Williams Eulkeley, Bt.	Hon. A. L. Stanley	The Lord Lieutenant	D. J. Elias	L. Prothero	W. O. Jones.
Brecknock (Brecon)	459,261	59,287	Lord Glamusk	E. E. Pevan	Hon. R. C. Devereux	Lord Glamusk	Capt. C. G. Cole	H. F. W. Harries.
Cardigan (Cardigan)	505,412	80,769	Herbert Davies Evans	Herbert Cress	J. W. W. Band	J. T. Morgan	F. Williams, D.S.O.	F. R. Roberts.
Cardigan (Cardigan)	508,472	105,363	John W. G. Hughes	Joseph Williams	J. W. W. Band	J. T. Morgan	F. Williams, D.S.O.	J. W. Nicholas.
Cardigan (Cardigan)	522,012	141,796	John Ernest Gwynne	Thomas Roberts	The Lord Lieutenant	R. E. Jones	J. Griffiths	A. Bodol Roberts.
Denbigh (Denbigh)	456,034	87,246	Col. Wm. Cornwallis West	P. H. Ashworth	L. W. J. de Peit	Ganer Roberts	E. Jones	R. R. Evans, L.L.B.
Flint (Flint)	159,575	87,246	Wm. G. Gladstone, M.P.	J. H. Lee	Sir J. A. Banks	J. T. Morgans	J. Davies	H. M. Tilly.
Glamorgan (Cardiff)	576,840	1,130,668	Earl of Plymouth	J. H. Cory	O. H. Jones	J. T. Morgans	L. Lindsay, M.V.O.	W. M. Franklin.
Merioneth (Merioneth)	524,025	45,573	Sir A. Osmond Williams, Bt.	John Jones	The Lord Lieutenant	Robert Evans	R. Jones	D. Bress.
Montgomery (Montgomery)	570,111	53,146	Sir H. L. Williams-Wynn, M.P.	Wm. Corbett	Richd. Lloyd	Hugh Lewis	W. J. Holland	C. R. D. Harrison.
Pembroke (Pembroke)	374,444	34,874	Lord St. Davids	Wm. Corbett	Richd. Lloyd	Hugh Lewis	W. J. Holland	C. R. D. Harrison.
Radnor (Radnor)	238,663	42,590	Sir C. E. Gwynn Phillips	J. B. Boote	Sir C. E. G. Phillips	J. H. Griffiths	F. T. B. Summers	R. A. Wheatley.
Radnor (Radnor)	238,663	42,590	Sir Powlett Milbank, Bt.	J. B. Boote	Sir C. E. G. Phillips	C. C. Rogers	Maj. H. H. Bromfield, D.S.O.	H. V. Vaughan.

London (Metropolitan) Boroughs.

Cities and Boroughs.	Popu- lation.	Rate per 1,000		Rateable Value. £	Rates, 1912-13. s. d.	Mayor, 1913-14. * Lord Mayor.	Town Clerk.
		Births	Deaths				
London :	4,521,301	24.8	15.0	...	7 6		
CITY OF LONDON	19,657	24.8	15.0	5,716,954	6 10	*Sir V. Bowater.....	Sir James Bell.
WESTMINSTER.....	160,277	14.8	12.5	6,619,069	aver.	R. W. Granville.....	John Hunt.
Battersea	167,793	25.4	12.2	1,020,603	8 4	J. R. Archer	W. Marcus Wilkins.
Bermondsey	124,739	30.3	16.9	921,939	9 4	Arthur John Fells.....	Fredk. Ryall.
Bethnal Green	128,282	30.5	15.3	535,410	8 0	W. J. Lewis.....	C. G. E. Fletcher.
Camberwell	261,328	24.4	14.2	1,363,939	8 10	H. Newton Knights.....	Charles Wm. Tagg.
Chelsea	66,385	18.6	14.8	905,959	7 4	F. J. Welch	Thomas Holland.
Deptford	109,498	26.5	13.2	627,159	8 0	W. F. Marchant.....	A. Purkis.
Fincham	87,923	29.9	18.5	1,017,969	7 4	W. R. Corke	J. W. Preston.
Fulham	153,284	27.1	13.0	913,609	7 8	H. G. Norris	J. Percy Shuter.
Greenwich	95,977	24.86	13.17	663,908	8 2	Donald McCall	Francis Robinson.
Hackney	222,587	...	...	1,221,888	7 11	Charles Winkley	W. A. Williams.
Hammersmith	121,521	23.5	13.0	852,780	7 10	Henry Foreman	Leslie Gordon. [M.A.]
Hampstead	85,510	14.9	10.0	1,109,828	7 8	E. A. O'Brien	Arthur P. Johnson.
Holborn	49,357	*18.8	14.9	1,112,181	8 0	G. R. Parker	Lionel Walford.
Islington	327,403	25.15	14.34	1,907,899	7 10	George Saml. Elliott	Wm. Francis Dewey.
Kensington	172,317	19.3	13.3	2,430,143	7 0	W. H. Davison, M.A.	Wm. Chambers Leete
Lambeth	298,058	27.7	12.2	1,871,606	7 11	Jabez Williams	Bruce Penny.
Lewisham	160,834	20.4	10.5	1,112,199	7 10	Robert Jackson	Edward Wright.
Paddington	142,576	21.18	12.44	1,516,297	7 7	H. G. Handover	Arthur W. J. Russell.
Poplar	162,442	31.22	16.41	811,133	11 7	A. H. Warren	Leonard Potts.
St. Marylebone	116,245	19.3	14.8	2,154,039	7 3	Rev. J. A. Beaumont	James Wilson.
St. Pancras	218,453	24.4	14.3	1,750,672	7 7	T. A. Collins	C. H. F. Barrett.
Shoreditch	111,463	32.1	18.3	765,006	...	H. Busby Bird	J. A. D. Milne.
Southwark	191,907	29.4	16.8	1,240,021	7 10	J. A. Dawes, M.P.	Percy Hayman Gray.
Stepney	280,024	30.9	15.3	1,490,265	8 10	H. T. A. Chidley	Geo. Wm. Clarke, B.L.
Stoke Newington	50,660	20.4	11.6	338,265	7 9	H. T. Ormrod	Sidney White, LL.D.
Wandsworth	311,360	...	...	2,147,363	...	A. D. Darnay	D. A. Nicholl.
Woolwich	121,403	23.2	9.9	809,955	8 11	H. S. Syer	Arthur B. Bryceson.

Municipal Directory of England and Wales.

A list of CITIES (in SMALL CAPITALS), Boroughs (in ordinary type), and Urban Districts, with a population exceeding 50,000 (in italics).

Cities, Boroughs, and Urban Districts.	Popu- lation.	Rate per 1,000.		Rateable Value. £	Mayor, 1913-14. * Lord Mayor, † Chairman.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.).
		Births	Deaths			
England :						
Abingdon, Berks.....	6,809	20.37	11.06	28,756	Alce. W. Morland...	Bromley Challenor.
Accrington, Lancs.....	45,525	18.7	11.7	204,403	Jno. Harwood.....	Arthur Hy. Aitken.
Acton, Middlesex.....	57,497	25.7	10.8	414,130	† W. J. Boissonnade	W. Hodson.
Aldeburgh, E. Suffolk	2,374	18.4	15.6	11,486	W. F. Thompson	Henry C. Casley.
Andover, Hants	7,596	...	...	36,313	Wm. Percival Clarke	Thos. E. Longman.
Appleby, Westmorland.....	1,736	16.12	9.27	10,516	Edwd. Alex. Heelis	W. Hewitson.
Arundel, W. Sussex	2,842	16.34	12.07	13,577	Guy S. Constable	Arthur Holmes.
Ashton-and-Lyne, Lancs.....	45,179	23.0	17.1	197,631	Henry Shaw.....	Fredk. W. Bromley.
Bacup, Lancs.....	22,324	20.5	16.3	91,712	E. Lord	Joseph Entwistle.
Banbury, Oxon.....	13,463	19.83	12.55	69,045	A. J. Larkin-Smith	Arthur Stockton.
Barnsley, Yorks (W.R.).....	50,263	...	...	175,954	W. G. England	Wm. P. Donald.
Barnstaple, Devon	14,484	20.40	15.64	57,298	F. A. Jewell	A. F. Seldon.
Barrow-in-Furness, Lancs.....	64,594	26.5	14.2	342,269	Alfred Barrow	Leonard Hewlett.
Basingstoke, Hants	11,540	...	8.3	70,547	William Carnon.....	John A. Kingdon.
BATH, Somerset	69,173	16.7	11.16	411,514	Dr. Preston King	Fredk. D. Wardle.
Batley, Yorks (W.R.)	36,395	23.8	12.4	146,412	Smith Ward	Joseph Hanson Craik.
Becles, E. Suffolk	7,139	...	...	30,288	E. J. Hindes	Tom Plowman Angell
Bedford (Town & County)	39,185	17.90	10.79	217,735	Harry Browning	Charles Stimson.
Berwick upon Tweed.....	13,075	23.0	15.0	61,023	Thomas Wilson	A. H. M. Weddell.
Beverley, Yorks (E.R.)	13,654	23.6	15.5	55,167	Martin M. Westerby	James Willis Mills.
Bewdley, Worcestershire	2,745	19.66	11.29	8,973	Robt. H. Whitcombe	Stanley Henningway.
Bexhill, E. Sussex	15,728	16.21	9.31	125,734	Daniel Mayer	T. E. Rodgers, LL.B.
Bideford, Devon	9,087	23.0	14.1	34,201	S. R. Chope	Wm. Britton Seldon.

CITIES, Boroughs, and Urban Districts.	Population.	Rate per 1,000.		Rateable Value. £	Mayor, 1913-14. * Lord Mayor. † Chairman.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.).
		Births	Deaths			
Birkenhead, Cheshire	133,521	28.2	14.7	66,662	James Moon	James Fearnley.
BIRMINGHAM, Warwick.	850,947	26.1	14.1	4,463,404	* Ernest Martineau	Ernest V. Hiley.
Bishop's Castle, Salop	1,409	21.3	13.0	6,550	S. Hale Puckle	Ernest Griffiths.
Blackburn, Lancs.	133,052	20.4	14.4	560,250	John Higginson	Lewis Beard.
Blackpool, Lancs.	58,371	15.50	12.1	561,121	James Dewhurst	Thomas Loftos.
Bladford Forum, Dorset	3,477	20.1	12.6	14,678	S. J. Norman	C. W. Symes.
Bodmin, Cornwall	5,734	...	...	23,867	John Treleven	John Pethybridge.
Bolton, Lancs.	180,851	22.6	13.7	858,066	John Turner Brooks	Samuel Parker.
Bootle, Lancs.	69,876	20.0	12.1	465,447	John Rafter, L.R.C.P.	Joseph Hy. Farmer.
Boston, Lancs. (Holland)	16,679	21.72	14.95	62,008	Charles Lucas	Meaburn Staniland.
Bournemouth, Hants	78,674	14.8	10.07	747,841	H. S. McC. Hill, D.C.L.	Herbert Ashling.
Brackley, Northants	2,633	22.5	12.5	12,758	Wm. Henry Wood	Charles Eric Barnes.
BRADFORD, Yorks	289,618	19.3	14.5	1,589,667	* Fred Foster	Frederick Stevens.
Brighdnorth, Salop	5,768	...	...	22,200	G. C. W. Whitmore	Jas. Hughes Cooksey
Bridgwater, Somerset	16,802	22.3	12.24	67,034	David Bradfield	Arthur King. [LL.B.]
Brigglington, Yorks (E.R.)	14,334	18.15	11.56	103,170	J. T. Hill	A. E. Matthewman.
Bridport, Dorset	5,919	18.0	14.0	25,389	W. G. F. Cornick	Chas. George Nantes
Brighouse, Yorks (W.R.)	20,843	17.57	12.35	90,439	Robert Thornton	James H. Rothwell.
Brighton, E. Sussex	131,237	18.9	12.9	894,888	John Lonsdale Otter	Hugo Talbot.
BRISTOL, Glos. and Som.	359,400	21.3	13.61	1,858,925	John Gwaisch	Edmund J. Taylor.
Bromley, Kent	33,649	...	...	284,370	W. L. Jones	F. H. Norman.
Buckingham	3,282	17.5	11.5	17,511	Alfred Chas. Rogers	G. H. M. Barker.
Burley, Lancs.	106,337	23.0	15.0	433,397	J. Sellers Kay	Peregrine Thomas.
Burton-upon-Trent	48,266	22.1	12.6	300,812	Thomas Metcalfe	John B. Chapman.
Bury, Lancs.	59,400	20.81	14.16	292,674	James Hacking	John Haslam.
Bury St. Edmunds, W. Suffolk.	16,785	18.66	14.09	68,468	G. G. Milner-Gibson	Arthur P. Wheeler.
Caerne, Wilts.	3,539	13.7	16.1	12,161	Fredk. W. Pinniger	C. O. Gough. [M.A.]
Cambridge	55,812	20.1	12.1	378,484	J. A. Sturton	J. E. L. Whitehead.
CANTERBURY, Kent	24,626	21.02	11.8	131,779	George Mount	Henry Fielding.
CARLISLE, Cumberland	52,225	20.2	14.0	266,605	Major S. C. Ferguson	A. H. Collingwood.
Chard, Somerset	4,568	20.3	10.4	19,611	Edward Gawler	John Adams Forward
Chatham, Kent	42,250	27.9	12.5	146,775	G. F. Butts	J. W. Halloran.
Chelmsford, Essex	18,008	19.67	9.66	97,606	Geo. W. Taylor	George Melvin.
Cheltenham, Gloucester	48,944	15.8	13.2	317,787	W. N. Skillicorne	Robt. Owen Seacome
CHESTER	39,058	23.66	17.59	223,579	John M. Frost	J. Husband Dickson.
Chesterfield, Derbyshire	37,459	28.8	13.12	138,057	Ernest Shenfall	John Middleton.
CHESTER, W. Sussex	12,591	17.46	11.84	58,405	S. A. Garland	J. W. Loader Cooper.
Chippenharn, Wilts.	5,332	...	...	22,814	J. Beaven	Francis Hy. Phillips.
Chipping Norton, Oxon.	3,972	19.0	12.7	12,518	H. C. Franklin	Thomas Mace.
Chorley, Lancs.	30,317	...	...	117,719	R. Hindle	John Mills.
Christchurch, Hants	6,000	...	...	31,777	Robert Drutt	John Drutt.
Cinque Ports (see Dover, Hastings, Hythe, Romney, and Sandwich, also Rye and Winchelsea)	...	...	...	...	Lord Warden, Earl Beauchamp K.C.M.G. (1913).	Registrar:— R. E. Knocker, Dover.
Clitheroe, Lancs.	12,500	20.0	13.0	50,550	Jas. Mercer Whipp	William Self Weeks.
Colchester, Essex	43,452	19.7	10.6	169,369	Wilson Marriage	Hy. Chas. Wanklyn.
Colne, Lancs.	25,693	...	...	100,875	R. Knight	Alfred Varley.
Congleton, Cheshire	11,300	25.6	14.5	36,408	J. T. Lucas	Edward A. Plant.
COVENTRY, Warwick	106,349	26.4	11.9	425,975	S. Bettmann	George Sutton.
Clewe, Cheshire	44,970	...	...	170,955	F. Vaughan	Harold S.K. Feltham
Croydon, Surrey	178,094	22.1	10.8	1,154,151	F. Denning	Dr. J. M. Newnham.
Darlington, Durham	55,631	25.5	12.5	295,097	J. G. Harbottle	Henry Gordon Steavenson.
Dartmouth, Devon	7,050	17.0	12.0	31,000	C. Peek	Sydney J. Pope.
Darwen, Lancs.	40,344	17.0	13.86	166,028	James Cocker	W. P. Halliwell, B.A.
Daventry, Northants	3,537	20.18	12.51	16,039	W. T. Wright	Fredk. Willoughby.
Deal, Kent	11,297	21.3	12.8	56,885	Chas. Hussey	Alfred Chas. Brown.
Derby	123,410	23.4	12.21	564,243	S. Johnson	G. Trevelyan Lee.
Devizes, Wiltshire	6,741	21.5	12.1	27,511	Herbert Sainsbury	Joseph T. Jackson.
Devonport, Devon	81,678	22.5	11.9	358,446	E. Blackall	R. J. Fittall.
Dewsbury, Yorks (W.R.)	53,351	22.35	15.4	254,360	John McCann	H. Ellis.
Doncaster, Yorks (W.R.)	30,516	22.2	14.7	186,622	Patrick Stirling	R. A. Hall Tovey.
Dorchester	9,842	18.2	9.0	48,939	S. D. Allen	A. G. Symonds
Dover, Kent	43,643	22.25	12.65	202,400	Edwin W. T. Farley	R. E. Knocker.
Droitwich, Wores.	4,146	23.39	14.4	24,319	Percy John Pond	Samuel John Tombs.
Dudley, Worcestershire	51,079	27.84	15.48	168,549	S. C. Lloyd	Hy. C. Brettell. [B.A.]
Dukinfield, Cheshire	19,422	24.8	13.8	77,592	George Hy. Kenyon	T. Hodgetts Girdon.

Cities, Boroughs, and Urban Districts.	Popu- lation.	Rate per 1,000.		Rateable Value. £	Mayor, 1913-14. * Lord Mayor. † Chairman.	Town Clerk. (or Clerk T.D.C.).
		Birth	Deaths			
Dunstable, Beds.....	8,057	21 '1	8 '26	31,041	F. S. Garrett	J. C. S. Benning.
DURHAM.....	17,550	24 '7	14 '0	68,927	Charles Caldecough	Frederick Marshall.
Ealing, Middlesex	61,235	20 '6	7 '9	518,968	E. J. Morgan	George E. Brydges.
Eastbourne, E. Sussex	52,542	16 '6	9 '9	448,721	C. W. Bolton	Hy. West Fovargue.
East Ham, Essex.....	133,504	25 '7	12 '1	531,554	O. R. Anstend.....	J. Eustace Wilson.
East Retford, Notts.....	13,386	...	...	58,454	E. Swannaek	Wm. Percival Jones.
Eccles, Lancs.....	41,944	22 '4	13 '6	188,424	Henry Corner	Edwin Parkes.
Edmonton, Middlesex	64,797	27 '0	11 '55	226,935	H. P. Le Mare	Wm. Francis Payne.
Enfield, Middlesex	56,333	24 '46	10 '39	297,749	† David Weston	E. W. Scott.
Evesham, Worcestershire	8,341	...	...	139,000	Alfred Farmer Haines	Thomas Allard Cox.
EXETER.....	59,190	20 '67	12 '88	286,620	W. Kendall King	H. Lloyd Parry, LL.B.
Eye, E. Suffolk.....	2,000	22 '0	17 '5	8,278	Sir Thos. Hy. Lacey	Harold Warnes.
Falmouth, Cornwall	13,136	17 '8	15 '45	51,016	Arthur W. Chard	Ed. Ernest Armitage
Faversham, Kent	10,619	30 '6	13 '2	49,369	S. R. Alexander, M.D.	Ray Tassell.
Folkestone, Kent	33,495	17 '5	11 '8	267,189	Stephen Penfold	Arthur Fred. Kidson
Fowey, Cornwall	2,400	...	13 '3	14,870	C. E. Treffry	Norman P. Jaffrey.
Gateshead, Durham	117,837	27 '6	15 '9	439,704	John Maccoy	William Swinburne.
Gillingham, Kent	52,252	...	...	181,626	W. H. Griffin	F. C. Boucher, LL.B.
Glastonbury, Somerset	4,231	21 '16	12 '47	25,765	Major J. A. Walter	R. T. Gould, M.A.
Glossop, Derby.....	21,688	18 '0	13 '9	86,650	Herbert Partington	Theo. Walter Ellison.
GLOUCESTER.....	50,035	22 '6	13 '2	237,386	James Bruton	G. Sheffield Blakeway
Godalming, Surrey	8,847	20 '3	7 '21	53,000	H. Colpus	T. Percival Whately.
Godmanchester, Hunts... ..	2,133	...	...	12,365	Jas. Bright	Gerald Hunnybun.
Grantham, Lincoln	20,074	22 '37	10 '62	88,671	H. Bolton	Aubrey Henry Malin
Gravesend, Kent.....	28,117	...	...	136,500	A. E. Enfield	Hy. Hampton Brown,
						B.A.
Great Grimsby, Lincoln	74,663	28 '7	14 '4	313,830	John Herbert Tate	John Wm. Jackson.
Guildford, Surrey	22,820	20 '5	10 '3	162,066	H. S. Odling-Smee	Abbt. David Jenkins.
					M.A.	
Halifax, Yorks (W.R.)	101,556	18 '5	15 '2	498,075	W. H. Ingham	Percy Saunders.
Harrogate, Yorks (W.R.)	33,706	14 '5	9 '3	269,890	Joseph Sheffield	Jos. Turner Taylor.
Hartlepool, Durham	26,618	30 '7	17 '0	74,831	T. W. Watson	Herbt. Wright Bell.
Harwich, Essex.....	13,623	31 '5	11 '6	40,660	Edward Saunders	A. J. Hanslip Ward.
Haslingden, Lancs.....	18,719	18 '54	13 '75	87,935	Tom Baxter	W. Musgrove.
Hastings, E. Sussex	61,145	15 '1	13 '0	427,256	Edward Armitage	Benjamin Frederick
					Hocking	Meadows.
Hedon, Yorks (E.R.)	1,171	26 '7	14 '6	3,299	W. H. L. Warn	L. E. D. Stickney.
Helston, Cornwall	2,938	16 '80	13 '60	9,685	Henry Joy	Jos. Walker Tyacke.
Hemel Hempstead, Herts.	12,888	22 '7	11 '3	65,552	Alfred Orchard	Alfred E. Usher.
Henley-on-Thames, Oxon	6,456	20 '2	12 '2	33,904	William Alfd. Hobbs	Alfred Caldecott.
HEREFORD.....	22,568	19 '14	11 '8	130,150	G. B. Greenland	Arthur Holt.
Hertford	10,384	20 '9	9 '44	55,967	Wm. Fram. Andrews	Alfred Baker.
Heywood, Lancs.....	26,697	22 '28	13 '35	122,330	Dr. H. Foster Jeffery	George G. Bouchier.
High Wycombe, Bucks	20,390	...	...	75,497	John Gomm	Arthur Jos. Clarke.
Higham Ferrers	2,726	17 '6	8 '07	8,524	Thomas Patenall	Wm. H. Simpson, B.A.
Honiton, Devon	3,191	15 '0	16 '0	16,544	R. H. Matthews.....	Edward Wm. Hellier.
Hornsey, Middlesex	84,592	16 '9	9 '8	698,000	Ed. Willmott Sloper	F. D. Askey.
Hove, E. Sussex	42,173	14 '2	12 '0	422,550	E. H. Leeney	Henry Endacott.
Huddersfield, Yorks	107,825	18 '8	13 '8	530,458	Ald. Blamires	Joseph H. Field, LL.B.
HULL, Yorks (E.R.)	282,988	27 '7	14 '4	1,301,619	J. H. Hargreaves	H. A. Learoyd, LL.B.
Huntingdon	4,003	16 '9	13 '7	21,259	W. Pease Theakston	J. Percy Maule.
Hyde, Cheshire	33,437	22 '91	15 '57	140,690	H. Brooke	Thos. Brownson, B.A.
Hythe, Kent.....	6,387	23 '90	12 '35	43,814	Jas. George White.....	Bernard C. Drake.
Ilford, Essex.....	78,188	19 '4	8 '3	424,874	† W. J. T. Cullis	A. Partington.
Ilkeston, Derby	31,673	59 '4	10 '9	89,356	J. Angus Macdonald	Sidney F. James.
Ipswich, E. Suffolk.....	73,939	23 '1	15 '2	345,269	Wm. Pipe	William Banfoff.
Jarrow-on-Tyne, Durham	33,732	20 '8	16 '7	125,000	John Hall	Geo. Johnson, jun.
Keighley, Yorks (W.R.)	43,490	20 '8	13 '8	205,675	Wm. Auderton Briggs	Smith Terry.
Kendal, Westmorland	14,033	22 '7	13 '3	70,533	† Gordon-Thompson	John E. Bolton.
Kidderminster, Wores.	27,544	22 '32	12 '8	108,052	M. Tomkinson, D.L.	J. H. Thurstield.
King's Lynn, Norfolk.....	20,201	21 '15	15 '6	86,223	R. O. Ridley	I. W. Woolstencroft
Kingston-upon-Thames... ..	37,975	22 '4	13 '3	235,884	C. H. Burge	Harold Abbt. Winsor.
Lancaster	41,410	22 '14	12 '90	208,747	William Briggs	Thos. Cann Hughes.
Lanncoston, Cornwall	4,117	15 '3	13 '7	19,629	Edward Hicks	Claude Hurst Peter.
Leamington, Warwick	26,713	17 '8	14 '9	190,561	W. Wilgress Donald	Leo Rawlinson.
LEEDS, Yorks (W.R.).....	445,550	23 '2	14 '3	2,212,094	* E. Allen Brotherton	Sir Robert Fox.
Leicester	227,242	22 '59	13 '59	1,104,705	John Russell Frears	H. A. Pritchard.
Leigh, Lancs.	44,109	27 '35	15 '13	184,653	J. Ashworth	W. H. Cowburn.
Leominster, Hereford	5,737	21 '1	12 '3	36,117	John Watkins	W. T. Sale.

Cities, Boroughs, and Urban Districts.	Population.	Rate per 1,000.		Rateable Value. £	Mayor, 1913-14. ° Lord Mayor. † Chairman.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.).
		Births	Deaths			
Lewes, E. Sussex	10,972	17·3	11·9	63,500	T. G. Roberts	M. S. Blaker, B.A.
Leyton, Essex	125,735	24·5	12·1	542,891	† E. M. Hall	R. Vincent.
LICHFIELD, Staffs.	8,616	19·7	17·5	47,623	Robert Brigdeman ..	Herbert Russell.
LINCOLN	57,294	23·7	12·3	256,034	H. E. Newsum	William Bagshaw.
Liskeard, Cornwall	4,371	...	...	20,265	J. L. Rapson	Henry Lyde Caunter.
LIVERPOOL, Lancs.	746,421	30·2	20·0	4,798,516	* H. R. Rathbone	E. R. Pickmere, M.A.
Lostwithiel, Cornwall ..	1,373	...	...	4,716	J. H. Jeffrey	J. Percival Heath.
Loughborough, Leics.	22,990	22·7	11·4	106,844	Thos. Mayo	Harry Perkins.
Louth, Lincoln (Lindsey) ..	9,883	...	...	38,777	R. Malthy	Herbert Sharpley.
Lovestoft, E. Suffolk	34,302	25·9	12·2	148,000	J. W. Brooke	R. Beattie Nicholson
Ludlow, Salop	5,926	23·0	12·2	22,849	Samuel H. Valentine ..	J. Herbert Williams
Luton, Beds	55,000	22·8	11·2	234,660	Walter J. Primett	William Smith.
Lydd, Kent	2,874	...	...	10,100	Edwin Harold Finn ..	W. Stringer.
Lyme Regis, Dorset	2,772	15·0	12·0	11,331	H. O. Bickley	H. J. Ramsbotham.
Lymington, Hants	4,329	...	...	21,537	W. W. Donald	John Davis Rawlins.
Macclesfield, Cheshire	34,792	20·1	15·1	120,082	Joseph Whitmore	F. Ralph Oldfield.
Maidenhead, Berks.	15,218	23·3	11·8	66,695	Edward Norhett	H. E. Davies.
Maidstone, Kent	35,475	18·7	12·3	199,654	Albert T. Epps	S. Lance Monckton.
Maldon, Essex	6,248	17·8	18·2	22,914	Herman Alex. Krohr ..	Frederick Hy. Bright
Malmesbury, Wilts.	2,657	...	...	7,793	H. Farrant	Montagu Hy. Chubb.
MANCHESTER, Lancs.	730,927	25·0	16·18	4,702,023	* Daniel McCabe	Thomas Hudson.
Mansfield, Notts	36,888	31·2	11·5	132,900	Timothy Taylor	John Harrop White.
Margate, Kent	27,085	...	...	201,092	W. B. Reeve	Edward Brooke.
Marlborough, Wilts	4,401	15·4	8·8	18,597	Ernest N. Colbrau	E. Llewellyn Gwillim
Middlesbrough, York	121,806	31·8	17·8	474,175	W. J. Bruce	Preston Kitchen.
Middleton, Lancs.	27,983	21·4	15·1	127,000	W. Wood	F. Entwistle.
Moor mouth	5,269	18·0	13·5	24,435	William Bunning	Bickerton H. Deakin.
Morecambe, Lancs.	12,133	13·0	14·0	79,952	G. Coulthurst	William Tilly.
Morley, Yorks (W.R.)	24,285	19·4	12·7	99,759	Brian B. Barker	Fred Thackray.
Morpeth, Northumb.	7,436	23·8	17·7	28,244	Wm. S. Sanderson	James Jardin.
Mossley, Lancs.	13,205	18·7	15·5	65,000	M. B. Farr	Joseph Hyde.
Nelson, Lancs.	39,479	16·9	11·8	168,594	W. E. Riley	J. H. Baldwick.
Newark, Notts	10,412	24·5	12·8	70,954	J. C. Kew	Godfrey Tallents.
Newbury, Berks	12,107	17·3	14·2	51,449	W. Edwards	F. Quekett Louch.
Newcastle-under-Lyme	20,201	29·7	14·2	66,026	W. W. S. G. Goodwin ..	Joseph Griffith, LL.B.
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE ..	269,196	26·7	14·3	1,696,918	* Johnstone Wallace	Arthur Maule Oliver
Newport, I. of Wight	11,155	24·8	13·2	46,808	A. E. Harvey	T. Ross Pratt.
Newport, Mon.	83,700	26·9	13·1	458,078	Dr. J. Lloyd Davies	Albert A. Newman.
New Romney, Kent	1,333	...	...	6,854	F. W. Maude	Walter Lamacraft.
Northampton	90,467	21·4	12·1	399,325	George W. Beattie	Herbert Hunkinson.
NORWICH, Norfolk	121,478	22·0	12·7	472,331	* John Arthur Porter	Arnold Henry Miller
NOTTINGHAM	264,735	23·5	14·5	1,242,856	Frederick Ball	William John Board.
Nuneaton, Warwick	37,073	29·8	11·3	154,953	W. T. Bates	F. S. Clay.
Okehampton, Devon	3,200	25·0	11·0	11,213	M.-G. E. H. Holley	J. J. Newcombe.
Oldham, Lancs.	147,495	24·4	18·2	539,590	Herbert Wilde	J. H. Hallsworth.
Ossett, Yorks	14,078	...	...	57,355	H. Robinson	T. W. Wilson.
Oswestry, Salop	9,991	...	...	75,402	C. E. Williams	S. Pryce Parry, M.A.
OXFORD	53,049	19·1	11·6	441,000	Rev. W. E. Sherwood	Richard Bacon, M.A.
Penryn, Cornwall	3,092	18·7	13·5	7,648	Capt. G. Read	Matthew H. Truscott.
Penzance, Cornwall	13,478	17·4	13·8	65,069	A. K. Barnett	Thomas H. Cornish.
PETERBOROUGH	33,578	20·5	13·2	159,197	Richd. Winfrey, M.P.	William Mellows.
Plymouth, Devon	112,612	21·6	15·0	613,751	T. Baker	John H. Ellis.
Pontefract, Yorks (W.R.) ..	15,949	...	...	78,671	Col. J. R. Shaw	William Haddock.
Poole, Dorset	38,886	22·7	10·2	196,104	G. C. A. Kentish	Charles Lisby.
Portsmouth, Hants.	231,165	25·0	14·1	1,076,611	John Henry Corte	G. H. Etherton.
Preston, Lancs.	117,113	23·4	16·7	484,117	H. Cartmell	Alfred Howarth.
Pudsey, Yorks (W.R.)	14,027	16·8	14·9	58,563	A. E. Webster	Alfred E. Evans.
Queenborough, Kent	2,468	22·3	9·3	13,795	Edward W. Jaffray	Charles B. Harris.
Ramsgate, Kent	29,605	21·7	12·7	155,033	G. G. Cook	A. Blasdale Clarke.
Rawtenstall, Lancs.	30,516	...	...	122,705	J. R. Rothwell	James Whalley.
Reading, Berks.	88,000	21·4	11·4	505,800	Charles G. Field	W. S. Clutterbuck
Reigate, Surrey	28,502	17·1	11·0	229,522	G. A. Reynolds Inc.	Alfred Smith.
Richmond, Surrey	33,223	17·8	11·9	325,076	Wm. Jno. Cook	Henry Sagar.
Richmond, Yorks (N.R.) ..	3,934	20·5	13·2	15,909	William Walton	C. G. Croft, M.A.
RIPON, Yorks (W.R.)	8,218	18·7	13·0	42,521	Thomas Harrison	M. Kirkley.
Rochdale, Lancs.	91,428	20·3	15·0	427,729	Charles Redfern	Wm. Hy. Hickson.
ROCHESTER, Kent	31,384	23·8	12·6	141,931	J. Howard Jackson	Apsley Kennette.
Romsey, Hants.	4,671	...	...	16,825	R. Bowen	B. W. Attlee, M.A.
Rotherham, Yorks (W.R.) ..	63,500	29·5	15·7	242,130	P. B. Coward	Chas. L. des Forges

CITIES, Boroughs, and Urban Districts.	Population.	Rate per 1,000.		Rateable Value. £	Mayor, 1913-14. * Lord Mayor. † Chairman.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.).
		Births	Deaths			
Ryde, I. of Wight	10,608	...	...	73,371	J. I. Barton	Charles G. Vincent.
Rye, E. Sussex	4,229	16 55	8 27	16,684	Wm. Ed. Colebrooke	Walter Dawes.
Saffron Walden, Essex ..	6,311	17 3	9 44	27,852	John P. Atkinson	William Adams.
ST. ALBANS, Herts.	18,133	...	...	103,015	H. Slade	E. Percy Debenham.
St. Helens, Lancs.	96,566	31 9	15 5	405,495	Sir David Gamble, Bt.	W. H. Andrew.
St. Ives, Cornwall	7,179	23 68	14 76	22,000	Thos. Utero	Edward Boase.
St. Ives, Hunts.	3,015	20 4	14 1	17,925	Sir G. R. Askwith	G. Dennis Day, LL.B.
Salford, Lancs.	231,357	26 8	17 2	1,049,348	Ernest Desquesnes	L. C. Evans.
SALISBURY, Wilts.	21,217	18 6	10 3	114,471	James Macklin	Francis Hodding.
Saltash, Cornwall	4,130	17 7	9 4	14,386	G. J. L. Lang	F. E. Cleverton.
Sandwich, Kent	3,040	18 5	13 8	13,200	Wm. Jas. Hughes	E. Cotton Byrne, B.A.
Scarborough, Yorks(N.R.)	37,204	16 42	13 65	245,685	C. C. Graham	Sydney Jones.
Shaftesbury, Dorset	1,873	20 2	13 3	6,305	George Henry Imber	J. Kingsley Rutter.
SHEFFIELD, Yorks(W.R.)	459,916	27 7	14 3	2,005,349	G. E. Branson	William E. Hart.
Shrewsbury, Salop	29,389	...	...	170,891	Maj. C.R.B. Wingfield	R. F. Prideaux.
Smethwick, Staffs.	70,694	25 8	12 32	287,329	T. W. Evans	G. Coles Lloyd.
Southampton, Hants.	119,039	23 9	15 2	640,585	W. Bagshaw	R. R. Liuthorne.
Southeast-on-Sea, Essex ..	81,000	19 47	9 63	548,587	Joseph Francis	H. Jas. Worwood.
South Molton, Devon	2,742	...	...	13,583	(vacant).	R. L. Riccard.
Southport, Lancs.	70,640	14 55	11 34	530,878	Dr. A. W. Limont	J. Ernest Jarratt.
South Shields, Durham...	110,513	30 6	16 0	446,224	R. H. Pettler	John M. Hayton, B.A.
Southwold, E. Suffolk ...	2,655	16 5	12 4	16,190	Chas. Wm. Fowler	Ernest Read Cooper.
Stafford	23,385	...	...	93,468	J. C. Mycock	Richard Battle.
Stalybridge, Cheshire.....	26,513	21 25	15 46	119,311	James Bottomley	Frank H. Worsley.
Stamford, Lincs.	9,646	21 96	11 9	45,497	W. E. Martin	Charles Atter.
Stockport, Cheshire	110,781	22 7	16 02	477,363	T. W. Potts	Robert Hyde.
Stockton-on-Tees	52,158	30 6	15 6	294,274	Edward Stephenson	A. B. Crosby, M.A.
Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs.	235,051	31 3	19 6	878,647	Philip Elliott	E. Burgess Sharpley.
Stratford-upon-Avon	8,532	17 8	13 2	47,051	F. Winter	Robert Lunn.
Sudbury, W. Suffolk	7,136	18 0	14 5	22,315	Edward Oliver	Chas. Henry Wells.
Sunderland, Durham	151,159	31 3	15 9	706,754	S. Richardson	Henry Craven.
Sutton Coldfield	20,132	16 8	8 54	132,941	James Henry Parkes	R. A. Reay-Nadin.
Swindon, Wilts.	50,751	23 4	10 8	240,882	Charles Hill	Robert Hilton.
Tamworth, Staffs.	7,738	...	...	25,566	F. G. Allton	John Matthews.
Taunton, Somerset	22,563	19 3	13 6	110,033	G. Hinton	W. H. Bailey.
Tenterden, Kent	3,379	23 3	12 7	19,619	Sir C. Drury, G.C.B.	Joseph Munn-Mace.
Tewkesbury, Glouce.	5,287	19 5	10 6	23,400	W. H. Hayward	H. Alex. Badham.
Thetford, Norfolk	4,778	15 78	15 78	20,249	Charles Burrell	J. Houchen.
Thornaby-on-Tees, Yorks.	18,605	34 3	15 8	89,319	W. J. Whitwell	Wm. James Watson.
Tiverton, Devon	10,205	18 0	13 0	58,090	A. T. Gregory	Chas. Marshall Hole.
Todmorden, Yorks(W.R.) and Lancs.	25,404	17 52	14 57	122,233	Robt. Jackson	H. Garratt.
Torquay, Devon	38,772	13 5	14 3	203,000	Chas. Thos. Towell	Frederick S. Hex.
Torrington, Great, Devon ..	3,041	19 82	18 86	9,766	Silvanus Webber	George Mark Doe.
Totnes, Devon	4,128	20 85	15 13	20,845	E. Windeatt	George E. Windeatt.
Tottenham, Middlesex	142,146	26 6	11 7	570,584	† E. Frost	E. Crowne.
TRURO, Cornwall	11,325	...	...	52,410	Isaac Roskelley	Frederick Parkin.
Turnbridge Wells, Kent...	35,697	15 8	10 9	309,928	C. Whitbourn Emson	Wm. Chas. Cripps.
Tynemouth, Northumb.	58,822	28 01	15 7	259,454	Henry Gregg	Stanley Wilson.
WAKEFIELD, Yorks(W.R.)	51,511	23 3	14 7	220,787	John Wm. Saville	Abram C. Allibone.
Wallasey, Cheshire	78,504	22 1	11 6	506,098	T. V. Burrows	H. W. Cook.
Wallingford, Berks.	2,716	...	...	12,686	P. de M. Cavell	Francis R. Hedges.
Wallsend, Northumb.	45,000	31 6	13 0	185,000	John O'Hanlon	W. Villiers Mulcaster
Walsall, Staffs.	92,130	29 36	15 44	290,121	Peter Bull	Herbert Lee.
Walthamstow, Essex	128,000	24 4	9 8	464,270	† T. How	C. S. Watson, LL.B.
Wareham, Dorset	2,002	19 5	12 5	5,288	John Harvey Bradley	Geo. Clavell Filliter.
Warrington, Lancs.	72,166	28 3	14 5	293,924	Peter Peacock	James Lyon Whittle
Warwick	11,858	...	...	67,500	J. L. Evans	Brabazon Campbell.
Wednesbury, Staffs.	28,108	29 5	15 1	100,834	N. Bishop	Thomas Jones, [M.A.]
WELLS, Somerset	4,655	13 93	11 15	21,303	G. W. Wheeler	Ed. Pyndar Foster.
Wenlock, Salop	15,244	22 6	15 3	54,173	G. D. Collins	F. H. Potts, LL.M.
West Bromwich, Staffs....	68,414	29 9	15 8	235,695	C. S. Bache	Alfred Wickham.
West Ham, Essex	291,900	29 6	14 2	1,358,606	William Crow	Heri ry Wm. Greaves
West Hartlepool, Durham	69,932	29 0	15 76	262,003	Robert Martin	Higson Simpson.
Weymouth & Melcombe Regis, Dorset	22,325	...	...	116,270	T. J. Slarke	Henry Anthony Huxtable.
Whitehaven, Cumberland	19,048	29 63	17 91	75,098	Herbert W. Walker	Thomas Brown.
Widnes, Lancs.	31,544	30 3	17 1	174,709	D. Lewis	H. S. Oppenheim.
Wigan, Lancs.	89,152	28 59	17 74	345,867	John T. Grimshaw	Wm. Henry Tyrer.

CITIES, Boroughs, and Urban Districts.	Popu- lation.	Rate per 1,000.		Rateable Value. £	Mayor, 1913-14. * Lord Mayor. † Chairman.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.)
		Births	Deaths			
<i>Willesden</i>	163,644	25 '5	10 '02	913,005	† C. Pinkham	Stanley W. Ball.
Wilton, Wilts.	2,124	...	...	10,585	G. H. Buckeridge	Henry John King.
Wimbledon, Surrey	56,000	19 '4	7 '6	435,912	Wm. Barry	A. Steele Sheldon.
Winchelsea, Sussex	693	...	...	4,500	Col. B. Browne	Walter Dawes.
WINCHESTER, Hants.	23,380	16 '4	11 '1	146,078	Harry Senley	Thomas Holt.
Windsor, Berks.	12,681	20 '3	12 '4	91,471	W. Carter	E. Cecil Durant.
Wisbech, Cambs.	10,828	20 '4	12 '4	47,607	C. Clayton	C. E. F. Copeman, M.A.
Wokingham, Berks.	4,352	16 '37	11 '84	23,377	Henry C. Mylne	J. H. E. Clifton.
Wolverhampton, Staffs.	95,328	26 '3	15 '7	423,973	F. Howard Skidmore	Horatio Brevitt.
Woodstock, Oxon.	1,594	22 '1	12 '0	4,474	Joshua Steell	A. Ballard, LL.B.
WORCESTER	47,987	20 '97	12 '46	230,316	H. A. Leicester	Samuel Southall.
Workington, Cumb.	25,092	25 '5	15 '5	100,640	R. E. Highton	John Warwick.
Worthing, W. Sussex.	32,160	15 '5	10 '4	204,830	Robert Piper	J. Kenrily Allerton.
Yarmouth, Great, Nor- folk and Suffolk	56,513	24 '2	13 '02	256,709	David McCowan	Wm. Edgar Stephens
Yeovil, Somerset	14,020	20 '1	11 '3	62,794	Norman Buchanan	H. Copeland Batten.
YORK	82,863	22 '9	13 '8	419,353	* H. Rhodes Brown	Percy J. Spalding.
Wales.						
Aberavon, Glamorg.	12,500	32 '5	11 '8	52,000	D. Rees	Marmaduke Tennant
Abergavenny, Mon.	8,511	23 '2	15 '3	38,450	Lt.-Col. J. H. Gilbert- Harris.	Wm. H. Hopwood.
Aberystwyth, Card.	8,412	13 '8	12 '6	46,730	D. C. Roberts	A. J. Hughes.
BANGOR, Carn.	11,237	16 '02	13 '88	44,625	R. J. Williams	J. Pentir Williams.
Beaumaris, Anglesey	2,231	...	...	9,752	H. Thomas	O. H. M. Williams.
Brecon	5,908	16 '2	13 '1	21,108	Evan Morgan	G. Hyatt Williams.
CARDIFF, Glamorg.	184,663	24 '9	13 '9	1,196,577	* James Robinson	J. L. Wheatley.
Cardigan	3,578	18 '2	17 '6	13,867	R. W. Pictou Evans	David Morgan Jones
Carmarthen	10,221	...	...	42,289	J. Lewis	H. Brunel White.
Carnarvon	9,119	18 '4	17 '0	33,422	D. F. Edwards	R. O. Roberts.
Conway, Carn.	9,119	...	...	33,049	Edward Jones	Hugh Parry.
Cowbridge, Glamorg.	1,167	11 '99	13 '7	4,038	John Llewellyn	Wm. Thos. Gwyn.
Denbigh	6,892	18 '0	12 '6	36,014	Thos. Lloyd Jones	Edward Parry.
Flint	5,474	34 '5	14 '7	20,027	C. E. Dyson	Thomas W. Hughes.
Haverfordwest, Pemb.	5,920	12 '64	11 '25	15,265	W. J. Jones	R. T. P. Williams.
Kidwelly, Carm.	3,035	...	...	9,800	Geo. E. Bowen	Walter Robt. James.
Lampeter, Card.	1,802	16 '37	14 '91	7,691	Col. William Jones	J. Ernest Lloyd.
Llandovery, Carn.	1,993	21 '0	20 '0	6,396	J. P. C. V. Pryse- Rice.	H. Alfred Thomas.
Llanelli, Carm.	32,071	26 '1	14 '6	119,141	Sir E. S. Howard, K.C.B.	Henry W. Spowart.
Llanfyllin, Montgom.	1,633	17 '7	12 '2	7,519	John Lomax	Thomas Jones.
Llanidloes, Montgom.	2,594	...	...	8,000	Dr. Davies	Arthur Davies.
Merthyr Tydfil	81,293	29 '3	13 '3	281,000	H. Morgan Lloyd	T. Aneuryn Rees.
Montgomery	983	...	...	7,610	N. W. Fairles-Hum- phreys	Chas. Sydney Pryce.
Neath, Glamorg.	17,586	27 '38	14 '83	69,228	W. B. Trick	Edwin Chas. Curtis.
Pembroke	15,673	22 '5	12 '1	54,712	William Robinson	Ronald D. Lowless.
Pwllheli, Carnarvon	3,791	16 '55	8 '91	15,666	Robert Jones Evans	Evan R. Davies.
Rhondda	153,775	35 '7	15 '3	698,065	† Wm. Phillip Thomas	W. P. Nicholas.
Ruthin, Denbigh.	2,824	23 '0	15 '1	12,038	T. J. Roberts	Baldwin Griffith.
Swansea, Glamorg.	114,663	28 '5	13 '4	535,372	T. Corker	H. Lang Coath.
Tenby, Pemb.	4,368	18 '57	15 '36	26,482	Wm. Henry Thomas	G. Lort Stokes.
Welshpool, Montgom.	5,917	17 '2	15 '5	41,597	Thom. Joseph Evans	C. Pryce Yearsley.
Wrexham, Denbigh	18,377	24 '7	14 '25	79,798	Sydney G. Jarman	Lawson Taylor.
Isle of Man.						
Douglas	22,000	19 '8	13 '8	165,798	Robert Corlett	Alexr. Robertson.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Relief.—The island of Great Britain (England and Wales and Scotland) contains two distinct areas in the lowlands of the south and east and the hilly country of the west and north. In ENGLAND the *Pennine Range* runs from the centre almost to the Cheviots in the north, the latter forming a natural boundary between England and Scotland. The highest point in the Pennines is Crossfell (2,892 feet), and west of the Pennines is a circular chain of hills in Cumberland with the highest point in England, *Scafell* (3,161 feet). WALES is mainly highlands, the Cambrian Mountains running from the south-west to north-east, their highest points being *Snowdon* (3,570 feet), and *Plynlimmon* (2,469 feet); in South Wales are the Black Mountains (Brecknock Beacon, 2,910 feet). SCOTLAND, which occupies about one-third of the island, from the Solway Firth in the west to the mouth of the Tweed, contains two groups of highlands in the north and centre, the latter being the *Grampian Hills*, which provide in *Ben Nevis* (4,406 feet) and *Ben Muich Dhui* (4,296 feet) the highest points in Scotland and the United Kingdom. Between the Grampians and Cheviots are the lowlands of Scotland, in which its capital (Edinburgh) and largest city (Glasgow) are situated.

Rivers.—The rivers of ENGLAND, owing to the general elevation of the west and the low-lying plains of the east, flow mainly into the North Sea. The *Thames* (210 miles) rises in the Cotswold Hills of Gloucestershire, and flows through Oxford, Windsor, and London to an estuary between Essex and Kent on the east coast. The river is tidal for 60 miles to Teddington Lock, and is navigable to Lechlade (160 miles). The *Great Ouse* (160 miles) rises in Northamptonshire, and flows into the Wash on the east coast, with a navigable length of about 60 miles to Bedford. The *Yorkshire Ouse* (60 miles) rises in the Pennine Range, and flows southward to York and thence to a confluence with the *Trent*, which rises in the western slopes of the southern Pennines, and flows through Burton and Nottingham to form the *Humber*, upon which is situated Hull. The *Tyne* rises in the northern Pennines, and flows eastward to the North Sea below Newcastle. In the west of England are the *Severn* (180 miles), rising in the Welsh hills and flowing in a semicircular course to the Bristol Channel, between Wales and the Cornwall-Devon promontory. The *Mersey*, rising in the western Pennines, flows into the Irish Channel, with an estuary at Liverpool which is connected with Manchester by a ship canal. The principal rivers of SCOTLAND rise in the Cheviots, the *Clyde* flowing west by Glasgow to the Firth of Clyde, and the *Tweed* eastward to form a boundary between England and Scotland at Berwick. The *Tay* (Perth-Dundee) and the *Dee* (Aberdeen) also flow eastwards into the North Sea.

Lakes.—The Lake District of ENGLAND, mainly in Cumberland but partly in Westmorland and Lancashire, and famous for its scenery, contains a circle of lakes, of which *Windermere* (10 miles long), *Ullswater*, and *Derwentwater* are the largest. WALES has but one large lake in *Bala Water* (4 miles long). SCOTLAND, particularly in the Highlands, abounds in lakes, of which the largest are *Loch Lomond* (24 miles), the largest in Britain, and *Lochs Awe*, *Tay*, *Rannoch*, and *Ericht*, in the Grampian valleys; *Lochs Ness* (23 miles), *Orich* and *Lochy*, between the Gram-

pians and the Highlands; and *Lochs Shin* (20 miles) and *Maru*, with many smaller Lochs, in the Highlands.

Climate.—The climate of the British Isles is influenced by the prevailing south-west winds and by the existence of the Gulf Stream. The prevailing winds cause a plentiful rainfall in the western region, the average fall being highest in Ireland. The *Gulf Stream*, from the Gulf of Mexico, is a belt of temperate water, which divides at the south-western extremity of Ireland and at the Land's End (Cornwall), the former current skirting the north of Scotland, and reuniting with the southern arm in the North Sea. The climate of the British Isles is thus warmer and far more equable than that of other lands between the same parallels, and its harbours are free from ice all the year round.

GOVERNMENT.

THE BRITISH CONSTITUTION.—The British Constitution is mainly unwritten and customary, but its development is marked by certain outstanding and fundamental laws, of which the principal are *Magna Carta* (1215), the *Habeas Corpus Act* (1679), the *Act of Settlement* (1701), the *Act of Union with Scotland* (1707), the *Act of Union with Ireland* (1800), and the *Parliament Act* (1911). The first secured annual parliaments and the equal administration of justice; the second established the liberty of the person; the third provided for the Protestant succession to the throne; the fourth and fifth created the United Kingdom; and the last enabled the Commons to pass certain Acts without the adherence of the other Chamber. The constituent parts of the British Constitution may be thus briefly described:

1. **The Sovereign.**—The throne is hereditary in the English house of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha with mixed succession, the sons of the Sovereign and their descendants having precedence of daughters, but daughters and their descendants preference over lateral lines. The Monarchy is constitutional and limited. The King has a right to veto bills passed by both Houses of Parliament, but in practice his veto is almost obsolete. "The King can do no wrong" is a maxim of the Constitution, and consequently no action for civil wrong will lie against the Crown. A petition of right, however, will generally enable an injured subject to obtain redress. While, if in the administration of an Act of Parliament, a Government department exceeds its rights, a declaration of right may be obtained in an action against the Attorney-General (*Dyson v. Attorney-General* [1911], 27 T.L.R. 143).

2. **The Legislature.**—Parliament consists of two Houses, the House of Lords and the House of Commons. (a) *The House of Lords* consists of peers. A peer may hold his seat by (1) hereditary right, (2) creation by the King, (3) official position or election. English bishops, Irish peers elected for life, and Scottish peers elected for duration of Parliament, also sit in the House of Lords.

While the House of Lords was formerly entitled to alter or reject any Bill passed by the House of Commons, these powers are much restricted by the Parliament Act, 1911. Thus, if a Money Bill is not passed unamended by the House of Lords within a month of its being sent up, it becomes law upon the Royal assent being signified, without the consent of the Upper House. The Speaker of the Commons decides what is a

Money Bill within the meaning of sect. 1(2) of the Act. As for a Public Bill other than a Money Bill, such a measure will become law without the consent of the Lords if it is passed by the Commons, and sent up to the Lords, in three successive sessions, provided two years elapse between the date of the second reading in the Commons in the first session and the date when it is passed by that body in the third session. Passing a Bill with amendments by the House of Lords is equivalent to rejection, unless the Commons approve the amendments. Any Bill by which the maximum duration of Parliament is increased is excepted from this Act.

(b) *The House of Commons*.—This body consists of 670 members, elected by the registered male electors in county, borough, and university constituencies. Roughly speaking, about one-sixth of the population are electors. The maximum duration of Parliament is five years.

(3) *The Executive*.—The Crown (the King in Council) "makes peace and war, issues charters, increases the peerage, is the fountain of honour, of office, and of justice." The Cabinet, or inner Council, under the presidency of the Prime Minister, consists of Ministers, drawn from the ranks of the party in power and appointed by the Sovereign on the advice of the Prime Minister. The Ministry includes a number of minor posts, whose occupants have no seat in the Cabinet. Ministers are severally responsible to Parliament for their actions, and the Cabinet as a whole is responsible to Parliament for its joint and several administration. Ministers hold their office during the Sovereign's pleasure; they may be dismissed at any moment.

The Judicature.—(a) *England and Wales*.—The laws in England and Wales are administered by judges appointed by the Crown, who hold office for life, and cannot be removed save on petition presented by both Houses of Parliament. The High Court comprises the King's Bench, Chancery and Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Divisions. Two Courts of Appeal hear appeals from these divisions, the ultimate Court of Appeal from all the courts in the United Kingdom being the House of Lords. All civil cases arising in London and Middlesex are tried at the Royal Courts of Justice, but civil cases arising in the country are tried on circuit by judges of the King's Bench. The Chancery division has exclusive jurisdiction to try certain classes of actions. To the County Courts is relegated the duty of trying actions where the sum in dispute does not exceed a certain amount. The County Courts, too, have jurisdiction to try cases arising under certain special Acts of Parliament, e.g., the Workmen's Compensation Act. Bankruptcy cases arising in London are heard in the London Bankruptcy Court, while in the provinces the County Courts have jurisdiction in bankruptcy.

With regard to criminal law in England it is a general principle that, except for certain minor offences, every person charged is entitled to be tried by a jury. Courts of criminal jurisdiction are (1) the judges of the High Court sitting at Assizes for the trial of cases in the provinces, and in London at the Central Criminal Court for the trial of cases arising in and around London; (2) Courts of Quarter Sessions, holden for every county, and formed of justices of the peace, presided over by a chairman who is unpaid. The recorders of certain cities and boroughs have a jurisdiction similar to that of courts of Quarter Sessions in respect of cases arising

within their districts. (3) Courts of Petty Sessions, consisting of two justices of the peace or a stipendiary magistrate. These courts hear and decide minor offences, and have power to commit offenders to take their trial in more serious cases. (4) *Court of Criminal Appeal*: This Court, which was established by an Act passed in 1907, has power to hear appeals against convictions and sentences. It will not, however, re-try a case, nor will it upset the verdict of a jury unless it is manifestly unreasonable.

(b) *Scotland*.—Scots civil law, which is entirely different from that of England, is administered by the Court of Session, which is a court of law and equity. The High Court of Justiciary is the supreme criminal court in Scotland. It consists of all the judges, and as a rule it is confined to the trial of serious cases. The Sheriff of each county is the proper criminal judge in all crimes occurring within the county, which merit only an arbitrary punishment. Burgh magistrates and justices of the peace have jurisdiction in petty cases occurring within the burgh or county, and in a number of minor offences under various statutes.

(c) *Ireland*.—The civil courts in Ireland are very similar to the English courts. In the main the criminal procedure is also similar.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.—Local Government is carried out under the central control of Local Government Boards. The subjects which local bodies administer, are, *inter alia*, the poor law; the laws relating to public health; the maintenance of the police; the control of the sale of intoxicating liquors; the provision of lunatic asylums. Local authorities also have to administer and carry into effect the laws as to elementary and other schools. Scotland and Ireland each have an elaborate system of local government. The ruling principle has been to entrust special interests to those specially interested. In England and Wales there are elective Councils for each County (under Chairmen), for each City and County Borough (under Lord Mayors or Mayors), and for Urban and Rural Districts (under Chairmen), every parish being thus included. Scotland has elective County Councils under a Convener, Burgh Councils under a Lord Provost or Provost, and the Parish Councils with Chairmen. Ireland has popularly elected Councils for Counties, Boroughs, and Rural Districts, the municipalities having Lord Mayors and Mayors.

DEFENCE.

The *Royal Navy* (see pp. 244-256) is recruited by voluntary enlistment, and is administered by the "Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom" (commonly called Lords of the Admiralty) under the control of the King-Emperor in Parliament.

The *British Army* (see pp. 257-284) is also recruited by voluntary enlistment, and is administered by the Army Council (similar in membership to the Lords of the Admiralty), under the authority of the King-Emperor in Parliament.

EDUCATION.

The Educational System of the United Kingdom is twofold, being partly under State and Local control and management, and partly under parental and private arrangements.

Elementary.

Elementary Education is compulsory for all children between 5 and 14 years of age, and is provided free at Public Elementary Schools maintained by Local Authorities and aided by State Grants.

In England and Wales out of the whole number of such children (about $6\frac{1}{2}$ millions) nearly $5\frac{3}{4}$ millions are on the books of such schools, which are 21,355 in number, and staffed by 163,697 adult teachers. Included in the above number there are (in populous districts) special schools for defective children.

Secondary.

Considerable progress has been and is being made towards a public provision of accessible Secondary Schools affording suitable courses for pupils of about 12-16 (in some cases 18) years of age.

In England and Wales there are 1,097 Secondary Schools regarded as efficient by the Board of Education, and attended by 185,056 pupils. About two-thirds of the pupils pay fees or hold scholarships; the remainder come from Public Elementary Schools with free places, entering at about 12 years of age as a rule. Of these schools nearly 1,000 receive State grants; nearly 500 are controlled by County or County Borough Authorities; and of the remainder most are endowed, and many are also aided by Local Authorities.

In Scotland such schools are administered by School Boards, and in Ireland grants are paid to such schools upon examination of pupils therein, under an Intermediate Education Board.

Technical.

Technical Education in England and Wales is provided in Evening and similar schools (mostly controlled by Local Authorities), 8,164 in number,

and attended by 628,181 students on whom State grants are paid, and of whom about one-half are under 17 years of age. The average attendance of a student is about 50 hours per annum. There are also Teachers' Courses (294), Tutorial Classes (100), Technical Instruction Courses (85), with 1,169 grant-earning students; and last, but not least, Day Technical Classes (259), held in 114 Institutions, with 10,913 students on whom State grants are paid; and also 218 Schools of Art.

In Scotland Technical Education is provided in like manner, but in Ireland by a Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction.

Training is provided by the State for Elementary School Teachers, of whom 50 per cent. have been trained in Colleges having nearly 13,000 places. Some progress has been made lately towards providing for the Training of Teachers for Secondary Schools, a small annual State grant being made for the purpose.

Universities.

There are 18 Universities in the United Kingdom, of which 10 are in England, 4 in Scotland, 1 in Wales, and 3 in Ireland. These, with dates of foundation, are Oxford (1249), Cambridge (1257), Durham (1831), London (1836), Manchester (1850), Birmingham (1900), Liverpool (1903), Leeds (1904), Sheffield (1905), and Bristol (1909), in England; University of Wales (1893), in Wales; St. Andrews (1411), Glasgow (1450), Aberdeen (1494), and Edinburgh (1582), in Scotland; and Dublin (1591), National (1910), and Belfast (1909), in Ireland.

Besides these 18 Universities there are 4 independent University Colleges providing higher instruction. Most of these Universities and University Colleges receive State grants in respect of technological and professional work under the Board of Education Regulations. There are upwards of 9,000 full-time students at these State-aided Institutions.

THE DECREASE OF CRIME IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1850-1912.
(CRIMINAL OFFENDERS CONVICTED AT SUPERIOR COURTS.)

Year.	England and Wales.		Scotland.		Ireland.		Year.
	Population.	Convictions.	Population.	Convictions.	Population.	Convictions.	
1850	17,773,324	20,537					
1855	18,829,000	19,971	2,872,821	3,363	6,877,549	17,108	1850
1860	19,902,713	12,068	2,978,065	2,869	6,014,665	5,220	1855
1865	20,990,946	14,740	3,054,738	2,414	5,820,960	2,979	1860
1870	22,090,163	12,953	3,136,057	2,355	5,641,086	2,661	1865
1875	24,045,385	10,954	3,222,837	2,400	5,525,210	3,048	1870
1880	25,714,288	11,214	3,514,744	2,205	5,278,629	2,484	1875
1885	27,499,041	10,500	3,795,994	2,046	5,202,648	2,383	1880
1890	28,763,673	9,242	3,907,736	1,956	4,924,342	1,573	1885
1895	30,394,078	9,169	4,003,132	1,825	4,717,959	1,193	1890
1900	32,249,187	8,157	4,155,654	1,653	4,584,434	1,096	1895
1905	33,990,764	10,483	4,426,958	1,835	4,468,501	1,087	1900
1910	35,796,289	11,987	4,592,036	1,225	4,391,565	1,367	1905
1911	36,163,833	11,338	4,737,268	1,122	4,368,599	1,373	1910
1912	36,539,636	11,665	4,749,673	1,190	4,375,468	1,496	1911
			4,738,300		4,384,710	1,443	1912

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION STATISTICS, UNITED KINGDOM.

I.—ENGLAND AND WALES.

Year ended July 31.	ORDINARY PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.				EVENING SCHOOLS AND CLASSES.		
	Accommodation (No.).	Average Attendance (per cent.).	Parliamentary Grant (£).	Receipts from Local Rates (£).	Male Students (No.).	Female Students (No.).	Total Students (No.).
1906	7,059,262	87·92	10,780,242	9,814,924	456,049	293,442	749,491
1907	7,081,935	88·43	11,380,784	10,237,084	442,505	294,131	736,636
1908	7,088,416	88·37	11,104,305	10,485,206	446,434	305,166	751,600
1909	7,118,238	88·98	11,329,381	11,162,515	441,913	310,443	752,356
1910	7,016,627	88·85	11,445,055	11,635,725	453,438	314,947	768,385
1911	6,808,388	89·01	11,530,132	12,216,899	453,087	312,215	765,302
1912	6,862,876	88·79	—	—	462,885	322,099	784,984

II.—SCOTLAND.

Year ended Aug. 31.	PRIMARY SCHOOLS.					
	Accommodation (No.).	Children on Register (No.).	Average Attendance (No.).	Attendance at Continuation Classes (No.).	Parliamentary Grant (£).	Expended by School Boards (£).
1906	978,109	789,639	688,912	95,688	1,728,201	3,146,398
1907	987,670	792,677	692,761	100,586	1,866,711	3,264,369
1908	999,482	792,418	692,144	101,664	1,941,773	3,411,798
1909	1,015,806	803,820	705,126	108,813	2,001,264	3,735,545
1910	1,027,185	818,890	719,122	127,687	2,129,710	4,098,013
1911	1,036,784	820,611	731,905	137,180	2,233,138	4,264,823
1912	1,042,703	820,171	733,792	144,815	2,331,810	—

III.—IRELAND.

Year ended Dec. 31.	Population of Ireland (30th June).	PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN IRELAND.				
		Number of Schools.	School Accommodation.	Pupils on the Rolls.	Average Attendance.	Educational Expenditure, Year ended March 31.
1906	4,397,571	8,602	746,191	728,167	493,558	£ 1,466,574
1907	4,388,451	8,538	745,124	675,471	485,979	1,454,185
1908	4,384,664	8,468	757,321	689,001	494,662	1,470,347
1909	4,386,601	8,401	760,578	679,235	501,107	1,624,490
1910	4,385,421	8,337	762,764	679,435	495,959	1,688,649
1911	4,383,608	8,289	766,002	684,634	512,862	1,714,252
1912	4,384,710	8,255	769,697	668,974	499,038	1,700,040
1913	4,382,531	—	—	—	—	1,765,837

IV.—TRAINING COLLEGE STUDENTS, UNITED KINGDOM.

Year ended July 31.	ENGLAND AND WALES.				SCOTLAND.				IRELAND.			
	Training Colleges.	Hostels.	Students.		Training Colleges.	Training Centres.	Students		Training Colleges.	Resident Students.		
			Men.	Women.			Men.	Women.		Men.	Women.	Total.
1905	69	15	1,248	2,551	8	4	428	1,200	7	437	657	1,094
1906	73	16	1,423	2,655	8	4	534	1,661	7	476	657	1,133
1907	75	22	1,480	3,259	2	4	606	2,399	7	521	663	1,184
1908	80	27	1,599	3,671	2	4	658	2,572	7	536	656	1,192
1909	84	32	1,796	3,976	2	4	654	2,337	7	539	655	1,194
1910	85	35	2,013	3,842	2	4	673	2,244	7	534	661	1,195
1911	86	41	1,982	3,890	2	4	536	2,133	7	530	660	1,190
1912	88	45	2,104	3,804	2	4	507	2,063	7	500	660	1,160

FINANCE.

The Revenue and Expenditure of the United Kingdom for the five years ended March 31, 1913, are stated as follows:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1908-9	£151,578,300	£152,292,400
1909-10	131,697,000	157,945,000
1910-11	203,850,600	172,000,000
1911-12	185,090,000	178,545,000
1912-13	188,802,000	188,622,000

The Accounts for 1912-13 and Budget Estimates for 1913-14 are shown below:—

Revenue.

Revenue.	Receipts, 1912-13.	Estimate, 1913-14.
Customs	£33,485,000	£35,200,000
Excise	38,000,000	38,850,000
Estate Duties, &c.	25,248,000	26,750,000
Stamps	10,059,000	9,800,000
Land Tax	700,000	700,000
House Duty	2,000,000	2,000,000
Income-Tax (including Super-Tax)	44,806,000	45,950,000
Land Value Duties	455,000	750,000
Total Tax Revenue	£154,753,000	£160,000,000
Postal Service	20,300,000	21,125,000
Telegraph Service	3,100,000	3,150,000
Telephone Service	5,775,000	6,350,000
Crown Lands	530,000	530,000
Suez Canal Shares, &c.	1,419,000	1,370,000
Miscellaneous	2,925,000	2,300,000
Total Non-Tax Revenue	£34,049,000	£34,825,000
From Exchequer Balances	...	1,000,000
Total Revenue	£188,802,000	£195,825,000
Total Expenditure	188,622,000	195,640,000
Surplus	180,000	185,000
Extraordinary Revenue (Borrowed)	1,483,000	3,175,000

Expenditure.

Expenditure.	Payments, 1912-13.	Estimate, 1913-14.
National Debt, Interest, &c.	£17,221,000	£16,944,000
National Debt, Repayment of Capital	7,279,000	7,556,000
Road Improvement Fund	1,172,000	1,340,000
Payment to Local Taxation	9,653,000	9,665,000
Other Consolidated Fund Services	1,693,000	1,704,000
Army	28,071,000	28,235,000
Navy	44,365,000	44,309,000
Old Age Pensions	...	12,600,000
Insurance and Labour Exchanges	51,944,000	7,499,000
Education and other Civil Services	...	34,889,000
Customs, Excise, and Inland Revenue	4,200,000	4,533,000
Post Office Services	23,024,000	24,366,000
Total Expenditure	£188,622,000	£195,640,000
Expenditure against Capital	8,488,000	3,175,000

DEBT.

The National Debt stood as follows on March

31, 1912 and 1913:—	1912.	1913.
Funded Debt.		
2½ per cent. Consols... ..	£554,676,829	£545,999,691
2½ per cent. Consols... ..	3,862,266	3,839,566
2½ per cent. (16 Vict.) ..	30,015,128	29,668,731
Bank of England Debt	11,015,100	11,015,100
Bank of Ireland do. ..	2,630,769	2,630,769
	£602,200,092	£593,453,857
Terminable Annuities... ..	33,044,389	31,519,908
Unfunded Debt	33,100,000	31,500,000
Other Liabilities	50,061,947	54,814,656
Total debt	£718,406,428	£711,288,421

Against this total the estimated Assets were (on March 31, 1913) £49,041,893, being the value of Suez Canal Shares (£39,015,000), other Assets (£3,707,733), and Exchequer balances (£6,329,160).

Cost of the Debt.

The cost of the National Debt for the last two years is detailed below:—

I. Annual Interest—	1911-12.	1912-13.
Funded Debt	£15,202,702	£15,000,752
Terminable Annuities	3,517,569	3,540,175
Unfunded Debt	1,158,842	1,171,863
II. Cost of Management	173,181	166,097
III. New Sinking Fund... ..	4,447,706	4,620,303
Total	£24,500,000	£24,500,000

Sinking Fund.

Large sums are paid off annually by means of (a) the New Sinking Fund, which is the balance of the Annual Charge after providing for interest and cost of management; (b) the Old Sinking Fund, which is the application of the surplus revenue of any year for the redemption of debt; and (c) Terminable Annuities, the capital value of which is deducted from the Debt upon the expiration of the term for which the annuities are payable.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Occupations.—In 1901 the total number of occupied persons in the United Kingdom was 15,388,501 (12,134,259 males and 3,254,242 females). Of this total the largest percentage, or 12·66, were employed in agriculture, 11·39 in commerce, 8·2 in conveyance, 5·0 in mines and quarries, 7·89 in metals and machinery, 6·77 in building and construction, 6·92 in textile fabrics, and 7·23 in dress.

Trade Unions.—In 1909 there were 1,168 Trade Unions, with a total membership of 3,010,346, while the 100 largest Trade Unions (1,459,587 members) had an income of £2,691,277 and invested funds at December 31, 1910, of £5,121,529.

Agriculture.

The total area of land and water (United Kingdom) is 77,724,044 acres, the cultivated area and produce being as follows in 1912:—

Distribution.	Average 1912.	Produce 1912.
Corn Crops:—		Bushels.
Wheat	1,071,801	57,402,302
Barley or Bere	1,816,426	58,207,198
Oats	4,096,111	164,800,633
Rye	68,779	...
Beans	287,511	7,784,045
Peas	202,742	3,924,946
Total Area	8,443,370	

Distribution.	Acreage 1912.	Product 1912.
Other Crops —		Tons.
Potatoes	1,219,583	5,726,342
Turnips and Swedes	1,792,523	24,061,857
Mangold	571,451	10,137,766
Cabbage	215,346	...
Vetches or Tares	139,748	...
Other Green Crops	223,474	...
Flax	55,742	...
Hops	34,829	18,671
Small Fruit	100,747	...
Clover, Sainfoin, { for hay	2,908,233	4,385,235
and { not do.	3,760,468	...
Rotation grasses		...
Bare Fallow	281,231	...
Permanent Grass :—		
For Hay	6,684,945	9,638,987
Not for Hay	20,362,057	...
Woods and Planta-		
tions	3,668,146	...

NOTE.—A Quarter is a heaped measure of 8 Bushels. A bushel of English wheat is reckoned as 60 lb. weight and a Quarter as 480 lb. English barley, 50 lb.; English oats, 39 lb.; rye and maize, 60 lb.

Live Stock.

Description.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Horses	2,094,587	2,033,216	1,994,607
Cattle	11,765,433	11,866,111	11,914,635
Sheep	31,164,587	30,479,807	28,967,495
Pigs	3,561,481	4,250,012	3,992,549

Fisheries.

The Fisheries of the United Kingdom employed 102,000 men and boys in 1911, 3,155 steam vessels and 21,827 sailing vessels being used. The total value of the fish landed in 1912 was £12,780,000 (exclusive of salmon and shell fish), the weight being approximately 24,100,000 cwt.

Minerals.

The chief metallic minerals produced in the United Kingdom are iron ore, tin ore, and lead, of which the output and value of the first far exceed the remainder. The following table shows the value of the principal metals won in 1911, the total value being £32,013,980 :—

Metal.	Tons.	Value.
		£
Iron (from U.K. ores)	5,020,510	16,146,340
(from Foreign Ores)	4,505,762	14,490,872
Tin	4,872	931,917
Lead	17,990	254,259
Zinc	6,098	153,593
Copper	392	23,461
Silver	118,458	12,123
Gold	425	1,415

The non-metallic minerals include coal (of which the produce of the United Kingdom is second only to that of the United States) and various stones and slate, salt, and oil shale. The

output and value of coal produced in the five years 1908–1912 is as follows :—

Year.	Tons.	Value at Pit.
		£
1908	261,530,000	116,600,000
1909	263,800,000	106,280,000
1910	264,450,000	108,400,000
1911	271,892,000	110,790,000
1912	260,416,000	117,921,000

Over 1,000,000 persons were employed in the 3,300 coal mines in 1911.

The coal production is mainly in England and Wales, the counties producing over 20,000,000 tons annually being Durham, Yorkshire, Glamorganshire, and Lancashire; and those over 10,000,000 tons annually are Derbyshire, Northumberland, Staffordshire, Monmouthshire, and Nottinghamshire. The most productive county for iron ore is Yorkshire, the next counties being Northamptonshire, Lincolnshire, Cumberland, and Staffordshire.

Manufactures.

The United Kingdom imports annually (for home consumption) about 2,000,000,000 lb. of cotton and 400,000,000 to 450,000,000 lb. of wool (in addition to 150,000,000 lb. produced at home), the former principally from the U.S., the latter principally from Australasia. Of the *Textile Industries* cotton is the most important, employing 576,820 hands (217,742 males and 359,078 females) in 1907, the output permitting exports valued at £120,830,000 in 1912 (the imports being £11,500,000). Woollen industries employed 261,192 persons in 1907, the exports being valued at £38,000,000 in 1912 (imports £10,000,000). Flax (linen) industries employed 151,143 persons, the exports being £10,000,000. Hemp and jute, silk, hosiery, and lace are also important. The *Metal Industries* are next in importance, the manufacture of iron and steel permitting exports in 1912 valued at £72,000,000, exclusive of machinery (£33,000,000). *Chemicals and Drugs* (exports, 1912, £21,000,000), *Shipbuilding* (exports, 1912, £7,000,000), *Cutlery and Hardware* (exports, 1912, £8,500,000), *Electrical Goods and Apparatus* (£4,000,000), *Leather* (£5,000,000), *Earthenware and Glass* (£5,000,000) and *Paper* (£3,600,000) are also important industries, in addition to Printing and Brewing and Distilling, which are mainly for the home market.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

The aggregate value of the merchandise imported and exported by the United Kingdom exceeds that of any other nation; but the value of the merchandise exported by the U.K. was exceeded in 1912–13 by that exported by the United States. The total value of the trade in the five years 1908–1912 is as under :—

Merchandise.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	£	£	£
1908	592,953,487	456,727,521	1,049,681,008
1909	624,704,957	469,525,166	1,094,230,123
1910	678,257,024	534,145,817	1,212,402,841
1911	680,157,527	556,878,432	1,237,035,959
1912	744,640,631	598,961,130	1,343,601,761

GENERAL TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM (MERCHANDISE ONLY), 1700-1932.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total	Year.	Total of Imports Per Head.	Domestic Exports Per Head.	Total of Trade Per Head.
	£	£	£		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1700.....	4,600,000	6,100,000	10,700,000	1700	0 15 6	0 18 0	1 2 6
1750.....	7,250,000	10,150,000	17,400,000	1750	1 2 0	0 19 6	2 14 0
1800.....	30,500,000	38,120,000	68,620,000	1800	1 17 0	2 1 6	4 4 0
1810.....	39,301,612	43,568,757	82,870,369	1810	2 7 9	2 1 8	5 0 3
1820.....	32,471,766	48,949,880	81,421,646	1820	1 3 9	2 0 11	4 1 10
1830.....	46,300,473	69,700,748	116,001,221	1830	1 9 0	2 2 0	4 13 0
1840.....	67,492,710	116,481,015	183,973,725	1840	2 11 3	2 1 7	6 6 8
1850.....	95,250,000	82,500,000	177,750,000	1850	3 10 0	2 11 10	6 10 0
1854.....	152,389,053	115,821,092	268,210,145	1854	5 10 2	3 3 2	9 14 0
1855.....	143,542,850	116,691,300	260,234,150	1855	5 3 2	3 8 10	9 7 0
1856.....	172,544,154	139,220,353	311,764,507	1856	6 3 2	4 2 10	11 2 7
1857.....	187,844,141	146,174,301	334,018,742	1857	6 13 5	4 6 7	11 17 10
1858.....	164,583,832	139,782,779	304,366,611	1858	5 16 0	4 2 5	10 14 5
1859.....	179,182,355	155,692,975	334,875,330	1859	6 5 5	4 11 2	11 14 2
1860.....	210,530,873	164,521,351	375,052,224	1860	7 7 0	4 14 7	13 0 7
1861.....	217,485,024	159,632,498	377,117,522	1861	7 10 2	4 6 5	13 0 5
1862.....	225,716,976	166,168,134	391,885,110	1862	7 14 7	4 5 7	13 8 5
1863.....	248,919,020	196,902,409	445,821,429	1863	8 9 5	5 0 0	15 3 5
1864.....	274,863,924	212,656,542	487,520,466	1864	9 5 7	5 8 4	16 9 0
1865.....	271,072,285	218,831,576	489,903,861	1865	9 2 2	5 11 5	16 9 2
1866.....	295,290,274	238,905,682	534,195,956	1866	9 17 2	6 6 2	17 16 10
1867.....	275,183,137	225,802,529	500,985,666	1867	9 2 6	6 0 0	16 12 3
1868.....	294,693,608	227,778,454	522,472,062	1868	9 14 0	5 18 2	17 4 0
1869.....	295,460,214	251,877,856	537,425,266	1869	9 12 1	6 3 7	17 4 6
1870.....	303,257,493	244,080,577	547,338,070	1870	9 16 9	6 9 6	17 10 2
1871.....	331,015,480	283,574,700	614,590,180	1871	10 10 1	7 1 7	19 10 1
1872.....	354,693,624	314,588,834	669,282,458	1872	11 2 6	8 1 0	21 0 6
1873.....	371,287,372	311,004,705	682,292,137	1873	11 11 2	7 18 10	21 4 9
1874.....	370,082,701	297,650,464	667,733,165	1874	11 8 3	7 7 9	20 11 10
1875.....	373,939,577	281,612,323	655,551,900	1875	11 8 5	6 16 6	20 0 4
1876.....	375,154,703	256,776,602	631,931,305	1876	11 6 8	6 1 3	19 1 11
1877.....	394,419,682	252,346,020	646,765,702	1877	11 15 10	5 18 11	19 6 9
1878.....	368,770,742	245,483,858	614,254,600	1878	10 18 3	5 14 1	18 3 6
1879.....	362,991,875	248,783,364	611,775,239	1879	10 11 8	5 11 8	17 16 8
1880.....	411,229,565	286,414,466	697,644,031	1880	11 17 7	6 8 10	20 3 10
1881.....	397,022,489	297,082,775	694,105,264	1881	11 7 4	6 14 0	19 17 5
1882.....	413,019,608	306,660,714	719,680,322	1882	11 14 7	6 17 2	20 8 0
1883.....	426,891,579	305,437,070	732,328,649	1883	12 0 10	6 15 4	20 13 2
1884.....	390,018,569	295,967,583	685,986,152	1884	10 18 4	6 10 6	19 4 1
1885.....	370,967,955	271,474,308	642,442,263	1885	10 6 0	5 18 4	17 16 9
1886.....	349,863,472	268,959,463	618,822,935	1886	9 12 8	5 17 2	17 0 10
1887.....	362,227,564	281,262,885	643,490,449	1887	9 17 11	6 1 3	17 11 8
1888.....	387,635,743	298,577,541	686,213,284	1888	10 10 3	6 7 2	18 12 2
1889.....	427,637,595	315,592,679	743,230,274	1889	11 10 1	6 13 11	19 19 10
1890.....	420,691,997	328,252,118	748,944,115	1890	11 4 6	7 0 7	19 19 7
1891.....	435,441,264	309,113,718	744,554,982	1891	11 10 5	6 10 9	19 13 11
1892.....	423,793,882	291,640,166	715,434,048	1892	11 2 5	5 19 1	18 15 3
1893.....	404,688,178	277,138,270	681,826,448	1893	10 10 1	5 13 4	17 14 3
1894.....	408,344,810	273,985,867	682,330,677	1894	10 10 2	5 11 2	17 11 1
1895.....	416,689,658	285,832,407	702,522,065	1895	10 12 6	5 15 4	17 18 3
1896.....	441,808,904	296,379,214	738,188,118	1896	11 3 2	6 1 4	18 12 10
1897.....	451,028,960	294,174,118	745,203,078	1897	11 5 7	5 17 2	18 12 9
1898.....	470,544,702	294,013,988	764,558,690	1898	11 13 1	5 15 7	18 18 8
1899.....	485,035,583	329,534,658	814,570,241	1899	11 17 11	6 9 9	19 19 7
1900.....	523,075,163	354,373,754	877,448,917	1900	12 14 3	7 1 6	21 6 5
1901.....	521,990,198	347,864,268	869,854,466	1901	12 11 4	6 14 10	19 6 2
1902.....	528,391,274	349,238,779	877,630,053	1902	12 12 3	6 15 4	19 7 7
1903.....	542,600,289	360,373,672	902,973,961	1903	12 16 11	6 17 8	19 14 7
1904.....	551,038,628	371,015,321	922,053,949	1904	12 18 8	7 1 2	19 19 10
1905.....	565,019,917	407,596,517	972,616,444	1905	13 2 11	7 13 6	20 16 5
1906.....	607,888,500	460,677,818	1,068,566,318	1906	14 0 5	8 13 3	22 13 8
1907.....	645,807,942	517,977,167	1,163,785,109	1907	14 15 4	9 14 10	24 10 2
1908.....	592,953,487	456,727,521	1,049,681,008	1908	13 8 10	8 11 0	21 19 10
1909.....	624,704,957	469,525,166	1,094,230,123	1909	14 0 9	8 9 11	22 10 8
1910.....	678,257,024	534,145,817	1,212,402,841	1910	15 2 1	9 11 8	24 13 9
1911.....	680,157,527	556,878,432	1,237,035,959	1911	15 0 4	10 0 7	25 0 11
1912.....	744,640,631	598,961,130	1,343,601,761	1912	16 6 2	10 13 5	26 19 7

EXTERNAL TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1914.
NATIONS EXCHANGING.

BRITISH DOMINIONS.	Merchandise.		OTHER COUNTRIES.	Merchandise.	
	Imported from.	Exported to.		Imported from.	Exported to.
	£	£		£	£
Europe :—			Abyssinia	3,631	5,275
Channel Islands	1,779,006	1,618,972	Afghanistan	636	1,971
Malta and Gozo	33,399	1,010,648	Argentina	40,807,685	21,324,856
Gibraltar	24,485	826,171	Austria-Hungary	7,019,030	6,153,518
Asia :—			Belgium	23,615,740	19,556,261
Cyprus	318,613	158,695	Congo	22,897	382,417
Empire of India	52,148,731	59,775,282	Bolivia	1,620,052	347,621
Aden, Perim, &c.	325,038	482,018	Brazil	9,360,139	13,171,829
Ceylon	7,459,547	2,983,404	Bulgaria	491,484	1,048,626
Straits Settlements	14,972,300	5,155,719	Chile	4,982,185	6,510,312
Federated Malay States	3,265,539	904,493	China	4,933,015	10,888,762
Hong Kong	841,616	3,761,337	Colombia	1,198,010	1,459,361
Borneo	69,963	28,425	Costa Rica	1,317,154	244,379
Sarawak	1,761	28,321	Cuba	2,548,153	3,234,134
Africa :—			Denmark	22,119,910	6,171,221
Egypt	25,789,975	9,597,059	Colonies	225,307	302,207
Cape Province	8,660,232	10,839,053	Ecuador	421,093	568,806
" Diamonds	9,089,905		France	45,505,041	37,531,706
Natal	2,477,511	5,267,646	Algeria	1,403,205	591,137
Transvaal	136,738	6,560,637	Colonies	1,549,511	1,832,490
Orange Free State	1,150	613,333	Morocco	670,078	1,978,760
Basutoland	80	27,815	Tunis	711,819	546,630
Bechuanaland	—	13,072	German Empire	70,048,152	59,571,664
Swaziland	17,643	1,373	Colonies	590,899	721,257
Rhodesia	118,166	876,555	Greece	2,171,746	2,604,459
Gambia	48,466	191,664	Guatemala	385,725	364,220
Gold Coast	836,760	1,923,627	Haiti and Dominica	810,941	352,168
Sierra Leone	229,418	734,571	Honduras	19,365	136,265
Northern Nigeria	182,386	254,262	Italy	8,239,364	15,010,793
Southern Nigeria	3,052,810	3,616,537	Colonies	14,189	54,824
Somaliland	127	1,723	Tripoli	18,143	106,848
E. Africa Protectorate	258,363	996,936	Japan	3,933,443	12,470,616
Uganda	404,082	39,533	Liberia	45,000	110,837
Zanzibar	239,246	107,913	Mexico	2,514,619	2,713,137
Nyasaland	150,989	141,356	Montenegro	—	3,148
Mauritius	572,987	542,586	Netherlands	21,433,657	19,363,610
Seychelles	24,556	18,496	Colonies	6,921,426	6,382,919
Ascension	197	5,935	Nicaragua	71,717	205,459
St. Helena	4,699	32,025	Norway	6,897,355	6,029,912
North and South America :—			Panama	36,342	484,175
Canada	26,880,830	27,320,000	Paraguay	2,115	98,677
Newfoundland	854,709	837,331	Persia	957,715	883,570
West Indies	1,871,824	2,920,531	Peru	3,298,609	1,523,868
Bahamas	46,768	67,713	Portugal	2,830,716	3,639,787
Bermuda	3,208	184,389	Colonies	712,990	2,840,408
British Guiana	461,096	755,879	Rumania	3,250,415	3,024,326
British Honduras	107,158	143,392	Russia	40,538,532	21,741,486
Falkland Islands	379,896	117,400	Salvador	73,616	433,524
Oceania :—			Servia	1,715	316,996
New South Wales	13,231,074	15,020,101	Siam	322,737	1,102,433
Victoria	10,249,578	11,722,593	Spain	14,552,229	7,678,200
South Australia	4,775,738	3,714,662	Colonies	1,368,788	2,143,666
Queensland	5,226,658	4,335,029	Sweden	13,236,076	8,104,771
Tasmania	863,385	653,003	Switzerland	10,627,296	4,753,584
Western Australia	1,765,304	2,835,674	Turkey in Europe	1,360,459	3,323,435
Papua	6,429	21,539	Turkey in Asia	5,048,856	4,930,329
New Zealand	20,302,062	11,186,552	Crete	14,985	79,063
Fiji	20,129	129,945	United States	134,579,304	64,636,637
Pacific Islands	85,388	21,786	Philippines, &c.	2,174,065	1,337,630
Total British Dominions	220,893,254	201,140,213	Uruguay	2,366,977	3,001,498
			Venezuela	667,761	987,641
			Total Other Countries	532,837,282	397,820,917
			Total Trade	753,730,536	598,961,130

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED BY THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1911 AND 1912.

CLASSIFICATION.	1911.	1912.	CLASSIFICATION.	1911.	1912.
FOOD, DRINK, AND	£	£	RAW MATERIALS AND	£	£
Tobacco	263,958,137	280,587,831	MAINLY UNMANU-		
Non-dutiable	199,122,389	214,895,102	FACTURED	248,158,861	275,667,566
Grain and Flour	75,760,943	88,496,284	Iron Ore	5,799,162	6,219,050
Wheat	38,909,816	46,445,232	Other Metallic Ores	8,859,967	9,059,505
Barley	8,266,145	7,871,581	Wood and Timber	25,862,171	28,357,158
Oats	5,390,970	6,338,451	Raw Cotton	71,155,564	80,238,960
Maize	10,713,183	13,593,216	Wool	36,037,451	36,567,818
Wheatmeal and Flour	5,277,043	5,518,504	Other Textile Materials	14,611,045	18,578,100
Rice	2,256,399	2,840,030	Oilseeds, &c.	35,047,549	37,418,767
Meat	49,722,183	49,079,559	Hides and Skins	11,106,664	13,690,265
Animals for food	3,850,578	1,006,751	Paper-making Materials	4,749,521	5,556,996
Bacon	14,463,414	14,555,548	Miscellaneous	34,900,038	39,694,431
Hams	2,927,600	2,720,379			
Beef, fresh & frozen	11,134,482	13,674,137			
Mutton, fresh & frozen	9,576,446	9,698,783	WHOLLY OR MAINLY		
Pork	1,412,827	1,101,008	MANUFACTURED	165,557,111	185,466,834
Butter	24,600,619	24,354,193	Iron and Steel	11,133,854	12,961,991
Cheese	7,140,042	7,414,858	Other Metals	27,581,244	31,197,428
Eggs	7,967,555	8,394,524	Cutlery, Hardware, &c.	5,273,443	6,991,329
Fish	3,906,020	3,911,753	Electrical Goods	1,435,492	1,457,643
Fruit	11,800,522	12,029,604	Machinery	5,768,662	6,820,683
Lard	4,251,758	4,573,136	Wood and Timber	2,551,897	2,873,828
Margarine	2,461,325	3,514,045	Cotton Yarn & Manufs.	11,279,717	11,511,682
Vegetables	4,504,962	5,167,117	Woollen Yarn & Manufs.	9,536,856	10,112,331
Dutiable	59,551,830	59,333,614	Silk	13,441,249	14,356,280
Cocoa	3,032,443	3,553,163	Other Textiles	7,894,776	8,890,211
Coffee	2,450,177	2,518,521	Apparel	5,199,932	6,041,393
Confectionery	1,334,624	1,338,456	Chemicals, Dyes, &c.	11,411,060	12,545,758
Dried Fruit	3,698,613	3,742,527	Leather and Manufs.	12,227,521	14,342,926
Condensed Milk	1,917,277	2,098,629	Earthenware and Glass	4,049,083	4,279,280
Spirits	1,503,491	1,489,042	Paper	6,574,550	7,324,437
Refined Sugar	14,353,444	13,371,013	Motor Cars	5,991,259	7,145,927
Unrefined Sugar	12,233,395	11,778,648	Miscellaneous Manufs.	23,583,645	25,694,697
Tea	12,983,377	13,125,689	Parcel Post	1,581,083	1,904,930
Wine	4,159,756	4,287,426			
Tobacco	5,284,918	6,359,115			
			Total Imports ...	£ 680,157,727	744,640,631

PRINCIPAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1911 AND 1912.

CLASSIFICATION.	1911.	1912.	CLASSIFICATION.	1911.	1912.
FOOD, DRINK & TOBACCO	£	£		£	£
Grain and Flour	29,037,578	32,685,808	Machinery	30,960,678	33,188,015
Meat	3,573,905	4,238,880	Ships (New)	5,663,115	7,027,162
Beer and Ale	1,023,301	1,102,582	Wood Manufactures	2,937,272	2,058,818
Biscuits and Cakes	1,954,150	2,158,184	Cotton Yarn	15,663,435	16,222,150
Herrings	1,282,792	1,518,422	Cotton Piece Goods	90,512,899	91,624,257
Spirits	4,913,398	5,113,859	Other Cottons	12,426,525	12,983,621
Tobacco	3,785,585	4,240,625	Wool Yarn and Manufs.	37,239,197	37,773,504
RAW MATERIALS	2,171,394	2,618,967	Silk	2,381,528	2,225,739
Coal, &c.	53,725,530	59,417,453	Other Textiles	13,198,754	14,576,309
Wool	38,447,354	42,584,484	Chemicals, Drugs, &c.	13,820,465	15,722,778
Oilseeds	3,901,752	4,817,642	Leather	20,053,129	21,036,390
Hides	4,793,768	4,568,504	Earthenware and Glass	4,879,175	5,248,345
WHOLLY OR MAINLY	1,685,293	2,027,826	Paper	4,713,298	4,973,374
MANUFACTURED	362,222,627	385,028,315	Carriages, Carts, &c.	3,310,966	3,559,317
Iron and Steel	43,730,292	48,597,677	Miscellaneous Manufs.	8,125,047	9,758,210
Other Metals	11,022,536	12,284,471	Parcel Post	7,474,506	8,416,871
Cutlery and Hardware	7,395,084	8,108,878			
Electrical Goods	2,819,374	4,341,587			
			Total Domestic Exports	£ 454,119,298	487,223,439

Bullion Movements.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£
1908	56,472,203	63,252,987
1909	66,506,718	60,034,718
1910	71,422,077	64,724,213
1911	62,987,500	57,024,077
1912	69,467,185	64,871,488

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—On Dec. 31, 1912, there were 23,441 miles of railway open for traffic, the capital of the various companies being £1,334,963,518. The total receipts were £128,553,417 and working expenses £81,224,343, leaving net receipts at £47,329,074. The total number of passengers carried (exclusive of season ticket holders) was 1,294,337,046, and the total weight of goods conveyed 520,279,128 tons in 1912 (as against 523,577,178 in 1911).

Tramways.—The total tramway mileage was 2,642 on Dec. 31, 1912. The total receipts were £14,726,068, the working expenses £8,924,420, and the net receipts £5,801,648, the total paid-up capital being £76,052,966. During 1912 3,127,318,732 passengers were carried.

Roads.—The maintenance and repair of bridges and main roads is within the jurisdiction of the County Authorities in each Division of the United Kingdom, other roads being maintained by Borough, Urban, Rural, and Parish Councils. The increase of motor traction and the consequent use of highways by other than county or district residents has led to a movement in favour of the nationalisation of the highways, and a *Development and Road Improvement Fund* (the latter derived from duty on motor spirit and from carriage licences) has been formed for the creation and improvement of highways. On March 31, 1912, this fund amounted to £1,709,859.

Posts and Telegraphs.—In the year ending March 31, 1913, 3,298,300,000 letters (72 per head of the population) were delivered in the United Kingdom, in addition to 899,000,000 post cards, and 1,281,300,000 halfpenny packets. There were in 1911-12, 62,095 miles of telegraph and telephone line (2,610,650 miles of wire), transmitting 78,269,000 inland and 16,019,000 foreign messages, and 701,125 telephones, giving 33,655,639 trunk calls in 1911-12.

Navigations.—In 1905 there were 4,673 miles of canals, carrying 43,161,927 tons of merchandise, the revenue being £2,680,710 and expenditure £1,891,213. Of the total mileage 1,363 miles were owned or controlled by railway companies. The total paid-up capital was £47,550,768. The *Manchester Ship Canal*, opened in 1894, has a total length of 36 miles and connects Manchester with the Mersey port of Liverpool.

Shipping.—In 1912 the mercantile marine of the United Kingdom consisted of 12,382 steamers (18,197,117 gross tons) and 8,510 sailing vessels (982,060 gross tons), a total of 20,892 vessels (19,179,177 tons). In 1912 390 sailing vessels (52,816 net tons) and 906 steam vessels (1,044,113 net tons) were built in the United Kingdom, exclusive of warships (172,952 tons for Royal

Navy and 19,721 tons for other countries). The total tonnage of British and Foreign shipping entered and cleared at the various ports of the United Kingdom in 1912 (exclusive of vessels engaged in coasting trade) is shown below:—

Port.	Entered.	Cleared.
(1912.)	Tons.	Tons.
ENGLAND & WALES—		
Barrow	161,583	51,506
Blyth	1,341,408	1,903,187
Bristol	1,129,445	847,864
Cardiff	6,236,944	1,168,115
Dover	2,255,403	2,242,408
Fleetwood	23,088	17,207
Folkestone	795,286	795,103
Gloucester	224,839	40,361
Goole	728,056	720,773
Grimsby	1,717,562	1,803,123
Hartlepool	1,087,308	847,850
Harwich	944,858	883,567
Hull	3,964,583	3,496,169
King's Lynn	145,126	92,369
Liverpool	7,253,016	7,446,873
London	10,800,716	8,748,008
Manchester	1,335,415	1,079,736
Maryport	53,702	19,510
Middlesbrough	1,759,303	1,835,833
Newcastle & Shields	6,421,195	7,632,672
Newhaven	428,163	415,758
Newport	1,840,616	2,304,023
Plymouth	3,253,894	2,225,299
Port Talbot	717,291	974,441
Southampton	5,217,992	4,651,179
Sunderland	1,341,068	1,784,589
Swansea	1,373,450	1,921,342
Weymouth	973,465	963,056
SCOTLAND—		
Aberdeen	228,546	114,337
Alloa	87,181	81,535
Ardrrossan	161,491	120,416
Borrowstowness	299,451	287,622
Burntisland	530,314	794,240
Dundee	249,599	104,955
Glasgow	2,022,166	3,204,068
Grangemouth	934,612	1,013,811
Granton	138,210	90,788
Greenock	120,732	96,262
Kirkcaldy	38,462	60,234
Leith	1,537,372	1,493,401
Methil	786,370	978,485
IRELAND—		
Belfast	490,921	94,014
Cork	1,599,978	489,376
Dublin	285,541	64,448
ALL PORTS.....	76,190,616	76,266,429

Civil List and other Pensions.—The amounts paid in 1912-13 were:—For Naval and Military Services, £18,720; for Political Services, £6,075 (Viscount Cross £2,000, Lord G. Hamilton £2,000, Rt. Hon. H. Chaplin £875; Lord Balfour of Burleigh £1,200); for Civil Services, Countess of Mayo £1,000, Viscount Peel £3,207, Sir C. L. Ryan £1,333; for Judicial Services, £56,371. Civil List Pensions (the grants being limited to £1,200 in any one year) amounted to £25,912 in 1912-1913. (See page 528).

506 United Kingdom—Home Consumption, Cotton Imports, Accidents.

FOOD IMPORTS FOR HOME CONSUMPTION PER HEAD (U.K.), 1905-1912.

ARTICLES. (Taxed Articles in <i>italic</i> .)	QUANTITIES PER HEAD IN EACH YEAR.							
	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Wheat	253'52	239'16	247'59	229'36	245'65	261'86	241'58	267'16
Wheatmeal & Flour*	30'92	36'28	33'91	32'69	27'67	24'51	24'59	24'65
Maize	108'30	124'57	135'07	85'39	97'37	90'39	93'97	106'42
Rice, &c.	13'99	15'15	13'22	15'67	14'07	20'36	15'08	14'81
Beef (Fresh and Re- frigerated)	13'11	14'26	14'66	14'21	15'42	17'43	18'09	19'49
Beef (on hoof)	9'54	9'38	7'77	6'23	5'05	3'26	3'04	'72
Mutton (Fresh and Refrigerated)	9'92	10'54	11'71	11'12	11'66	13'46	13'16	12'29
Mutton (on hoof) ..	'26	'15	'15	'11	'01	<i>Nil</i>	'06	'02
Pork	1'32	1'27	1'45	1'45	1'08	1'12	1'12	'77
Rabbits (dead)	1'71	2'07	1'75	1'38	1'44	1'62	1'25	1'03
Bacon and Hams	17'38	17'27	16'26	17'24	14'22	11'2	14'05	13'26
Potatoes	9'08	9'41	20'86	17'54	10'48	8'27	7'93	14'06
Sugar	74'45	83'34	86'76	82'73	86'73	83'45	92'05	82'15
Butter	10'63	11	10'57	10'55	10'04	10'62	10'31	9'53
Margarine	2'81	2'82	2'24	2'05	2'17	2'78	2'31	3'3
Cheese	6'23	6'67	5'94	5'71	5'87	5'96	5'68	5'49
Eggs	52'05	51'84	50'53	49'12	47'47	48'59	50'03	49'75
Currants, &c. <i>lb.</i>	4'59	4'86	4'91	4'62	4'88	4'64	4'89	4'66
Tea	6'02	6'22	6'26	6'24	6'37	6'39	6'48	6'47
Cocoa (raw)	1'08	1'02	1'01	1'05	1'2	1'18	1'23	1'21
Cocoa, &c. (prepared) ..	'2	'19	'25	'23	'25	'32	'37	'52
Coffee	'67	'66	'67	'66	'67	'65	'62	'61
Wine	'28	'28	'28	'26	'26	'28	'25	'25
Tobacco and Snuff ... <i>lb.</i>	'06	'05	'05	'05	'04	'04	'04	'04
Do. (unmanufactured)...	1'92	1'93	2'00	1'99	1'92	1'96	2'01	2'01
Spirits (Home-made & net Imports)	'92	'91	'91	'86	'7	'65	'68	'67
<i>Proof gallons</i>								
Beer (Home-made) <i>Galls.</i>	27'85	28'17	27'82	26'88	26'12	26'32	27'22	26'74
Glucose (Home-made & Imported)	5'43	5'5	5'46	5'08	5'21	5'99	6'31	5'8

* 1 lb. of Wheatmeal and Flour = $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of Grain (approximately).

U.K. COTTON IMPORTS, 1897-1912.

Year.	Total Imports. (1,000 lb.).	From U.S. (1,000 lb.).	From Egypt. (1,000 lb.).	From India. (1,000 lb.).
1897	1,724,160	1,380,186	274,133	42,057
1898	2,128,548	1,805,353	275,930	27,152
1899	1,626,247	1,233,959	342,817	30,919
1900	1,760,207	1,365,299	312,449	34,926
1901	1,829,710	1,480,786	282,132	37,574
1902	1,816,738	1,363,839	354,894	32,471
1903	1,793,099	1,361,138	295,906	81,420
1904	1,954,948	1,490,765	324,683	95,056
1905	2,203,596	1,734,140	361,939	49,453
1906	2,007,381	1,488,456	362,999	71,333
1907	2,386,901	1,755,697	423,052	106,420
1908	2,060,697	1,588,503	349,910	70,323
1909	2,188,761	1,640,485	411,344	75,770
1910	1,972,741	1,476,119	329,442	108,041
1911	2,207,088	1,662,319	364,342	79,737
1912	2,805,817	2,164,372	491,284	56,624

The total imports in 1912 amounted to 28,058,178 cents of 100 lb., of which 27,281,429 cents were from Foreign Countries and Egypt, and 776,749 cents from British Dominions. Of the total imports 24,820,167 cents were retained for home consumption and 3,238,011 cents were re-exported. The sources of the British cotton supply in 1912 were the U.S., 21,648,722 cents; Egypt, 4,912,843 cents; Indian Empire, 566,249 cents; Peru, 290,888;

Brazil, 258,396; British East Africa, 134,523; British West Africa, 43,182; British West Indies, 29,346; Turkey, 12,700; Chile, 8,638; and Central American States, 3,071 cents. The total value of the raw cotton imported in 1912 was £80,238,960.

STREET ACCIDENTS IN U.K., 1912.

In addition to the accidents on the various railways of the U.K., there were no fewer than 38,597 accidents caused by vehicles on streets and roads in 1912. Of this number 1,764 were fatal and 36,833 non-fatal, compared with 1,557 fatal and 35,210 non-fatal accidents in 1911.

Cause.	Fatal. Non-fatal.	
	Fatal.	Non-fatal.
Motor cars and motor cycles...	751	15,287
Electric tramcars	135	5,331
Horse-drawn tramcars	—	19
Motor omnibuses	199	2,921
Horse omnibuses	7	145
Other horse-drawn vehicles ...	672	13,130
Totals	1,764	36,833
Division.	Fatal.	Non-fatal.
England	1,412	32,028
London	538	16,651
Liverpool	23	1,629
Manchester	38	1,096
Birmingham	40	1,168
Wales	73	673
Scotland	179	3,040
Glasgow	27	904
Edinburgh	15	586
Ireland	100	1,092

TWENTY YEARS OF BRITISH AGRICULTURE.

Comparing the last decade of the nineteenth century with the first decade of the twentieth, the following statement shows the principal changes in the Agriculture of Great Britain :—

	Average, 1891-1900.	Average, 1901-1910.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—),	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Per cent.
Crops and Grass	32,590,910	32,280,402	— 310,508	— 0'95
Arable Land	16,039,038	15,106,928	— 932,110	— 5'81
Permanent Grass.....	16,551,872	17,173,474	+ 621,602	+ 3'76
Wheat	1,930,143	1,682,153	— 247,990	— 12'85
All corn Crops	7,566,017	7,042,408	— 523,609	— 6'92
Potatoes	533,394	558,620	+ 35,226	+ 6'60
Small Fruit	69,040	80,201	+ 11,161	+ 16'17
Orchards.....	219,539	244,850	+ 25,311	+ 11'53
	Number.	Number.	Number.	
Horses	1,521,857	1,545,513	+ 23,656	+ 1'55
Cows and Heifers.....	2,573,188	2,695,593	+ 122,405	+ 4'76
All Cattle	6,641,706	6,875,623	+ 233,917	+ 3'52
Sheep	27,002,123	26,162,399	— 839,724	— 3'11
Pigs	2,509,306	2,496,716	— 12,590	— 0'50

U.K. WHEAT (GRAIN) IMPORTS, 1898-1912.

Year.	Total Imports.	From Canada.	From India.	From Australia.	From U.S.	From Russia.	From Argentina.
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
1898	65,227,930	5,012,030	9,537,900	206,820	37,855,200	6,232,500	3,983,400
1899	66,636,078	5,256,500	8,192,200	2,997,430	34,650,648	2,518,200	11,368,600
1900	68,669,490	6,337,600	6,100	2,651,600	32,588,470	4,478,300	18,524,000
1901	69,708,530	6,691,710	3,341,500	5,437,700	39,466,300	2,541,500	8,080,400
1902	81,002,227	9,527,475	8,841,586	4,174,753	43,312,561	6,540,457	4,315,165
1903	88,131,030	10,802,127	17,057,857	26	24,197,895	17,176,300	14,120,454
1904	97,782,500	6,508,600	25,491,800	10,285,900	6,738,300	23,905,400	21,441,600
1905	97,622,752	6,617,630	22,807,622	10,064,700	6,539,100	25,560,800	23,258,900
1906	92,967,200	11,246,200	12,636,200	7,785,100	22,554,400	16,057,500	19,176,500
1907	97,168,000	13,220,500	18,269,600	8,324,200	19,946,100	11,430,100	21,900,600
1908	91,131,205	15,796,695	2,948,900	5,518,200	25,768,900	5,147,110	31,691,400
1909	97,854,425	16,615,745	14,633,200	9,700,100	15,504,100	17,344,840	20,037,800
1910	105,222,638	16,449,200	17,916,738	13,117,500	10,948,900	28,941,600	15,131,800
1911	98,067,787	14,373,700	20,161,518	13,910,720	12,939,229	18,106,100	14,748,600
1912	109,572,539	21,551,100	25,379,400	11,908,505	19,973,994	9,005,000	18,783,700

BRITISH AND FOREIGN CORN, 1898-1912.

Year.	WHEAT IMPORTS—GRAIN.		WHEAT IMPORTS—MEAL AND FLOUR.	
	From British Empire.	From Foreign Countries.	From British Empire.	From Foreign Countries.
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
1898	14,840,210	50,387,720	1,978,320	19,038,789
1899	17,151,730	49,484,348	2,527,000	20,418,708
1900	10,191,800	58,477,690	1,389,569	20,118,562
1901	16,854,010	52,854,520	1,905,710	20,670,720
1902	22,700,590	58,301,637	1,975,148	17,411,193
1903	27,894,985	60,236,045	2,638,450	17,962,998
1904	42,703,600	55,078,900	2,174,707	12,548,186
1905	39,830,452	57,792,300	2,029,390	9,925,373
1906	31,747,000	61,220,200	2,009,000	12,181,300
1907	39,853,800	57,314,200	1,570,420	11,726,946
1908	24,270,095	66,861,110	1,760,742	11,209,113
1909	41,650,445	56,203,980	2,585,300	8,467,240
1910	48,116,138	57,106,500	3,204,101	6,756,390
1911	49,176,438	48,891,349	3,762,068	6,303,064
1912	59,123,505	50,448,634	4,710,727	5,478,749

U.K. RECEIPTS FROM EXCISE, 1906-7-1912-13.

Year ended March 31.	From Beer.	From Spirits.	From Railway Duty.	From Patent Medicines.	From Licences.		Total Receipts.
					Liquor Licences.	Other Licences.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1907	13,070,933	17,745,125	356,642	Formerly classified under "Stamps."	2,232,098	2,186,680	35,713,239
1908	13,116,965	17,705,793	345,061		2,222,359	2,190,219	35,724,585
1909	12,691,332	17,456,366	345,821		2,176,403	*937,205	33,690,518
1910	12,531,626	14,565,272	322,132		313,114	548,511	30,541,917
1911	12,767,217	18,751,206	315,166		†6,868,447	†1,025,981	†40,178,623
1912	13,328,075	18,511,392	315,195		4,670,392	968,132	38,249,730
1913	13,200,343	18,432,492	283,929		4,595,203	1,059,502	38,063,687

* Establishment Licences transferred to Local Authorities.

† Including arrears from 1909-1910.

U.K. RECEIPTS FROM CUSTOMS, 1906-7-1912-13.

Year ended March 31.	Tea.	Sugar.	Tobacco and Snuff.	Spirits.	Wine.	Cocoa and Coffee.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1907	5,588,288	6,250,834	13,295,803	4,216,342	1,238,172	470,756	33,079,296
1908	5,807,947	6,707,809	13,739,378	4,133,024	1,177,494	518,051	33,581,994
1909	6,046,211	3,161,057	13,823,685	3,961,142	1,120,781	543,317	29,128,057
1910	5,677,790	2,960,202	15,680,906	3,293,100	1,123,152	530,457	30,122,583
1911	5,930,008	2,960,841	17,169,863	4,298,484	1,235,876	564,419	33,108,026
1912	6,159,070	3,059,455	17,342,360	4,215,745	1,088,346	602,605	33,596,645
1913	6,151,879	3,051,786	17,254,125	4,166,795	1,109,957	548,255	33,517,495

U.K. RECEIPTS FROM ESTATE DUTY AND STAMPS, 1906-7-1912-13.

Year ended March 31.	ESTATE, &c., DUTIES.				STAMPS.		
	Probate Duty.	Estate Duty.	Legacy and Succession Duty.	Total.	Deeds, &c.	Receipts and other <i>id.</i> Stamps.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1907	79,274	15,236,843	3,642,645	18,958,762	3,952,241	1,643,423	7,963,728
1908	56,111	14,359,587	4,692,558	19,108,256	3,806,268	1,721,543	7,930,584
1909	57,228	14,173,894	4,079,158	18,310,280	3,825,000	1,728,677	7,827,386
1910	60,337	17,469,358	4,225,138	21,754,833	4,781,218	1,776,832	8,534,505
1911	38,565	20,700,526	4,969,905	25,708,996	5,634,490	1,868,214	9,690,618
1912	43,727	19,859,704	5,278,901	25,182,232	5,656,920	1,886,681	9,564,579
1913	36,619	20,046,347	5,323,403	25,406,369	5,893,138	1,922,165	10,075,475

PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX ASSESSMENTS, 1905-6-1911-12.

The following table gives the amount assessed to Property and Income Tax in the seven years 1905-6 to 1911-12. "Land and Houses" represent Schedules A (Ownership of Lands and Houses) and B (Occupation of Lands); "Businesses" represent Schedule D (Businesses, Concerns, Professions and Employments); "Investments" are Schedule C (British, Indian, Colonial and Foreign Government Securities); and "Salaries" are those included under Schedule E (Government, Corporation and Public Company Officials).

Year.	Land and Houses.	Businesses.	Foreign Investments.	Salaries.	Total.	Rate in £.	Produce of <i>id.</i>
	£	£	£	£	£	d.	£
1905-6	161,626,639	375,348,954	42,316,844	52,742,309	632,024,746	12	2,633,436
1906-7	162,564,175	381,036,647	41,710,964	54,736,452	640,048,238	12	2,666,867
1907-8	162,642,798	407,715,854	43,185,042	57,769,306	671,313,000	12	2,668,000
1908-9	163,055,314	427,463,239	42,193,486	60,611,043	693,323,082	12*	2,784,063
1909-10	163,552,730	418,742,046	43,736,669	60,780,659	686,812,104	14*	2,691,422
1910-11	164,604,450	425,781,908	43,814,398	62,873,276	697,074,032	14*	2,738,912
1911-12	164,040,579	445,526,736	43,912,643	67,160,629	720,640,587	14*	2,830,830

* The rates of the tax as fixed by the Finance Acts will be found on pp. 417-8.

INSANITY.

The following tables show the number of lunatics *under care* (according to the returns made to the Commissioners of Lunacy) in England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland, with a summary for the United Kingdom, in each of the Census years 1871–1911:—

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per 100,000 Inhabitants.
1871	26,009	30,746	56,755	249
1881	32,973	40,140	73,113	281
1891	39,162	47,633	86,795	299
1901	49,188	58,756	107,944	332
1911	61,683	71,474	133,157	369

SCOTLAND.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per 100,000 Inhabitants.
1871	...	...	7,729	230
1881	...	...	10,012	273
1891	...	...	12,595	312
1901	...	...	15,899	355
1911	...	...	18,636	391

IRELAND.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per 100,000 Inhabitants.
1871	...	...	10,257	189
1881	...	...	13,062	252
1891	8,165	8,086	16,251	344
1901	11,014	10,155	21,169	474
1911	12,704	11,690	24,394	557

UNITED KINGDOM.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per 100,000 Inhabitants.
1871	...	...	74,741	234
1881	...	...	96,187	272
1891	...	...	115,641	303
1901	...	...	145,012	345
1911	...	...	176,187	383

THE HARVEST MOON.

The *Harvest Moon* is defined as the full moon which happens on or nearest to the Autumnal Equinox (see p. 19), because it rises from night to night, after the full, more nearly after sunset than any other full moon in the year, and is therefore favourable for evening work in carrying in the late crops.

The *Hunter's Moon* is defined as the full moon which happens on or nearest to the Vernal Equinox (see p. 19).

THE BLIND.

The following table shows the number of totally blind persons in each of the countries mentioned, with the ratio per million of the inhabitants:—

Country.	No. of Blind.	Per Million Inhabitants.
England and Wales (1900)	25,317	778
Scotland (1900)	3,253	727
Ireland (1900)	4,263	954
United Kingdom (1900)	38,833	780
Indian Empire (1911)	443,653	1,408
Canada (1900)	3,279	610
New Zealand (1911)	482	481
South Africa (1911)	6,550	1,091
Austria (1900)	14,582	540
Belgium (1910)	3,223	429
Bulgaria (1905)	5,319	1,329
Chile (1907)	2,601	765
Denmark (1911)	1,395	465
Egypt (1907)	148,280	13,133
France (1900)	27,174	698
German Empire (1900)	34,334	609
Hungary (1900)	19,377	1,006
Italy (1900)	38,160	1,175
Netherlands (1909)	2,710	463
Norway (1910)	2,097	877
Portugal (1900)	5,650	1,040
Russia in Europe (1897)	247,900	1,492
Finland (1900)	3,229	1,191
Spain	25,000	1,275
Sweden (1900)	3,413	664
Switzerland (1895)	2,107	722
United States (1910)	61,500	606

THE PRICE OF BREAD.

The average price of bread per 4-lb. loaf in Great Britain (based on returns furnished by the principal Co-operative Societies in each district) is shown in the following table:—

Division.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
<i>England & Wales—</i>					
N. and Yorkshire	d. 5'78	d. 6'10	d. 6'49	d. 6'36	d. 6'29
Lancs & Cheshire	5'41	5'77	6'17	5'92	5'64
N. Midlands	4'97	5'25	5'70	5'39	5'18
W. Midlands	5'28	5'57	6'01	5'75	5'45
S. Midlands	5'01	5'41	5'71	5'44	5'21
E. Counties	5'46	5'68	6'10	5'77	5'58
London	5'36	5'81	6'16	5'86	5'48
S.E. Counties	5'61	5'95	6'25	5'97	5'92
S.W. Counties	5'29	5'59	6'00	5'79	5'58
<i>Wales & Monmouth.</i>	5'29	5'59	6'00	5'79	5'58
<i>Mean Eng. & W.</i>	5'33	5'66	6'04	5'79	5'57
<i>Scotland—</i>					
N. Counties	5'37	6'12	6'43	6'29	5'94
E. Counties	5'70	6'24	6'49	6'30	6'11
Lanark	5'59	6'03	6'43	6'17	5'82
S. Counties	5'93	6'39	6'67	6'45	6'11
<i>Mean Scotland</i>	5'74	6'23	6'53	6'33	6'04
<i>Mean Gt. Britain</i>	5'48	5'87	6'22	5'98	5'74

LOANS TO LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

Large sums of money are every year advanced to County or District Councils and other public bodies, for improvements, buildings, small holdings, allotments, roads, harbours, bridges, &c., and under the Territorial and Reserve Forces Act of 1907, to be repaid in a given number of years, including interest.

Repayment of Local Loans.—At the end of the financial year the total outstanding balance of loans was £54,748,643, which was £1,715,339 more than at the beginning of the year. The following scheme of tables for the repayments of Loans was compiled under the Local Government Act, 1888, and examined by the actuary of the National Debt Office. It gives the sums needed as the annual amount of principal combined with interest required for the liquidation of a debt of £100, at the stated percentage, in 10, 20, 30, 40, and 50 years.

Years	3 per Ct.			3½ per Ct.			4 per Ct.			4½ per Ct.			5 per Ct.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
10	11	14	5½	12	0	5½	12	6	7	12	12	9	12	10	5½
20	6	14	5½	7	0	8½	7	7	2	7	13	9	8	0	5½
30	5	2	0½	5	8	9	5	15	8	6	2	9½	6	10	1½
40	4	6	6½	4	13	7	5	1	0½	5	9	8½	5	16	6½
50	3	17	8½	4	5	3½	4	13	1½	5	1	2½	5	9	6½

If the loan be for £1,000, each annual instalment as shown above must be multiplied by 10; if for £2,000, then by 20, and so on.

In 1912-13 the Commissioners (Public Works Loan Board) made 1,712 advances for sums amounting together to £4,554,683, as compared with 1,685 advances for £3,954,899 in 1911-12. Of the total in 1912-13, £3,984,111 was on security of local rates and £570,572 on security of property, the rates of interest averaging £3 11s. 1d. per cent.

Purposes of the Loans.—Advances amounting to £350,299 (England £314,498 and Scotland £35,801) were made to County Associations for the purposes of the Territorial and Reserve Forces Act 1907, as compared with £398,660 (England £345,487 and Scotland £53,173) in 1911-12. The sum of £489,407 was advanced for providing dwellings for the working classes.

Loans granted for purposes of Small Holdings under the Small Holdings and Allotment Act amounted to £1,012,200, as compared with £897,313 during the financial year 1911-12. These are repayable as regards £831,329 in 80 years, and as regards £180,871 in periods less than 80 years (the greater part of this last mentioned sum being repayable in 50 years). All these loans bear interest at the same rate—viz., 3½ per cent. per annum. Loans granted for purposes of allotments amounted to £24,504, as against £10,136 in 1911-12, and are repayable in periods not exceeding 50 years, with interest at the normal rates applicable to loans on the security of local rates.

TOWN PLANNING.

Under the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909, schemes may be made for the proper planning of lands likely to be developed and for preserving existing amenities.

At 31 July, 1913, five schemes had been prepared, and two of these, relating to Birmingham, had been approved. These schemes relate to the construction of new arterial roads, the provision of open spaces, the limitation of the

number of houses to be erected to the acre, the careful setting back of building lines, and the restriction of factories and similar buildings to particular areas.

The following table shows the action taken by local authorities in England and Wales in the matter of town planning:—

	Number of Schemes.	Acreage of Areas.
Schemes approved.....	2	3,762
Schemes awaiting approval ...	3	6,503
Schemes authorised to be prepared	35	53,261
Other cases awaiting authorisation.....	11	20,371

By 39 Authorities 51 83,897

HOUSING.

Under Part I. of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, schemes may be made for the improvement of insanitary areas and for rehousing the persons displaced; under Part II. reconstruction schemes may be made for small areas; and under Part III. local authorities are empowered to erect new houses for the working classes. The following table relating to England and Wales, excluding London, shows the loans sanctioned by the Local Government Board for housing purposes since 1890:—

Year ended 31 March.	Part I.	Part II.	Part III.
	£	£	£
1892.....	117,375	...	11,550
1893.....	225,800	10,310	3,700
1894.....	31,000	12,820	17,350
1895.....	24,928	...	8,200
1896.....	105,212	16,690	...
1897.....	58,969	12,639	34,487
1898.....	68,896	...	36,800
1899.....	47,388	...	94,833
1900.....	110,804	...	281,767
1901.....	211,910	8,092	400,602
1902.....	10,012	10,876	225,949
1903.....	61,310	32,958	128,354
1904.....	844,290	...	189,920
1905.....	201,334	2,153	201,271
1906.....	66,766	14,760	91,410
1907.....	45,686	...	72,614
1908.....	54,916	1,066	80,227
1909.....	123,683	12,964	88,503
1910.....	26,245	...	60,054
1911.....	224,207	983	103,108
1912.....	...	4,149	229,151
1913.....	45,855	589	403,158
Totals...	2,706,586	141,049	2,763,008

£5,160,643

All the loans under Parts I. and II. were sanctioned to urban authorities, and as regards Part III. £134,722 was sanctioned to rural authorities.

Advances for housing were also made by the Public Works Loan Commissioners to public utility societies or private individuals amounting during the period 1891-1912 to £1,142,809.

HEALTH INSURANCE.

By the end of March, 1913, 284 societies had been approved by the Joint Committee (for action in more than one country), 1,918 by the English Commission, 102 by the Scottish Commission, 119 by the Irish Commission, and 169 by the Welsh Commission. It should, however, be understood that some of the societies represent a group of trade unions or friendly societies; thus, the National Union for Insurance and the General Federation of Trade Unions, which count as one "approved society" each, represent combinations of 600 and 175 bodies respectively. The following table shows the approximate distribution of members of approved societies among the various types of societies for the quarter ended 13 October, 1912:—

Type of Society.		England. (Thousands.)	Scotland. (Thousands.)	Ireland. (Thousands.)	Wales. (Thousands.)	United Kingdom. (Thousands.)
Friendly Societies with Branches.	Men	1,844	348	255	156	2,603
	Women...	460	110	120	19	709
	Total.....	2,304	458	375	175	3,312
Friendly Societies without Branches.	Men	1,809	208	77	162	2,256
	Women...	505	121	35	23	684
	Total.....	2,314	329	112	185	2,940
Collecting Friendly Societies and Industrial Assurance Companies.	Men	2,516	308	80	149	3,053
	Women...	1,939	181	56	52	2,228
	Total.....	4,455	489	136	201	5,281
Trade Unions.	Men	950	121	49	88	1,208
	Women...	240	12	7	7	266
	Total.....	1,190	133	56	95	1,474
Employers' Funds.	Men	50	3	5	1	59
	Women...	12	2	...	...	14
	Total.....	62	5	5	1	73
Grand Total.	Men	7,169	988	466	556	9,179
	Women...	3,156	426	218	101	3,901
	Total.....	10,325	1,414	684	657	13,080

corresponds to a total number of about 2½ million workmen holding such books at a given time.

The number of claims to benefit made from 8 January, 1913 (when claims first began to be received), up to 11 July, 1913, was 559,021, in respect of about 400,000 individual workmen. Of the claims made 415,788, or about three-quarters, were claims for direct payment of benefit, and 143,233, or about one-quarter, claims for payment through associations which have made arrangements with the Board of Trade.

The number of direct payments of benefit to 11 July, 1913, was 575,641, amounting to £183,796. The estimated number of payments through associations up to the same date was 198,853, amounting to £52,662. The total expenditure

The number of "deposit contributors"—i.e., those not belonging to any approved society—is much smaller than was anticipated, the total number in England in October, 1912, being only 395,000.

The total receipts from insurance stamps in England, up to 31 March, 1913, were £10,551,570; in Scotland, £1,428,318; and in Ireland, £512,484 (up to 13 April). The total for Wales cannot be stated.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

The trades insured against unemployment under the Insurance Act are Building, Construction of Works, Shipbuilding, Engineering, Construction of Vehicles, Ironfounding, and Sawmilling in connexion with any of the other insured trades.

The number of unemployment books issued was slightly over 2½ millions, which probably

on unemployment during the six months was £236,458, representing 774,494 payments. The estimated gross income for the whole year to July, 1913, was £2,268,400. It is to be borne in mind that during the period the scheme has been in operation unemployment has been at a minimum.

PROFIT-SHARING.

On 30 June, 1913, there were 141 firms in the United Kingdom practising profit-sharing, as against 136 on 30 June, 1912. Of this number 93 firms render particulars of their transactions, from which it appears that £302,488 was distributed in the form of bonus to 56,677 employees—an average of £5 7s. per head of those participating. Of the total amount so distributed £123,205 was accounted for by Gas Companies, who form the largest group among profit-sharing undertakings.

LABOUR EXCHANGES.

Provision for assisting unemployed persons to obtain employment is the duty of the following statutory authorities: the Labour Exchanges Department of the Board of Trade throughout the kingdom; in addition, the Central (Unemployed) Body and Distress Committees in London, and Distress Committees in urban districts with a population of over 50,000 (or, at the wish of the locality and with the consent of the Local Government Board, urban districts with a population of over 10,000).

The Labour Exchanges Act of 1909 empowered the Board of Trade to establish and maintain, assist, co-operate with, or take over Labour Exchanges, collect and furnish information as to employers requiring workpeople and workpeople seeking employment, make regulations as to management, authorise loans for travelling expenses to workpeople found employment through an exchange, and establish advisory committees in connexion with the management of any Labour Exchange. The Act imposes penalties upon persons making false statements or representations.

The total number of Board of Trade Labour Exchanges open at the end of 1912 was 414, of which 146 were established during 1910, 115 during 1911, and 153 during 1912. In the middle of August last there were 427.

The following table shows, for 1911 and 1912, the number of applications for work made to all Labour Exchanges, together with the number of applicants registering, the number of vacancies (situations) filled, and the number of individuals found work:—

		Applications for Work.	Number of Applicants.	Number of Situations Filled.			Number of Individual Applicants Found Work.
				Temporary.	Other.	Total.	
Men	{1911	1,309,155	974,838	68,944	278,067	347,011	266,568
	{1912	1,563,694	1,014,383	131,021	350,839	481,860	332,437
Women	{1911	398,132	299,913	17,104	107,293	124,397	95,383
	{1912	507,226	356,752	22,242	135,111	157,353	116,635
Boys	{1911	185,108	138,684	4,015	73,866	77,881	64,752
	{1912	200,403	146,434	4,966	83,120	88,086	70,565
Girls	{1911	117,718	88,833	1,535	42,915	44,450	38,066
	{1912	151,890	110,948	2,199	55,741	57,940	48,153
Total	{1911	2,010,113	1,502,268	91,598	502,141	593,739	464,769
	{1912	2,423,213	1,628,517	160,428	624,811	785,239	567,790
Percentage increase, 1912 over 1911		20·6	8·4	75·1	24·4	32·3	22·2

In addition to those given above, 12,767 individuals were given work in casual employments during 1912. The total number of separate jobs given in such employments was 266,622, as compared with 125,304 in 1911. These casual jobs are for such workers as dock labourers, cotton porters, cloth porters, and charwomen.

As regards 1913, up to 15 August last, 516,841 situations had been filled through the Exchanges, in addition to 116,731 casual jobs.

INCREASE IN THE COST OF LIVING.

The attention which has been given to questions connected with the cost of living during recent years has continued to be directed to this

subject in a much greater volume during the past year, and the effect of the factors operating on the prices of food and clothing and other commodities has been the subject of a large amount of discussion and inquiry both inside and outside Parliament. Prices have continued to show an upward tendency, and at present there are no definite signs that the increases which have shown themselves with marked persistency since about 1896 will not continue further. Official statistics reveal the fact that the increase in food prices alone between 1896 and 1912 amounted to something like 25 per cent.; in other words, £1 in the latter year would purchase no more food than could be obtained for about 16s. in 1896, though it should be mentioned that the latter year was one of exceptionally low prices.

The price of clothing also has shown a decided movement in an upward direction during recent years. Rents of working-class dwellings, on the other hand, have shown a decrease in London and certain other large towns, though in some districts an advance in rents has taken place. The increase in prices generally has not been confined to the United Kingdom, but has manifested itself in an even greater degree in other countries.

FOOD PRICES.

In 1912 the Board of Trade undertook an inquiry into the prices of the principal articles of food and coal in 93 of the principal towns of the Kingdom, the aggregate population of these towns being over 19 millions. The articles of food for which details were obtained together accounted for about 75 per cent. of the working-

class expenditure on food, and comprised bread, flour, potatoes, meat, bacon, eggs, milk, butter, cheese, tea, and sugar. In the case of every article except tea and sugar the price in 1912 showed an increase compared with that obtaining in 1905, as will be seen from the following table, which gives the mean percentage changes in the prices of the commodities in the towns as a whole:—

Mean Percentage Changes in Prices between October, 1905, and October, 1912.

	Increase (+) or Decrease (—).
Beef, British	+ 9·5
Mutton, „	+ 6·1
Pork, „	+ 12·6

Mean Percentage Changes in Prices—cont.

	Increase (+) or Decrease (-).
Tea	... 3.8
Sugar	... 0.2
Bacon	... +32.1
Eggs	... +13.6
Cheese	... +18.8
Butter	... +9.9
Potatoes	... +46.1
Flour	... +15.1
Bread	... +15.3
Milk	... +9.4
Coal	... +22.5

All above commodities +13.7

The mean increase in the cost of food alone amounted to 12.8 per cent.; that is to say, between 1905 and 1912 the food-purchasing power of £1 decreased by about one-ninth. It may be mentioned that prices in London rose somewhat less than the mean rise in the large towns of the kingdom. In the majority of the towns investigated the increase in the combined cost of food and coal of working-class consumption varied from 10 to 15 per cent., though prices in Portsmouth rose by only 7 per cent., whilst at Stockport the increase amounted to no less than 20 per cent. in the seven years.

COST OF CLOTHING.

With regard to clothing, we find that prices have also progressed in an upward direction, though it is difficult to say precisely to what extent. Raw cotton, wool, flax, and cotton and worsted yarns have risen in price during the last seven years about 10 per cent., and in order to meet this increased cost of raw materials it is the practice of retailers in dealing with certain grades of clothing to alter the quality while maintaining as far as possible fixed prices. Any change of price in these cases would, of course, not indicate the real change in the cost of clothing. A record of prices for articles which have remained practically uniform in quality has therefore been obtained from a very considerable

number of firms, and from these particulars it is possible to present statistics which show approximately the extent to which prices have risen in the last seven years.

In the following table, the average of the prices ruling in 1905 is taken as the standard (100), and the prices in subsequent years are expressed as a series of percentages of the average price in 1905:—

Year.	Raw Cotton, Wool, Flax, and Cotton and Worsted Yarns.	Cloth used for Tailoring and Dress- making.	Respoke Clothing.	Ready-made Clothing.	Under- clothing.
1905	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1906	113.6	101.9	101.2	100.9	101.9
1907	117.5	103.3	102.8	101.8	104.4
1908	90.5	104.5	103.7	102.5	105.1
1909	100.9	105.4	104.8	103.1	106.7
1910	122.2	108.2	106.4	104.3	109.7
1911	113.4	109.5	107.9	106.0	111.5
1912	110.2	112.1	112.1	109.3	114.6

Boots and shoes, another important item of clothing, also show an increase in price, but, as in other branches of the clothing trade, many of the working classes purchase at the same fixed price, and in such cases the rise in prices has been met by an alteration in the quality of the goods. But in cases where the quality of goods has remained substantially the same the advance in prices in the last seven years has been variously estimated by firms from whom information has been obtained as ranging from 5 to 15 per cent.

FOOD PRICES FOR 20 YEARS.

Certain valuable statistics are available for London, showing the variation in the prices of food in the 20-year period 1892 to 1912, from which it is clear that the increase in prices between 1905 and 1912 is only part of a general upward movement which commenced about 1896.

Year.	General Level of Retail Prices.	Bread.	Potatoes.	Beef British.	Mutton British.	Bacon.	Butter.	Tea.	Sugar.
1892	103.9	119.5	80.4	99.4	97.8	105.0	103.2	98.3	127.9
1893	99.3	103.6	79.2	97.3	94.9	110.9	103.8	97.0	122.2
1894	94.9	98.1	81.6	97.8	97.5	98.5	95.2	93.1	106.5
1895	92.1	91.3	88.6	97.3	96.0	88.7	91.9	93.1	93.1
1896	91.7	93.0	83.2	96.3	91.1	82.3	95.4	93.1	98.7
1897	95.5	106.2	84.5	95.2	91.7	95.0	94.5	93.1	86.3
1898	99.5	118.3	101.7	95.8	92.9	95.2	93.9	93.1	87.6
1899	95.4	94.8	92.7	96.8	96.5	89.2	99.0	93.1	92.1
1900	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1901	100.4	94.3	94.9	99.7	99.6	112.6	101.8	103.5	108.9
1902	101.0	101.4	81.6	105.3	100.2	112.2	99.7	103.5	100.1
1903	102.8	108.4	101.1	102.5	99.5	106.4	96.8	103.5	106.5
1904	102.4	108.3	102.1	99.5	98.8	98.2	95.7	110.4	112.9
1905	102.8	109.0	80.3	97.9	100.1	108.3	99.1	108.6	133.8
1906	102.0	102.5	83.0	97.6	99.9	118.2	102.5	101.3	113.0
1907	105.0	106.7	89.2	99.4	99.5	117.4	100.7	103.5	110.6
1908	107.5	115.1	93.4	103.2	99.1	110.6	106.3	103.5	118.2
1909	107.6	124.3	78.4	102.1	94.7	123.2	102.8	103.5	110.8
1910	109.4	119.5	76.9	107.1	96.3	135.5	106.2	103.5	127.2
1911	109.4	113.8	95.1	103.7	94.1	125.7	108.7	103.5	124.6
1912	114.5	119.5	95.9	108.9	100.4	132.3	113.8	103.5	137.7

Particulars based upon monthly price lists have been obtained for the following 23 articles of food, and an average price for each year has been calculated in which due weight has been given to monthly variations in prices: bread, flour, rice, tapioca, oatmeal, potatoes; beef, pork, mutton, bacon; milk, butter, eggs, cheese; tea, coffee, cocoa; sugar, jam, treacle, marmalade, currants, and raisins.

The table of index numbers on preceding page shows for each of the 20 years 1892 to 1912 the variation in the retail prices of bread, potatoes, beef, mutton, bacon, butter, tea, and sugar, together with the changes in the general level of food prices as represented by the combined retail prices of the 23 articles. The year 1900 is taken as the base year, with the level of prices expressed by 100.

DECREASED PURCHASING POWER.

The approximate effect of the movements in prices in the seven years 1905-1912 upon the purchasing power of the pound will perhaps be more effectively illustrated by the following summary, which shows for articles of food and clothing and coal the sum which in 1905 would purchase as much as £1 did in 1912:—

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Potatoes ...	13	8	Milk ...	18	3
Bacon ...	15	2	Mutton, British ...	18	10
Cheese ...	16	10	Sugar ...	20	0
Bread ...	17	4	Tea ...	20	9
Flour ...	17	5	Coal ...	16	4
Eggs ...	17	7	Clothing—		
Pork, British ...	17	9	Bespoke ...	17	10
Butter ...	18	2	Ready-made ...	18	4
Beef, British ...	18	3	Underclothing ...	17	5

THE RISING TENDENCY.

The index numbers showing the "general level of retail prices" have been obtained by weighting the index numbers for each of the 23 articles in accordance with the average working-class expenditure on each as estimated from a number of family budgets collected by the Board of Trade in 1904. It will be seen that the advance in the general level of retail prices of food has been almost continuous since 1896, the only noteworthy interruption having taken place in 1899. The rate of increase has varied a good deal, but it is noticeable that the rise during the last six years has been very marked, culminating in an increase of nearly 5 per cent. between 1911 and 1912. Ranged from the highest increase to the largest decrease in price since 1900, the 23 articles, or 25, counting the important meats separately, are as follows:—

Food.	Per cent.	Food.	Per cent.
Tapioca	+48·5	Rice	+11·2
Sugar	+37·7	Treacle	+9·1
Bacon	+32·3	Coffee	+9·0
Marmalade ...	+28·6	Beef, British ...	+8·9
Jam	+27·6	Mutton, imported	+6·5
Beef, imported ..	+26·7	Tea	+3·5
Oatmeal	+23·4	Pork, British ...	+3·3
Bread	+19·5	Milk	+2·0
Raisins	+19·5	Mutton, British ...	+0·4
Flour	+18·5	Cocoa	—
Cheese	+17·3	Currants	-2·0
Eggs	+14·1	Potatoes	-4·1
Butter	+13·8		

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Further information as to the general course of the prices of food and other articles is afforded by the movements of wholesale prices in the United Kingdom. There are, of course, various considerations which tend to disturb the relations between wholesale and retail prices, but, generally speaking, a rise in wholesale prices tends to be reflected in the cost to the consumer. Therefore a review of the movements in wholesale prices is valuable in tracing the general trend of prices, especially as statistics are available for a larger number of articles and for a longer series of years than for retail prices.

The following summary indicates the variations in wholesale prices in the Kingdom since 1871 of (a) Food, drink, and tobacco (25 articles), and (b) 47 articles, covering coal and metals (5); textiles (raw materials) (6); food, drink, and tobacco (25); and certain miscellaneous articles (10). The general level of prices in 1900 is taken as 100.

Year.	Food, Drink, & Tobacco.	All 47 Articles.	Year.	Food, Drink, & Tobacco.	All 47 Articles.
1871	144·1	135·6	1892	109·9	101·1
1872	147·3	145·2	1893	108·6	99·4
1873	153·4	151·9	1894	101·9	93·5
1874	152·5	146·9	1895	98·9	90·7
1875	148·9	140·4	1896	93·3	88·2
1876	148·0	137·1	1897	97·4	90·1
1877	154·8	140·4	1898	102·2	93·2
1878	144·1	131·1	1899	98·0	92·2
1879	138·9	125·0	1900	100·0	100·0
1880	140·9	129·0	1901	100·1	96·7
1881	138·6	126·6	1902	101·4	96·4
1882	141·0	127·7	1903	100·6	96·9
1883	139·7	125·9	1904	101·2	98·2
1884	123·9	114·1	1905	101·2	97·6
1885	115·4	107·0	1906	101·0	100·8
1886	109·9	101·0	1907	105·5	106·0
1887	106·5	98·8	1908	107·0	103·0
1888	110·5	101·8	1909	108·7	104·1
1889	110·4	103·4	1910	109·2	108·8
1890	108·5	103·3	1911	111·6	109·4
1891	116·3	106·9	1912	119·9	114·9

It will be seen that between 1896 (the year of lowest prices) and 1912 there was an increase in prices of about 30 per cent. More than one-half of the increase took effect after 1906. The index numbers of wholesale and retail food prices correspond fairly closely, both showing a heavy fall in prices during the 20 years prior to 1906, and since that date an almost uninterrupted advance to a level of prices in 1912 higher than had been recorded previously for more than 25 years, although still lower than the level of the seventies and early eighties.

PRICES IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

This marked upward tendency of prices has not been confined to the United Kingdom, for in almost all other countries it has been felt in an even greater measure. The statistical data as to food prices obtainable for the different countries exhibit considerable diversity both in quantity and quality, but it has been found possible to reduce the available information to a common basis so as to give it a certain amount

of comparative value. The following summary shows the changes in prices since 1900 in the United Kingdom and certain foreign countries and British Dominions oversea. 1900 = 100'0.

Country.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
United Kingdom	100	100	101	103	102	103	102	105	108	108	109	109	115
Foreign Countries:—													
Austria-Hungary—													
(a) Austria	100	100	99	101	105	108	113	113	118	120	126	128	135
(b) Hungary	100	101	102	103	111	122	118	122	126	131	129	137	—
Belgium	100	101	102	113	109	110	112	115	116	120	122	128	132
France	100	100	95	98	99	97	95	100	102	100	104	117	115
Germany	100	103	106	105	105	114	118	116	116	124	127	128	130*
Holland	100	100	100	102	103	102	103	105	107	109	115	117	123
Italy	100	100	99	99	97	99	99	101	105	112	114	118	120
Norway	†	100	99	99	97	100	103	108	109	106	108	111	119
Russia	100	104	107	102	104	112	116	130	130	127	116	121	—
United States	100	105	111	111	113	113	117	122	126	133	140	139	150
Japan	100	97	100	108	120	132	127	134	136	132	132	138	—
British Dominions:—													
Australia	†	100	109	105	95	101	101	98	106	104	103	103	116
Canada	100	104	109	106	109	111	115	128	129	133	135	136	151
New Zealand	100	101	109	109	102	107	107	112	117	108	110	116	—

* Baden only.

† Data for the year 1900 not available.

INTERNATIONAL WHEAT PRICES AND IMPORT DUTIES.

The following table shows the average price in the United Kingdom of British and Imported Wheat from 1840-1912, and the average price of Wheat in France, Germany, and the United States, with the rate of duty per quarter on Imported Wheat:—

Year.	UNITED KINGDOM.			FRANCE.		GERMAN EMPIRE.		UNITED STATES.	
	Average Price.		Duty per Quarter.	Average Price.	Duty per Quarter.	Average Price.	Duty per Quarter.	Average Price.	Duty per Quarter.
	British.	Imported.							
1840	66 4	...	*	50 10	6	35 9	2 11	37 3	8 7
1845	50 10	...	*	46 0	6	33 2	"	33 2	8 7
1850	40 3	...	1 0	33 4	Free	29 9	"	43 3	20%
1855	74 8	72 7	"	68 3	Free	60 10	"	76 9	"
1860	53 3	56 4	"	47 1	0 7	45 0	1 2	46 2	"
1865	41 10	40 0	1 0 3/4	38 2	1 0 1/2	34 11	Free	31 6	6 10 1/2
1870	46 11	45 1	Free	...	"	43 8	"	35 11	"
1875	45 2	45 5	"	45 0	1 1	41 11	"	39 4	"
1880	44 4	47 6	"	51 8	"	46 10	2 2	42 4	"
1885	32 10	33 7	"	36 11	5 2	34 8	6 6 1/2	32 2	"
1890	31 11	33 5	"	43 1	8 8	41 2	10 10 1/2	32 9	"
1895	23 1	23 7	"	31 10	12 2	30 0	7 7 1/2	22 4	20%
1900	26 11	29 2	"	32 7	"	32 1	"	26 10	8 7
1901	26 9	28 5	"	34 2	"	34 8	"	26 9	"
1902	28 1	28 8	1 0 3/4	36 7	"	35 2	"	27 10	"
1903	26 9	29 1	"	38 7	"	33 2	"	28 5	"
1904	28 4	30 0	Free	36 9	"	30 2	"	36 11	"
1905	29 8	31 0	"	39 8	"	36 7	"	24 3	"
1906	28 3	30 2	"	39 3	"	37 3	11 10	28 10	"
1907	30 7	32 11	"	40 3	"	43 1	"	32 1	"
1908	32 0	36 0	"	39 1	"	43 8	"	35 0	"
1909	36 11	39 8	"	40 7	"	48 5	"	42 1	"
1910	31 8	36 0	"	43 11	"	43 8	"	37 3	"
1911	31 8	34 0	"	44 9	"	42 7	"	32 1	"
1912	34 9	36 4	"	48 6	"	45 4	"	...	"

* Sliding scale, with preference to British Dominions.

§ Sliding scale.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES (U.K.).
VARIATIONS FROM THE BASIC YEAR 1900.

Year.	Building Trades.	Coal Mining.	Engineering.	Textile.	Agriculture.	Mean of Preceding Groups.	
						Including Agriculture.	Excluding Agriculture.
1880	85'55	61'45	88'05	89'78	91'53	83'27	81'21
1890	86'67	85'85	92'68	95'12	90'95	90'26	90'08
1895	92'22	72'51	93'18	94'97	92'66	89'11	88'23
1900	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1901	100	93'95	100'29	100	101'13	99'07	98'56
1902	100	87'53	100'29	100	101'13	97'78	96'96
1903	100	84'92	99'93	100	101'13	97'20	96'21
1904	100	82'31	99'93	100	101'13	96'67	95'56
1905	100	81'02	100'05	102'67	101'41	97'03	95'94
1906	100	83'36	100'83	106'22	101'69	98'42	97'6
1907	100	96'25	102	108'89	101'69	101'77	101'79
1908	100	93'3	101'68	108'89	102'26	101'23	100'97
1909	100	89'2	101'32	107'11	102'26	99'98	99'41
1910	100	89'65	102'03	107'11	102'26	100'21	99'7
1911	100	88'83	103'26	107'11	102'26	100'31	99'83

METHODS OF CHANGE IN WAGES (U.K.).

Year	INDIVIDUALS WHOSE WAGES WERE CHANGED.	
	Without Striking (All Trades).	After Striking (All Trades).
1900	1,077,426	54,960
1901	914,373	14,553
1902	874,407	12,799
1903	882,850	13,748
1904	789,724	10,934
1905	674,705	14,184
1906	1,060,172	54,988
1907	1,234,140	12,324
1908	944,599	18,734
1909	1,000,931	153,865
1910	538,663	10,275

COINAGE STATISTICS.

During 1912 nearly 162,500,000 Imperial coins—a record number, exceeding the previous greatest output by nearly 34,000,000—were struck at the Royal Mint, and in addition 16,800,000 pence and 44,308,000 coins for Governments of various Imperial Dominions were turned out at the Birmingham Mint under the supervision of the Royal Mint. Beyond this, upwards of 315 tons of “blanks” for pence and farthings were supplied, under contract, by the Mint, Birmingham, and the King's Norton Metal Company (Limited).

The bronze issue was more than twice the average of the previous ten years. Gold coinage exceeded the previous year by about 400,000 pieces, and the silver pieces were more numerous than in any former year save 1910, and were of record value.

A profit of over £1,330,000 was made on the silver coinage account, the values issued being—shillings, £758,680; florins, £753,781; half-crowns, £544,966; sixpences, £282,270; and threepenny pieces, £115,877. Worn silver to the value of £544,205 was withdrawn from circulation.

FRIENDLY AND COLLECTING SOCIETIES REGISTERED IN THE U.K., 1899-1911.

Year.	Number of Societies or Branches making Returns.	Number of Members.	Funds at End of Year.
1899	7,174	3,104,824	13,817,063
1901	7,172	3,246,483	15,105,685
1902	6,984	3,312,708	15,434,958
1903	7,024	3,392,864	15,939,115
1904	7,038	3,465,143	17,104,921
1905	6,873	3,563,034	18,120,031
1907	6,664	3,740,897	19,413,186
1908	6,623	3,818,552	20,082,645
1909	6,470	3,864,428	21,057,772
1910	6,364	3,906,954	22,043,450
1911	6,189	3,979,017	22,735,568

Ordinary Friendly Societies.

1899	7,174	3,104,824	13,817,063
1901	7,172	3,246,483	15,105,685
1902	6,984	3,312,708	15,434,958
1903	7,024	3,392,864	15,939,115
1904	7,038	3,465,143	17,104,921
1905	6,873	3,563,034	18,120,031
1907	6,664	3,740,897	19,413,186
1908	6,623	3,818,552	20,082,645
1909	6,470	3,864,428	21,057,772
1910	6,364	3,906,954	22,043,450
1911	6,189	3,979,017	22,735,568

Societies with Branches (“Orders”).

1899	19,341	2,409,438	19,004,596
1901	19,920	2,536,669	20,527,264
1902	20,555	2,614,322	21,074,981
1903	20,845	2,613,552	22,549,147
1904	20,819	2,606,029	23,446,330
1905	20,144	2,673,246	23,888,491
1907	20,640	2,710,437	25,610,365
1908	20,813	2,704,404	26,378,572
1909	20,728	2,703,607	27,167,535
1910	20,660	2,803,429	28,021,449
1911	*20,638	*2,795,000	*29,123,000

Collecting Societies.

1899	46	5,922,615	5,207,686
1901	46	6,678,005	5,973,104
1902	45	7,007,397	6,551,287
1903	43	6,973,136	7,220,932
1904	45	7,448,549	7,862,569
1905	45	7,884,307	8,469,767
1907	55	9,010,574	9,946,447
1908	53	6,726,747	8,471,012
1909	63	6,829,164	9,117,347
1910	66	7,168,092	9,781,722
1911	64	7,504,273	10,269,911

* These are estimated figures.

OLD AGE PENSIONS.

By the Old Age Pensions Act, 1908, every man or woman who has attained the age of 70 years, who has been a British subject and has had his residence in the United Kingdom for 20 years, and whose means do not exceed £31 10s., is entitled to receive a pension of an amount which varies according to his or her means of from 1s. to 5s. a week. The scale is as follows: Where the yearly means of the Pensioner as calculated under the Act do not exceed £21, the rate of pension per week is 5s.; exceed £21, but do not exceed £23 12s. 6d., the rate is 4s.; exceed £23 12s. 6d., but do not exceed £26 5s., the rate is 3s.; exceed £26 5s., but do not exceed £28 17s. 6d., the rate is 2s.; exceed £28 17s. 6d., but do not exceed £31 10s., the rate is 1s.; exceed £31 10s., no pension is payable. The following table shows the number of Claims received, Pensions payable, revoked, lapsed, &c., during the year ended 31st March, 1913:—

	ENGLAND.	WALES (including Monmouth).	SCOTLAND.	IRELAND.	TOTAL.
(1) Number of Claims received.....	115,648	7,957	17,786	33,579	174,970
(2) " " rejected*	22,799	1,544	4,233	14,723	43,299*
By Pension Committees or on appeal by the Local Government Board on account of—					
(a) Age.....	8,813	646	2,325	8,707	20,491
(b) Poor Relief	6,481	276	798	1,153	8,708
(c) Means.....	6,225	539	862	4,369	11,995
(d) Other causes.....	1,280	83	248	494	2,105
(3) Pensions in force on 31st March, 1913	626,753	41,893	96,239	203,036	967,921†
At 5s.	589,850	39,723	92,230	193,917	915,750
" 4s.	13,842	835	1,474	3,117	19,268
" 3s.	13,290	751	1,444	3,931	19,416
" 2s.	6,438	369	687	1,511	9,005
" 1s.	3,333	215	404	530	4,482
(4) Number of Pensioners of whose death information has reached the Officer since 31st March, 1912	65,509	4,700	11,414	21,154	102,777

* These figures include 12,941 pensions revoked on questions raised during the year.

† Of this number 604,110 pensions were payable to women.

AGED PAUPERS OVER 70 YEARS.

The disqualification for an old age pension attaching to the past receipt of poor relief at any time since 1st January, 1908, ceased to operate after 31st December, 1910. The total number thus hitherto disqualified cannot be stated, but the following statistics relate to a census taken on particular days:—

ENGLAND AND WALES.—The number of paupers over 70 years of age (exclusive of lunatics in asylums, &c.) relieved on 4th January, 1913, was:—			
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Indoor.....	28,387	20,820	49,207
Outdoor	3,320	5,243	8,563

Total 31,707 26,063 57,770

The total number of paupers over 70 years of age decreased by 1,088 between 1st January, 1912,

and 4th January, 1913, making a total decrease of 90,669, or 61 per cent., since the 1st January, 1911.

SCOTLAND.—The number of paupers over 70 years was:—

	Paupers.	Dependants.
15th Jan., 1912	5,079	138
15th Sept., 1912.....	4,449	147

IRELAND.—The number of paupers over 70 years of age cannot be stated.

PAUPERS AND POOR RELIEF, U.K., 1860-1913.

The number of persons in receipt of Poor Relief for a series of years, with the amount expended out of the Poor Rates (including Receipts-in-Aid) in Actual Relief of the Poor, except that the expenses of management for Scotland and Ireland (but not for England and Wales) are included:—

Year.	ENGLAND AND WALES (on 1st January).		SCOTLAND (on 15th January).		IRELAND (at close of 1st week in January).		UNITED KINGDOM.	
	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Paupers.	Depen- dants.	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total Number.	Amount of Relief.
1860	119,026	731,994	77,306	36,903	43,218	1,711	1,010,158	£ 6,648,867
1870	165,324	914,067	79,290	46,897	53,687	19,729	1,279,499	9,363,798
1880	189,394	648,636	63,009	35,599	57,455	42,735	1,037,404	10,087,985
1890	195,048	592,497	61,577	33,463	44,653	62,213	990,359	10,338,442
1900	226,871	508,517	65,929	34,003	43,820	58,534	1,000,644	13,802,378
1905	273,386	575,513	73,363	37,297	43,911	57,909	1,127,635	16,507,690
1910	306,315	544,450	75,484	40,934	41,866	55,496	1,065,645	17,731,851
1911	298,877	499,120	67,026	41,306	38,967	40,091	985,287	17,908,900
1912	289,075	416,970	67,581	41,658	38,011	39,996	893,291	17,253,835
1913	283,603	411,525	67,757	40,535	37,017	40,129	880,566	—

Registered Provident Societies.

GENERAL SUMMARY, 1911.

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(Class of Society.	No. of Returns.		No. of Members.		Funds.		Percentage Increase or Decrease.	Percentage Increase or Decrease.
	1910.	1911.	1910.	1911.	1910.	1911.		
<i>Societies registered under the Friendly Societies Act:—</i>								
Orders and their Branches	20,660	†20,638	2,803,429	†2,795,000	£ 28,021,449	£ 29,123,000	— 0.3	+ 3.9
Sickness Benefit Societies	3,451	2,957	1,286,271	1,258,994	13,146,930	13,367,383	— 2.4	+ 1.7
Deposit Societies	81	80	381,491	380,542	3,497,668	3,817,536	+ 4.5	+ 9.1
Death and Burial Societies	403	394	856,222	880,573	1,892,864	2,054,545	+ 4.0	+ 8.5
Widow and Orphan Societies	103	100	108,202	107,377	1,141,113	1,060,543	— 0.8	— 7.1
Dividing Societies	1,457	1,502	332,514	370,697	302,114	314,755	+ 11.5	+ 4.2
Juvenile Societies	972	961	155,156	159,068	272,626	281,388	+ 2.5	+ 3.2
Friendly Society Asylums and (Convalescent Homes	6	6	36,651	37,169	32,184	32,558	+ 1.4	+ 1.2
Shop Clubs	8	8	13,798	14,208	1,717	1,775	+ 3.0	+ 3.4
Medical Societies	85	88	329,450	332,236	64,298	64,479	+ 0.8	+ 0.3
Shipwreck Societies	8	8	740	714	8,770	8,827	— 3.5	+ 0.6
Miscellaneous Friendly Societies	90	85	403,459	405,529	1,683,157	1,731,779	+ 1.5	+ 2.9
<i>Total Friendly Societies and Branches</i>	27,024	26,827	6,710,383	6,774,017	50,064,899	51,858,568	+ 0.9	+ 3.6
Collecting Societies	66	64	7,168,092	7,504,273	9,781,722	10,260,911	+ 4.7	+ 5.0
Cattle Insurance Societies	62	63	5,749	5,356	8,370	8,912	— 6.8	+ 6.5
Benevolent Societies	74	72	33,433	32,466	367,468	367,206	— 2.9	— 0.1
Working Men's Clubs	1,250	1,337	316,407	338,001	468,566	599,600	+ 6.8	+ 8.8
<i>Specialty Authorised Societies:—</i>								
Loan Societies	577	623	176,454	188,082	1,255,312	1,305,135	+ 6.6	+ 4.0
Agricultural Credit Societies	202	181	75,998	14,602	29,973	28,469	— 8.7	— 5.0
Miscellaneous Specially Authorised Societies	168	171	79,446	81,368	874,414	926,914	+ 2.3	+ 6.0
Coal Clubs	2	2	2,001	1,998	250	192	— 0.1	— 23.2
<i>Total Friendly Societies Act</i>	29,425	29,340	14,507,963	14,940,103	62,850,914	65,274,907	+ 3.0	+ 3.9
<i>Industrial and Provident Societies:—</i>								
Industries and Trades	2,409	2,410	2,624,112	2,785,352	42,088,903	44,445,851	+ 3.5	+ 5.6
Businesses	557	577	158,577	172,824	817,018	888,033	+ 9.0	+ 8.7
Land Societies:								
(a) Ordinary Land Purchase	149	163	20,049	21,250	933,247	1,100,812	+ 6.0	+ 18.0
(b) Small Holdings and Allotments	163	196	10,241	13,144	10,593	11,611	+ 28.3	+ 9.6
<i>Total Industrial and Provident Societies</i>	3,278	3,346	2,880,979	2,992,570	43,849,761	46,446,307	+ 3.9	+ 5.9

* The amount shown as "Funds" in those classes of Societies which have shares represents the amount due to shareholders with the addition of the net balance of Profit and Reserve.
 † This is an estimated figure.

REGISTERED PROVIDENT SOCIETIES.—GENERAL SUMMARY—(continued).

(Class of Society.	No. of Returns.		No. of Members.		Percentage Increase or Decrease.	Funds.		Percentage Increase or Decrease.
	1910.	1911.	1910.	1911.		1910.	1911.	
<i>Building Societies:—</i>								
Incorporated	1,604	1,622	572,996	571,060	— 0·3	£ 46,175,882	£ 46,523,030	+ 0·8
Unincorporated	53	48	56,625	34,149	— 39·7	4,317,463	1,910,431	— 55·8
<i>Total Building Societies</i>	1,747	1,670	629,621	605,209	— 3·9	50,493,345	48,433,461	— 4·1
<i>Trade Unions</i>	638	648	2,017,656	2,378,957	+ 17·9	5,925,358	6,357,222	+ 7·3
<i>Workmen's Compensation Schemes</i>	33	31	68,140	68,849	+ 1·0	72,956	70,290	+ 4·5
<i>Friends of Labour Loan Societies</i>	227	218	31,940	30,904	— 3·1	236,525	232,976	— 1·5
<i>Railway Savings Banks</i>	19	19	69,455	71,595	+ 3·1	6,575,945	6,858,192	+ 4·3
<i>Total Registered Provident Societies and Branches</i>	35,367	35,272	20,205,754	21,088,247	+ 4·4	170,004,844	173,679,355	+ 2·2

* The amount shown as "Funds" in those classes of Societies which have shares represents the amount due to share holders with the addition of the net balance of Profit and Reserve.

PARTICULARS RELATING TO FRIENDLY SOCIETIES REGISTERED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Number of Returns Received.	Admitted.	Members.		At end of Year.	Sickness Pay.	Sums at Death.	Other Benefits.	Funds at end of Year.
		By Death.	By other causes.					
6,364	297,503	35,928	210,206	5,996,954	£ 1,467,341	£ 409,054	£ 1,190,987	£ 22,043,450
6,189	275,923	38,462	204,148	3,979,017	1,507,977	431,785	1,335,435	22,735,568
20,660	230,030	32,313	181,093	2,663,459	2,207,937	48,724	423,936	28,021,429
66	1,937,357	115,376	1,472,428	7,168,092	8,179	1,088,639	104,802	9,781,722
64	2,024,363	126,952	1,550,928	7,594,273	7,483	1,189,222	350,926	10,269,911
<i>Total</i>	27,090	183,617	1,863,817	13,878,475	3,683,457	1,987,417	1,719,725	59,846,621

* Particulars are not available for 1911.

BREWING AND DISTILLING STATISTICS (U.K.), 1898-1912.

Year.	BEER.				SPIRITS.			
	Quantity made (1,000 barrels).	Malt and Corn used (1,000 bushels).	Sugar and Glucose used (cwt.).	Hops (1,000 lb.).	Quantity made (1,000 gallons).	Malt used (quarters).	Unmalted Grain (quarters).	Molasses, &c. (cwt.).
1898	36,185	57,655	2,773,768	...	62,731	1,566,432	1,435,502	818,489
1899	37,404	58,744	2,944,008	...	60,120	1,410,932	1,542,458	796,514
1900	36,669	57,355	2,980,039	...	57,228	1,196,979	1,515,520	664,257
1901	36,140	56,792	2,859,091	...	55,306	1,195,799	1,442,039	862,300
1902	35,853	55,792	2,824,834	72,525	50,871	1,177,985	1,330,387	735,033
1903	35,538	54,917	2,874,574	70,512	51,114	1,164,319	1,196,638	851,591
1904	34,812	53,322	2,887,409	67,379	50,858	1,211,175	1,207,913	869,392
1905	33,854	51,976	2,746,713	62,361	48,520	1,158,644	1,081,541	988,060
1906	34,528	52,366	2,842,084	63,953	49,976	1,151,199	1,090,286	993,876
1907	34,438	52,186	2,859,487	63,936	49,019	1,143,970	1,136,075	1,079,593
1908	33,537	51,076	2,883,345	62,972	48,332	1,019,982	1,091,143	1,127,216
1909	32,901	49,688	2,890,831	61,426	46,592	1,120,946	1,145,355	1,114,635
1910	33,471	50,069	2,910,076	61,740	40,975	853,589	971,582	1,006,635
1911	34,898	51,759	3,011,266	64,316	44,261	871,112	1,004,557	1,046,556
1912	34,635	51,648	3,067,515	61,544	46,231	930,319	1,130,361	1,157,683

TRADE UNIONS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Year.	ALL TRADE UNIONS. *		100 PRINCIPAL TRADE UNIONS.			
	Number of Unions.	Membership.	Membership.	Income.	Expenditure.	Funds at End of Year.
1900	1,282	1,957,710	1,206,130	£ 1,044,316	£ 1,440,074	£ 3,729,136
1901	1,276	1,969,324	1,215,198	2,042,285	1,638,312	4,123,109
1902	1,244	1,915,582	1,212,296	2,085,291	1,799,676	4,418,724
1903	1,231	1,933,816	1,200,965	2,099,435	1,916,286	4,601,873
1904	1,205	1,898,581	1,195,751	2,111,735	2,043,667	4,669,941
1905	1,202	1,923,868	1,213,657	2,313,320	2,064,959	4,818,302
1906	1,225	2,117,611	1,297,967	2,316,473	1,960,099	5,204,676
1907	1,211	2,412,611	1,459,967	2,469,630	2,056,430	5,644,876
1908	1,184	2,379,723	1,434,930	2,737,981	3,204,411	5,178,446
1909	1,153	2,347,461	1,422,299	2,560,430	2,687,416	5,051,460
1910	1,153	2,440,723	1,459,687	2,691,277	2,624,379	5,121,529
1911	1,168	3,010,346	...	...	...	...

EMPLOYMENT IN TEXTILE FACTORIES (U.K.), 1896-1907.

Year.	FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES.				TOTAL EMPLOYEES.		
	Under 18 years.		Over 18 years.		Males.	Females.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
1896	82,383	153,862	306,156	482,030	412,841	664,846	1,077,687
1897	78,719	152,583	296,058	475,167	396,851	654,713	1,051,564
1898	76,335	151,604	290,797	472,587	387,583	648,987	1,036,570
1901	71,707	148,888	290,606	481,641	379,211	650,142	1,029,353
1904	70,665	137,038	297,302	489,329	382,835	643,544	1,026,378
1907	81,270	157,502	310,983	504,821	407,360	679,863	1,087,223

COAL EXPORT DUTY.—A duty was charged upon exported coal during the financial years 1901-2 to 1906-7, the amounts derived therefrom being as follows:—

1901-2	£ 1,311,706	1904-5	£ 2,052,774
1902-3	1,991,767	1905-6	2,183,973
1903-4	2,051,653	1906-7	1,494,777

CORN AND GRAIN IMPORT DUTY.—A duty was charged upon imported corn and grain in the financial year 1902-3, and was repealed in 1903-4. The following amounts were raised:—

1902-3	£ 2,346,796	1903-4	£ 101,234
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MOTOR SPIRIT DUTY, imposed in 1909-10, produced £ 312,881 in 1909-10, £ 427,143 in 1910-11, £ 667,743 in 1911-12, and £ 721,951 in 1912-13.

RAILWAYS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1855-1912.

TOTAL LENGTH, CAPITAL, PASSENGERS CONVEYED, RECEIPTS, AND WORKING EXPENSES OF RAILWAYS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Year.	Length of Lines Open on 31st Dec.	Total Capital Paid up (Shares).	No. of Passengers (exclusive of Season Ticket Holders)	Total of Traffic Receipts.*		Working Expenses.	Per cent. of Gross Receipts.	Net Traffic Receipts.*
				Total.	Per Mile.			
	Miles.	£	Total.	£	£	Cannot be given previous to 1860.		
1855	8,280	297,584,709	118,595,135	21,507,599	2,567			
1860	10,433	348,130,127	163,435,678	27,766,622	2,661	13,187,368	47	14,579,254
1865	13,289	455,478,143	251,862,715	35,890,113	2,701	17,149,073	48	18,741,040
1870	15,537	529,908,673	336,545,397	43,417,070	2,794	21,715,525	48	23,362,618
1875	16,658	630,223,494	506,975,234	58,982,753	3,541	33,220,728	54	28,016,272
1880	17,933	728,316,848	603,885,025	62,961,767	3,511	33,691,124	51	31,890,501
1885	19,169	815,858,055	697,213,031	66,644,967	3,477	36,787,957	53	32,767,817
1886	19,332	828,344,254	725,584,390	66,615,377	3,446	36,518,247	52	33,073,700
1887	19,578	845,971,054	733,678,531	67,014,586	3,469	37,063,266	52	33,880,116
1888	19,812	864,695,963	742,499,164	69,739,870	3,520	37,762,107	52	35,132,558
1889	19,943	876,595,166	775,183,073	73,717,057	3,666	40,094,116	52	36,930,901
1890	20,073	897,472,026	817,744,046	76,548,347	3,813	43,188,556	54	36,760,146
1891	20,191	919,425,121	845,463,668	78,361,633	3,881	45,144,778	55	36,731,624
1892	20,325	944,357,320	864,435,388	78,529,314	3,864	45,717,965	56	36,374,075
1893	20,646	977,323,353	873,177,052	76,844,086	3,722	45,695,119	57	34,936,773
1894	20,908	985,387,355	911,412,926	79,874,566	3,820	47,208,313	56	37,102,518
1895	21,174	1,001,110,221	929,770,909	81,396,047	3,844	47,876,637	56	38,046,065
1896	21,277	1,029,475,335	980,339,433	85,296,200	4,009	50,192,424	56	39,926,698
1897	21,433	1,089,765,095	1,030,420,201	88,375,236	4,123	53,083,804	57	40,653,250
1898	21,659	1,134,468,462	1,062,911,116	91,066,038	4,205	55,960,543	58	40,291,958
1899	21,700	1,152,317,501	1,106,691,991	95,851,393	4,417	60,090,687	59	41,576,378
1900	21,855	1,176,001,890	1,142,276,686	98,854,552	4,523	64,743,520	62	40,058,338
1901	22,078	1,195,564,478	1,172,395,900	99,595,434	4,511	67,489,739	63	39,069,076
1902	22,152	1,216,861,217	1,188,219,269	102,061,164	4,607	67,841,218	62	41,628,502
1903	22,435	1,235,528,917	1,195,265,195	103,079,191	4,595	68,561,855	62	42,326,859
1904	22,634	1,258,294,681	1,198,773,720	103,787,669	4,586	69,172,531	62	42,660,741
1905	22,847	1,272,600,935	1,199,022,102	105,131,709	4,601	70,064,663	62	43,466,356
1906	23,063	1,286,883,341	1,240,347,132	108,276,993	4,695	72,781,854	62	44,646,077
1907	23,108	1,294,065,662	1,259,481,315	112,178,174	4,854	76,609,194	63	44,939,729
1908	23,205	1,310,533,212	1,278,115,488	110,552,833	4,764	76,407,801	64	43,486,526
1909	23,280	1,314,406,642	1,265,080,761	110,682,266	4,754	75,037,580	62	45,136,466
1910	23,387	1,318,515,417	1,306,728,583	114,237,132	4,885	76,569,676	62	47,355,889
1911	23,417	1,324,018,361	1,326,316,990	117,240,062	5,007	78,617,824	62	48,581,746
1912	23,441	1,334,963,518	1,294,337,046	128,553,417	5,484	81,224,343	63	47,329,074

* Previous to 1912 these figures were exclusive of Rents, Tolls, Navigation, Steamboats, &c., but the 1912 figure includes receipts from all sources.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF RAILWAY SERVANTS.

The following table shows the average wages per head of workpeople employed in the coaching, goods, locomotive, and engineers' departments of the 27 principal Railway Companies of the United Kingdom during the first or second week in December in each of the years 1901-1912. The Companies included in the table employ over 90 per cent. of the total number of Railway servants.

Year.	ENGLAND AND WALES. (15 Companies.)		SCOTLAND. (5 Companies.)		IRELAND. (7 Companies.)		UNITED KINGDOM. (27 Companies.)	
	Employed.	Average Weekly Wage.	Employed.	Average Weekly Wage.	Employed.	Average Weekly Wage.	Employed.	Average Weekly Wage.
	No.	s. d.	No.	s. d.	No.	s. d.	No.	s. d.
1901	378,121	25 6½	43,710	23 1½	18,726	19 5	440,557	25 0½
1902	383,883	25 5½	45,879	23 0½	19,306	19 3¼	449,068	24 11½
1903	384,465	25 4½	45,545	22 11	18,934	19 5	448,944	24 10½
1904	380,610	25 7	45,836	23 0½	19,751	19 1	446,197	25 0½
1905	384,321	25 10½	46,071	23 2¼	19,531	19 2½	449,923	25 3½
1906	391,661	25 11½	47,044	23 3	19,874	19 9½	458,579	25 5
1907	412,804	26 4½	47,040	23 4	19,470	19 8½	479,214	25 9½
1908	395,271	25 6½	45,442	22 6½	19,040	19 8½	459,753	25 0
1909	394,928	25 10½	45,671	23 2½	19,369	19 11	459,968	25 4½
1910	397,715	26 3½	46,606	23 1½	19,199	20 7	463,520	25 9
1911	405,651	27 4½	47,125	23 5½	20,392	20 9½	473,168	29 8½
1912	415,197	28 0	47,499	24 4	20,209	20 9	482,905	27 4½

THE DEBT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The National Debt was raised almost entirely for foreign wars. There was a trifling sum of £664,263 until the "Glorious Revolution" of 1688, which added nearly £16,000,000 to the Debt. Under Queen Anne the campaigns of the Duke of Marlborough added nearly £38,000,000, part of which was paid off in the time of George I. In the reign of George II. about £87,000,000 were added, but the first twelve years of George III. saw £10,000,000 of this paid off. The American War added £121,000,000, making the total nearly £250,000,000, which was reduced considerably until 1793, when the repayments ceased owing to the outbreak of the French Revolutionary War. In twenty-three years, £601,500,343 were added to the debt for the purposes of the war, the following amounts being raised:—

Year.	£	Year.	£	Year.	£
1793...	4,877,956	1801...	27,305,271	1809...	12,298,375
1794...	6,998,389	1802...	14,638,254	1810...	7,792,444
1795...	30,464,831	1803...	8,752,761	1811...	19,143,953
1796...	22,244,982	1804...	14,570,763	1812...	24,790,697
1797...	30,356,873	1805...	16,649,801	1813...	39,649,282
1798...	16,858,503	1806...	13,035,344	1814...	34,563,603
1799...	21,714,863	1807...	10,432,934	1815...	20,241,807
1800...	23,030,520	1808...	12,095,044	1816...	514,059

The amount of the Debt in January, 1816, was £900,436,000 (Funded, £816,312,000; Unfunded, £44,727,000; Annuities, £39,397,000), the annual charge being nearly £33,000,000, but the following amounts were paid off from 1817-1837:—

Year.	£	Year.	£	Year.	£
1817...	1,826,814	1822...	2,962,564	1827...	2,023,028
1818...	1,624,606	1823...	5,261,725	1828...	4,667,965
1819...	3,163,130	1824...	7,456,559	1829...	2,760,003
1820...	1,918,019	1825...	9,900,725	1830...	1,935,465
1821...	4,104,457	1826...	1,195,531	1831...	2,673,858

Year.	£	Year.	£	Year.	£
1832...	5,696	1834...	1,776,378	1836...	1,590,727
1833...	1,023,784	1835...	1,270,050	1837...	1,985,885

At the accession of Queen Victoria the amount stood at nearly £788,000,000, with an annual charge of £29,000,000. Small sums were paid off annually from 1837-1854, when the Russian War added £33,000,000 to the Debt. Repayments were made from 1858 onwards, with slight increases in 1863, 1875, 1878, 1879 and 1886, the following being the actual amounts paid off:—

Year.	£	Year.	£	Year.	£
1858...	2,971,727	1872...	3,443,023	1886...	Nil.
1859...	58,441	1873...	6,899,370	1887...	5,993,723
1860...	2,888,254	1874...	15,094,807	1888...	30,703,615
1861...	381,691	1875...	Nil.	1889...	7,426,812
1862...	1,038,371	1876...	7,094,132	1890...	8,636,931
1863...	968,099	1877...	1,106,831	1891...	4,709,820
1864...	9,236,915	1878...	Nil.	1892...	5,412,351
1865...	4,054,429	1879...	Nil.	1893...	6,894,203
1866...	8,789,050	1880...	4,034,595	1894...	4,543,540
1867...	1,886,986	1881...	5,350,543	1895...	8,943,417
1868...	Nil.	1882...	15,647,752	1896...	7,620,502
1869...	1,092,700	1883...	6,669,421	1897...	7,630,258
1870...	4,073,603	1884...	9,952,555	1898...	6,643,365
1871...	5,303,406	1885...	6,093,283	1899...	6,873,119

On 31 March, 1899, the gross total was £635,049,965, being a decrease since 1837 of £153,000,000. For the South African and China wars £162,000,000 were raised, but since 1903 large reductions have been made.

The total gross Debt on 31 March, 1913, was £711,288,421, against which must be set the value in the Suez Canal Shares (£39,015,000), other assets (£3,707,733), and Exchequer balances (£6,329,160), a total of £49,041,893; leaving the net amount of the Debt at £662,246,528.

STATEMENT OF THE DEBT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1885-1914.

Year.	Dead weight Debt.	Old Sinking Fund and Exchequer Balances.	Gross amount Redeemed.	Debt Created.	Net Increase or Decrease.	Year ended 31 Dec.	Average Price of £100 Stock.	Yield at that Price.
	£	£	£	£	£		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1885-86	739,237,382	285,730	1,486,998	3,650,000	+ 2,163,002	1886	100 16 0	2 19 6½
1886-87	741,400,384	291,413	5,850,454	nil	- 5,850,454	1887	101 16 0	2 18 11
1887-88	735,549,930	302,096	4,938,357	nil	- 37,497,316	1888	101 0 0	2 19 5
1888-89	704,052,614	2,274,059	8,009,858	1,000,000	- 7,009,858	1889*	98 0 0	2 16 1½
1889-90	667,042,756	2,980,908	8,584,965	90,515	- 8,494,450	1890	96 6 8	2 19 1½
1890-91	688,548,306	3,651,434	9,573,566	3,188,000	- 6,385,566	1891	95 15 0	2 19 5½
1895-96	655,908,928	1,054,967	7,602,502	nil	- 7,602,502	1896	110 15 0	2 9 8½
1896-97	648,306,426	318,984	7,183,000	nil	- 7,183,000	1897	112 8 1½	2 8 0½
1897-98	641,123,426	399,117	6,052,791	nil	- 6,052,791	1898	110 18 9	2 9 0½
1898-99	635,070,635	506,526	7,049,063	nil	- 7,049,063	1899	106 17 6	2 11 5½
1899-00	628,021,572	227,324	7,030,919	8,000,000	+ 909,081	1900	99 12 6	2 15 2½
1900-01	628,930,653	244,623	1,460,700	62,000,000	+ 60,539,300	1901	94 5 0	2 18 1½
1901-02	689,469,953	3,314,226	4,454,303	60,000,000	+ 55,545,697	1902	94 7 6	2 18 3½
1902-03	745,015,650	258,722	6,236,888	32,000,000	+ 25,763,112	1903*	90 15 0	2 15 1½
1903-04	770,778,762	3,398,183	10,148,985	2,000,000	- 8,148,985	1904	88 5 0	2 16 8
1904-05	762,629,777	2,279,823	8,315,100	757,432	- 7,557,668	1905	89 16 3	2 15 8
1905-06	755,072,109	1,476,397	11,852,132	nil	- 11,852,132	1906	88 6 3	2 16 6
1906-07	743,219,977	4,218,659	13,714,432	nil	- 13,714,432	1907	84 2 6	2 19 5
1907-08	729,505,545	5,751,036	18,029,680	nil	- 18,029,680	1908	86 1 3	2 18 1
1908-09	711,475,865	3,217,114	8,787,968	nil	- 8,787,968	1909	83 17 6	2 19 7½
1909-10	702,687,897	565,845	10,442,982	21,000,000	+ 10,557,511	1910	81 1 10½	3 1 7½
1910-11	713,245,408	642,652	28,012,949	nil	- 28,012,949	1911	79 10 3	3 3 0
1911-12	685,232,459	414,618	10,487,892	nil	- 10,487,892	1912	76 3 1½	3 5 7½
1912-13	674,744,567	444,787	13,270,716	nil	- 13,270,716	1913*	...	...
1913-14	661,473,765	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* The rate of interest on Consols was reduced from £3 per centum per annum to £2 15s. 0d. per centum in March, 1880; and from £2 15s. 0d. per centum to £2 10s. 0d. per centum in April, 1903.
 † Price 25th November, 1913, £73 3s. 9d. (rising).

The Debt is of three descriptions:—I. Funded (a) *Permanent*, (β) *Terminable*; II. Unfunded; III. Certain other Liabilities. The Funded and Unfunded (or Floating) Debts are included in the fixed annual charge, and details of the various descriptions are given below:—

I. FUNDED DEBT.—(a) *Permanent*.

That is, Debt which the Government is not under obligation to pay off at any fixed time. This consisted of the following stock on 31 March:—

	1912.	1913.
2½ per cent. <i>Consols</i> ...	£554,676,829	£545,999,691
2¼ per cent. <i>Consols</i> ...	3,862,266	3,839,566
2½ per cent. (16 Vict.)	30,015,127	29,968,731
Bank of England Debt	11,015,100	11,015,100
Bank of Ireland do. ...	2,630,769	2,630,769
	£602,200,091	£593,453,857

(β) *Terminable Annuities*.

These are a description of Sinking Fund by means of which a considerable portion of debt is paid off year by year, and after a certain time the capitalized sum entirely extinguished, the Treasury giving an Annuity for a certain number of years in exchange for permanent stock.

The following is a list of these terminable annuities with their amount, the dates when they expire, and their capitalized value as on March 31, 1913:—

- (1) Annuities for Life and Terms of Years (£1,563,230, created 1830-1888) £15,308,631
- (2) Annuities created by the National Debt Local Loans Act 1887, and the Finance Act 1899:—
 - (a) Savings Banks Annuities (£471,084 expiring in 1913-4) 339,457
 - (b) Savings Banks Annuities (£751,296 expiring in 1924-1925) 8,342,004
 - (c) Book Debt Annuities (£745,215 expiring in 1924) 7,529,806
- (3) Sinking Fund Annuity (£15,547 created in 1884 and expiring in 1934) —

Total Capital value...£31,519,908

II. UNFUNDED DEBT.

The Unfunded Debt consists of loans, money borrowed for short periods, which the Government is bound to pay off at certain dates; it is represented by certain loans having currency for periods varying from a few months to five or more years. On 31 March, 1913, these consisted of six months' Treasury Bills to the amount of £9,500,000, Exchequer Bonds (2½ per cent.) repayable by annual drawings of £1,000,000 to the amount of £3,000,000, and Exchequer Bonds (3 per cent.) repayable on 5 April, 1915, to the amount of £19,000,000.

The total Debt on which interest is included in the Permanent or Fixed Annual Charge is therefore £656,473,765—a decrease, under this head, of £11,870,616 since 31 March, 1912.

III. OTHER CAPITAL LIABILITIES.

These sums are not included in the capital on which interest is arranged for in the permanent charge. They show an increase during the year of £4,752,709, and stood as follows on 31 March, 1913:—

Under Telegraph Acts, 1892 to 1911	£8,423,549
Uganda Railway, 1896 to 1902	3,417,099
Public Offices Act, 1895.....	380,091
(Whitehall Site) Act, 1897 ...	423,592
Royal Niger Compy. Act, 1899	558,647
Naval Works Acts, 1895-1905	17,045,010
Military Works, 1897 to 1903	9,700,177
Land Registry Buildings, 1900	200,415
Pacific Cable Act, 1901.....	1,792,433
Public Offices Site (Dublin) Act, 1903	201,828
Public Buildings Expenses Act, 1903	1,393,252
Cunard Agreement Act, 1904	1,950,000
Telephone Transfer Act, 1911	9,328,563

Total.....£54,814,656

There are also sundry Contingent or Nominal Liabilities which the State is not likely to be called upon to any material extent to discharge. On 31 March, 1913, these consisted of the following sums:—

Liability to Suitors (Chancery)	£1,932,135
„ „ Bankrupts' Estates	1,114,575
„ „ Suitors, &c. (Ireland) ...	618,435
Court of Bankruptcy	42,542
Unclaimed Dividends (B. of England)	46,033
„ South Sea Annuities, &c. „	39,788
„ Dividends (Bank of Ireland) ...	2,141
„ Prize Money.....	3,388
Life Annuities, &c. (Nat. Debt Office)	20,000
Unclaimed Dividends „	683,807
Deferred Annuity Fund.....	92,858

COST OF THE DEBT.

The Cost of the National Debt for the last two years is detailed below:—

	1911-1912	1912-1913
I. Annual Interest—	£	£
Perpetual Annuities .	14,861,556	14,659,606
Government Debts ...	347,146	341,146
Terminable Annuities	3,517,569	3,540,175
Unfunded Debt.....	1,158,842	1,171,863
II. Cost of Management.	173,181	166,907
III. New Sinking Fund ...	4,447,706	4,620,303

Total.....£24,500,000 £24,500,000

DEVELOPMENT AND ROAD IMPROVEMENT FUNDS.

The amounts issued from the Exchequer in the year ended 31 March, 1913, for the above funds are shown below:—

<i>Development Fund:</i>	£
Grant under 9 Edw. VII.	nil
<i>Road Improvement Fund:</i>	
Payments under 10 Edw. VII. and 1 Geo. V., being net proceeds of Motor Spirit Duty	684,310
Do. Carriage Licences	487,891
Total	£1,172,204

THE KINGDOM OF SCOTLAND.

His Majesty's Household in Scotland.

Great Steward of Scotland, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G. (Duke of Rothesay).

HIS MAJESTY'S HOUSEHOLD.

Hereditary High Constable, Earl of Erroll, K.T.
Hereditary Master of Household, Duke of Argyll, K.G.
Hereditary Standard-Bearer, H. Scrymgeour-Wedderburn.
Hereditary Armour-Bearer (claimed by), Sir Douglas Archibald Seaton-Steuart, Bart.
Hereditary Carver (claimed by), Sir Windham Frederick Carmichael-Anstruther, Bart.
Hereditary Cup-Bearer, Earl of Southesk.
Hereditary Keeper of Holyrood Palace, Duke of Hamilton and Brandon.
Do., Falkland and Rothesay, Marquess of Bute.
Hereditary Keeper of Dunstaffnage, Dunoon, and Carrick, Duke of Argyll, K.G., K.T.
Chaplains in Ordinary, Very Rev. J. R. Mitford Mitchell, D.D.; Rt. Rev. A. Wallace Williamson, D.D.; Rev. S. J. Ramsay Sibbald, M.V.O., D.D.; Very Rev. P. McAdam Muir, D.D.; Rev. Robert H. Fisher, D.D.; and Rev. Prof. Malcolm C. Taylor, D.D. (extra).
Historiographer, Prof. T. Hume Brown, LL.D. £184
Linner, Robert Gibb, R.S.A.
Physicians in Ordinary, Sir T. R. Fraser, M.D.; D. W. Finlay, M.D.
Surgeons in Ordinary, Sir Alexander Ogston, K.C.V.O., M.D.; Sir William Macewen, M.D.
Surgeon Apothecary, Balmoral, A. Hendry, M.V.O., M.D.
Do., Holyrood, W. B. Alexander.
Surgeon Dentist (vacant).
Surgeon Oculist, George A. Berry, M.B.

Botanist, Isaac B. Balfour, M.D.
Dean of the Chapel Royal and of the Order of the Thistle, Rt. Rev. Andrew Wallace Williamson, D.D.
Lyon King of Arms, Sir James Balfour Paul, C.V.O., LL.D., Advocate £600

Heralds (£25 each).

Ross, Andrew Ross, S.S.C.
 Rothesay, F. J. Grant, W.S., F.S.A. Scot.
 Albany, Wm. Rae Macdonald, F.S.A. Scot.
Pursuivants (£16 13s. 4d. each).

March, Capt. George Sitwell Campbell-Swinton, F.S.A. Scot.
Urnion, John Horne Stevenson, F.S.A. Scot., Adv.
Carrick, Sir D. A. D. Campbell, Bart., C.V.O.
Lyon Clerk and Keeper of Records, Fras. J. Grant, W.S. £250
Procurator-Fiscal, David Scott-Moncrieff, W.S.
Herald Painter, Graham Johnston.

THE KING'S BODY GUARD FOR SCOTLAND, Royal Company of Archers, Archers' Hall, Edinburgh.—*Capt.* General, Duke of Buccleuch, K.G., K.T.
Adjutant, Col. R. Gordon-Gilmour, C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.
President of the Council, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T.
Vice-Pres., Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T.
Secretary, Sir Henry Cook, W.S. (61 Castle Street).
Treasurer, Harry Cheyne, W.S.
Chaplain, Rev. Hon. Arthur Gordon, D.D.

Departments of the Government.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, Edinburgh.

Chairman, Sir Robert P. Wright £1,200 to £1,500
Commissioners, R. B. Greig; J. D. Sutherland (Small Holdings) £1,000 to £1,200
Secretary, H. M. Conacher £850 to £1,000
Accountant, C. Weatherill £500
Head Inspector, J. Wood £600 to £800
Superintendent of Live Stock, W. Barber £550 to £700
Director of Seed Testing Station, T. Anderson £300
Agricultural Inspectors, W. H. Hogg; A. Main; J. D. Scott, £300 to £400; F. A. Thomson £200 to £400
Sub-Commissioners, Small Holdings, J. Dunlop; A. MacKintosh; A. M. Prain; T. Wilson £550 to £700
Chief Surveyor, W. G. Coles £500 to £700
Supl. of Statistics, J. M. Ramsay £550 to £700

CLYDE LIGHTHOUSES TRUST,
237 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

Chairman, Wm. H. Raeburn.
Clerk, J. F. Anderson.
Treasurer, James Macfarlane.

CLYDE NAVIGATION TRUST,
16 Robertson Street, Glasgow.

Chairman, Sir Thomas Mason.
Deputy do., W. H. Raeburn.
General Manager and Sec., T. R. Mackenzie.
Treasurer, James Macfarlane.
Engineer, W. M. Alston.
Harbour Master, Capt. T. R. Morris.

EDUCATION.

SCOTCH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT,

Dover House, Whitehall, London; and
 14 Queen Street, Edinburgh.

Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education in Scotland, Sir J. Struthers, B.C.U., LL.D.

Private Secretary, J. W. Parker. £1,200 to £1,500
Assistant Secretaries, G. Macdonald, LL.D. (Edinburgh); G. W. Alexander £800 to £1,200
Senior Examiner, W. H. W. Cornish £650 to £800
Junior Examiner, F. H. Lindsay £250 to £600

Counsel, J. H. Millar £250
Architect, A. K. Robertson (and fees) £100
Inspector of Music, A. Somervell, Mus. Doc.
Accountant and Chief Clerk, G. L. Apperson, I.S.O. £600 to £750
Senior Clerks, P. H. Atkin; F. J. Armstrong; H. J. Macartney; L. McQuibban £450 to £600
Staff Clerks, J. W. Perks, £360 to £550; W. B. Fryer; A. D. Kerr; F. Wray; H. W. Harris; A. S. Lamb; A. Luffingham; and J. L. Stewart £360 to £450
Accountant, Edinburgh, Sir D. F. Ochterlony, Bt. £600

H.M. Inspectors of Schools.

Senior Chief Inspector, J. L. Robertson, LL.D. £950
Chief Inspectors, D. M. Fraser; F. R. Jamieson; J. M. Wattie; J. C. Smith each £900
Inspectors, A. Lobban; D. S. Macnair, Ph.D.; A. D. Thomson, LLitt.; F. W. Young; J. T. Ewen; A. D. Miller; J. A. Macdonald; J. Clark; W. E. Philip; W. W. McKechnie; G. Andrew; C. J. N. Fleming; W. G. Fraser; F. W. Michie; W. Stewart, D.Sc.; T. B. M. Lamb; W. Menzies; C. H. Rankine; A. C. Smith; D. H. Crawford; J. H. Murray; A. Lang; H. N. Patrick, Ph.D. £400 to £800
Junior Inspectors, S. F. Mackay, Ph.D.; J. G. Frewin; W. A. Robertson, Ph.D.; A. King; J. Anderson; W. A. Munro, LLitt.; G. Watson; W. Robb £200 to £400
Sub-Inspectors, 1st Cl., J. Crombie; W. S. Gall; W. M. Shanks; A. McDonald; J. Wilson; R. Topping; J. Craigie; T. McVie £300 to £500
Medical Officer and Chief Inspector of Physical Training, L. D. Cruickshank, M.D. £400 to £800
Inspectresses for Domestic Subjects, Miss J. G. Crawford (Principal); Miss J. S. S. Glaister; Miss B. Littlejohn.

The Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh.—£16,289.

Director, Sir T. Carlw Martin, LL.D. £650 to £750
Curator and Keeper of Art and Ethnographical Department, D. J. Vallance £550
Keeper Natural History Department, W. E. Clarke, F.R.S.E. £400 to £550
Keeper Technological Department, Alexander Galt, D.Sc. £350 to £550
Assistant Keepers, P. H. Grimshaw; T. Rowatt; E. Ward £250 to £350

FISHERY BOARD FOR SCOTLAND,

101 George Street, Edinburgh.

Members, Angus Sutherland, C.B., *Chairman*; W. Lyon Mackenzie, K.C. (Sheriff of Ayrshire), *Deputy Chairman*; Prof. D'Arcy Thompson, M.A., C.B.; The Marquess of Breadalbane, K.C.; Provost Malcolm Smith; Provost Archibald; J. H. Irwin. *Sec.*, David T. Jones; *Chief Clerk*, Geo. Hogarth; *Insp. of Salmon Fisheries*, Wm. Leadbetter Calderwood, F.R.S.E.; *Scientific Supt.*, T. Wemyss Fulton, M.D., F.R.S.E.; *Gen. Insp. of Sea Fisheries*, John Skinner, I.S.O. (Edinburgh); *Asst. Insp. of do.*, Wm. Jeffrey (Inverness); *Marine Supt.*, J. R. McEwan (Edinburgh).

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF SCOTLAND,

33 George Square, Edinburgh.

Asst. Director, J. S. Flett, D.Sc., F.R.S. . . . £650 to £750
District Geologists, C. T. Clough, M.A.; L. W. Hinxman, B.A. . . . £500 to £600
Geologists, C. B. Crampton, M.B.; E. B. Bailey, B.A.; E. M. Anderson, M.A.; R. G. Carruthers; G. W. Lee, D.Sc.; M. Macgregor, B.Sc.; C. Hawker Dinham, B.A.; J. E. Richey, B.A.; G. V. Wilson, B.Sc. . . . £120 to £400

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD,

125 George Street, Edinburgh.

(Office hours 9 to 4, Saturdays 9 to 12.30.)

Ex-officio Members.—The Secretary for Scotland (*President*), the Under-Secretary for Scotland, and the Solicitor-General for Scotland.

Appointed Members.—*Vice-President*, Sir George McCrae, £1,200 to £1,500; *Legal Member*, Ewan F. Macpherson, B.A. (Advocate), £1,000 to £1,200; *Medical Member*, W. Leslie Mackenzie, M.D. . . . £1,000 to £1,200

OFFICERS OF BOARD.

Secretary, John T. Maxwell . . . £700 to £900
Assistant Secretaries, David Brown, I.S.O.; Arthur Grant . . . £500 to £600
General Superintendents of Poor and Inspecting Officers under Public Health Act, William Penney; Alexander Stuart; Alex. B. Millar; C. Cleveland Ellis. . . . £400 to £700
Medical Inspectors, Frederick Dittmar, M.D.; Thomas F. Dewar, M.D.; Ernest Watt, M.D. . . . £500 to £800
Veterinary Medical Inspector, Gerald Leighton, M.D. . . . £500 to £700

Engineering Inspector, J. Walker Smith, M.I.N.S.T.C.E. . . . £700 to £900
Architectural do., John Wilson . . . £350 to £450
Lady Medical Inspector, Mary J. Menzies, M.B. . . . £200
Clerks in Charge of Departments, George A. Mackay (Poor Law); Archd. Jas. Bain (Housing and Town Planning); Alex. McKinnin (Public Health); Alex. Oliphant (Statistical, Accounting, & Audit); Adam Small (Local Govt., Unemployed Workmen, and O.A.P.) . . . £350 to £500; Ross T. M. Tait (Registry) . . . £250 to £350

LUNACY BOARD,

15 Rutland Square, Edinburgh.

Commissioner, Sir Thomas Mason (*Chairman*) . . . *unp.*
Legal Commissioners, J. Cowan, w.s.; Sheriff J. Wilson, K.C. . . . *unp.*
Medical Commissioners, John Macpherson, M.D. (£1,200); Hamilton C. Marr, M.D. . . . £1,000
Deputy Commissioners, Charles Macpherson, M.D. (£600); R. C. Brown, M.D. . . . £500
Secretary, A. D. Wood, J.P. . . . £625
Chief Clerk, D. Forbes . . . £450

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE COMMISSION.

The Scottish Commission, £234,110.

83 Princes Street, Edinburgh.

Chairman, James Leishman . . . £1,800
Private Secretary, J. B. Jackson . . . £100
Deputy Chairman, J. C. McVail, M.D. . . . £1,200
Commissioners, J. McNicol, Miss M. M. Paterson . . . each £1,000
Secretary, J. Jeffrey . . . £850 to £1,000
Medical Officers, J. R. Currie, M.D.; G. M. Cullen, M.D. . . . £500 to £800
Assistant do., H. L. F. Fraser . . . £550 to £700
Accountant, J. Stewart Seggie . . . £550 to £700
Head of Intelligence Branch, A. Newlands . . . £550 to £700
Legal Adviser, J. M. Vallance . . . £550 to £700

First Class Clerks, R. A. Pitt; P. Taylor; G. W. Wight . . . £350 to £500

Assistant Accountants, S. H. C. Kerr; T. A. Mowat; W. A. M. Murray . . . £350 to £500
Superintendent of Registry, E. D. Ross . . . £300 to £350
Superintendent of Female Accounting Staff, M. H. H. Watson . . . £150 to £190

Outdoor Staff.

Chief Inspector, J. W. Peck . . . £850 to £1,000
Deputy Chief Inspector, S. H. Turner . . . £800 to £950
Inspectors (Male), A. Arneil, M. Beaton, J. W. Herries, J. E. Highton, W. Leitch . . . £350 to £500; (*Female*), D. S. Allan . . . £300 to £400

NATIONAL GALLERY OF SCOTLAND,

Mound, Edinburgh.

Director, J. L. Caw.

Keeper, T. Corsan Morton.

SCOTTISH NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY,

Queen Street, Edinburgh.

Director, Jas. L. Caw.

Keeper, T. Corsan Morton.

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF ANTIQUITIES,

Queen Street, Edinburgh.

Director, Alexander O. Curle, F.R.S.A.

COMMISSIONERS OF NORTHERN LIGHT-HOUSES,

84 George Street, Edinburgh.

Secretary, C. Dick Peddie.

Engineer, D. A. Stevenson.

PRISON COMMISSION.—£6,927.

xx, Rutland Square, Edinburgh.

Commissioners, The Master of Polwarth (*Chairman*), £1,200; James Devon, M.D. . . . £1,000
Secretary and Inspector, David Crombie . . . £500 to £700
Chief Clerk, William Harvey . . . £350 to £500
Supt. of Statistics and Registrar, L. A. van den Bergh . . . £350 to £500

H.M. GENERAL REGISTER HOUSE,

Register House, Edinburgh.

Lord Clerk Register, The Duke of Montrose, K.T.

Deputy Clerk Register, Keeper of the Records and Registrar-General for Scotland, J. Patten MacDougall, C.B. . . . £1,200

GENERAL RECORD DEPARTMENT.

Deputy Keeper, G. A. J. Lee, w.s. . . . £600 to £700
Chief Clerk, William Angus . . . £300 to £450
First Class Clerk, P. M. Robertson . . . £300 to £400
Second Class Clerks, R. H. Lindsay; John Duff; David Anderson.

HISTORICAL AND ANTIQARIAN DEPARTMENT.

Curator, R. K. Hannay, M.A. . . . £400 to £600
Assistant do., C. W. Yale, M.A.

General Registry Office of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

Registrar-General, J. Patten MacDougall, C.B.
Secretary and Chief Clerk, R. H. Gray.
Senior Clerk, Andrew Frude.
Supt. Statistical Dept., James C. Dunlop, M.D.
Registration Examiners, Grant B. Gibson; G. T. Bisset Smith; Peter MacGlashan; J. C. Fyfe; J. J. Cossar.

H.M. Chancery,

Interim Director, J. C. Stretell Miller, w.s. . . . £300
Interim Depute do., Colin J. Stalker, L.A. . . . £350

Great Seal Office.

Keeper, Rt. Hon. T. McKinnon Wood, M.P.
Depute Keeper, James Macdonald, w.s.
Substitute Keeper, Wm. Crosbie.

Privy Seal Office.

Lord Keeper, The Marquess of Breadalbane, K.G.
Sub-Keeper & Writer, James Emslie.

Extractor's Office.

Principal Extractor, Edward P. Thomson, w.s. . . . £750
Assistant Extractor, D. K. B. Whyte . . . £400
Clerk of the Records, George Hume . . . £200

Bill Chamber.

New Register House.
Principal Clerk of Bills, Petitions and Sequestrations, T. Swinton Paterson, S.S.C. . . . £600 to £700
Assistant Clerk, David Alexander Duncan . . . £250 to £300
Ordinary Clerk, David D. M'Laren . . . £150 to £240

Minute Book Office and Edictal Citations Office,
14 New Register House, Edinburgh.
Keeper, Sir Colin G. Macrae, w.s. (app. 1868) . . . £300
Depute Keeper, Donald J. Macrae, w.s. (1912) . . . £200

Rolls of Court and Calling Lists.
Keepers of Inner House Rolls, A. Foster; William Smith, w.s. each £450
Keeper of the Seal of Court, A. Foster.

The Sasine Office.

Keeper of the General Register of Sasines, W. T. Ketchen, w.s. £1,000
Chief Assistant Keeper, G. M. Duffes £625
Assistant Keepers, And. Robertson; P. Mortimer J. Urquhart; C. B. Gibson; R. Hunter . . . each £575
Accountant, William McCulloch £520
Chief Clerks, A. M. Runciman; T. Sherriff; W. B. Mitchell; C. J. Poole; J. M. Deas; R. W. Smart . . . each £450
1st Class Clerks, A. S. Campbell; D. Neill; W. Thom; J. G. Mackenzie; J. R. Lyle; W. Wyatt; W. A. L. Byars; D. R. Couper; H. W. D. Hodgkin; J. A. Maslenton; J. Robertson; J. Burt; W. Smartt . . . each £400

Hornings, Inhibitions, Adjudications, and Entails.

Keeper of the Registers of Hornings, Inhibitions, Adjudications, and Entails, W. T. Ketchen, w.s.

Register of Deeds and Protections.

Keeper, Alex. Clark.
Assistants, Robt. D. Gray; Adam Brownlee.
Second Class Clerks, G. R. M. Jockel; J. M. Robertson.

Accountant of Court (Judicial Factories and Bankruptcy).

Accountant, J. Campbell Penney, C.A. £1,200
Chief Clerk, J. W. Inglis, C.A.
Head Clerk Bankruptcy Dept., J. U. Anderson.
" *Factory Dept.*, W. A. Alexander, C.A.

Registry of Friendly Societies,

3A Howe Street.
Registrar, R. Addison Smith, w.s.v.o.
Clerk, William Reid.

Joint-Stock Companies Registry Office.

Exchequer Chambers, 1 Parliament Square.
Registrar, Sir Kenneth Mackenzie, Bart.

Edinburgh Gazette Office.

Exchequer Chambers, 1 Parliament Square.
Supt. and Keeper, Sir Kenneth Mackenzie, Bart.

Receivers of Crown Rents, Scotland,

New Register House, Edinburgh.
Crown Receiver, Holmes Ivory, w.s. £600
Bishopric of Orkney, W. P. Drever, Kirkwall.

REVENUE OFFICES.

Inland Revenue.

Waterloo Place, Edinburgh.
Solicitor of Inland Revenue, Sir Philip J. H. Grierson, Advocate £1,200
Chief Clerk, A. L. Cordiner, M.A. £600 to £700
Stamps, Taxes and Land Values.
Asst. Sec. and Comptroller, J. K. Stewart £850 to £1,000
Committee Clerks, J. A. Hearne; W. Carmichael . . . £600 to £800
Minor Staff Officers, D. A. Abernethy; G. Hawley; W. C. Munro, £400 to £475; W. Jamieson; J. E. Clark; J. A. Weir; W. S. Innrie; W. T. Mackie; A. M. Duncan, £300 to £400; J. B. Scott; J. Lush; P. McL. Milne, £250 to £350; R. H. Fraser; J. Weir; A. Jervis; C. H. Ford; R. B. Henderson . . . £200 to £300

Estate Duty.

Assistant Sec. and Registrar, G. Ford £850 to £1,000
Principal Clerk, P. Waugh; W. A. Wilson £600 to £800
Assistant do., J. Sime; W. R. Morison; W. E. Redding . . . £550
1st Class Clerks, H. Robinson; S. M. Findlay; T. J. Boyd; J. McNeil; G. Finlay; J. H. Beattie; G. C. Cunningham £350 to £500

Land Valuation Department,

9 Wemyss Place, Edinburgh.
Chief Valuer for Scotland, Alexander Blair . . . £850 to £1,000
Assistant do., James Mather £800 to £850

2nd Class Valuers, T. S. Ronaldson; C. M. Wedderburn £350 to £500
53 Hanover Street, Edinburgh.
1st Class Valuer, J. C. Hamilton £550 to £700
45 Hanover Street, Edinburgh.
1st Class Valuer, Alexander Buttar . . . £550 to £700

Collectors of Customs and Excise, Scotland.

Glasgow, S. Scott, £1,000; W. Elliott, £800; Edinburgh, C. H. Madin £800
Collectors, 1st Class:—Greenock (vacant); Assistant Collector, C. T. Sage, £500 to £650; Leith, W. H. Bignold £700 to £800
Collectors, 2nd Class:—Aberdeen, A. Astin; G. J. Beatty; Campbeltown, F. Keast; Dumfries, J. T. Ormerod; Dundee, M. J. Cahill, A. A. Allam; Elgin, W. H. Webster; Falkirk, J. M. Anderson; Grangemouth, J. B. O'Sullivan; Inverness, R. Allen; Perth, J. Gibb; Stirling, J. Barry £500 to £650
Collectors and Surveyors:—Ardrossan, A. Beard; Ayr, J. W. Slater; Borrowstoness, C. D. Bozman; Granton, C. G. Kitton; Methil, G. Gray . . . £320 to £450
Surveyor: Burntisland, H. G. Stears . . £320 to £450

General Post Office.

Waterloo Place, Edinburgh.
Secretary, W. G. C. Kirkwood £1,000 to £1,200
Chief Clerk, J. J. Thompson £600 to £800
Principal Clerks, J. T. McGeachy; W. T. C. Bell; J. G. Allan £440 to £540
1st Class Clerks, W. Macnamara; H. J. Harrison . . . £375 to £430
C. S. B. Higgin; H. McPake £500
Solicitor, J. S. Pitman, w.s. . . . £1,000
Medical Officer, K. M. Douglas, M.D. . . . £1,000
Accountant, J. Stewart £600 to £750
Examiner, J. McG. Thom £450 to £570
Book-keeper, J. Anderson £450 to £570
Cashier, A. P. Macmanus £440 to £500
1st Class Clerks, R. Finlay; J. Allan; T. F. Brisbane; J. Dow; J. Aitken; W. R. Smith . . . £375 to £430
* £360 to £430.

Controller, Edinburgh Postal District, W. H. Henderson . . £550 to £700
Do., Telegraph Office, W. Smith £400 to £500

THE CONVENTION OF THE ROYAL BURGHS OF SCOTLAND,

City Chambers, Edinburgh.
Instituted about 1150, and extended in 1405 and 1487; Annual General Convention meets in Edinburgh; Committees meet in Edinburgh City Chambers.—*Preses*, The Lord Provost of Edinburgh; *Chaplain*, Rt. Rev. A. Wallace Williamson, D.D.; *Counsel*, Wm. C. Smith, K.C.; *Clerk, Agent, and Treas.*, John L. Officer, LL.B., w.s. (21 Castle Street, Edinburgh); *Convention Officer*, Jas. Russell.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY,

Blackford Hill, Edinburgh.
Astronomer Royal for Scotland, R. A. Sampson, D.Sc., F.R.S. £700
First Asst. Astronomer, J. Storey, F.R.A.S. . . . £300
Asst. Astronomer, R. W. Wrigley, B.A. . . . £150 to £300

SCOTTISH LAND COURT,

1 Grosvenor Crescent, Edinburgh.
Members, The Hon. Lord Kennedy, LL.D. (*Chairman*); Alexr. Dewar; Col. R. F. Dudgeon, C.B.; E. E. Morrison; Norman Reid.
Principal Clerk, William Mackenzie.
Clerk of the Court and Auditor, Arthur Morgan.
Do., and Legal Assessor, Walter Murray.
Do., and Keeper of the Rolls, Duncan MacTavish.

SCOTTISH OFFICE,

Dover House, Whitehall, S.W.; and 6 Parliament Square, Edinburgh.
Secretary for Scotland, Rt. Hon. T. McKinnon Wood . . £2,000

Priv. Secs., Vivian Philipps, £300; and J. Dundas White, M.P., unpp.

Under-Secretary, Permanent, Sir James M. Dodds, K.C.B. £1,500
Private Sec., W. A. C. Goodchild £100
Asst. Under-Sec., John Lamb £900 to £1,000
Senior Clerks, J. H. Gascoigne, M.V.O.; P. J. G. Rose; A. H. Smith £600 to £800
Junior Clerks, W. A. C. Goodchild; L. G. M. Glover; G. W. Milroy; P. R. Laird; W. Hogg £200 to £500

Clerk Assistant in Charge of Accounts, A. S. Cotton £350 to £450
Supt. of Registry, R. Penny £250 to £400
Inspector of Local Loans and Audits, and Assist. to Accounting Officer, P. B. Moodie £600 to £850
Do., Alkali Works, W. S. Curphey (Chief) £400; J. W. Young £420 to £550
Do., Anatomy, Sir J. A. Russell, M.H. £100
Do., Constabulary, Maj. A. G. Ferguson £750 to £850

Legal Department.

Lord Advocate, Robert Munro, K.C., M.P. £5,000
Legal Secretary, M. Millar Craig, LL.B. £750
Solicitor-Gen., T. B. Morison £2,000

H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS, 3 Parliament Square.

Principal Architect for Scotland, W. T. Oldrieve, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.A. Scot.

Assistant Architects, A. Odell; A. J. Marshall; A. Scott, A.R.I.B.A.; J. T. Galletly; H. Ryle, A.R.I.B.A.; J. F. Milne; J. W. Paterson.
Staff Clerk, G. W. Jupp.
Solicitor, T. Carmichael, s.s.c., 10 Duke Street.

Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh.

Regius Keeper, Isaac Bayley Balfour, M.D., F.R.S. £160
Assistant Keeper, W. Wright Smith, M.A. £200 to £400
Assistant, Museum, Harry F. Tagg, F.L.S. £150 to £250
Assistant, Laboratory, Matthew J. Orr £150 to £250
Assistant, Library, James T. Johnstone £150 to £250
Assistant, Herbarium, John Frederick Jeffrey £150 to £250
Principal Gardener, Robert Lewis Harrow £150 to £250
Plant Propagator, Laurence Baxter Stewart £150 to £250

Scottish Law Courts and Offices.

COURT OF SESSION (1532). LAW SITTINGS, 15 Oct. to 20 March and 12 May to 20 July.

Lord President of the whole Court, Right Hon. Alexander Ure (Lord Strathclyde).

INNER HOUSE.—First Division.

Rt. Hon. the Lord President (Lord Justice General)
The Rt. Hon. Alexander Ure (Lord Strathclyde)

Lord Johnston, Henry Johnston £5,000
Lord Mackenzie, C. Kincaid Mackenzie £3,600
Lord Skerrington, William Campbell £3,600

Second Division.

Lord Kingsburgh (Rt. Hon. Sir J. H. A. Macdonald), K.C.B., Lord Justice Clerk £4,800
Lord Dundas, David Dundas £3,600
Lord Salvesen, Edward Theodore Salvesen £3,600
Lord Guthrie, Charles John Guthrie £3,600

OUTER HOUSE.

Lord Cullen, W. J. Cullen £3,600
Lord Dewar, Arthur Dewar £3,600
Lord Ormisdale, George Lewis Macfarlane £3,600
Lord Hunter, William Hunter £3,600
Lord Anderson, Andrew Macbeth Anderson £3,600
Principal Clerk of Session, Edwin Adam, K.C. £1,100
Inner House Depute Clerks, John Paton, s.s.c.; Charles Taylor each £600
Inner House Ordinary Clerks, J. Antonio; W. Drummond each £400
Outer House Depute Clerks, John Moir; William Brown; John Cairns; Andrew Ross; J. S. Saunders each £600
Outer House Assistant Clerks, R. Maxwell Main; R. W. Hepburn; Walter Stewart; C. S. Dowell; R. A. Roxburgh each £475

High Court of Justiciary (1672).

Lord Justice Gen., Rt. Hon. Lord Strathclyde.
Lord Justice Clerk, Rt. Hon. Lord Kingsburgh, K.C.B.
Lords Comm. of Justiciary, all the other Judges.
Lord Advocate, Rt. Hon. Robert Munro, K.C., M.P.
Solicitor-General, Thomas Brash Morison, K.C.
Clerk of Justiciary, G. L. Crole, LL.B., K.C.
Assistants and Deputies, Geo. A. Slight; Alex. Rae.
Circuit Clerks, Geo. A. Slight; Alex. Rae.
Honorary Depute Clerk, Harry H. Macbean, w.s.

Advocates Depute, James Duncan Miller, M.P.; George Morton; A. S. Gillon; William Mitchell.
Crown Agent, Sir W. S. Haldane, w.s.

Crown Office,

9 Parliament Square.
Crown Agent, Sir W. S. Haldane, w.s. £1,300
Chief Clerk, W. D. Smart.
Second Clerk, J. K. Young.
Other Clerks, H. Weaver; R. L. Gaudie; Bertram Herd; (one vacancy).

Justiciary Office,

2 Parliament Square.
Clerk of Justiciary, G. L. Crole, LL.B., K.C. £700
1st Assistant & Depute Clerk, George A. Slight £500
2nd Assistant & Depute Clerk, Alexander Rae £400
Court of Lords Commissioners for Teinds.
The Judges of the Inner House, and Lord Ormisdale, Lord Ordinary on Teinds.
Clerk of Teinds & Extractor, And. Murray £500

Exchequer,

1 Parliament Square.
Lord Ordinary, Lord Cullen.
King's Remembrancer, Sir Kenneth Mackenzie, Bart.
Chief Clerk, P. P. Sealy, i.s.o.
First Class Clerks, R. Mackinlay; William Vickers; D. G. Mackie.

Sheriff Court of Chancery,

2 Parliament Square.
Sheriff of Chancery, George Watt, K.C., Adv. £500
Sheriff Clerk of Chancery, James Marchbank, s.s.c.
Depute Sheriff Clerk, William Marchbank, Solr.

SHERIFF COURTS. £38,463.

Commissary Office,

2 Parliament Square, Edinburgh.
Commissary Clerk, Ralph Richardson, w.s.
Depute do., Joseph Steele.

THE WORLD'S COTTON CONSUMPTION, 1911 1912.

Country.	Bales of 500 lb. consumed.	Spindles Working.	Country.	Bales of 500 lb. consumed.	Spindles Working.
U.S.A.	5,368,000	29,523,000	Belgium	234,382	1,372,000
U.K.	3,765,462	55,165,000	Brazil	199,642	...
Russia	2,035,079	10,599,000	Canada	115,418	855,000
Germany.....	1,770,286	8,800,000	Switzerland	90,831	1,407,000
India	1,606,551	6,300,000	Netherlands	84,817	454,000
Japan	1,341,839	2,177,000	Sweden	78,727	530,000
France	987,843	7,400,000	Portugal	67,940	480,000
Austria-Hungary...	864,096	4,718,000	Other Countries ...	83,969	3,058,000
Italy	812,760	4,622,000			
Spain	323,750	1,853,000	The World	19,831,392	139,313,000

SCOTTISH COUNTIES AND CAPITALS, WITH POPULATION (1911), ACREAGE, CONVENERS, SHERIFFS-PRINCIPAL, AND CLERKS OF THE PEACE.

[illegible]

* The Cities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee, and Aberdeen are each a County of a City, and the Lord Provost of each is entitled, by virtue of his office, to be appointed Lord Lieutenant.

† The Governor corresponds to the Chairman of County Council in England and Wales; the Sheriff Principal to the County Court Judge and Chairman of Quarter Sessions, having criminal as well as civil jurisdiction. The Sheriff Principal of Lanark resides in Glasgow; all the others reside in Edinburgh.

CIVIL LIST PENSIONS.-List of all Pensions granted during THE YEAR ended MARCH 31, 1913, AND PAYABLE UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 9 (2) OF THE CIVIL LIST ACT, 1900.-

Mrs. Arthur Symons, in consideration of the merit of his writings and of the help which he has given to literature, £120; Mr. Ebenezer Howard, in recognition of his valuable contributions to the study of Housing and Town Planning, £75; Miss Charlotte McCarthy, in consideration of her husband's services as author of "The Principles of Socialism," £60; Mrs. Mary Williams, in recognition of the valuable contributions of her father, Mr. Justin McArthur, £75; Mrs. Mary Williams, in recognition of the valuable literary services of her husband, Hugh Williams, of professional life, £80; Mrs. Julia Lough Hunt (Choctum), in consideration of the services to literature of her father, Mr. Leigh Hunt, £50; Mrs. Frances Kusner Logares, in recognition of her husband's distinguished services rendered by him, the late Sir Francis Logares, £50; Prof. James Logan Lobley, F.R.S., F.N.S., in recognition of his services to the study of Geology, £60; Mrs. E. J. K. in connection with the National Art Collections, £60; Lady Clarke, in recognition of the distinguished services rendered by her husband, the late Sir Charles Clarke, Bart., C.B.E., in connection with the valuable contributions of her husband, the late Rev. George Henderson, to the study of the Celtic Language and Literature, £50; the Rev. Edwin Pearson, in recognition of his valuable contributions to Welsh poetry, £50; Miss Maynard Young, Miss Jane Eliza Young, and Miss Annie Young, in recognition of the labours of their fathers, the late Wm. Robert Young, D.D., in compiling the Analytical Concordance of the Bible, each £20; Mrs. Jessie Oliveida Taylor, in recognition of the eminence as a Composer of Music of her husband, the late Mr. Samuel Heritage-Taylor, £500; Mr. William Henry James Wedde, in recognition of the conditions of industrial employment for women, £75; Dr. Joseph Anderson, LL.B., in recognition of his services to Scottish Archaeology, £50; Miss Esdaile, in recognition of her husband's eminent service as a painter in Water Colours of their father, the late Mr. Henry George Hine, £65; Mr. William Canton, in recognition of the merits of his writings, £50. Total, £5,200.

BURGH DIRECTORY OF SCOTLAND.

Royal Burghs in SMALL CAPITALS.	Popu- lation, 1911.	Rate per 1,000.		Rateable Value, 1913. £	Provost. * Lord Provost.	Town Clerk.
		Births.	Deaths			
ABERDEEN	163,891	24·7	15·0	973,529	*Adam Maitland.	Wm. Gordon, LL.D.
Airdrie	24,388	33·0	12·9	94,750	John Orr.	Gavin B. Motherwell
ANNAN	4,219	24·65	13·03	22,249	Thomas Hy. Foster.	Murray Little.
ANSTRUTHER EASTERN	1,147	17·51	12·25	6,133	John Smith Morris.	John Guthrie and Charles Hender- son Maxwell.
ANSTRUTHER WESTERN	548	6·28	5·37	2,615	John Porter.	John Guthrie and Charles Hender- son Maxwell.
ARBROATH	20,648	21·31	18·01	88,000	W. Alexander.	W. K. Macdonald.
AYR	32,985	27·11	15·47	231,231	John Mitchell.	P. A. Thomson.
BANFF	...	...	...	...	...	...
BERVIE or Inverbervie...	1,173	24·0	14·0	4,844	D. C. Boath.	John Falconer.
BRECHIN	8,439	...	...	38,132	Wm. Ferguson.	T. Maule Guthrie.
BURNTISLAND	4,487	18·94	13·05	50,972	D. J. Balfour Kirke.	Alex. McIntosh, R. Brown.
CAMPBELTOWN	7,626	24·1	15·7	39,192	James Lothian.	D. J. N. Mactaggart.
Clydebank	37,547	31·48	13·48	222,568	John Taylor.	John Hepburn.
Coatbridge	43,287	31·5	16·2	216,698	Thomas Davie.	John Alston.
CRAIL	1,060	17·92	7·54	6,157	John Scott.	John Guthrie and Charles Hender- son Maxwell.
Cromarty	...	...	...	...	...	...
CULLEN	1,992	26·60	21·58	4,690	Wm. Simpson.	Wm. C. Paterson.
CULROSS	456	...	...	3,010	J. A. E. Cuninghame.	Alfred J. Ross.
CUPAR (FIFE)	4,380	16·18	14·18	27,295	James Stark.	J. L. Anderson.
DINGWALL	2,639	22·0	21·0	13,876	Alex. Henderson.	Alex. Dewar.
DORNOCH	741	...	...	4,980	Wm. Gunn Moore.	H. M. Mackay.
DUMBARTON	21,981	30·0	14·6	93,431	John Buchanan.	Alex. Roberts.
DUMFRIES	16,061	25·0	28·0	90,000	Jas. Scott Thomson.	R. A. Grierson.
DUNBAR	3,346	...	...	23,788	Alex. Simpson.	John Grierson.
DUNDEE	165,006	26·2	17·6	585,000	J. Urquhart, LL.D.	Robert White.
DUNFERMLINE	28,103	22·1	11·1	148,621	Robert Husband.	H. Blyth Martin
DYSART	4,159	29·1	13·0	14,531	James O. Anderson.	John L. Jack.
EDINBURGH	320,829	21·3	16·0	2,915,999	*Robert K. Inches.	James Herd.
ELGIN	8,565	22·1	18·42	46,854	*C. D. Wilson.	Sir Thomas Hunter, LL.D., W.S.
Falkirk	33,569	26·7	12·8	154,500	Hugh Stewart.	A. Balfour Gray.
FORFAR	10,849	18·71	14·84	45,656	James Cairns Bogle.	A. MacHardy.
FORRES	4,421	22·3	19·6	22,363	James Moffat.	Robt. Urquhart, Jr.
FORTROSE	970	20·0	16·0	5,267	Robt. Jas. Douglas.	John Henderson.
Galashiels	14,529	12·45	17·9	76,151	I. M. Stuart.	H. B. Lumsden.
Glasgow	578,601	28·0	16·0	7,079,796	G. P. Sutherland.	John Lindsay.
Govan	89,725	...	...	...	*D. M. Stevenson.	...
Greenock	75,303	30·5	18·6	463,868	Wm. B. McMillan.	Colin MacCulloch.
HADDINGTON	4,140	18·32	12·77	23,386	George Young.	P. H. Stevenson.
Hamilton	38,644	33·3	16·60	163,476	Robert Smellie.	G. M. Kirkpatrick.
Hawick	16,877	19·0	17·0	83,624	John Melrose.	Robert Purdom.
INVERARAY	533	...	...	2,688	John Gilmour.	R. S. Corrigan.
INVERKEITHING	3,291	34·0	10·0	29,097	Henry Findlay.	John R. Menzies.
INVERNESS	22,216	22·64	16·74	136,293	John Birnie.	K. MacDonald.
INVERURIE	3,960	20·5	16·25	18,506	James Skinner.	H. T. L. Mollison.
IRVINE	10,111	...	...	48,448	James Borland.	David Gillies.
JEDBURGH	2,752	16·3	13·5	15,891	John Stewart Boyd.	Wm. C. Stedman.
Kilmarnock	34,729	...	10·2	174,187	Mathew Smith.	Wm. Middlemas.
KILRENNY	2,524	18·76	11·33	5,790	Alexander Black.	J. Guthrie and C. H. Maxwell.
KINGHORN	1,549	31·0	16·0	9,103	Thomas Hutton.	W. Millie Dow.
KINTORE	818	24·5	19·46	3,327	John Smith.	W. MacBain.
KIRKCALDY	39,600	24·0	13·8	207,911	The Rt. Hon. R. C. Munro Ferguson.	Wm. L. Macduode.
KIRKCUDBRIGHT	2,386	22·0	14·6	11,290	Walter Wallace.	John Gibson.
KIRKWALL	3,809	17·84	15·74	17,575	James Slater.	W. J. Heddle.

§ Population (1913), 1,010,815.

Royal Burghs in SMALL CAPITALS.	Popu- lation, 1921.	Rate per 1,000.		Rateable Value, 1913. £	Provost. * Lord Provost.	Town Clerk.
		Births.	Deaths			
LANARK	5,900	18'47	11'79	31,377	Samuel Forrest.	James Annan.
LAUDER	659	18'2	15'17	3,079	S. H. Lindsay.	George Rankin.
Leith	80,400	26'2	16'0	495,246	Malcolm Smith.	D. Robertson, LL.B., S.S.C.
LINLITHGOW	4,002	22'5	16'75	17,328	Robert Jamieson.	James Russell.
LOCHMABEN	1,056	22'8	22'8	3,874	Wm. J. Halliday.	John B. McKish.
MONTROSE	10,926	15'46	18'76	54,602	Alex. Thomson.	James Cumming.
Motherwell	40,378	31'46	10'95	205,582	Robert Park.	James Burns.
Musselburgh	15,934	...	...	72,050	Robert Millar.	John Richardson.
NAIRN	4,661	29'0	20'0	24,622	K. Macrae.	Alex. Storm.
NEW GALLOWAY	376	8'5	8'5	1,477	Dr. Cowan.	R. Johnstone.
NORTH BERWICK	3,247	18'78	8'6	39,001	John Macintyre.	A. D. Wallace.
Oban	5,557	...	...	47,554	Archibald Black.	Alexander S. Black.
Paisley	85,100	26'65	14'39	388,487	John Robertson.	Fras. Martin.
Partick	66,848	...	...	...	...	...
PEEBLES	5,714	20'0	15'0	33,005	Peter Dalling.	James W. Buchan, LL.B.
PERTH	35,854	21'5	16'0	211,363	*Charles Scott.	John Begg.
Peterhead	13,563	31'64	14'71	57,171	Wm. H. Leask.	David Martin.
PITTENWEEM	1,912	29'61	16'92	6,298	John Smart.	A. C. Mackintosh.
Port Glasgow	17,775	35'7	18'0	80,536	J. Fife.	Andrew Paton.
QUEENSFERRY	2,150	33	14	11,999	Wm. McArthur.	Peter Miller.
RENFREW	12,559	29'8	12'3	59,496	Robert Anderson.	Andrew P. Harper.
ROTHESAY	9,299	18'6	12'38	84,009	James Fisher.	Robert D. Whyte.
RUTHERGLEN	24,411	22'15	13'46	128,829	Adam Keir Rodger.	Geo. Gray.
St. Andrews	7,851	15'0	10'0	70,726	Prof. J. Herkless.	Hugh Thomson.
SANQUIHAR	1,508	24'76	15'87	6,278	F. R. Tinneddl.	William Forsyth.
SELKIRK	5,946	14'35	15'04	30,851	Andrew L. Allan.	John Pollok.
STIRLING	21,200	26'14	15'42	125,026	David Bayne.	David B. Morris.
STRANRAER	6,444	28'0	18'0	28,607	Robert Young.	W. E. Belford.
TAIN	...	...	...	...	...	...
WHITHORN	1,171	19'77	9'47	3,901	Andrew McAdam.	W. C. Lawrie.
WICK	9,086	28'96	20'25	42,031	James E. Harper.	Alexander Bruce.
WIGTOWN	...	...	...	...	...	...

PRINCIPAL SCOTTISH CLUBS.

Name of Club.	Estab- lished.	Club-House.	No. of Mem- bers.	Subscriptn.		Secretary.	Remarks.
				Entr.	Ann.		
Art	1867	185, Bath St., Glasgow	430	8 & 1	3 Gs.	Lawrence Scobie	Arts.
Australasian	1867	12, Archibald Pl., Edinburgh	120	None	2 Gs.	Reginald Power	Social.
Caledonian U.S.	1825	4, Sandwick Pl., Edinburgh	350	10 & 1	5 Gs.	Harold C. Fox	
Conservative	1880	33, Bothwell St., Glasgow	1,600	5 & 3	2 Gs.	Capt. J. R. Hay	The Services.
County	1872	102, High Street, Paisley	220	£15	£4	George H. Rose	Conservative.
Highland	—	High St., Inverness	200	12 Gs.	3 Gs.	D. W. Shaw	Social.
Impl. Union	1836	94, St. Vincent St., Glasgow	800	4 Gs.	5 & 4	T. G. Henderson	Social.
Junior	1888	111, Douglas St., Glasgow	150	None	5 Gs.	A. Craig, LL.B.	Unionist.
Kelvin	1897	97, Buchanan St., Glasgow	550	3 Gs.	3 Gs.	Robert Phillips	Social.
Liberal	1886	St. George's Pl., Glasgow	1,140	None	48 Gs.	Miss Stewart Wright	Ladies. Social.
New	1787	85, Princes St., Edinburgh	950	35 Gs.	7 Gs.	S. E. Simmers, C.A.	Liberal.
New	1869	146, W. George St., Glasgow	600	30 Gs.	8 Gs.	Col. M. Wynyard	Social.
Northern	1836	91, George St., Edinburgh	300	10 Gs.	5 & 4	C. H. Graham	Social.
Paisley	1880	102, High Street, Paisley	174	10 Gs.	3 Gs.	Alexander Morrison, C.A.	Social.
Queen's	1907	7, Frederick St., Edinburgh	599	5 Gs.	58 & 3	Thomas MacRobert	Social.
Roy. Northern	1854	204, Union St., Aberdeen	210	£20	7 Gs.	Miss L. Melkeld	Ladies. Social.
Scot. Conser- vative	1877	112, Princes St., Edinburgh	2,500	5 Gs.	5 & 4	Geo. Cruden, M.A.	Social.
Scot. Consti- tutional	1891	46, Renfield St., Glasgow	1,100	2 Gs.	3 Gs.	W. Hunter Maxwell	Conservative.
Scot. Liberal	1880	109, Princes St., Edinburgh	1,000	5 & 1	5 & 2	A. J. Fergusson	Unionist.
University	1864	127, Princes St., Edinburgh	750	35 Gs.	£3 & 5	D. N. Cotton	Liberal.
University	1889	Park Place, Edinburgh	1,606	5	18 & 6	A. W. Sansome	Graduates, &c.
Western	1825	147, Buchanan St., Glasgow	620	30 Gs.	10 Gs.	A. J. Ferguson, M.A. (Hon.)	Student & Grad.
						Maj. F. A. Wilkinson	Social.

Principal Scottish Institutions.

EDINBURGH.

ROYAL SCOTTISH ACADEMY, Mound, Edinburgh.—*Pres.*, Sir James Guthrie; *Sec.*, W. D. McKay; *Treas.*, Hippolyte J. Blanc; *Librarian*, James Paterson; *Asst. Sec.*, Henry Hastings.

ROYAL SCOTTISH ACADEMICIANS. R.S.A.

1897 Adam, P. W.	1910 MacGeorge, W. S.
1888 Alexander, Robt.	1901 Macgillivray, P.
1896 Blanc, Hippolyte J.	1889 McGregor, Robt.
1908 Brown, A. K.	1883 McKay, W. D.
1902 Browne, G. W.	1902 Nisbet, R. B.
1869 Cameron, Hugh.	1903 Noble, Robert.
1882 Gibb, Robert.	1910 Paterson, James.
1892 Guthrie, Sir James.	1898 Reid, Geo. Ogilvy.
1895 Hardie, C. M.	1905 Rhind, W. Birnie.
1889 Hole, William.	1900 Roche, Alex.
1911 Hutchison, R. G.	1902 Scott, Thomas.
1909 Kerr, Hy. W.	1896 Stevenson, W. G.
1905 Kinross, John	1905 Walton, Edwd. A.
1900 Lorimer, J. H.	1886 Wingate, J. L.

HON. RETIRED ACADEMICIANS.

(1896) John Honeyman; (1896) Leiper, William.

NON-RESIDENT ACADEMICIANS.

(1896) John Lavery; (1902) George Henry.

ASSOCIATES.

A.R.S.A.

Alexander, Edwin.	Lorimer, Sir R. S.
Bell, R. P.	Macgregor, W. Y.
Bowie, John.	Mackenzie, A. Marshall.
Brown, T. Austen.	Mackie, C. H.
Brown, W. Marshall.	Michie, J. Coutts.
Burnet, J. J.	Miller, James.
Burns, Robert.	Mitchell, J. Campbell.
Cadenhead, James.	Murray, David.
Cameron, D. V.	Nisbet, Pollok S.
Coventry, R. M. G.	Paterson, Alex. N.
Duncan, John.	Pirie, George.
Frazer, W. M.	Portsmouth, Percy.
Gamley, H. S.	Reid, R. Payton.
Hamilton, J. Whitelaw.	Robertson, David.
Herdman, R. D.	Shannon, A. MacF.
Hope, Robert.	Smith, George.
Houston, George.	Stell, David G.
Hunter, Mason.	Walls, William.
Kelly, William.	Watt, G. Fiddes.

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ACTS, 1873 and 1891.—*Chairman*, Prof. Rankine, K.C., LL.D., Edinburgh; *Registrar*, John Moir, D.C.S., New Register House, Edinburgh; *Sec.*, G. S. Donaldson, S.S.C., 8 Albany Street, Edinburgh.

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and *Library*, 14 Queen Street, Edinburgh.—*Pres.*, William Hutton; *Vice-Presidents*, Archibald Hewat; Gordon Douglas; J. J. McLauchlan; *Hon. Sec.*, G. C. Stenhouse; *Sec.*, R. M. Hunter; *Hon. Treas.*, A. E. Sprague.

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Faculty, Rt. Hon. C. S. Dickson, K.C., M.P.; *Vice-Dean*, J. A. Fleming, K.C.; *Treas.*, John Cowan; *Keeper of the Library and Clerk of Faculty*, W. K. Dickson, LL.D.; *Agent*, Sir G. M. Paul.

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L.R.F.P.S.G.

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VICTORIA INFIRMARY.—*Chairman*, Lord Rowallan; *Hon. Treas.*, John Fleming; *Hon. Sec.*, Wm. Gray; *Sec. and Treas.*, F. Bisset, 16 Carlton Place, S.S.; *Sup.*, Dr. D. O. MacGregor, M.B.; *Matron*, Miss Jessie Campbell.

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GLASGOW ATHENÆUM (Incorporated 1847), St. George's Place.—*Pres.*, The Marquis of Ailsa; *Chairman of Governors*, Alexander Knox, F.S.I.; *Sec.*, Stuart S. Forsyth.

ST. ANDREW'S AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION, 176 W. Regent Street.—*Gen. Sec.*, Lt.-Col. H. J. Barnes, late R.A.M.C.

ST. MUNGO'S COLLEGE.—*Pres.*, James Macfarlane; *Vice-Pres.*, Sir John Ure Primrose, Bart.; *Sec.*, J. T. T. Brown, 97 W. Regent St.

Table of Income or Wages.

Per Year.	Per Month.	Per Week.	Per Day.	Per Year.	Per Month.	Per Week.	Per Day.	Per Year.	Per Month.	Per Week.	Per Day.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
0 10 0	0 10 0	0 2 ½	0 0 ½	8 0 0	0 13 4	3 1	0 5 ¼	18 0	1 10 0	0 6 11	0 0 11 ¾
1 0 1	1 8 0	0 4 ½	0 0 ¾	8 8 0	0 14 0	3 2 ¾	0 5 ½	18 18	1 11 6	0 7 3 ¾	0 1 0 ½
1 10 1	2 6 0	0 7 0	0 1 1	8 10 0	0 14 2	3 3 ¾	0 5 ½	19 0	1 11 8	0 7 3 ¾	0 1 0 ½
2 0 2	3 4 0	0 9 0	0 1 ½	9 0 0	0 15 0	3 5 ½	0 6 0	20 0	1 13 4	0 7 8 ¾	0 1 1 ¼
2 2 2	3 6 0	0 9 ½	0 1 ½	9 9 0	0 15 9	3 7 ½	0 6 ½	20 0	1 13 0	0 7 8 ¾	0 1 1 ¼
2 10 4	4 2 0	0 11 ½	0 1 ½	10 0 0	0 16 8	3 10 ½	0 6 ½	40 0	2 6 8	0 11 6 ½	0 1 7 ¾
3 0 5	5 0 1	1 1 ½	0 2 0	10 10 0	0 17 6	4 0 ½	0 7 0	50 0	4 3 4	0 19 2 ½	0 2 9 0
3 3 5	5 3 1	1 2 ½	0 2 0	11 0 0	0 18 4	4 2 ½	0 7 ½	60 0	5 0 0	1 3 1	0 3 3 ½
3 10 5	6 10 1	1 4 ½	0 2 ½	11 11 0	0 19 3	4 5 ½	0 7 ½	70 0	5 16 8	1 6 11	0 3 10 0
4 0 6	6 8 1	1 6 ½	0 2 ¾	12 0 0	0 1 0 0	4 7 ½	0 8 0	80 0	6 13 4	1 10 9 ¾	0 4 4 ½
4 4 7	7 0 1	1 7 ½	0 2 ¾	12 12 1	0 1 0 4	10 ¼	0 8 ½	90 0	7 10 0	1 14 7 ½	0 4 11 ¼
4 10 7	7 6 1	1 8 ½	0 3 0	13 0 0	0 1 8 5	0 0	0 8 ½	100 0	8 6 8	1 18 5 ½	0 5 5 ¾
5 0 8	8 4 1	1 11 ½	0 3 ¾	13 13 1	0 2 9 5	3 0	0 9 0	200 0	16 13 4	3 16 11	0 10 11 ½
5 5 8	9 2 0	1 14 ½	0 3 ½	14 0 0	0 3 4 5	4 ½	0 9 ½	300 0	25 0 0	5 15 4 ½	0 16 5 ¼
5 10 9	9 2 1	1 15 ½	0 3 ½	14 14 1	0 4 6 5	7 ½	0 9 ½	400 0	33 6 8	7 13 10	1 1 11 ½
6 0 10	0 2 3 ¾	0 4 0	0 4 0	15 0 0	0 5 0 5	9 ½	0 9 ¾	500 0	41 13 4	9 12 3 ¾	1 7 4 ¾
6 6 10	6 2 5	0 4 ½	0 4 ½	15 15 1	0 6 6 0	0 0	0 10 ½	600 0	50 0 0	11 10 9 ¾	1 12 10 ¾
6 10 10	10 2 6	0 4 ½	0 4 ½	16 0 0	0 6 8 1	0 0	0 10 ½	700 0	58 6 8	13 9 2 ½	1 18 4 ½
7 0 11	8 2 8 ½	0 4 ½	0 4 ½	16 16 1	0 8 0 6	5 ½	0 11 0	800 0	66 13 4	15 7 8 ½	2 3 10 0
7 7 12	3 2 10 0	0 4 ½	0 4 ½	17 0 0	0 8 4 6	6 ½	0 11 ½	900 0	75 0 0	17 6 1 ½	2 9 3 ¾
7 10 12	6 2 10 ½	0 5 0	0 5 0	17 17 1	0 9 9 6	10 ½	0 11 ½	1000 0	83 6 8	19 4 7 ½	2 14 9 ½

The Kingdom of Ireland.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.—Ireland is an island in the North Atlantic Ocean, between $51^{\circ} 26' - 55^{\circ} 21'$ N. latitude and $5^{\circ} 25' - 10^{\circ} 30'$ W. longitude, with a total area of 32,531 square miles, a greatest length of 302 miles, and a greatest breadth of 174 miles. It is separated from Great Britain by the Irish Channel, and contains many isolated hills round its coasts, with a great plain in the centre, from 50–350 feet above sea level. The highest points in Ireland are *Carn Tual* (3,414 feet), in the Macgillicuddy Reeks of Kerry; *Galty Mountains* (3,015 feet); *Lugnaquilla*, in Wicklow (3,039 feet); and *Mweelra* (2,688 feet), in Connaught. The river *Shannon* rises at the foot of Cuilcagh Mountain, in county Cavan, and flows southward for some 250 miles, through Loughs Allen, Boderg, Forbes, Ree and Derg, to a wide estuary and the Atlantic between counties Limerick and Clare. The *Erne* and the *Clare* also drain westwards, and the *Foyle* and *Bann* northwards, into the Atlantic. The eastern system contains the *Liffey*, from the Wicklow Mountains to the Irish Sea at Dublin; the *Boyne* from Westmeath to the Irish Sea at Drogheda; the *Slaney* to Wexford Harbour; the *Barrow* from the north, and *Swir* from the west, to the harbour of Waterford; the *Blackwater* from the Kerry hills to Youghal Harbour on the south coast; and the *Lee* from the west to Cork (Queenstown) Harbour on the south coast.

Ireland contains the largest lake in the United Kingdom in *Lough Neagh*, 150 sq. miles in area, and is interspersed with lakes in the north and west, the largest being *Loughs Erne, Corrib, and Musk* in the north and west, *Strangford* in the north-east, and the *Shannon chain (Allen, Boderg, Forbes, Ree, and Derg)* in the centre. In the highlands of the south-west are the famous *Lakes of Killarney* in County Kerry.

CLIMATE.—The climate is more equable than that of Great Britain, the range of temperature being smaller; and the rainfall, although generally more abundant, is not so heavy as that of a large portion of Scotland, or so light as that of a large portion of eastern England.

POPULATION.—The population of Ireland at the census of 1911 was 4,390,219 (2,192,048 males and 2,198,171 females), giving a density of 135 per sq. mile. The estimated population at 30 June, 1913, was 4,382,531. The population is distributed over the four provinces as follows:—*Leinster*, 1,162,044 (153 per sq. mile); *Munster*, 1,035,495 (136 per sq. mile); *Ulster*, 1,581,696 (208 per sq. mile); and *Connaught*, 610,984 (80 per sq. mile). In 1912 the births numbered 101,035 (23 per 1,000), the deaths 72,187 (16½ per 1,000), and the marriages 23,283 (10½ per 1,000).

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.—Ireland is essentially an agricultural country, but it imports a great quantity of farm produce, much of which could be produced in the island. In 1912 the value of farm produce and other food-stuffs imported was estimated at £20,000,000, or more than one-quarter of the total imports. The total imports for the year amounted to £73,139,119, an increase on the year of £6,414,121; and the exports to £67,626,518, an increase of £2,399,707. Every year during the last decade, with the exception of 1908, there has been an increase in imports, and only two years during that period—1908 and 1911—have shown decreases in exports. There has been a marked improvement in the volume of Ireland's trade as well as in its value. Of the exports, 52 per cent. consists of farm produce, 41 per cent. of manufactured goods, and 7 per cent. of raw materials. Ireland's imports are worth £16 18. per head, and her exports £14 16s. 2d. per head of her population. The principal exports are live stock, bacon and

AGRICULTURAL PRICES IN IRELAND, 1881-1911.

PRODUCTS.	QUINQUENNIAL AVERAGE PRICES.						ANNUAL PRICES.	
	1881-1885.	1885-1889.	1890-1894.	1895-1899.	1900-1904.	1905-1909.	1910.	1911.
Wheatcwt.	8. d. 7 11½	8. d. 6 5¼	8. d. 6 6¼	8. d. 6 4½	8. d. 6 5½	8. d. 7 4½	8. d. 7 0¼	8. d. 7 5¼
Oats "	6 0½	5 3½	6 4	5 1¼	5 7½	5 10¼	5 6¼	6 2¼
Barley "	7 2½	6 2¾	6 11½	6 8	7 0¾	7 2¼	6 11	7 1¾
Hay "	2 6¼	2 1¼	3 1¼	2 5	3 0	3 0½	3 9¼	3 2
Potatoes "	2 10¼	2 5¼	2 11½	2 10¼	3 2¾	3 2¾	3 3	3 6
Grass Seeds "	...	...	...	7 7¼	11 10¼	11 11¼	13 5½	12 2¼
Butter "	101 3	89 3	96 5	89 9	94 11	101 4	102 7	106 8
Pork "	48 6½	42 10½	44 1½	39 2¾	46 1¾	50 9½	60 3	51 0
Flax14 lb.	6 4½	6 1½	6 7½	5 6½	6 7½	6 10½	8 8½	8 6¾
Woollb.	0 9½	0 9½	0 9¼	0 8½	0 6½	0 10½	0 10¼	0 10½
Eggs120	7 1	...	...	6 6¼	6 9½	8 3½	8 9¼	9 0¼
Beefcwt.	63 4	53 6	53 10	53 2	56 3	55 3	60 1	58 2
Mutton "	71 9	62 5	60 5	60 8	62 11	64 11	64 7	60 1
Store Cattle:—								
1 to 2 years ...head	123 2	110 9	115 6	124 11	138 7	142 11	160 1	168 8
2 to 3 years ... "	191 9	173 3	177 10	177 1	194 2	197 2	217 8	221 4
3 and over..... "	...	...	224 6	222 0	250 3	251 3	263 5	260 4
Springers "	...	...	263 5	253 6	270 5	274 11	303 0	304 2
Store Sheep:—								
Lambs "	26 5	24 11	24 9	24 6	24 8	27 4	24 2	24 7
1 to 2 years ... "	...	...	33 10	33 5	35 3	40 1	33 7	33 10
2 and over..... "	...	...	38 1	35 5	37 9	40 2	32 5	33 0

hams, butter, poultry, eggs, oats, potatoes, vegetables, and flax, &c., together with the products of the live stock industries—such as hides, skins, wool, feathers, &c.—these amounting in 1912 to a value of close on £31,000,000, or nearly half the total exports. Ireland exported in 1912 34,849 horses to Great Britain, as compared with 12,646 to the rest of the world; 555,000 cattle, against 48,912; 618,976 sheep, against 15,430; and 265,241 swine; 1,163,063 cwt. of bacon, against 4,634,099 cwt.; and 142,091 cwt. of hams, against 897,876 cwt. It is estimated that four-fifths of Irish exports go to Great Britain, and it is probable that two-thirds of the imports come from Great Britain.

GOVERNMENT.—Ireland sends 103 members to the House of Commons, of whom 84 are Nationalists (Home Rulers) and 19 Unionists (Anti-Home Rulers). The question whether Ireland shall be granted a separate Parliament for Irish affairs has caused a sharp division between the two principal political parties in the United Kingdom. The Liberal Party, in conjunction with the Nationalist Irish members, have put forward schemes of *Home Rule for Ireland*, the latest proposals being outlined in the synopsis of the Home Rule Bill (see pp. 535-7). The Unionist Party, including the Irish Unionist members, oppose the granting of Home Rule. In Ireland the centre of opposition is at Belfast, in the Province of Ulster, which contains a preponderating element of Protestant inhabitants, while Roman Catholics form a large majority in the remaining Provinces. The Protestant Unionists of Ulster have stated their determination to offer armed resistance to the establishment of a National Parliament at Dublin. Suggestions have been thrown out by Lord Loreburn and others for a compromise on the matters at issue, but the Prime Minister and Mr. Redmond (the Nationalist leader) appear unable to concede either the abandonment of the present proposals or the total exclusion of Ulster from the Bill, which are the minimum demands of the leader

of the Opposition and of Sir Edward Carson (the leader of the Irish Unionists).

RELIGION.—The census of Ireland showed the following results in 1911:—

	Number.	Percentage of Population.
Roman Catholics.....	3,242,670	73.9
Protestant Episcopalians	576,611	13.1
Presbyterians	440,525	10.0
Methodists	62,382	1.4
All other denominations	65,652	1.5
Information refused	2,379	0.1
Total	4,390,219	100.0

The heading "all other denominations" includes 301 separate religious beliefs, of which the principal denominations are:—

Congregationalists or Independents	9,370
Baptists	8,227
Unitarians	7,766
Reformed Presbyterians	5,328
Brethren	5,167
Jews	5,148
United Free Church of Scotland.....	3,112
Christian Brethren	2,653
Society of Friends	2,480
Christians	2,351
Plymouth Brethren.....	1,823
Salvation Army	1,675
Non-subscribing Presbyterians	1,497
Moravians, or United Brethren	1,393

There were also 230 Seceders, 125 Seventh Day Adventists, 103 Pilgrims, 61 Latter Day Saints, 39 Exclusive Brethren, 37 Cooneyites, 35 Trinitarians, and 24 Mormons.

Roman Catholics form the large majority of the inhabitants of Leinster, Munster, and Connaught. In Ulster, Roman Catholics form the largest single body, the figures being:—Roman Catholics, 437 per 1,000; Protestant Episcopalians, 232 per 1,000; Presbyterians, 266 per 1,000; Methodists, 31 per 1,000; and "all other denominations," 34 per 1,000.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

His Excellency the Right Honourable John Campbell Gordon, 7th Earl of Aberdeen, K.T., G.C.M.G., LL.D., D.C.L., born 3rd August, 1847; married, 1877, Hon. Isabel Maria, daughter of 1st Baron Tweedmouth; Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland; sworn in 14th December, 1905..... £20,000

THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLD.

Honorary Physicians, J. Little, M.D.; Sir John Moore, M.D., D.L.
Honorary Surgeons, Sir C. B. Ball, Bart., M.D.; Sir T. Myles, M.D.
Honorary Surgeon Oculist, C. E. Fitzgerald, M.D.

OFFICE OF ARMS.

Dublin Castle.

Ulster King of Arms, Capt. N. R. Wilkinson, C.V.O., F.S.A.
Athlone Pursuivant, G. D. Burtchaell, M.A.

Heralds of the Order of St. Patrick.

Dublin Herald, Guilleam O'Grady, M.A.
Cork Herald, Capt. R. A. L. Keith.

THE VICE-REGAL HOUSEHOLD.

Private Secretary, J. C. Johnston £329
Assistant do. and Vice-Chamberlain, Capt. E. C. Warner 350
Ulster King of Arms, Capt. N. R. Wilkinson, C.V.O., F.S.A. 609

State Steward and Chamberlain, Sir Anthony Weldon, Bart., C.V.O., D.S.O. £600
Comptroller, The Earl of Carrick 300
Military Sec. and Master of the Horse, Capt. Hon. D. A. Forbes 400
Aides-de-Camp, Capt. R. Bellingham, Capt. W. E. Hope (each £200); Col. W. Lyster-Smythe 150
Extra Aides-de-Camp, Lord Haddo; Hon. Dudley Gordon; Lieut. R. G. C. Glynn; Lieut. E. C. Stewart; Lieut. V. M. Fortune; H. W. Hesketh Pritchard; Lieut. J. G. B. Randall; Lieut. J. R. Hamilton-Dalrymple; Lieut. A. V. Holt; Lieut. E. G. W. Bourke; Lieut. Hon. C. E. A. Phillips; Lieut. Lord Holmpatrick.
Physicians in Ordinary, Sir Christopher Nixon, Bart., M.D.; and Sir W. J. Thompson, M.D.
Surgeons in Ordinary, R. F. Tobin, F.R.C.S.I.; and Sir Arthur Chance, F.R.C.S.I.
Surgeon to Household, Sir John Lentaigne £100
Surgeon Oculist, F. C. Crawley, M.D., F.R.C.S.I.
Surgeon-Dentist, Kevin E. O'Duffy, L.D.S.
Dean of Chapel Royal, Rev. C. W. O'Hara Mease, M.A. £385

THE HOME RULE BILL.

THE Governments of Great Britain and Ireland were united in 1801 by the Act of Union of 1800. In 1886 and in 1893 Bills "for the better government of Ireland" were presented to the Parliament of the United Kingdom, the Bill of 1886 being rejected by the House of Commons, and that of 1893 by the House of Lords. In 1912-13 a third Home Rule Bill was introduced and passed twice by the House of Commons, but rejected twice by the House of Lords. Under the provisions of the Parliament Act, 1911, a Bill passed thrice by the House of Commons may receive the Royal Assent in spite of its rejection by the House of Lords. The provisions of the Government of Ireland Bill (as amended in Committee and on Report) are summarised below :—

LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY.

PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.—The supreme power and authority of the Parliament of the United Kingdom shall remain unaffected and undiminished over all persons, matters, and things in Ireland and every part thereof. After the day of the first meeting of the Irish Parliament (*infra*), the members returned by Irish constituencies to the Parliament of the United Kingdom shall be reduced from 103 to 42 members, from the constituencies named in the first schedule of the Act (8 Borough members, viz., Dublin 3, Belfast 4, and Cork 1; and 34 County members, viz., Ulster 11, Leinster 8, Munster 9, and Connaught 6).

For the purpose of revising the financial arrangements under the Act (if at some future time the Joint Exchequer Board, *q.v.*, shall find that during any three successive years certain conditions unfavourable to the Irish Exchequer have arisen, and shall so report to the Treasury and the Lord Lieutenant), there shall be summoned to the House of Commons of the United Kingdom such number of members of the Irish House of Commons as shall make the representation of Ireland at Westminster (with the 42 members retained as above mentioned) equivalent to the representation of Great Britain on the basis of population, and such members shall be deemed to be members of the House of Commons of the United Kingdom for the purpose of any such revision.

THE IRISH PARLIAMENT.—On and after "the appointed day" (the first Tuesday in the eighth month after the month in which the Act is passed, or such other day not more than seven months earlier or later as may be fixed by Order of His Majesty in Council), there shall be in Ireland an Irish Parliament, consisting of His Majesty the King and two Houses, the Irish Senate and the Irish House of Commons. This Parliament shall meet once at least in every year, and be summoned, prorogued, and dissolved by the Lord Lieutenant.

The Senate to consist of 40 Senators, at first nominated for 5 years by the Lord Lieutenant, and subsequently elected for 5 years by the four Provinces (Ulster 14, Leinster 11, Munster 9, Connaught 6), according to the principle of proportional representation.

The House of Commons to consist of 164 members—from Ulster 59, Leinster 41, Munster 37, Connaught 25 (34 Borough members and 128 County), with 2 University members, elected for 5 years, unless the House be sooner dissolved. In any constituency which returns 3 or more members the election shall be held on the principle of proportional representation.

In case of disagreement between the Houses, the Lord Lieutenant may convene a joint sitting, and a majority of those present may pass a disputed Bill.

Legislative Powers.—While the Irish Parliament may make laws for the peace, order, and good government of Ireland, it may not legislate in respect of :—

(1) the Crown, succession to the Crown, Regency, or the property of the Crown, or the Lord Lieutenant;

(2) the making of war or peace;

(3) the Navy, Army, or Territorial Force;

(4) treaties or external relations;

(5) dignities or titles of honour;

(6) treason, treason felony, alienage, naturalisation, or aliens as such, or domicile;

(7) trade with any place out of Ireland, bounties on exports, quarantine, navigation, or merchant shipping;

(8) postal services and rates (except inland), and designs for stamps;

(9) lighthouses, buoys, or beacons;

(10) coinage, legal tender, standards of weights and measures;

(11) trade marks, designs, merchandise marks, copyright, patent rights;

(12) any of the "reserved matters" (*see* "Reserved Services," *infra*). This limitation to cease in respect to any "reserved" matter that shall be "transferred."

Further, the Irish Parliament shall not establish, endow, prohibit or restrict, or give a preference, privilege or advantage on account of, any religious belief.

EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY.

The Lord Lieutenant.—The executive power in Ireland shall continue vested in the King, and shall be executed on His Majesty's behalf by the Lord Lieutenant or other chief executive officer for the time being appointed. The Lord Lieutenant to be appointed by the King for the term of six years, which shall not be affected by any change of Ministry, and no subject of the King to be disqualified for the office on account of his religious belief.

The Responsible Ministry.—The power thus delegated to be exercised through Irish Departments, the heads of which shall be Irish Ministers, holding office during the pleasure of the Lord Lieutenant. Such Ministers must be members of the Privy Council of Ireland, and must be (or become within six months of appointment) members of one of the Houses of Parliament. Irish Ministers other than heads of departments shall also hold office during the pleasure of the Lord Lieutenant. An Irish Minister who is a member of the Senate or House of Commons may speak in either House, but may vote only in the House of which he is a member.

Executive Committee.—The Irish Ministers shall be an executive committee of the Privy Council of Ireland to aid and advise the Lord Lieutenant in the exercise of his executive power in connexion with Irish services.

THE JUDICATURE.

Existing Judges.—All existing Judges of the Supreme Court of Ireland and all existing County Court Judges shall continue to hold their offices upon the conditions obtaining before the Act was passed.

Future Appointments.—After the "appointed day," Judges shall be appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, and shall hold office upon the conditions obtaining before the Act was passed, except that removal by petition shall be from the two Houses of the Irish Parliament.

Appeals.—Appeals shall no longer lie from the Irish Courts to the House of Lords; but where such right of appeal existed, it may be made instead to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, of not less than four Lords of Appeal, of whom at least one is or has been a Judge of the Supreme Court in Ireland. Constitutional questions, and cases where the validity of an Irish law is questioned, may also be brought before the Judicial Committee.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Civil Service Committee.—For the purpose of the provisions of the Act with respect to existing officers there shall be established a Civil Service Committee of three members, of whom one shall be appointed by the Treasury, one by the Executive Committee, *q.v.*, and one (who shall be Chairman) by the Lord Chief Justice of England.

Existing Irish Officers.—All existing Irish officers serving in an established capacity in the Civil Service of the Crown and receiving salaries charged on the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom shall continue in office upon the same conditions as before the Act was passed, and while performing the same or analogous duties shall receive not less salaries than they would have received if the Act had not been passed.

THE RESERVED SERVICES.

Enumeration.—Under Clause 2, sub-section 12, the following are enumerated as the Reserved Services:—

(a) the general subject-matter of the Acts relating to Land Purchase in Ireland, the Old Age Pensions Acts, 1908 and 1911, the National Insurance Act, 1911, and the Labour Exchanges Act, 1909;

(b) the collection of taxes;

(c) the Royal Irish Constabulary and the management and control of that force;

(d) Post Office Savings Banks, Trustee Savings Banks, and Friendly Societies;

(e) Public Loans made in Ireland before the passing of the Act.

Transfer of R.I.C.—The administration and control of the Royal Irish Constabulary shall be transferred to the Irish Government on the expiration of six years from the "appointed day."

Other Transfers.—Upon a resolution of both Houses of the Irish Parliament there shall be transferred to the Irish Government, at a date not less than a year after the date of such resolution:—

(a) all public services in connexion with the Old Age Pensions Acts, 1908 and 1911;

(b) all public services in connexion with Part I. of the National Insurance Act, 1911;

(c) all public services in connexion with Part II. of the National Insurance Act, 1911, and the Labour Exchanges Act, 1909;

and after the expiration of ten years from the "appointed day" it shall be competent for both Houses to resolve the transfer of

(d) all public services in connexion with the administration of Post Office Savings Banks, Trustee Savings Banks, and Friendly Societies.

FINANCIAL PROVISIONS.

Collection of Revenue.—The proceeds of all taxes levied in Ireland, whether under the authority of the Parliament of the United Kingdom or of the Irish Parliament, shall be paid into the Exchequer of the United Kingdom.

The Irish Exchequer.—There shall be an Irish Exchequer and an Irish Consolidated Fund, separate from those of the United Kingdom, and to the Irish Exchequer there shall be paid the "Transferred Sum," *q.v.* All sums paid into the Irish Exchequer shall form a Consolidated Fund, and be appropriated to the public service of Ireland by Irish Act, and shall not be applied for any purpose for which they are not so appropriated. The accounts of the Irish Consolidated Fund shall be audited as Appropriation Accounts by or under the direction of an Irish Comptroller and Auditor-General, to be appointed by the Lord Lieutenant.

Joint Exchequer Board.—There shall be established a Joint Exchequer Board, consisting of five members, of whom two are to be appointed by the Treasury and two by the Irish Treasury, with a Chairman appointed by the King. The principal duty of the Board is the determination of matters in connexion with the "Transferred Sum," especially with a view to the revision of the financial clauses of the Act, as provided above (see "Parliament of the United Kingdom").

The Transferred Sum.—The financial provisions of the Bill are based upon the amount of revenue contributed by Ireland (see Table A, *infra*) to the Exchequer of the United Kingdom, and upon the cost respectively of the "Transferred" and "Reserved" Services. The cost of the reserved services is deducted from the amount contributed and is retained by the Exchequer of the United Kingdom, while the following sums are payable to the Irish Exchequer:—(a) the balance of the amount contributed by Ireland, together with (b) the sum of £500,000 for three years (such sum diminishing each year afterwards by £50,000 until reduced to £200,000), and (c) a sum equal to the proceeds, as determined by the Joint Exchequer Board, of any Irish taxes imposed in Ireland by the Irish Parliament under the powers given to them by the Act. The amounts shown above—(a), (b), and (c)—constitute the "Transferred Sum."

SPECIMEN IRISH BUDGET.

The Irish Government's Budget for 1912-13 (had the Act been then in force) would have read as follows:—

Revenue.	
Transferred Sum	£5,853,000
Post Office	1,320,000
Irish Fee Stamps	81,000
	£7,254,000
Expenditure.	
Cost of Transferred Services and of	
Post Office	£6,754,000
Surplus	500,000
	£7,254,000

EFFECT UPON U.K. EXCHEQUER, 1912-13.

The effect upon the Exchequer of the United Kingdom in 1912-13 (if the Act had been then in force) would be that it would have had to bear the expenses of the "Reserved Services" (£5,383,000), and would have paid the "Transferred Sum" of £5,853,000 to the Irish Exchequer—a total amount of £11,236,000.

Against this there would be receipts of £10,644,000, less Post Office and Fee Stamp revenue (£1,401,000), which is payable to the Irish Exchequer, or a net sum of £9,243,000, leaving a deficit of £1,993,000 to be met by the taxpayers of Great Britain. Details of the figures upon which these calculations are based are shown in the following tables:—

TABLE A.
THE REVENUE AS CONTRIBUTED.

HEADING.	THE REVENUE AS CONTRIBUTED, 1912-1913.				
	By England and Wales.	By Scotland.	By Ireland.	From other Sources.	Total.
Customs	£ 26,909,000	£ 3,442,000	£ 3,166,000	...	£ 33,517,000
Excise	29,491,000	5,311,000	3,258,000	...	38,060,000
Estate, &c., Duties	20,937,000	3,170,000	960,000	308,000	25,375,000
Stamps	9,000,000	672,000	373,000	53,000	10,104,000
Land Tax	655,000	32,000	nil	...	687,000
House Duty	1,826,000	130,000	nil	...	1,956,000
Income Tax	38,509,000	4,201,000	1,463,000	467,000	44,700,000
Land Value Duties	389,000	43,000	5,000	...	437,000
Total Tax Revenue	127,722,000	17,061,000	9,225,000	828,000	154,836,000
Postal Service	17,454,000	1,884,000	962,000	...	20,300,000
Telegraph Service	2,616,000	292,000	192,000	...	3,100,000
Telephone Service	4,988,000	621,000	166,000	...	5,775,000
Crown Lands	468,000	22,500	21,000	...	511,500
Suez Canal Shares, &c.	...	...	...	1,419,000	1,419,000
Miscellaneous	1,183,500	90,000	118,500	1,535,000	2,927,000
Total Non-Tax Revenue	26,709,500	2,909,500	1,459,500	2,954,000	34,032,500
Total Revenue	154,431,500	19,970,500	*10,684,500	3,782,000	188,868,500
Per cent.	81'77	10'57	5'66	2'00	100'00

* This total includes the sum of £40,500, being the proceeds of Motor Spirit Duties (£24,000) and Motor Car Licence Duties (£16,500), which are really payable to the Development and Road Improvement Fund, and not to the Exchequer. By deducting this sum of £40,500 the £10,684,500 is reduced to £10,644,000, as stated above.

TABLE B.
COST OF RESERVED SERVICES, 1912-1913.

Services.	£
Old Age Pensions	2,605,500
Under Land Purchase Acts	711,500
Insurance and Labour Exchanges	238,000
Royal Irish Constabulary	1,354,000
Collection of Revenue	299,000
Lord Lieutenant and Household	19,500
Public Works and Buildings	47,000
Board of Trade	29,000
Stationery and Printing	22,500
Valuation, &c., Survey	17,000
Rating of Government Property	6,000
Public Works Office	8,500
Civil Superannuation	7,500
Various Charges	18,000
	£5,383,000

Under the provisions for the transfer of certain of the above services, the cost after transfer would be borne by the Irish Exchequer and the

amount retained by the British Exchequer would be proportionately reduced. The total cost of the Lord Lieutenant and Household is £24,500, of which £5,000 is payable by the Irish, and the balance by the British, Exchequer.

TABLE C.
COST OF TRANSFERRED SERVICES, 1912-1913.

Services.	£
Consolidated Fund	113,500
To Local Taxation Accounts	1,462,000
Miscellaneous Civil Services:—	
Public Works and Buildings	301,000
Salaries and Expenses	610,500
Law and Justice	623,500
Education, Science, and Art	1,561,500
Non-effective and Charitable	87,500
Miscellaneous	34,500

Post Office

	£5,195,000
	1,559,000
	£6,754,000

IRISH COUNTIES—ACREAGE, POPULATION (1911), LIEUTENANTS, CHAIRMEN OF C.C. AND CLERKS OF THE PEACE.

Provinces and Counties. (With Capitals.)	Acres. 1911.	Popu- lation. 1911.	*Emi- grants. 1912.	Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum.	County Court Judge and Chairman of Q.S.	Chairman of C.C.	Clerk of the Peace and Crown.
LEINSTER.							
Carlow (Carlow)	221,295	35,751	216	Lord Rathdonnell	R. Breton Barry, K.C.	W. Mc-M. Kavanagh, D.L.	J. D. MacCarthy, Carlow.
Dublin (Dublin)	226,821	476,993	859	Earl of Meath, K.P.	Rt. Hon. T. O'Shaughnessy, K.C.	P. J. O'Neill	Geo. Fottrell, Green St., Dublin.
Kildare (Kildare)	418,496	66,498	269	Sir A. Weldin, Bt., C.V.O., D.S.O.	R. Breton Barry, K.C.	Matthew J. Minch	J. W. Dane, D.L., Naas.
King's (Kilkenny)	507,254	74,821	321	Margaret of Ormonde, K.P.	Hon. D. Fitzgerald, K.C.	John Butler	Richard Langrishe, Kilkenny.
King's (Kilkenny)	493,303	50,709	312	Earl of Rosse	J. A. Curran, K.C.	John Dooley	J. P. Egan, Tullamore.
Leath (Dublin)	257,794	43,794	426	Sir H. Dalrymple, Bt.	George C. Green, K.C.	John Phillips, M.P.	A. N. Sheridan, Dundalk.
Meath (Meath)	599,269	63,492	425	Col. Sir N. T. de Burgh, K.C.	J. A. Curran, K.C.	Peter Hughes	Robert Knight, Trim.
Queen's (Monaghan)	578,845	59,812	233	Sir A. Curran, K.C.	Hon. D. Fitzgerald, K.C.	Thomas Hallahan	Robert Fitzgerald, Maryborough.
Westmeath (Wexford)	424,000	58,812	203	Lord Castlemaine	J. A. Curran, K.C.	Patrick P. O'Dowd	Wm. Mooney, Mullingar.
Wexford (Wexford)	585,940	102,272	224	Viscount Powerscourt, M.A.O.	R. Breton Barry, K.C.	John Balguy	H. L. Meadows, M.A., Wexford.
Wicklow (Wicklow)	499,822	66,693	177	Viscount Powerscourt, M.A.O.	R. Breton Barry, K.C.	Edward P. O'Kelly	Wm. Devereil, M.A., Wicklow.
	4,836,708	1,150,323	3,855				
MUNSTER.							
Clare (Ennis)	768,265	104,064	1,001	Sir Michael O'Loughlin, Bt.	M. M'D. Baskin, K.C.	James O'Regan	Wm. Healy, Ennis.
Cork (Cork)	1,838,921	391,110	2,585	Earl of Bandon, K.P.	M. M'D. Baskin, K.C.	William M'Donnell	Hy. T. Wright, Cork, E.R.
Kerry (Tralee)	1,159,356	159,886	1,663	Earl of Kenmare, C.V.O.	Wm. Seymour Bird, W.R.	D. M. J. O'Connell, Cork, W.R.	D. M. J. O'Connell, Cork, W.R.
Limerick (Limerick)	626,973	142,840	812	Earl of Limerick, K.P.	Charles Donaghy, K.C.	P. M. Moriarty	E. C. Downing, Tralee.
Tipperary (Tipperary)	1,048,963	181,954	716	Lord Dunmole, K.P.	P. M. Moriarty, K.C.	W. R. Gubbins	E. M. Beauchamp, Limerick.
Waterford (Waterford)	486,198	53,766	491	Count de la Poer	J. H. Moore, Bt.	Michael Slattery	Walter Nolan, Chinnel.
	5,934,681	1,933,085	7,167		Hon. D. Fitzgerald, K.C.	Patrick O'Gorman	W. A. Robbly, Waterford.
ULSTER.							
Antrim (Antrim)	767,828	580,811	3,532	Earl of Shaftesbury, K.P., K.C.V.O.	J. Walker Craig	(George McFerran)	H. McN. McConnick, Belfast.
Belfast (Belfast)				Lord Pirie, K.P.	J. Walker Craig		
Armagh (Armagh)	313,036	119,625	957	Earl of Gosford, K.P.	George C. Green, K.C.	H. B. Armstrong, D.L.	T. J. Marron, Armagh.
Cavan (Cavan)	467,925	61,071	942	Rt. Hon. Thomas Lough, M.P.	M. Drummond, K.C.	Thomas P. McKenna	Hugh H. Moore, Cavan.
Down (Down)	1,101,268	166,420	1,260	Sir John O'Hopert, C.V.O.	J. P. Cooke, K.C.	James Dunlevy	R. A. Wilson, D.L., Lifford.
Down (Downpatrick)	611,927	394,559	2,258	Margaret of Londonderry, K.C.	James O'Keefe, K.C.	Rt. Hon. T. Andrews, D.L.	G. L. MacLaine, Downpatrick.
Fermanagh (Enniskillen)	477,665	61,811	419	Earl of Erne, K.P.	W. J. Johnston, K.C.	The Earl of Erne, K.P.	J. W. Hamahan, Enniskillen.
Londonderry (Londonderry)	513,388	149,621	868	David Oglethorpe Hogg, M.P.	Andrew Todd, K.C.	Col. J. J. Clark, D.L.	Alfred M. Munn, Londonderry.
Monaghan (Monaghan)	318,865	111,395	453	Lord Rossmore	W. J. Johnston, K.C.	Thomas Todd	Wm. McWilliam, Monaghan.
Tyrone (Omagh)	778,943	142,437	1,108	Rt. Hon. Edward Archdale	John Linahan, K.C.	The Duke of Abercorn, K.C.	Jas. Toner, Omagh.
	5,322,334	1,578,572	11,852				
CONNAUGHT.							
Galway (Galway)	1,502,362	181,686	1,930	Lord Clonbrock, K.P.	R. J. Doyle, K.C.	Thomas G. Griffin	Gerald Claherty, Galway.
Leitrim (Leitrim)	376,510	63,557	755	Lord Harlech	M. Drummond, K.C.	Thomas Fallon	Richd. Allen, Carrick-on-Shannon.
Mayo (Castlebar)	1,138,720	191,660	2,313	Earl of Lecan, K.P.	Charles F. Doyle, K.C.	James McGarry	Sir R. Whitney, Castlebar.
Roscommon (Roscommon)	585,407	92,064	747	The O'Connor Don	J. Wakely, M.A., K.C.	John Fitzgerald	W. H. Robinson, Roscommon.
Sligo (Sligo)	451,815	78,850	725	Maj. Charles Keen O'Hara	J. Wakely, M.A., K.C.	John O'Dowd, M.P.	W. R. Fenton, Sligo.
	4,231,224	609,966	6,470				
Total, Ireland	20,327,947	4,381,951	20,344				

* Total of Irish Emigrants, 1st May, 1915, to 31st December, 1912, 4,247,360; total of all Emigrants, 4,297,522.

Departments of the Government.

AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION,

4 Upper Merrion Street, Dublin.

<i>Vice-President</i> , Rt. Hon. T. W. Russell, P.C., M.P.	£1,350
<i>Secretary</i> , T. P. Gill	£1,800
<i>Assist.-Sec.</i> , John Rich Campbell, B.Sc. (Agric.)	£1,000
<i>Fletcher</i> , F.C.S. (Tech. Inst.)	£850 to £1,000
<i>Dep. do. (Agric.)</i> , J. S. Gordon, B.Sc.	£950
<i>Chief Clerk</i> , R. Cantrell, I.S.O.	£900
<i>Supt. of Statistics and Intelligence</i> , T. Butler	£600 to £700
<i>Senr. Staff Officer</i> , J. D. Daly, M.A.	£420 to £600
<i>Clerk in Charge of Accounts</i> , J. P. Walsh	£400 to £600
<i>Asst. to do.</i> , M. Killeen	£250 to £400
<i>Staff Officers</i> , R. Duncan; J. V. Coyle, B.L.; A. Kelly; J. Hooper, B.A., £350 to £500; W. Dalton, B.A.; J. Hogan, B.A.; F. J. Meyrick, M.A.; E. A. Morris, B.A.; D. T. Hussey	£300 to £400

Inspectors, &c.

<i>Agriculture</i> , T. S. Porter, £755; J. H. Hinchcliff, Ph.D.; E. Gallagher; J. Pimlott, F.H.A.S.; A. Poole Wilson; A. C. Forbes; A. R. Robertson, F.H.A.S.; F. C. Mason, M.R.C.V.S.; H. Hunter, B.Sc.; G. H. Pethybridge, Ph.D., £400 to £600; M. J. Cleary, M.R.C.V.S., £600; A. Crockett, A.R.C.S.C.I.; J. Johnston, A.R.C.S.C.I.; W. S. Irving; D. Twomey, A.R.C.S.C.I.; J. Getty, A.R.C.S.C.I.; W. F. Prendergast, A.R.C.S.C.I.; G. Robinson; J. Crozier	£200 to £400
<i>Tech. Instr.</i> , W. V. Dixon, B.A., £600 to £800; R. Turnbull, B.Sc.; P. O'Sullivan, A.R.C.A.; H. Garrett, Ph.D.; J. J. McCaffery, £400 to £600; W. T. Macartney Filgate (Industries), £300 to £400; C. P. McGann; E. P. Barrett, B.Sc.; W. A. F. Lethbridge, B.A.; G. Atkinson, A.R.C.A.; J. Ingram, B.Sc.; W. G. Pirie, M.A.	£200 to £400
<i>Fisheries</i> , Rev. W. S. Green, C.B.M. (Chief), £900; E. W. L. Holt, £500 to £700; M. P. Dowling, £500 to £600; C. Green, B.A.; G. P. Farren, B.A.	£200 to £350
<i>Vetery. Ch. Inspector</i> , D. S. Prentice, M.R.C.V.S.	£700 to £900
<i>Transit do.</i> , H. J. O'Donnell; P. MacNulty; A. Reeves; F. Kerr, V.S.	£200 to £400
<i>Inspector for Irish Agricultural Interests in Great Britain</i> , R. M. Bowen-Colthurst	£300
<i>Statistics</i> , J. Clibborn Hill, £500; M. I. Jamieson; O. W. H. Roultson	£200 to £400
<i>Economic Geologist</i> , E. St. J. Lyburn, A.R.C.S.C.I.	£500
<i>Chief Agricultural Analyst</i> , D. S. Jordin, F.C.S., A.R.C.S.C.I.	£400 to £600

Institutes of Science and Art.

<i>Director of Museum</i> , G. N., Count Plunkett, F.S.A.	£600 to £700
<i>Keepers of Museum</i> , R. F. Scharff, Ph.D., £600; G. Coffey, B.E.; J. J. Buckley	£400 to £500
<i>Librarian</i> , National Library, T. W. Lyster, M.A.	£550 to £650
<i>Headmaster, School of Art</i> , J. Ward, A.R.C.A.	£600 to £700
<i>Keeper, Royal Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin</i> , Sir F. W. Moore, M.R.I.A.	£300 to £550

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE.

<i>Professors</i> :— <i>Agriculture</i> , James Wilson, M.A., B.Sc.; <i>Botany</i> , T. Johnson, D.Sc., F.L.S.; <i>Chemistry</i> , G. T. Morgan, D.Sc.; <i>Engineering</i> , H. H. Jeffcott, B.A., B.A.I.; <i>Geology</i> , G. A. J. Cole, F.R.S.; <i>Mathematics</i> , W. McFadden Orr, M.A., F.R.S.; <i>Physics</i> , W. Brown, B.Sc.; <i>Zoology</i> , G. H. Carpenter, B.Sc., £600 to £700; <i>Forestry</i> , A. Henry, M.A., F.L.S., £400 to £600	
<i>Lecturers</i> :— <i>Organic Chemistry</i> , A. O'Reilly, M.A.; <i>Agricultural Chemistry</i> , George Stephenson; <i>Agricultural Biology</i> , David Houston, F.L.S.; <i>Engineering</i> , John Taylor, M.A.; <i>Physics</i> , F. E. Hackett, M.A., Ph.D.	£350 to £450
<i>Registrar</i> , P. A. E. Dowling, B.A.	£300 to £450

Geological Survey of Ireland.

<i>Director of Survey</i> , G. A. J. Cole, F.R.S.	£100
<i>Senior Geologist</i> , S. B. Wilkinson	£600 to £650
<i>Geologists</i> , W. B. Wright, B.A., F.G.S.; T. Holliss, B.A.; H. T. Kennedy	£120 to £420

CONGESTED DISTRICTS BOARD,

23 Rutland Square, Dublin.

<i>Commissioners</i> , The Chief Sec.; The Under Sec.; The Vice-Pres. Bd. of Agric.; Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell; Most Rev. Dr. Mangan; The Earl of Shaftesbury, K.P., K.C.V.O.; Rt. Hon. Sir Horace Plunkett, K.C.V.O.; Rt. Hon. Sir D. Harrel, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.; Rev. Denis O'Hara; Rev. P. Glynn; J. Fitzgibbon, M.P.; W. J. D. Walker, C.B.; H. Doran; Wm. L. Micks.	
<i>Secretary</i> , J. R. O'Brien.	
<i>Solicitor</i> , J. O'Connor.	
<i>Chief Clerk</i> , F. S. Sheridan, B.L.	

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE,
Custom House, Port of Dublin.

Customs.

<i>Collectors</i> , J. H. Morton (Dublin), £700 to £800; J. M. Crook (Waterford) and J. Danson (Newry)	
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<i>Surveyors (Port of Dublin)</i> , L. M. Balfe, D. T. Jewell, £550; J. R. Keeley, £450; J. Halligan	£320 to £450
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Excise.

<i>Collectors</i> , J. Langan (Dublin), £800; J. W. Malcolm (Dundalk), A. H. Woods (Kilkenny), E. Marraile (Galway)	£500 to £650
<i>Surveyor (Dublin)</i> , H. Craig	£320 to £450

Customs and Excise.

<i>Collectors</i> , G. S. Sterling (Belfast), £700 to £800; W. R. Twichett (Limerick), J. J. Cooke (Cork), H. Morphy (Londonderry)	£500 to £650
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NATIONAL EDUCATION,

Tyrone House, Marlborough Street, Dublin.

£1,737,395. Administration, £29,421.

<i>Resident Commissioner</i> , William Joseph Myles Starkie, I.I.T.D.	£1,500
<i>Secretaries</i> , P. E. Lemass, I.S.O., £850 to £1,000; W. J. Dilworth, M.A.	£800
<i>Accountant</i> , D. Frizzell	£800
<i>Chief Inspectors</i> , J. McNeill, M.A.; T. P. O'Connor, B.A.	£750 to £800
<i>Examiners</i> , W. J. Purcell; D. Carroll (and a vacancy)	£520 to £600

INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION, BOARD OF,
1 Hume Street, Dublin.

<i>Chairman</i> , W. J. M. Starkie, I.I.T.D.	
<i>Vice-Chairman</i> , Rt. Hon. D. H. Madden, I.I.T.D.	
<i>Asst. Commissioners</i> , W. F. Butler, M.A.; W. A. Houston, M.A.	
<i>Inspectors</i> , R. C. B. Kerin, B.A.; Ernest Ensor, M.A.; J. J. O'Neill, M.A.; J. E. Maguire, M.A.; Thos. Ren, M.A.; William Miller, S.C.D.; John Bithney, M.A.; George Nicholls, M.A.	
<i>Chief Clerk</i> , S. A. O. Fitzpatrick.	

INLAND REVENUE, Custom House, Dublin.

Solicitor's Office.

<i>Solicitor and Special Commissioner of Income Tax</i> , Richard J. Martin	£1,000 to £1,200
<i>Chief Clerk</i> , B. Collins	£600 to £700

Stamps and Taxes.

<i>Assistant Secretary, Comptroller, and Assistant Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies</i> , Joseph Simpson, I.S.O.	£850 to £1,000
<i>Committee Clerk</i> , Arthur W. Beatty	£600 to £650
<i>Senior Clerks</i> , T. F. Lynch; H. Eckersley, £450 to £550; W. Abbott; P. Hughes	£350 to £450
<i>Junior Staff Officers</i> , J. D. Weir; P. Buckley; P. T. Walsh; W. J. O'Donnell, £300 to £400; A. M. Houston, £250 to £350; M. J. Brady; H. V. V. Thompson; R. J. A. Tainplin; E. F. Morrissey; P. P. Coffey; A. M. Cloney	£200 to £300
<i>Superintendent of Stamping</i> , T. O'Brien	£200 to £250

Estate Duty Office,

Dublin

<i>Assistant Secretary and Registrar</i> , Arthur Whewell	£800 to £1,000
<i>Principal Clerks</i> , T. J. Maguire; J. Roche	£600 to £800
<i>Assistant do.</i> , M. Kelly, £500; H. H. Grace	£200
<i>1st Class Clerks</i> , J. A. Carroll; A. F. Plunkett; J. Brown; C. F. Sweeney; T. Jack	£120 to £500

IRISH LIGHTS COMMISSION, D'Olier Street, Dublin.

Secretary, Hubert G. Cook.
Inspector of Lights, R. Deane.
Asst. do., H. H. Manders.
Engineer & Supt., C. W. Scott, B.A.
Asst. do., S. W. Nugent, B.A.

IRISH SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Old Queen Street, S.W.

Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Rt. Hon. Augustine Birrell, K.C., M.P. £4,425
Private Secretary, A. P. Magill.
Assist. do., W. T. Barden.
Do. do. (Parliamentary), Sir H. Verney, Bt., M.P.
Under-Secretary, Rt. Hon. Sir J. B. Dougherty, K.C.B., C.V.O. £2,000
Private Secretary, C. M. Martin-Jones £150
Assist. Under-Sec., E. O'Farrell, C.B., £1,000 to £1,200
Principal Clerks, W. P. J. Connolly, I.S.O.; J. J. Taylor, C.B., I.S.O. £700 to £900
1st Class Clerk (1st Section), S. J. M. Power £550 to £650

1st Class Clerks (2nd Section), C. M. Martin-Jones; G. C. Duggan; J. Brennan £200 to £500
Registrar, R. H. Wright £350 to £500
Chief Clerk, Irish Office, London, S. M. Power.
Draftsman of Parl. Bills, F. N. Greer, C.B. 700 to £900

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD, Custom House, Dublin.—£110,585.

President, Rt. Hon. the Chief Secretary.
Vice-President, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry A. Robinson, K.C.B. £1,800

Private Secretary, G. A. Harris £1,800
Other Members, The Under-Secretary for Ireland (ex-off); T. J. Stafford, C.B., D.L., F.R.C.S. (Medical); E. Bourke £1,000 to £1,200
Secretary, A. R. Barlas, M.A. £1,000
Assist. Secretary (Labourers' Acts), M. O'Sullivan £800
Assistant Secretary, J. E. Devlin £800
Senior Clerks, E. W. Leach; M. Gregg; J. L. S. Smith £600 to £700

Inspectors, R. C. Lynch; R. Kelly; E. A. Sanderson; C. H. O'Connor; J. Coffey; R. P. FitzPatrick; J. F. MacCabe; J. G. MacSweeney; F. J. McCarthy; R. J. Pack-Bereford £500 to £700
Medical Inspectors, T. J. Browne; Sir J. Acheson MacCullagh; F. Coey Bigger; Brendan MacCarthy; Joseph Smyth; C. J. MacCormack; Brian O'Brien, £500 to £700; Mrs. Florence Dillon (temp.) £

Chief Engineering Insp., P. C. Cowan, D.S., M.L.C. £900
Engineering Inspectors, A. D. Price, M.L.C., £400 to £600; L. E. H. Deane (Senior Architect), £400 to £500; F. H. Sparrow (Architect) £300 to £400
Lady Inspectors, Miss M. FitzGerald-Kenney, £200 to £300; Miss E. J. S. Browne (temp.) £200

Inspector of Audits, J. W. Drury, M.A. £900
Auditors, R. J. Newell, B.L.; D. B. Sheehan; C. D. Barry, B.L.; Capt. G. O. R. Wynne; R. Bourke; Maj. G. M. Eccles; J. A. Baker; J. L. King; J. More O'Ferrall; Cyril E. Browne; A. A. Flynn; St. J. Considine; J. A. Reddy; G. Bryan, LL.B.; R. J. Baker; R. Grubb, B.L.; Maurice Cosgrave; B.L.; E. P. McCarron; A. C. Ellis, B.L. £300 to £800
Sec. Vaccine Dept., Dr. A. N. Montgomery.
Legal Adviser, G. T. B. Vanston, K.C., LL.D. £1,000
Solicitors, T. Tighe Meedy & Son.

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE COM- MISSION (IRELAND),

Pembroke House, Upper Mount Street, Dublin.

Chairman, Joseph A. Glynn £1,500
Private Secretary, J. B. Shortt £100
Deputy Chairman, Walter S. Kiuneur £1,200
Commissioners, Wm. J. Maguire and Mrs. M. L. Dickie, each £1,000; The Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies.
Secretary, John Houlihan £850 to £1,000
Assistant Secretary, Pierce Kent £550 to £700
Accountant, D. P. Gallagher £550 to £700
1st Class Clerks and Assistant Accountants, J. Duffy; V. J. Fielding; J. E. Finn; W. R. Macconkey; J. A. McCarron; A. F. J. Moran; C. J. Murphy £350 to £500

Medical Officers, John O'Donoghue; Charles Dickson £550 to £700
Assistant Medical Officer, Seamus O'Beirn £100 to £350
Legal Adviser, J. F. Culhane £500 to £600

Outdoor Staff.

Chief Inspector, Cecil H. Darley £550 to £700
Inspectors, J. Cassidy; S. Clandillon; F. Guy; T. Roche; W. Walker, £350 to £500; Mrs. N. H. Walker £300 to £400

GENERAL POST OFFICE, Sackville Street, Dublin.

Secretary, A. H. Norway £1,000 to £1,200
Chief Clerk, J. Macmahon £600 to £800
Principal Clerks, J. J. Coonan; W. H. Hancock; T. B. McDowell £440 to £540
1st Class Clerks, S. McCurry; P. J. Keawell; J. Cahalan; J. Booth; J. M. Stephenson £315 to £430
Solicitor, E. R. Bate £600 to £900
Accountant, E. M. Browne £600 to £750
Examiner, P. Mackesy £450 to £570
Book-keeper, H. N. Bowesman £450 to £570
Cashier, J. Howard £440 to £590
1st Class Clerks, J. P. O'Connor; R. R. Jones; H. J. Knowles; J. S. Plaisted; W. G. Woodman; E. Ellis £315 to £430
Controller, Dublin Postal District, S. G. Forsythe £550 to £700
Do., Telegraph Office, J. T. Kenny £400 to £500

GENERAL PRISONS BOARD, The Castle, Dublin.

Chairman, Max. S. Green £1,200
Vice-Chairman, The MacDermot, D.L. £1,000
Medical Member, D. Edgar Flinn, V.D., F.R.C.S.I. £250
Inspector, Maj. A. F. Owen-Lewis, D.S.O. £500 to £600
Secretary, S. H. Douglas, I.S.O. £450 to £550
Controller of Industries, E. Metcalfe, I.S.O. £400 to £500
Clerk of Accounts, J. J. Rafter £350 to £450
Staff Clerk, J. White £300 to £400

Reformatory and Industrial Schools, Dublin Castle.—£110,225.

Chief Inspector, D. Edgar Flinn, V.D., F.R.C.S.I.
Assist. do., C. Graham, M.A. £600 to £800
Assist. Lady Inspector, Miss Margaret McNeil. £250
Minor Staff Clerk, H. O'Dea, LL.D. £250 to £350

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, Charlemont House, Dublin.

Registrar-Gen., Sir William J. Thompson, M.D. £1,000
Secretary and Assistant Registrar-General, Daniel S. Doyle, LL.B. £600 to £800
Medical Supt. of Statistics, N. M. Falkiner, M.D. £400 to £550
Superintendent's, George A. Newnham; James T. Dewar £350 to £500
Insp. of Registration, R. A. Cammack, B.C. £300 to £500

ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY.

Headquarters, Dublin Castle.—£1,370,421.

The Royal Irish Constabulary, then styled "the Constabulary of Ireland," was formed in 1836 by the consolidation of the Barony Constables and the "Peace Preservation Police." Approximate strength of the force 1913-14—235 Head Constables, 1,686 Sergeants, 368 Acting Sergeants, and 8,176 Constables; total, 10,485.

Inspector-General, Col. Sir Neville Chamberlain, K.C.B., K.C.V.O. £1,500 to £1,800
Private Sec., G. H. Mercer £150
Depy. Insp.-Gen., W. A. O'Connell £1,000 to £1,200
Asst. do., W. M. Davies; H. D. Tyacke £700 to £800
Prin. Staff Officer, Hugh M. Metcalfe £600 to £800
Clerk in Charge of Accounts, W. Campbell £600 to £800
Asst. Accountant, G. McConkey £350 to £550
Staff Officers (1st Class Clerks), W. Kelly; J. Robb; W. J. Rundle, £350 to £500; J. J. Moore £300 to £400

Depôt.

Asst. Insp.-Genl. Commr., E. H. Pearson £600
Surgeon, S. T. Gordon, F.R.C.P.I. £400

Counties, &c.

Commr. of Police (Belfast), T. J. Smith, J.P. £600
 36 County Inspectors each £350 to £500
 195 District Inspectors each £125 to £300

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

Dublin Branch, Custom House.

Superintendent, H. E. Pitman £450 to £600
 Deputy do., L. W. Hill £300 to £400
 Technical Officer, J. E. H. Wilson £200 to £350

DUBLIN GAZETTE OFFICE,

87-89 Middle Abbey Street.

Editor, Printer & Publishers, A. Thom & Co., Ltd.

BOARD OF TRADE,

27 Eden Quay, Dublin.

Principal Officer, Capt. William Tillar; *Ship Surveyor*, T. D. Taylor; *Engineer Surveyor*, Geo. Shott; Clerk, W. A. Boardman.

BELFAST.—*Ship Surveyors*, W. H. Chantler, T. Dickerson; *Engineer Surveyors*, F. Carruthers, W. C. Ward, J. S. Herriot, N. S. Couch; Clerk, J. H. Thomas.

LONDONDERRY.—*Engineer Surveyor*, T. Kendall.CORK.—*Engineer Surveyor*, G. M. Gray; *Ship Surveyor*, R. Blake.

QUEENSTOWN.—*Nautical Surveyor*, Capt. E. J. Sharpe; *Sanitary Surveyor*, W. McLean, M.D.

Marine Department.

Mercantile Marine Office, 26 and 27 Eden Quay, Dublin; and Victoria Road, Cork.

Royal Naval Reserve, Dublin.

Registrar, Capt. Sir Alex. A. Walker, Bart., R.N.R.

Royal Naval Reserve, Cork.

Registrar, John George Clements, R.N.R.

TREASURY REMEMBRANCER'S OFFICE,
Dublin Castle.

Treasury Remembrancer and Depy. Paymaster for Ireland, Maurice F. Headlam £1,200
 Chief Clerk, A. Ormsby, D.L. £600 to £700
 Clerk, D. Ogden £350 to £500
 Examiners, O. Campbell; E. Fahy, B.L.; P. J. Walsh £180 to £350
 Clerk to *Treasury Remembrancer*, J. Maher.

VALUATION AND BOUNDARY SURVEY,
6 Ely Place, Dublin.—£24,867.

Commissioner, Sir J. G. Barton, C.B. £1,500
 Chief Valuer, Charles J. Boland £550 to £700
 Chief Clerk, Alfred Beckett £360 to £550

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,

51 St. Stephen's Green East, Dublin.—£271,613 for Works, Buildings, &c.; £48,416 for Railways.

Chairman, George A. Stevenson, C.V.O., C.B. £1,500
 Commissioners, Philip Hanson; Thomas P. Le Fanu, C.B. each £1,200
 Secretary, Hy. Williams, M.V.O., I.S.O. £650 to £800
 Assist. Secretary, G. E. Shanahan £500 to £600
 Staff Officers, J. C. Tew; J. Healy; T. F. Foley; George Price, L.D., £350 to £500; H. P. Boland £250 to £400
 Accountant, J. L. Collins £600 to £800
 Heads of Divisions, J. J. Healy; A. H. Sidwell; J. Halligan £420 to £550
 Engineer, T. M. Batchen, M.I.C.E. £750 to £900
 Assist. do., C. H. Olley, M.I.C.E. £400 to £600
 2nd Assist. do., J. C. Smith £300 to £400
 Solicitor & *Treasury Solicitor in Ireland*, Joseph Donnelly £1,000 to £1,200
 Principal Surveyors of Buildings, J. H. Pentland, B.E.F.R.I.B.A.; A. Robinson, M.V.O. £500 to £650,

MUNICIPAL DIRECTORY OF IRELAND.

CITIES, Boroughs, or Urban Districts.	Popu- lation, 1911.	Rate per 1,000.		Rateable Value	Mayor or Chairman. *Lord Mayor	Town Clerk.
		Births	Deaths			
Ireland.						
ARMAGH.....	7,346	23.5	13.0	£21,713	Thos. McLaughlin.	James Lennon.
Ballymena.....	11,376	...	...	36,000	Saml. Hood.	Henry O'Hara, C.E.
Bandon.....	3,122	...	...	7,925	M. C. Hickey.	John Coghlan.
Belfast.....	391,974	27.8	18.1	1,557,809	*R. J. McMorris, M.P.	R. Meyer.
Carlisle.....	6,500	...	...	11,563	Michael Governey.	Wm. A. Lawler.
CASHEL.....	2,813	...	...	3,778	M. Devitt.	John O'Leary.
Clonmel.....	10,209	25.9	19.6	20,933	Thos. Fitzgibbon.	John F. O'Brien.
Coleraine.....	7,785	...	...	22,851	John McDonald.	Wm. Henry.
CORK.....	76,632	24.81	19.1	187,111	*H. O'Shea.	F. W. McCarthy.
Drogheda.....	12,502	...	...	24,888	John Callaghan.	J. B. Connolly.
DUBLIN.....	400,865	27.4	20.5	1,002,401	*L. G. Sherlock, J.L.D.	Henry Campbell.
Dundalk.....	13,128	24.68	16.14	34,812	T. F. McGahan.	Mathew Comerford.
Dungannon.....	3,830	...	...	10,530	Earl of Ranfurly.	J. O. Hamilton.
Dunbarvan.....	5,000	...	...	8,756	Thos. Power.	Patrick Mulcahy.
Ennis.....	6,000	...	...	7,900	P. E. Kennecally.	Michael J. Carmody.
Enniskillen.....	4,847	23.7	16.7	14,243	George Whaley.	A. W. Ritchie, M.A.
Galway.....	13,249	...	...	30,287	Martin McDonagh.	T. N. Redington.
KILKENNY.....	10,513	...	...	19,617	Joseph Purcell.	Edward O'Connell
Kinsale.....	4,090	...	...	5,550	D. H. Acton.	R. A. Hegarty.
LIMERICK.....	38,518	25.3	20.4	75,072	Philip O'Donovan.	W. M. Nolan.
Lisburn.....	12,388	...	...	33,459	W. J. McMurray.	T. M. Wilson.
LONDONDERRY.....	40,799	26.2	17.0	114,000	Sir W. McLearn.	Sir F. H. Miller.
Lurgan.....	12,551	24.9	17.8	29,558	HyG. MacGeagh D.L.	F. W. Pollock.
Newry.....	11,956	...	...	35,338	H. J. McConville.	Wm. M. Cronin.
Portadown.....	11,727	...	...	...	...	...
Sligo.....	11,163	...	...	...	...	...
Tralee.....	10,300	...	...	16,366	J. M. Slattery.	M. O'Connor.
WATERFORD.....	27,430	...	...	...	...	...
Wexford.....	11,455	...	...	...	...	...
Youghal.....	5,648	...	...	12,253	Richard Carey.	James J. O'Shea.

Law Courts and Offices.

LAW SITTINGS (1914).—*Hilary* commence 11th January, terminate 1st April; *Easter* commence 17th April, terminate 18th May; *Trinity* commence 1st June, terminate 31st July; *Michaelmas* commence 25th October, terminate 21st December.

LAW OFFICERS.

Attorney-General, Rt. Hon. John F. Moriarty, P.C. £5,000
Solicitor-Gen., Jonathan Pim, K.C. £2,000
Chief Crown Solicitor, Sir Malachy John Kelly.

COURT OF APPEAL.

Ex-Officio Judges.—The Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice, the Master of the Rolls, the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer.
Lords Justices of Appeal.—Rt. Hon. Hugh Holmes; Rt. Hon. Richard Robert Cherry each £4,000

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

CHANCERY DIVISION.

Lord Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Ignatius John O'Brien, P.C. £6,000
Master of the Rolls, Rt. Hon. Charles Andrew O'Connor £4,000
Judge, Hon. Dunbar P. Barton £3,500
Land Judge, Rt. Hon. John Ross £3,500

KING'S BENCH DIVISION.

Lord Chief Justice, Rt. Hon. Lord O'Brien £5,000
Lord Chief Baron, Rt. Hon. Christopher Palles £4,600
Judges, Rt. Hon. John G. Gibson; Rt. Hon. Dodgson H. Madden (*Probate*); Hon. Walter Boyd (*Admiralty and Bankruptcy*); Rt. Hon. William Kenny; Rt. Hon. Wm. Huston Dodd; Rt. Hon. Thomas F. Molony each £3,500

Master, Arthur H. Courtenay, C.B., D.L. ... £1,500
Registrar & Clerk of the Crown, James O'Brien £700 to £900

Registrar, H. Vivian Yeo, A.B. £700 to £900
Asst. do., Torlogh O'Brien £600 to £700
Chief Clerk, Edward J. Greene £700
Chief Probate Registrar, H. C. Warren, B.A. £1,100
Assist. Registrar & Sec., J. T. Geoghegan £700

Accountant-Genl. Supreme Court, Luke Alexander Teeling.

Chief Registrar, Bankruptcy, W. H. Boyd, B.L. £800
Chief Clerk, Hugh Doyle £800
Court Registrar, R. G. Daniell, B.L. £600
Deputy Registrar, C. B. Clarke £400
Senior Clerk, R. W. Stuart £375
Official Assignee, Alfred Geo. Hollinshead £1,200

Consolidated Taxing Officers, Master Shapland Morris Tandy; Master Goff; Master Valentine Kilbride.

IRISH LAND COMMISSION.—£455,166.

Judicial Commrs., Rt. Hon. Mr. Justice Wylie, £3,500; Hon. Mr. Justice Fitzgerald ... £3,000
Land Commissioners, S. J. Lynch, £2,500; Rt. Hon. F. S. Wrench, £3,500; *Estates do.*, Rt. Hon. W. F. Bailey, C.B.; W. H. Stuart each £2,000
Secretary, C. T. Beard, I.S.O.

Principal Irish Institutions.

DUBLIN.

ROYAL HIBERNIAN ACADEMY, Lower Abbey St.—*President*, Dermot O'Brien.

Academicians, George C. Ashlin; Alfred Grey; Nathaniel Hill; Nathaniel Hone; A. Bruce-Joy; J. M. Kavanagh; Wm. H. Lynn; Bingham McGuinness; Howard Pentland; Francis S. Walker; Alexander Williams; J. Butler Yeats; H. C. Tisdall; R. S. Shore; John Hughes; H. J. Thaddeus; Oliver Sheppard; N. Blair Browne (*Sec.*); J. Doyle Penrose; Harry Scully; John Lavery; Wm. Orpen; Thomas Manly Deane; W. J. Leech; A. E. Murray; J. B. S. MacIlwaine; R. C. Orpen.

Honorary Members, Miss M. Allen; Sir C. A. Cameron, M.D.; G. Coffey; O. St. J. Gogarty, M.D.; H. A. Johnston; Sir John Leslie, Bart.; W. Booth Pearsall; Sir Edward Poynter, P.R.A.; Miss S. Purser; Sir Walter Armstrong; Miss Kathleen Shaw; Sir James Guthrie, P.R.S.A.; Sir George Reid, R.S.A.

Associates, S. P. Close; P. H. Miller; Fred Batchelor; J. J. Shannon; Gerald Festus Kelly; W. A. Scott; Albert G. Power; G. Atkinson.

Keeper and Treasurer, J. M. Kavanagh.
Secretary, N. Blair Browne.

ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY, 19 Dawson Street.—*Pres.*, Rev. J. P. Mahaffy, C.V.O., D.D. *Treas.*, Rev. W. R. Westropp Roberts, B.D. *Sec.*, J. A. McClelland, D.Sc., F.R.S. *Foreign Sec.*, H. F. Berry, I.S.O., M.A. *Librarian*, R. Lloyd Praeger, B.E. *Resident Sec.*, R. Macalister, LL.D.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY, Leinster House, Kildare Street.—*Pres.*, Rt. Hon. Lord Ardilaun, D.L.

Hon. Secs., Richard G. Carden, D.L.; Sir Joseph McGrath, LL.D. *Registrar*, Richd. J. Moss, F.C.S.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND (1849), 6 St. Stephen's Green, Dublin.—*Pres.*, Count Plunkett, F.S.A.; *Hon. Gen. Secs.*, E. C. R. Armstrong, F.S.A., and M. J. McEnery, M.R.I.A.; *Hon. Treas.*, Henry J. Stokes.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, IRELAND.—*Pres.*, C. E. Fitzgerald, M.D. *Vice-Pres.*, James Craig, M.D. *Regist.*, T. Percy C. Kirkpatrick, M.D.; *Librarian*, Robert Phelps.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS IN IRELAND.—*Pres.*, Richard Dancer Purefoy. *Vice-Pres.*, F. Conway Dwyer. *Sec. to Council*, C. M. Benson. *Curator of Museum*, A. H. White. *Registrar*, Alfred Miller.

DUBLIN PORT AND DOCKS BOARD, Westmoreland Street.—*Sec.*, N. Proud.

STOCK EXCHANGE, Anglesea Street.—*Sec.*, John Godfrey Place.

DUBLIN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Dame Street.—*Pres.*, Wm. M. Murphy, C.E., J.P.; *Hon. Sec.*, Richard K. Gamble, B.L., J.P.

BELFAST.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Scottish Provident Buildings.—*Sec.*, W. J. P. Wilson.

HARBOUR COMMISSION, Corporation Square.—*Chairman*, R. Thompson, D.L., M.P.; *Sec.*, W. A. Currie; *Engineer*, W. R. Kelly, M.INST.C.E.; *Harbour Master*, J. McIntyre.

LINEN MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION, Scottish Provident Buildings.—*Sec.*, W. J. P. Wilson.

STOCK EXCHANGE, 12 Lombard Street.—*Sec.*, James Carson.

THE SCOTTISH COMMAND. Headquarters, Edinburgh.
(Comprising Scotland and Berwick-on-Tweed.)

General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Sir B. M. Hamilton, K.C.B., g.
Asst. Mil. Sec., R. B. J. Crawford, capt.
A.D.C., Hon. M. C. A. Ruthven, capt.
Gen. Staff Officer, 1st Grade,
Brig-Gen. in Charge of Administration, F. Wintour, C.B.
Chief Engineer, W. Haskisson, c.
Asst. Dir. of S. and T., G. Conway-Gordon, l.c.
Dep. Dir. of Med. Services, T. P. Woodhouse, c.
Asst. Dir. of Ord. Stores, R. S. Hamilton, l.c.
Command Paymaster, J. A. Lowry, c.
Dep. Asst. Dir. of Remounts, H. J. McLaughlin, D.S.O., l.c.; W. B. C. Bridge, capt.

Dist. Barrack Officer, C. G. Knoch, c.
Chaplain in charge of Recruits and Time-Expired Men, Rev. P. R. Mackay, D.D.

COAST DEFENCES.

Com., F. C. Heath, C.B., b.g., Edinburgh.
Gen. Staff Officer, 2nd Grade, A. H. Marindin, m.

No. 1 DISTRICT, Perth.

Com., G. Mackintosh, C.B., c.
Staff Capt., K. G. Buchanan, capt.

No. 2 DISTRICT, Hamilton.

Com., S. Paterson, c.
Staff Capt., H. J. Pack-Beresford, m.

THE IRISH COMMAND.

General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Rt. Hon. Sir A. H. Paget, K.C.B., A.D.C. GEN., g.
Asst. Mil. Sec., K. J. Kincaid-Smith, D.S.O., m.
A.D.C.'s, Earl of Pembroke, M.V.O., capt.; A. A. Macintosh, lt.
Brig-Gen., Gen. Staff, G. T. Forestier-Walker, A.D.C.
Maj-Gen. in charge of Administration, L. B. Friend, C.B.
Chief Engineer, A. E. Sandbach, C.B., b.g.
Asst. Dir. of S. and T., M. W. J. Edye, c.
Dep. Dir. of Med. Services, L. E. Anderson, C.B., s.g.
Asst. Dir. of Vet. Services, J. Moore, l.c.
Asst. Dir. of Ord. Stores, T. W. Hale, c.
Command Paymaster, F. G. B. Smerdon, c.
Dep. Assist. Dir. of Remounts, R. H. Elliott Lockhart, m.; C. W. Gartside-Spaight, m.; W. H. King, capt.
Dist. Barrack Officer, A. W. Collard, c.
Officer in charge of Recruits and Time-Expired Men, J. T. Higgins, m.

Commg. 3rd Cavalry Brigade, H. de la P. Gough, C.B., b.g. (Curragh).
Brig. Maj.,

FIFTH DIVISION (Curragh).

Gen. Officer Commg., Sir C. Fergusson, Bt., C.B., m.g.
Gen. Staff Officer, 1st Grade, F. S. Maude, C.M.G., c.
Commg. 13th Inf. Brigade, T. Capper, C.B., b.g. (Dublin).
Brig. Maj., R. A. M. Currie, capt.
Commg. 14th Inf. Brig., S. P. Rolt, C.B., b.g. (Curragh).
Brig. Maj., J. R. Wethered, capt.

Headquarters, Dublin.

Commg. 15th Inf. Brig., Count Gleichen, K.C.V.O., b.g. (Belfast).
Brig. Maj., W. Drysdale, capt.
Commg. Div. Art., J. E. W. Headlam, C.B., b.g. (Newbridge).
Commg. Div. Eng., J. A. S. Tulloch, l.c. (Curragh).

SIXTH DIVISION (Cork).

Gen. Officer Commg., W. P. Pulteney, C.B., m.g.
A.D.C., R. F. Balfour, capt.
Gen. Staff Officer, 1st Grade, W. T. Furse, D.S.O., c.
Commg. 16th Inf. Brig., E. C. Ingouville-Williams, C.B., b.g. (Fermoy).
Brig. Maj., R. H. Mangles, D.S.O., capt.
Commg. 17th Inf. Brig., W. R. B. Doran, C.B., b.g. (Cork).
Brig. Maj., A. D. Green, D.S.O., maj.
For 18th Inf. Brig. see Northern Command, U.K. (Lichfield).
Commg. Div. Art., W. L. H. Paget, M.V.O., b.g. (Mallow).
Commg. Div. Eng., F. E. G. Skey, l.c. (Cork).

COAST DEFENCES.

North Irish Coast.

Officer Commg. at Londonderry, M. S. Eyre, c.
South Irish Coast.
Officer Commg. at Cork, W. C. Savile, D.S.O., b.g.

No. 11 DISTRICT.

Officer Commg., F. F. Hill, C.B., c. (Dublin).
Staff Capt., W. J. N. Cooke-Collis, capt.

No. 12 DISTRICT.

Officer Commg., S. W. Scrase-Dickins, c. (Cork).
Staff Capt., E. I. D. Gordon, capt.

PRINCIPAL IRISH CLUBS.

Name of Club	Estab-lished	Club House.	No. of Mem-bers.	Subscriptn.		Secretary.	Remarks.
				Entr.	Ann.		
Alexandra	1892	33-135 St. Stephen's Gn., Dublin	350	2 Gs.	2 Gs.	Miss Ewing Kennedy	Social. Motor loco- motion.
Automobile of Ireland	1901	Lawson Street, Dublin	1,140	5 Gs.	3&4G.	H. S. Chaytor	
County	1813	George Street, Limerick	120	£10	£6	G. E. Farmer	Social.
County & City	1823	Waterford	—	8 Gs.	5 Gs.	W. Galloway (Hon.)	Social.
County of Cork	1828	South Mall, Cork	250	£10	£6	R. H. Leslie	Social.
Dublin Uni- versity	1850	27, St. Stephen's Gn., Dublin	500	10&15 Gs.	6 Gs.	H. Corkery, LL.D.	
Hibernian	1680	112, Grafton Street, Dublin	80	10 Gs.	2 Gs.	Charles Kelly (Hon.)	Social.
Hibernian U.S. Kildare Street	1732	32, St. Stephen's Gn., N., Dublin	500	10 Gs.	7 Gs.	C. MacDermott	The Services.
Leinster	1788	Kildare Street, Dublin	750	£32	£10	D. Henry Bailey	Social.
Leinster	1845	29, Clare Street, Dublin	220	3&4G.	6&3G.	E. Macennis, M.D.	Social. (J. J. (Hon.)
Sackville St.	1794	59, Upper Sackville St., Dublin	200	£10	£10	G. B. Clough	
Stephen's Green	1830	9, St. Stephen's Gn., N., Dublin	500	£15	£7	T. J. Duncan	Social.
Water	1843	Castle Place, Belfast	340	25 Gs.	7 Gs.	B. W. D. Montgomery	Social.
Water Reform.	1835	Royal Avenue, Belfast	403	10&6G.	5&3G.	George B. Walsington	Lib. Unionist
Union	1837	Donegall Place, Belfast	200	25 Gs.	5 Gs.	C. W. Henderson	Social.

THE ISLE OF MAN (MONA),

an island in the Irish Sea, in lat. $54^{\circ} 3' - 54^{\circ} 25' N.$ and long. $4^{\circ} 18' - 4^{\circ} 47' W.$, nearly equidistant from England, Scotland, and Ireland. The total land area is 141,263 (220 sq. miles) acres, with a population (1911) of 52,016. The cultivated area (1912) was 93,048 acres, and the live stock included 5,978 horses, 21,188 cattle, 80,422 sheep, and 4,320 pigs. In the ninth century a body of malcontents from Norway emigrated to the western isles of Scotland, and their prosperity drew upon them the anger of the Norwegian monarch Harold, who in the year 870 sent forth a great expedition and conquered the Orkneys and the Shetlands, the Western isles, and Man. For three centuries the Norwegian rule remained intact, but when, in 1263, Alexander III. defeated the famous Haco, at the battle of Largs, all these islands fell under Scottish rule. On his accession to the English throne, Henry IV. seized on the Isle of Man, and in 1406 bestowed it on the Stanley family. In 1827 the Crown purchased it for the sum of £417,144. The land is rich in minerals, lead, iron, blende and slate, and exports large quantities of agricultural produce. Fifty miles of railway have been constructed, and about 23 miles of electric tram road.

Man is governed by a separate Legislature called the Tynwald, consisting of two branches—the Governor and Council and the House of Keys. Bills after having passed both Houses are signed by the members, and then sent for the Royal Assent. Unless signed by the legal quorum of each House a Bill is not sent for the Royal Assent, the quorum of the Upper House or Council being the Governor and two Members, and of the Lower House or Keys thirteen Members, the majority of the whole number (24). After receiving the Royal Assent, it does not become law until promulgated in the English and Manx languages on the Tynwald Hill. On the promulgation taking place a certificate thereof is signed by the Governor and the Speaker of the House of Keys.

CAPITAL, Douglas. Pop. (1911), 21,101 (Castletown is the ancient capital); the other towns are Peel and Ramsey.

	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
Public revenue	£90,120	£88,597	£88,326
Public expenditure ...	78,950	77,494	79,730
Public debt	201,131	195,731	189,431

Lieutenant-Governor, The Lord Raglan, C.B.

(with house)	£1,800
Govt. Sec. & Treasurer, B. E. Sargeant...	500
Clerk of the Rolls, Thomas Kneen	1,000
First Deemster, S. Stevenson Moore	1,000
Second Deemster, Charles T. C. Callow ...	1,000
Attorney-General, George Alfred Ring ..	1,000
Receiver-General, J. T. Cowell	230
Speaker, House of Keys, D. Maitland	unp.

THE CHANNEL ISLANDS

situated off the north-west coast of France (at distances of from ten to thirty miles) are the only portions of the Dukedom of Normandy now belonging to England, to which they have been attached ever since the Conquest.

The land under cultivation in 1911 was 46,712 vergées, the principal product of the soil of Jersey being potatoes, tomatoes, and wheat, and of Guernsey green crops and oats, fruits and tomatoes. There were 2,247 horses, 12,031 cattle, 186 sheep, and 4,639 pigs in Jersey; and in Guernsey, &c., 2,114 horses, 7,795 cattle, 304

sheep, and 3,434 pigs in 1913. The famous Jersey and Guernsey breed of cows has earned a well-deserved celebrity. The principal officer in each island is the Lieut.-Governor, who represents the King-Emperor (the Duke of Normandy). French is the official language of the local legislatures, called the *States*, and of the Royal Court, and the old Norman dialect is still spoken by the people, but English is now permissible in the legislative assembly. The Bailiff, appointed by the Crown, presides over the *States* and over the Royal Court or judicial body. The climate of these islands is mild, and the soil exceptionally productive. The islands being all but exempt from imperial taxation, they possess a very large trade. The chief town of Jersey is St. Helier, on the south side, where there is excellent sea-bathing; the principal town of Guernsey is St. Pierre Port, on the east coast.

Islands.	Acreage.	Population.	
		1901.	1911.
Jersey	28,717	52,576	51,898
Guernsey	15,554	40,446	41,823
Alderney	1,962	2,062	2,561
Brethon	74	2	—
Great Sark ...	1,035	463	534
Little Sark ...	237	41	45
Herm	320	25	33
Jethou	44	3	2
Lithou	38	—	3
Total	47,083	95,618	96,899
47,083 acres = 73.4 square miles.			

	1911.	1912.
Imports from U.K.	£1,528,884	£1,618,972
Exports to U.K.	1,735,938	1,779,146

JERSEY.

Revenue, 1912, £92,340; Expenditure, £91,187	
Public debt, 1912	317,036
Lieutenant-Governor, Major-General Sir A. N. Rochfort, K.C.B., C.M.G.	£1,700
Govt. Sec., W. Whitaker Maitland.	
Bailiff, Sir William Henry Venables-Vernon, Kt.	
Dean, Very Rev. Samuel Falle, M.A.	
Attorney-General, Henry E. Le V. dit Durell.	
Viscount, Reginald Raoul Lempière.	
Solicitor-General, C. E. Malet de Carteret.	
Receiver-General, Percy A. Aubin.	
States Treasurer, Henry M. de Veuille.	

GUERNSEY AND DEPENDENCIES (INCLUDING ALDERNEY).

Revenue, 1911, £48,154; Expenditure, £46,394	
Public debt, 1911	214,164
Lieutenant-Governor, Maj.-Gen. Sir E. O. F. Hamilton, K.C.B.	£1,700
Government Sec., Col. J. W. M. Macartney, C.B.	
Bailiff, William Carey.	
Dean, Very Rev. Thomas Bell, M.A.	
Attorney-General, Edward C. Ozanne.	
Solicitor-General, Arthur W. Bell.	
Receiver-General, Victor G. Carey	220
Supt. of Education, J. A. Munday.	

Judge (Alderney), Maj. R. W. Mellish.	
Attorney-General, W. J. Picot.	
Receiver, R. G. May.	

THE CITY OF LONDON.

LONDON was a place of importance under the Romans, and was famed for its vast conflux of traders and its abundant commerce even in the first century of the Christian era. From the Romans it is said it received municipal institutions, which have endured in their main features to the present day. In Saxon times it was in reality a small independent State, and its burgesses maintained their independence even after the Battle of Hastings. William the Norman only gained possession of their city by means of a treaty with them; and about eight years after he granted a charter, which is still preserved. It is addressed to William the Bishop, Godfrey the Portreeve, and all the Burgesses, and promises that they shall be "law worthy" (*i.e.*, possessed of privileges) as they were in the days of Edward the Confessor. The Portreeve, however, received the Norman title of Bailiff, which, in 1191, was changed to Mayor; the first holder under the new name being Henry Fitzalwyn, who filled the office for 24 years. On his death a new charter was granted by King John in 1214, which directed the Mayor to be chosen annually, which has ever since been done, though in early times the same individual often held the office more than once. A familiar instance is that of "Whittington, thrice Lord Mayor of London" (in reality, four times, A.D. 1397, 1398, 1406, 1419); and modern cases occur with Alderman Wood, 1815, 1816; Sir John Key, 1830, 1831; Alderman Cubitt, 1860, 1861; and Alderman Sir R. N. Fowler, 1883, 1885. The title of Lord Mayor is said to have been first bestowed in 1354 on Sir Thomas Legge, by Edward III.

Aldermen were first appointed by a charter of Henry III. in 1242, and were elected annually between 1377 and 1394, when a charter of Richard II. directed them to be chosen for life.

The Common Council was at an early date substituted for a popular assembly called the Folk-mote. At first only two representatives were sent from each ward, but the number has since been greatly increased, some wards having as many as 16 members, and none less than four. Sheriffs (as well as aldermen) were Saxon officers, who usually had charge of a large district. The time of their appointment for London is uncertain, but they appear in ancient records as early as A.D. 1130. At first they were only the officers of the Crown, and were named by the Barons of the Exchequer; but King John gave them, in the first year of his reign, permission to choose their own Sheriffs. The citizens, however, lost this privilege, as far as the election of Sheriff of Middlesex is concerned, by the Local Government Act, 1888, but they continue as heretofore to choose the Sheriffs of the City of London. They are appointed on Midsummer Day, and enter on office at Michaelmas, on which day the Lord Mayor is elected. He is sworn into office on November 8, and on the following day presented to the Lord Chief Justice at the Royal Courts of Justice, to take the final declaration of office—the pageant, conducted with some degree of civic state, being popularly known as the Lord Mayor's Show. The Recorder was first appointed in 1298. The Chamberlain is an ancient officer. There were at one time 2 Chamberlains—the King's Chamberlain and the Chamberlain of the Guildhall. The former appears to have fallen into abeyance *circa* 1319. The first contemporary record of the office of City Chamberlain is 1276. The Town Clerk (called Common Clerk) and Common Serjeant (now appointed by the Crown) are mentioned as officers in the charter of Edward II., A.D. 1319, but the offices can be traced to a much earlier date than this.

The Lord Mayor and the Aldermen.

Lord Mayor, 1913-14. £10,000.

Rt. Hon. Sir T. Vansittart Bowater, Kt.		Ald. Shff. Mayor.	
Private Sec. Sir Wm. Jameson Soulsby, Kt., C.B., C.I.E.		1907	1905 1913
Aldermen.		Ward.	
Sir Henry Edmund Knight, Kt.		Address.	
Sir Joseph Savory, Bart.	Cripplegate	41 Hill Street, Mayfair, W...	1874 1875 1882
Sir Walter Wilkin, K.C.M.G.	Bridge Without	31 Lombard Street, E.C.	1883 1882 1890
Sir Alfred James Newton, Bt.	Line Street	43 Gloucester Square, W.	1888 1892 1895
Sir Marcus Samuel, Bt.	Dartmouth	17 Cumberland Terrace, N.W.	1890 1888 1899
Sir John Pound, Bt.	Portoken	25 Bishopsgate Street, E.C.	1891 1894 1902
Sir Walter Vaughan Morgan, Bt.	Aldgate	84 Leadenhall Street, E.C.	1892 1895 1904
Sir William Purdie Treloar, Bt.	Cordwainer	42 Cannon Street, E.C.	1892 1900 1905
Sir John Charles Bell, Bt.	Farringdon Without	68 & 70 Ludgate Hill, E.C.	1892 1899 1906
Sir George Wyatt Truscott, Bt.	Coleman Street	95 Finsbury Pavement, E.C.	1894 1901 1907
Sir John Knill, Bt.	Doggate	3 Suffolk Lane, E.C.	1895 1902 1908
Rt. Hon. Sir T. Vezey Strong, K.C.V.O., P.C.	Bridge	Fresh Water, London Bridge	1897 1903 1909
Sir Thomas Boor Crosby, Kt., M.D.	Queenhithe	196 Upper Thames St., E.C.	1897 1904 1910
Sir David Burnett, Bart.	Lambourn	19 Gordon Square, W.C.	1898 1906 1911
	Candlewick	15 Nicholas Lane, E.C.	1902 1907 1912

All the above have passed the Civic Chair.

Sir Charles Johnston, Kt.	Aldersgate	17 Aldersgate Street, E.C.	1907 1910
Sir Charles Cheers Wakefield, Kt.	Bread Street	27 Cannon Street, E.C.	1908 1907
Sir William Henry Dunn, Kt.	Chepp.	11 St. Helen's Place, E.C.	1909 1906
Charles Augustin Hanson	Broad Street	99 Gresham Street, E.C.	1909 1911
Sir Geo. Joseph Woodman, Kt.	Walbrook	27 Old Jewry, E.C.	1909 1904
Sir Horace B. Marshall, Kt.	Vintny	Temple House, E.C.	1909 1901
Sir Edward Ernest Cooper, Kt.	Cornhill	Cowper's Court, E.C.	1909 1912
James Roll	Billingsgate	3 Adelaide Place, E.C.	1910 1909
Sir John James Baddeley, Kt.	Farringdon Wn.	Moor Lane, E.C.	1912 1908
Lieut.-Col. John Humphery	Tower	8 Great Tower Street, E.C.	1912 1913
Edward Cecil Moore	Bishopsgate	3 Crosby Square, E.C.	1912

THE SHRIEVALTY.

Sheriffs of London, Lt.-Col. John Humphrey, Alderman, 8 Great Tower Street, E.C., and Frederic George Painter, C.C. (Deputy Alderman), 19 Coleman Street, E.C.
Under-Sheriffs, Joseph David Langston, 2 Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C., and Edmund Victor Huxtable, 96 Cheapside, E.C.

THE COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL.

Elected annually on St. Thomas's Day (Dec. 21); meets at Guildhall on alternate Thursdays at 1 p.m. The Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor presides. The various Committees of the Court of Common Council are shown below in their order of precedence, viz.:—(1) The City Lands Committee, whose Chairman is unofficially designated "Chief Commoner"; (2) Bridge House Estates; (3) Coal and Corn and Finance; (4) Improvements and Finance; (5) Streets; (6) Sanitary; (7) Central Markets; (8) Cattle Markets; (9) Billingsgate and Leadenhall Markets; (10) Police; (11) Port of London Sanitary; (12) County Purposes; (13) Library; (14) City of London Schools; (15) Orphan School; (16) Music; (17) General Purposes; (18) Officers and Clerks; (19) Law and City Courts; (20) Gresham; (21) Epping Forest; (22) West Ham Park; (23) Accounts; (24) City of London Asylum; (25) Special (Port of London); (26) Elementary Education; (27) Special; (28) Distress; (29) Overseers; (30) Assessment.

ALDERSGATE.—*Ald.* Sir C. Johnston; *Dep.* T. H. Ellis; *Dep.* R. Smyth; D. Haydon, T. M. Janes, R. Green, R. N. Stollery, G. L. Wild, V. I. R. Longman.

ALDGATE.—*Ald.* Sir J. Pound, Bart.; *Dep.* J. L. Pound; G. Haysom, G. C. H. Jennings, T. Ellis, F. G. Mellows, H. E. Sparks, F. A. Lindsay-Smith, F. M. Stafford.

BASSISHAW.—*Ald.* Sir A. J. Newton, Bart.; *Dep.* J. B. Pittman; H. E. Preen, C. Hayden, G. W. Young.

BILLINGSGATE.—*Ald.* J. Roll; *Dep.* J. L. Sayer; E. Ansted, H. Bird, S. W. Morris, J. G. Howell, C. J. Wilkinson-Pimbury, S. L. Odell, S. T. Wilks.

BISHOPSGATE.—*Ald.* Edward Cecil Moore; *Dep.* A. Wagstaff; *Dep.* D. Greenaway; E. F. Fitch, W. Bull, C. J. Thomas, J. S. Robinson, T. Robinson, T. Freeman, J. Elkan, C. Farris, A. C. L. Stone, W. Lindley-Jones, B. Johnson, E. Venner.

BREAD STREET.—*Ald.* Sir C. C. Wakefield; *Dep.* S. D. Coates; A. B. Smith, P. Alliston, S. A. Worskett, C. C. Hodges, E. R. Hitchens, H. G. Hughes, J. H. White.

BRIDGE.—*Ald.* Sir J. Knill, Bart.; *Dep.* A. W. Timbrell; W. Hacker, T. H. Deighton, F. D. Bowles, J. P., O. C. Berry, T. A. Skeate, C. H. Collett, H. D. Baily, E. S. Beal.

BROAD STREET.—*Ald.* C. A. Hanson; *Dep.* W. P. Neal, R. Davies, W. H. Brown, W. W. Hale, S. H. M. Killik, W. Spyer, F. E. Newson-Smith, L. G. Marcus.

CANDLEWICK.—*Ald.* Sir D. Burnett, Bart.; *Dep.* C. G. Algar; C. Game, W. Dennis, E. H. Lamb, C.M.G., J.P., M.P., A. Gill, G. R. Blades.

CASTLE BAYNARD.—*Ald.* Sir T. V. Bowater; *Dep.* J. R. Brough; A. B. Hudson, T. B. Callard, J. Wann, Rev. P. Clementi-Smith, M.A., J. L. Evans, W. W. Jaggard, E. S. Jacob.

CHEAP.—*Ald.* Sir W. H. Dunn; *Dep.* J. Tickle; A. W. Read, W. H. Thomas, J. R. Pakeman, Col. J. W. Benningfield, Major L. A. Newton, M. Jenks, E. J. Trustram, M.A.

COLEMAN STREET.—*Ald.* Sir J. C. Bell, Bart.; *Dep.* F. G. Painter; H. S. Dove, F. Brinsley Harper, W. Camlden, J. Gunton, F.R.I.B.A., F. Walker, L. Taylor, G. Billings.

CORDWAINER.—*Ald.* Sir W. V. Morgan, Bart.; *Dep.* G. Edwards; J. F. Bennet, H. F. Hepburn, E. Hughes, C. P. Whiteley, F. Dean.

CORNHILL.—*Ald.* Sir E. E. Cooper; *Dep.* M. Wilkinson; H. A. Summers, C. E. Atkins, M. R. Sewill, T. Goldney, A. C. Hays.

CRIPPLEGATE WITHIN.—*Ald.* Sir H. E. Knight; *Dep.* Sir R. H. Rogers; Sir R. Stapley, J.P., G. Briggs, W. Oatley, A. Tillie, T. H. Wye, T. F. Rider, J. Hicks.

CRIPPLEGATE WITHOUT.—*Ald.* Sir H. E. Knight; *Dep.* J. Lake; G. T. S. Tranter, B. T. Swinstead, C. E. Scholes, F. H. Brundle, J. W. James, M. M. Samuel, W. J. Trice.

DOWGATE.—*Ald.* Sir G. W. Truscott, Bt.; *Dep.* J. D. Mathews, F.R.I.B.A.; G. J. Berridge, E. H. Haywood, G. G. Stanham, A. T. Snell, A. E. L. Slazenger.

FARRINGDON WITHIN.—*Ald.* Sir J. J. Baddeley, Knt.; *Dep.* J. L. Grossmith; *Dep.* W. H. Pitman; R. Peachey, D. G. Collias, J. B. Wild, S. J. Sandle, C. W. Whitaker, M.A., H. H. Wells; H. J. Dorée, B. F. Fletcher, F.R.I.B.A., F. Dewsbury, W. Fortescue, Lt.-Col. G. P. Botterill, M. J. Lindsey.

FARRINGDON WITHOUT.—*Ald.* Sir W. P. Treloar, Bart.; *Dep.* B. Turner; *Dep.* A. C. Morton, M.P.; T. A. Woodbridge, W. H. Key, N. Fortescue, J.P., Sir A. L. Bower, S. Alderton, C. Hentschel, G. Lavington, F. Link, J.P., A. Jerrold-Nathan, C. Wilkinson, H. Shirreff, T. Darrington, W. R. Smith, M.D., J. T. Hart.

LANGBOURN.—*Ald.* Sir T. B. Crosby, M.D.; *Dep.* W. M. Cross; J. Layton, J. W. Domoney, L.C.C., Sir J. J. Runtz, J.P., H. D. Kimber, M.A., H. M. Gaydon, E. L. J. Durant.

LIME STREET.—*Ald.* Sir W. Wilkin, K.C.M.G.; *Dep.* J. K. Brown; H. D. Singer, A. Moore, H. R. Barrett.

PORTOKEN.—*Ald.* Sir M. Samuel, Bart.; *Dep.* L. M. Myers; B. Aarons, J. J. Redding, G. Fraenkel, A. J. Hollington, J.P., T. D. Metcalfe, I. N. Jacobs, J. L. Venables.

QUEENHITHE.—*Ald.* Sir T. V. Strong; *Dep.* W. R. Pryke; E. E. Bond, T. Pimm, A. Todd, T. H. Platt, A. H. Teuten.

TOWER.—*Ald.* Lieut.-Col. J. Humphrey; *Dep.* F. Farnan; Capt. R. G. Hall, W. W. Green, J.P., B. Corcoran, J. E. Layton, H. J. Newman, M.A., A. H. Heath, W. H. Pinnock.

VINTRY.—*Ald.* Sir H. B. Marshall; *Dep.* M. Wallace, J.P.; Col. V. Dunfee, S. Spencer, F. G. Dray, W. J. B. Tippetts, J. S. Pollock.

WALBROOK.—*Ald.* Sir G. Woodman; *Dep.* G. H. Heilbuth; C. F. J. Jennings, B. P. Monckton, C. G. Kekewich, J. M. E. Francis, J.P., H. S. A. Foy.

OFFICERS OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

	<i>Elect.</i>		<i>Elect.</i>
Recorder, Sir Forrest Fulton, K.C.	£4,000 1900	Head Master of Freeman's Orphan School, R. E. Montague, M.A.	£500 1890
Chamberlain, Adrian D. W. Pollock....	£2,000 1912	Head Mistress, City of London School for Girls, Miss Ethel Strudwick, M.A.	£400 1913
Town Clerk, Sir James Bell	£3,000 1902	Reg. of Mayor's Court, David Harrison	£1,000 1900
Common Serjeant, Sir F. A. Bosauquet, K.C.	£3,000 1900	Sword-Beaver, Lt.-Col. John C. Ker-Fox, M.A.	£400 1907
Judges of City of London Court (and other offices), Lumley Smith, K.C.	£2,500 1901	Common Crier and Sergeant-at-Arms, Lt.-Col. J. T. Kearns, C.B.	£350 1907
J. A. Rentoul, LL.D., K.C.	£2,000 1901	Librarian, Bernard Kettle	£600 1909
Assistant Judge of the Mayor's Court, Frank Stather Jackson.....	£1,500 1900	Director, Art Gallery (vacant).	
Commissioner of Police, Capt. Sir J. W. Nott Bower, C.V.O.	£1,500 1902	Medical Officer Port of London, Herbert Williams, M.D.	£1,000 1901
Comptroller, Edgar Alexander Baylis	£2,000 1898	Clerk to the Lord Mayor, C. G. Douglas	£1,150 1887
Remembrancer, Herbt. Stuart Saukey	£1,500 1913	Assistant, J. G. Trotter	£650 1887
Solicitor, Sir Homewood Crawford	£2,500 1885	Clerk to Sitting Justices (Guildhall), Herbert George Savill	£1,000 1887
Secondary & High Bailiff of Southwark, William Hayes, B.A.	£1,300 1905	Assistant, S. Richards.....	£600 1888
Medical Officer, City of London William J. Howarth, M.D., B.Ch....	£1,250 1912	Registrar City of London Court, James Anstey Wild	£1,700 1889
Coroner for London (£1,250) and Southwark (£126 19s. 4d.), F. J. Waldo, M.D., M.A., J.P. [Golden Lane, E.C.]	£1,376 19 4 1901	Ast. to do., E. B. Tattershall	£800 1896
Steward of Southwark, The Recorder	£79 7 0 1900	High Bailiff of do., R. Goodwin	£325 1911
Clerk of the Peace, Alfred Read.....	£300 1895	Keeper of the Guildhall, A. J. Glasspool	£350 1908
Surveyor, Sydney Perks, F.R.I.B.A.	£1,250 1905	Marshal, Capt. Alfred E. Wood	£300 1907
Engineer, Frank Sumner, M.I.C.E.	£1,000 1905	Principal Clerk, Public Health Dept., H. Montague Bates	£1,800
Head Master of City of London School, Rev. Arthur Chilton, D.D.	£1,000 1905	Principal Clerk to the Chamberlain, G. A. Pickering	£1,000 1893
2nd Master, F. W. Hill, M.A.	£600 1890	Principal Clerk, Town Clerk's Office, Arthur Saunders	£750 1913

*The City's Estate, 1912.

NET RECEIPTS.		NET EXPENDITURE.	
Estates revenue	£ 178,800	To Magistracy	£ 57,920
Markets, viz. :—		Criminal Justice	11,848
London Central	40,996	Civil Government	38,235
Leadenhall.....	1,581	Port of London Sanitary Act	11,172
Billingsgate	2,640	Open Spaces	11,751
	£45,617	Guildhall Library, Museum, &c.....	8,403
Less Metropolitan Cattle £4,827		Guildhall School of Music	2,873
„ Spitalfields	3,419	City of London School	6,832
„ Shadwell	3,020	City of London School for Girls.....	1,546
	11,226	Freemen's Orphan School.....	5,261
Office of Chamberlain (Excess of Income)	75	Sundries	1,162
Profit on realisation	54	Committee Allowances	2,486
	£213,279	To Officers' Establishments	14,670
* The above is abstracted from the 280th "City's Cash Account" of the series extending—A.D. 1633 to 1912. (The Accounts earlier than A.D. 1633 were believed to have been destroyed in the Fire of London; but two years' Accounts, temp. Queen Elizabeth, have been recently discovered among the Corporation Archives, as exceptions to that belief.) The Volumes are in full detail, signed by the Auditors, and in perfect preservation. The extract is from the 128th Annual Printed Account of the Corporation, A.D. 1784 to 1912. The Accounts are prepared and stated as directed by Resolutions of the Court of Common Council of the 5th June, 1903, and the 14th December, 1905, upon Reports of the Coal and Corn and Finance Committee, and they are printed in conformity with the 26th Standing Order of the Court of Common Council. The Accounts are issued in the form prescribed by those Orders, and show the Income and Expenditure applicable to the year on the various Funds.		Expenses of Bond and Debenture Issues ..	2,453
		Pensions not allocated to Departments ...	2,852
		Charitable Donations.....	5,157
		Other Public Donations	1,030
		Grant to City and Guilds Institute	500
		Expenses of Honours conferred	230
		Coronation Celebrations (balance)	6,756
		Receptions to Municipalities of Vienna, Prague, and Ischl	2,343
		To London Almshouses.....	1,953
		Expenses of Bills in Parliament	85
		Debenture Stock Redemption	15,000
		Interest on Asylum Loan.....	260
		Total	£213,279

THE CITY COMPANIES, NUMBER OF LIVERYMEN,
CORPORATE AND TRUST INCOMES, MASTERS, CLERKS, AND HALLS.

As will be seen from the following table, many of the London Livery Companies are possessed of great wealth. Of some portion of the property they are merely trustees, but of the "corporate" property they are the sole owners, and may dispose of the income as they please. Fifteen of the Companies have more than ten thousand pounds a year, and most of them are very liberal in their charities, especially in the way of education. In the majority of cases the design-

nation of the Company gives a clue to the trade which gave rise to the guild, but the Fletchers (arrow makers) and the Loriners (bridle, bit, and spur makers) are not self-explanatory. The following list is compiled from returns made (in many cases but partially) at the Editor's request. Where the return was incomplete the Editor allowed the old figures to remain. The order of precedence is given in parentheses after the name of each Company.

COMPANY	No. of Livery.	Corpo- rate Income.	Trust Income.	Total Income.	Master or Prime Warden, 1913-1914.	Clerk.	Hall.*
	£	£	£	£			
Mercers (1)	200	53,000	58,000	111,000	Lt.-Gen. Sir R. S. S. Baden-Powell	G. H. Blakesley	4 Ironmonger Lane.
Grocers (2)	183	37,500	500	38,000	Geo. K. Morice	R. V. Somers-Smith	Princes St.
Drapers (3)	230	50,000	28,000	78,000	Col. S. M. Benson	E. H. Pooley	Throgmorton St.
Fishmongers (4) ..	312	47,793	2,428	50,226	Maj.-Gen. W. E. Blewitt, C.B.	Sir J. Wrench Towse	London Bridge, E.C.
Goldsmiths (5) ..	150	43,000	16,000	59,000	Herbert Lambert	Sir W. S. Prideaux	Foster Lane.
Skinner's (6)	251	32,000	34,000	66,000	Joseph Causton	J. J. Lambert	Dowgate Hill.
Merchant Taylors (7) ..	350	37,000	13,000	50,000	Cyril Wintle	Edward Nash	130 Threadneedle St.
Haberdashers (8) ..	457	9,000	49,000	58,000	J. A. Keen	J. Eagleton	33 Gresham St.
Salter's (9)	175	20,000	2,000	22,000	Perceval L. Hall	S. W. Luard	St. Swithin's Lane.
Ironmongers (10) ..	37	12,000	11,000	23,000	Spencer J. Langton	J. F. A. Beck	Fenchurch St.
Vintners (11)	195	9,500	1,500	11,000	Robert Gray	C. Lomas	68½ Upper Thames St.
Clothworkers (12) ..	180	42,000	18,000	60,000	Sir M. Beauchcroft	P. M. Evans, M.A.	41 Mincing Lane.
The above are the Twelve "great" London Companies in order of Civic precedence.							
Apothecaries (58) ..	150	..	600	600	Martindale B. Ward	A. Mowbray Upton	Water Lane.
Armourers (and Brasiers) (22) ..	87	7,940	60	8,000	G. Newton Pitt, M.D.	Sydney Pitt	81 Coleman St.
Bakers (19)	111	1,580	320	1,900	Capt. W. G. Brighton	Frank C. Lingard	16 Harp Lane.
Barbers (17)	118	..	..	..	Richard Sonnenhal	Do.	Monkwell St.
*Basketmakers (52) ..	80	..	none	..	A. G. Grantham	H. H. Bobart	[Gresham College, E.C.]
*Blacksmiths (40) ..	87	684	none	684	Richard E. Watt	W. H. Garrett	[65 Lwr. Thames St., E.C.]
*Bowyers (38)	29	610	40	650	Lt. Col. R. M. Helme	H. E. Griffith	[11 St. Bride's Av., E.C.]
Brewers (14)	48	2,500	15,000	17,500	Cecil Lubbock	W. Higgins	Addle St., E.C.
*Broderers (48)	30	..	..	..	Charles Farmer	G. W. Barber, J.E.	[13 St. Swithin's La., E.C.]
Butchers (24)	155	..	830	..	John Thomas Gow	Arthur Pearce	Bartholomew Close.
*Carmen (89)	49	70	none	70	R. A. Hearsey	H. W. Capper	[Cripplegate Institute, Golden Lane, E.C.]
Carpenters (26)	150	16,000	1,180	17,180	John Hooke	J. Hutton Freeman	Throgmorton Av.
*Clockmakers (61) ..	80	..	..	..	Sir W. H. M. Christie, K.C.B.	H. C. Overall	[2 Basinghall Av., E.C.]
Cordwainers (74) ..	103	1,294	none	1,294	Sir Joseph Lawrence	T. H. Gardiner	Noble St., E.C.
*Cooks (35)	63	2,000	100	2,100	W. F. B. McQueen	G. C. Sherrard, M.A.	[34 & 36 Gresham St., E.C.]
Coopers (36)	200	2,400	5,000	7,400	F. B. Scott	E. L. Boyer	71 Basinghall St.
Cordwainers (27) ..	116	7,700	1,600	9,300	R. G. Francis	C. H. W. Mander, M.A.	7 Cannon St.
Curriers (29)	70	1,111	98	1,209	Patrick H. Hepburn	E. H. Burkitt	6 London Wall.
Cutters (18)	100	5,350	50	5,400	G. Pocock	W. H. Beaumont	4 Warwick Lane, E.C.
*Distillers (74)	55	..	none	..	Robert Cooper	T. G. Vickery	[Guildhall, E.C.]
Dyers (13)	80	6,000	1,000	7,000	T. M. Merriman	M. M. Merriman, M.A.	10 Dowgate Hill, E.C.
*Fam-makers (84) ..	93	150	none	150	W. J. Roberts	H. D. P. Francis, M.A.	19 Gt. Winchester St., E.C.]
*Furriers (55)	79	192	none	192	W. Barry Gregar	B. F. Popham	[140 Leadhall St.]
*Feltmakers (64) ..	65	..	126	..	H. A. Sheppard	Alfred Penchev	[Arundel House, W.C.]
Fletchers (33)	20	100	none	100	R. Shephard	P. B. Shephard	[6 Flusbury Circus.]
Founders (33)	81	1,710	115	1,825	R. Westhall Williams	C. F. Corbould-Ellis, J.P.	13 St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.
*Framework Knitters (65) ..	100	310	352	662	F. S. Brice, J.P.	P. Hedderwick	[18 Essex St., Strand.]
*Fruiters (45)	93	112	..	112	Robert Williamson	John Eagleton	[40 Chancery Lane.]
Gardeners (66)	104	50	..	50	S. G. Sheard	E. A. Ebbelwhite, J.P.	[1 Paper Bldgs., Temple.
*Grinders (23)	90	3,080	1,300	4,380	Frank Mond	W. D. Smythe	39 Basinghall St.
*Glass-sellers (77) ..	44	none	21	21	W. Dallas-Ross	G. J. Leckie	[Guildhall, E.C.]
*Glaziers (60)	76	260	40	300	Deputy Matthew Wallace, J.P.	P. W. B. Tippetts	[11 Maiden Lane.]
*Glovers (81)	88	110	58	168	Alfred Moseley, C.M.A.	A. W. Burn	[2 Moorgate St. Bldgs.]
*Gold & Silver Wire-drawers (82) ..	130	110	3	113	Ald. Sir W. H. Dunn	W. E. Baxter	[9 Laurence Poultry, Hill.]
Gum-makers (80)	31	900	none	2,800	H. Brandon White	D. C. Lee	46 Commercial Road E, E.
Horners (60)	100	80	none	80	Capt. I. G. Marens, C.E.	Howard Deighton	[44 King William St., E.C.]
Indo-binders (32) ..	87	2,000	230	2,230	J. W. Walter	E. Bruce	College St., Dowgate Hill.
Joiners (41)	97	1,300	none	1,300	Henry Newson	Arthur Bedford	[11 Wormwood St., E.C.]
Leather-sellers (15) ..	158	18,000	5,000	23,000	Henry Oustler Hinton	Geo. F. Sutton, M.A.	St. Helen's Place, E.C.]
*Loriners (57)	305	600	61	666	James Bishop	C. F. J. Jennings	[27 Walbrook, E.C.]

COMPANY.	No. of Livery.	Corpo- rate Income.	Trust Income.	Total Income.	Master or Prime Warden, 1913-1914.	Clerk.	Hall.*
*Masons (56)	62	550	none	550	A. Somerville Dodson	R. Cecil Hunter	[9 New Sq., Line. Inn, W.C.]
*Musicians (94)	140	400	110	510	C. B. Edgar, MUS. BAC.	T. C. Fenwick	[16 Berners St., W.]
*Needlemakers (53)	..	..	..	..	A. W. T. Bean	J. King Farlow	[3 Crocked Lane, E.C.]
Painters (28)	150	700	2,300	3,000	H. D. Searies-Wood,	F. W. Englefield and	[9 Little Trinity Lane.
					F.R.I.B.A.	T. M. Fitchard	
*Pattenmkrs. (76)	40	87	29	116	L. S. Robertson,	Charles Fitch	[Guildhall, E.C.]
					MINST. C.F.		
Paviors (56)	19	..	..	none	Thomas Richards	William P. Neal, c.c.	[62 London Wall, E.C.]
Pecsters (16)	99	5,250	232	5,482	W. Dadley	C. W. Sawbridge	[15 Lime St., E.C.]
*Plasterers (46)	46	1,500	30	1,530	H. S. Walker	Alfred F. Mott	[22 Bedford Row, W.C.]
Pl. Card Mkrs. (83)	130	50	55/0	55/0	Ernest E. Bird	W. Hayes	[Guildhall, E.C.]
*Plumbers (31)	85	880	20	900	W. D. Carde, M.A., P.S.A.	W. R. E. Coles	[1 Adelaide Bgs., Lond. Br.]
Poulterers (34)	98	850	320	1,170	Sir J. Savory, Bart.	C. R. Rutherford, M.A.	[87 Bishopsgate, E.C.]
Saddlers (25)	95	11,200	1,000	12,200	H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G.	(vacant)	[142 Cheapside, E.C.]
*Scriveners (44)	50	..	..	..	T. D. Watts	T. J. Wootton	[15 London Wall, E.C.]
*Shipwrights (59)	200	830	none	830	Rt. Hon. Sir E. Clarke, K.C.	A. D. Hansell	[14 Gray's Inn Sq., W.C.]
Spectaclemkrs. (60)	230	1,000	..	1,000	Sir Marcus Samuel, Bart.	Col. T. Davies Sewell,	[Temple Ho., Temple Av., E.C.]
Stationers (47)	283	1,600	3,100	4,700	G. E. B. Eyre, M.A.	C. R. Rivington, J.P.	[Stationers' Hall Ct.]
Tailor & Chndrs. (21)	108	..	220	220	James H. Mackay	M. F. Monier-Williams	[4 Dowgate Hill, E.C.]
*Tin Plate Wrks. (57)	119	35	6	39	Albert Brown	E. A. Ebbelwhite,	[1 Paper Bgs., Temple, E.C.]
*Turners (51)	216	64	none	64	F. C. C. M. Fighiera	W. M. Shirreff	[53 Gresham Ho., E.C.]
*Tybers & Bks. (37)	46	1,900	80	1,980	Stephen Bird	A. Horace Bird	[6 Bodford Row, W.C.]
*Upholders (49)	30	277	20	297	Thomas Owen Finer	D. J. Crump	[17 Leadenhall St., E.C.]
Waggoners (20)	27	1,370	30	1,400	A. Todd	T. R. Bridgwater	[Gresham St., E.C.]
*Waxers (42)	99	1,301	1,456	2,757	Frank Warner	James Reynolds	[70 Basinghall St., E.C.]
*Wheelwrights (73)	145	..	..	..	A. E. Sabey	T. Harvey Hall	[Guildhall, E.C.]
Wire Workers	(See	Tin Plate	Workers.)				
*Woolmen (43)	32	376	none	376	R. T. Wragg	E. S. H. Johnson	[19 Great Winchester St., E.C.]

* In case of a Company having no Hall, the address of the Clerk is given in brackets.

The report, in 5 vols., published in 1884, of the City Livery Companies' Commission appointed in 1880 (Chairman, the late Earl of Derby), stated the rateable value of the Halls of the London Companies at about £55,000, and that of their Schools and Almshouses about £18,000 a year; the value of their Plate and Furniture at £320,000; and the annual income of the livings in their gift about £12,300.

LONDON WITHIN VARIOUS BOUNDARIES.

	AREA IN STATUTE ACRES.	POPULATION.	
		1901.	1911.
Within the Registrar-General's Tables of Mortality	74.115	4,536,267	4,521,685
Within the Limits of the County of London	675	26,923	19,657
City of London within Municipal and Parliamentary Limits	268,356	6,079,115	6,610,031
Central Criminal Court District	442,749	6,554,449	7,231,701
Metropolitan Police District (not including City)	443,424	6,581,372	7,251,358
Metropolitan and City Police Districts			

Parliamentary Boundaries. In consequence of changes of boundaries under the London Government Act, 1899, the County of London does not now include the whole of certain Metropolitan Parliamentary Divisions; on the other hand, it includes portions of certain Extra-Metropolitan Parliamentary Divisions.

The Metropolitan Police District extends over a radius of 15 miles from Charing Cross, exclusive of the City of London, with a rateable value in 1912-1913 of £56,091,028, and embraces an area of upwards of 690 square miles. The number of new houses built since 1879 up to and including the year 1913 is 586,030, with 2,085 in course of erection; during the same period 8,598 new streets and squares were formed, the new mileage since 1879 being 1,606.

FELONIES IN LONDON.

Felonies Relating to Property Committed, Persons Apprehended, Property Stolen and Recovered, &c., in the Metropolitan Police District in ten years 1902-1912.

Year.	Total No. of Felonies.	Total No. of Per- sons Apprehended.	First Loss.	Amount Recovered	Total Loss.	Estimated Population.	Proportion of Felonies per 1,000 of pop.
1902	17,759	12,272	£158,992	£46,268	£112,724	6,779,336	2'619
1903	17,896	12,735	191,885	42,108	149,777	6,880,696	2'601
1904	18,806	12,897	163,876	42,562	121,314	6,983,249	2'693
1905	18,515	12,850	181,018	52,915	128,103	7,086,638	2'613
1906	17,197	12,255	147,963	42,035	105,928	7,191,018	2'201
1907	19,622	12,978	202,811	62,781	140,030	7,296,404	2'689
1908	19,079	13,811	193,601	36,538	157,063	7,402,817	2'577
1909	17,982	13,322	176,205	42,984	133,221	7,510,273	2'394
1910	16,919	13,136	164,989	57,645	107,344	7,250,277	1'333
1911	15,640	12,041	190,079	45,606	144,473	7,321,424	2'136
1912	15,981	13,071	183,905	44,672	139,233	7,393,969	2'161

Offices, Spring Gardens, S.W.—*Education Offices*, Victoria Embankment, W.C.

Hours 9.30 to 5 (Saturday 9.30 to 1).—Meets on Tuesday at 2.30 p.m.

The next triennial election takes place in March, 1916.

THE London County Council was constituted under the Local Government Act of 1888. London is an administrative county, covering an area of 117 square miles, with boundaries continuous with those of the area over which, prior to 1889, the Metropolitan Board of Works exercised jurisdiction under the Metropolis Management Act of 1855, except that under the London Government Act, 1899, there was some rearrangement of the county boundaries, the principal being that Penge was taken out of and South Hornsey was added to London.

The City of London is an electoral division of the county. The County of the City of London is a county for non-administrative purposes, such as quarter sessions, justices, &c.; and the Metropolis outside the City is a county for non-administrative purposes, by name the County of London, in which the justices continue their judicial duties.

The Council comprises a chairman, 19 aldermen, and 118 councillors, together 138, or, if the chairman be also an elected member or alderman (as at present), 137. The term of office for aldermen is 6 years, and 10 or 9 retire every 3 years. The councillors are elected for 3 years, and will all retire in March, 1916, the ninth council having been elected in March, 1913. The councillors are elected directly by the ratepayers, and the councillors elect the aldermen. The positions of aldermen and councillors are the same, except as to the term of office. The first meeting of the London County Council was held on the 21st March, 1889, under the presidency of Lord Rosebery.

The powers, duties, and liabilities of the Council include the following: *First*, those formerly belonging to the Metropolitan Board of Works in connection with the raising and loaning of money, and the sanctioning of loans required by the councils of the metropolitan boroughs; main drainage, and the sanctioning of local sewers; fire brigade; parks and open spaces; works for prevention of floods by the Thames; Thames crossings (bridges, tunnels, and ferry); street improvements; controlling the width of new streets, the building line, and the naming and numbering of streets; supervising buildings and district surveyors; dangerous structures; structure of theatres and music-halls; dwellings for the working classes; cattle diseases; explosive substances and petroleum storage; infant life protection; gas, gas-meter, and electric-meter testing; tramways, &c. *Secondly*, those transferred from former county justices in connection with the granting of music and dancing licences; provision of asylums for pauper lunatics, and of reformatory and industrial schools, the duties with regard to the latter, however, being now discharged by the Council under its powers as Education authority; testing weights and measures; county buildings; coroners; and other minor matters. *Thirdly*, powers transferred from various authorities with regard to highways; licensing of houses or places for the performance of stage-plays beyond the limits of the Lord Chamberlain's authority; licensing of slaughter-houses and of cow-houses; and the supervision of common lodging-houses. *Fourthly*, new powers with respect to registration of electors; public health; electricity supply; historic buildings and monuments; inspection of factories and certain other buildings to secure means of escape from

fire; suppression of nuisances; regulation of overhead wires; the administration of the Shops Act, the Children Act, and the Midwives Act; reformatories for inebriates; the licensing and inspection of employment agencies; the licensing of premises under the Cinematograph Act; the registration of motor cars; and the collection of duties on dog and establishment and certain other local taxation licences. Under the Education (London) Act, 1903, the Council became the authority for all public education in the county, both elementary and higher. As the central representative body in London, the Council also interests itself in the thousand and one things affecting the welfare of the people of London as a whole, and has delegates on the Metropolitan Water Board and numerous other boards, charities, &c.

During the past year the Council has had under consideration the revision of its procedure, and, at the time of going to press, has before it proposals drawn up by a special committee appointed for the purpose. It was felt that at the public meetings of the Council too much time was frequently given to relatively small details of current administration, to the prejudice of the consideration of important matters, and even of large questions of policy. The proposals proceed on the lines of largely increased delegation of powers to committees, with the reservation to a substantial minority on a committee of a right of appeal to the Council.

The Finance Committee have important statutory powers. No costs, debt or liability exceeding £50 may be incurred by the Council except upon a resolution passed on an estimate submitted by the Finance Committee. The Council is the principal money-raising body for all the local authorities in the county, and has a gross debt, according to the latest returns, of about £85,180,000, a Sinking Fund of £33,781,000, and an annual expenditure of about fourteen millions, of which over six millions are expended on education. The Asylums Committee have special powers under the Lunacy Acts, and manage asylums with accommodation for over 20,000 patients. The Housing of the Working Classes Committee perform the duties cast upon the Council by the Housing of the Working Classes Acts, including the clearance of insanitary areas and the building of working-class dwellings. The Council in 1911 obtained powers for the clearance of a large insanitary area at Tabard Street, Southwark, and two smaller areas close by, comprising in all about 16½ acres, at an estimated cost of £473,000. The total accommodation provided by the Council in working-class dwellings up to 31st March, 1913, comprised 3,097 cottages and cottage flats, 6,420 tenements in block dwellings, and 1,856 cubicles in three lodging houses. The total capital outlay on these dwellings was £2,960,732. It has always been the aim of the Council to make its working-class dwellings self-supporting, and in this, taking all the dwellings as a whole, it has succeeded.

The Improvements Committee are responsible for the carrying out of street improvements and the construction and maintenance of bridges (outside the City of London) and tunnels across the river Thames. The largest improvements

carried out in recent years are the new street between Holborn and the Strand, now known as Kingsway and Aldwych; tunnels under the Thames at Rotherhithe and Woolwich; and an extensive improvement at Westminster, including a new embankment of the Thames between the Houses of Parliament and Lambeth Bridge. This improvement is nearing completion, and the committee have in hand several smaller improvements, many of them incidental to the construction of tramways.

The Fire Brigade, directed by the Fire Brigade Committee, has been much increased since the Council came into existence: the authorised fire staff now numbers about 1,320 men; several new stations are being built, while old stations are being improved and enlarged, and the equipment improved by the adoption of motor appliances. Perhaps the most popular work of the Council is that connected with its parks and open spaces. The annual expenditure on the maintenance of parks and open spaces (some 5,050 acres) is about £135,000.

The disposal of sewage is the work of the Main Drainage Committee. The metropolitan main drainage system covers about 149 square miles, including certain districts outside the county, and comprises 370 miles of main, storm-relief, intercepting and outfall sewers, eleven pumping stations, two sewage precipitation stations, and six sludge vessels. The sewage is conveyed to the outfalls at Barking and Crossness, and there the solid matters held in suspension are precipitated, the harmless effluent being allowed to flow into the river, while the sludge is taken out to sea. The total quantity of sewage treated at the outfalls in the course of a year amounts to over 100,000 million gallons. A comprehensive scheme for enlarging the main drainage system was adopted by the Council in 1900, and this was supplemented in 1904 by a scheme of extensive flood relief works. These works are nearing completion. The total capital outlay on main drainage up to 31st March, 1913, was £12,536,920.

In previous Almanacks particulars have been given of the purchase by the Council of the most important tramway systems within the county. The Council is now in possession of all the tramways in London with the exception of a few miles of lines in the north-west, and these will pass to the Council as soon as certain legal proceedings are completed. On 31st March, 1913, the system extended over 148½ street miles, being 139 miles of electric lines (mostly underground conduit) and 9½ miles of horse lines. The latter are being rapidly reconstructed for electric traction. Practically the whole of this great system is worked by the Council, and through running has been established with various systems outside the County of London. The total capital outlay on tramways amounted, on 31st March last, to £12,618,843, and the net debt outstanding to £9,882,880. A report recently presented to the Council on the results of the year 1912-13 showed gross receipts of £2,251,279, a surplus on working of £739,053, and a net surplus, after payment of interest on capital outlay and providing for repayment of debt, of £497, which was carried to the renewals fund, the balance on which amounted to £633,010. 53,943,104 car-miles were run and 512,652,653 passengers were carried during the year. This department of the Council's work is directed by the Highways Committee.

The Education Committee comprises thirty-

eight members of the Council and twelve co-opted members, of whom not less than five are required to be women. The Council is responsible for the education of about 740,000 children in elementary schools, and is doing much to improve the facilities for higher education and technical education. It has in hand a comprehensive scheme, approved by the Board of Education, for reducing the size of classes in all the public elementary schools in the county to 40 boys or girls, or 48 infants. The scheme will take fifteen years to carry out, and will involve capital expenditure of about £5,000,000. In pursuance of recent legislation and requirements of the Board of Education considerable attention is being given to medical inspection of children and medical treatment. The estimates of expenditure on rate account for education for the year 1913-14 amount to £6,286,320, of which £5,218,218 is for elementary and £1,068,102 is for higher education, which includes evening schools, secondary schools, training colleges, polytechnics, and technical institutes. The charge falling on the rates, after deducting grants and other receipts in aid, is £4,314,708, necessitating a rate of 1s. 11d. in the pound, which is 1½d. increase upon the rate in the pound for 1912-13.

The Local Pensions Committee, appointed under the provisions of the Old Age Pensions Act, is composed of twenty-four members of the Council and twelve other persons appointed by the Council.

The expenditure of the Council is met by two chief sources of supply—capital money raised by the issue of Stock or bills, or by the use of the Sinking Fund of the Council's debt, and current income raised in a county rate. Certain contributions, including education grants, are also received from the Imperial Exchequer. The capital disbursements for the year ended 31st March, 1913, amounted in round figures to £1,531,000, including improvements (streets, bridges, and tunnels), £225,000; housing of the working classes, £28,000; main drainage, £202,000; fire brigade, £34,000; lunatic asylums £24,000; tramways, £425,000; new county hall, £47,000; and education, £527,000. The maintenance of these works and services, the sinking fund to pay off debt, and the interest on the debt, together with all recurring disbursements of every kind, are paid out of rates, or, in the case of tramways and working-class dwellings, out of receipts. Some idea of the nature and amount of the expenditure on rate account will be gathered from the statement on the next page.

The last issue of London County Consolidated Stock made by the Council was that of £2,250,000 in May, 1909, carrying interest at the rate of 3½ per cent., the Stock being issued at £102 per £100 of stock. All borrowings by the Council are subject to the provision of a sinking fund, under Treasury approval, sufficient to repay all expenditure within a period of 60 years. The total Stock now outstanding amounts to about £71,800,000, out of total issues of £77,856,011.

The rating for the year 1913-14 amounts to 3s. 17½d. in the pound over the whole county, including the City, and a further rate over the county outside the City of 2½d. in the pound, together 3s. 4d. This includes 1s. 11d. for education. The assessable value of the County of London on 6th April, 1913, was £45,023,091—a 1d. rate over the whole county producing £187,596.

The following is a summary of the estimates of the amount to be raised by county rate for the year to 31st March, 1914, prepared at the beginning of the year. These figures do not in-

clude the receipts and expenses on account of the revenue-producing undertakings (tramways, working-class dwellings, &c.):—

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.		ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE.	
1. ESTIMATED BALANCES on 1 April, 1913	£ 622,143	1. DEBT:—Redemption... £1,683,070	£
2. GOVERNMENT GRANTS:—		Dividends on Stock, &c. 2,266,100	
Exchequer Contributions 508,779		Discount on County Bills, &c. 17,031	
Education Grants 1,563,715		Interest on sundry loans, &c. 67,212	
Fire Brigade 10,000		Rent drawbacks, &c. ... 17,000	
Places of detention 1,915			4,050,413
Reformatory for inebriates 2,800		Deduct:—Interest and repayment of debt chargeable to revenue-producing undertakings 852,052	
Public Vaccinators (Special Grant) } 77			3,198,358
Under Agricultural Rates Acts } .. 1,633		2. GRANTS:—To Guardians for indoor paupers ... £327,135	
	2,088,919	To Guardians and others—	
3. RECEIPTS in aid of services:—		Exchequer contribution 311,760	
Interest £569,457		General County Account 2,047	
Rents 169,000			640,942
Improvement Charges 398		3. PENSIONS (including Superannuation and Provident Fund)	156,770
Sanatorium Treatment, refund of expenditure by Insurance Committee 45,500		4. ESTABLISHMENT CHARGES	584,710
Sundry contributions, fees, fines, &c. 264,943	1,049,298	5. JUDICIAL EXPENSES	14,170
		6. ELECTORAL EXPENSES	50,175
4. TRANSFER from revenue-producing undertakings in relief of rates:—		7. MAIN SERVICES (excluding Establishment charges):—	
Working Class Dwellings £10,992		Main Drainage £306,805	
Parks Boating 1,500	12,492	Fire Brigade 275,935	
		Parks and Open Spaces 133,375	
5. COUNTY CONTRIBUTIONS required to be raised:—		Bridges Tunnels and Ferry 44,595	
General County—		Embankments 7,045	
For purposes other than Education (rs. 2½ d.) £2,767,040		Pauper Lunatics 83,285	
For Education (rs. 11 d.) 4,314,708		Inebriates Acts 11,905	
		Coroners 29,085	
		Public Control Services 42,610	
		Public Health Services 9,215	
		Sanatorium Treatment (recoverable, see contra) 45,500	
Special County (2¼ d.) 368,098		Building Acts 12,475	
		Steamboat Piers 4,185	
	7,449,846		1,006,011
[Total rate, 3s. 4d.]		Education—	
		Elementary 5,218,218	
		Higher 1,068,102	
			6,286,320
		Less charges included in other Heads 1,247,270	
			5,039,050
		8. PARLIAMENTARY EXPENSES	6,045,065
		9. MISCELLANEOUS	8,050
			97,060
		Total Estimated Expenditure ...	10,795,300
		10. ESTIMATED BALANCES on 31 March, 1914	427,398
	£11,222,698		£11,222,698

THE NINTH LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

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Elected 6th March, 1913, for three years.

Chairman	Cyril S. Cobb, M.V.O.
Vice-Chairman	P. E. Pilditch.
Deputy Chairman	W. C. Johnson.

* * In the following list the figures after each division represent the number of voters on the Register in 1913; the figures after the names represent the votes polled at the General Election. The names of members are in *italics*, and members of the last Council have an asterisk * prefixed to their names; † denotes an Alderman of the late Council.

BATTERSEA, 18,209		DEPTFORD, 19,106		HOLBORN, 11,727	
* W. R. Warren, P.	5,483	Theodore Prestige, M.R.	5,704	* R. I. Tasker, M.R.	3,719
W. J. West, P.	5,451	R. C. Phillimore, P.	5,667	* Hon. H. Lygon, M.R.	3,718
Capt. H. Ramsden, M.R.	4,502	Capt. M. Kincaid Smith, M.R.	5,643	T. E. Morris, P.	1,287
G. Bettesworth Piggott, M.R.	4,502	C. M. Lloyd, Lab.	5,532	J. B. Eidsen, P.	1,255
BERMONDSEY, 12,453		DULWICH, 16,968		HOXTON, 9,031	
* W. H. Eeroyd, P.	2,951	Viscount Massereene and Ferrard, D.S.O., M.R.	6,048	* J. Stanley Holmes, P.	2,749
M. Shearman, P.	2,820	Cuthbert Wilkinson, M.R.	6,027	Oswald Lewis, P.	2,693
Ald. Stickland, M.R.	2,462	Percy Phipps, P.	4,057	H. B. Bird, M.R.	2,402
Maj. Swiney, M.R.	2,409	Dr. Sophia Jevons, P.	3,993	* C. Filby, M.R.	2,279
* Dr. A. Salter, Lab.	1,632	FINSBURY (Central), 10,124		Miss Willoughby, Ind. M.R.	158
C. G. Ammon, Lab.	1,374	* L. W. S. Rostron, M.R.	3,006	ISLINGTON (East), 14,625	
BETHNAL GREEN (N.E.), 9,460		S. Joyce Thomas, M.R.	2,947	* E. Smallwood, P.	4,545
* Garnham Edmonds, P.	2,731	* A. B. Russell, F.C.A., P.	2,929	W. L. Clague, P.	4,453
* Edward Smith, P.	2,667	H. S. Syrett, P.	2,853	D. Hazel, M.R.	4,226
G. Allen, M.R.	1,961	FINSBURY (East), 6,408		J. V. Fitzgerald, M.R.	4,170
T. A. Blane, M.R.	1,941	* G. M. Gillett, P.	2,037	ISLINGTON (North), 15,870	
BETHNAL GREEN (S.W.), 8,568		* H. E. A. Cotton, P.	2,026	* F. L. Dore, M.R.	4,796
* Rev. S. D. Headlam, P.	2,369	Capt. E. W. Morrison-Bell, M.R.	1,866	* Col. R. J. Cooper, C.V.O., M.R.	4,792
* Percy A. Harris, P.	2,359	W. G. Perring, M.R.	1,837	Maj. J. H. Torrance, P.	4,574
M. Campbell-Johnston, M.R.	1,487	FULHAM, 27,282		H. S. Reitlinger, P.	4,549
L. Tyfield, M.R.	1,441	* (Cyril S. Cobb, M.R.	7,649	ISLINGTON (South), 11,485	
BOW AND BROMLEY, 12,648		* E. G. Easton, M.R.	7,614	* George Dave, P.	3,197
F. H. J. Baber, M.R.	2,505	David Waterlow, P.	4,870	* Howell J. Williams, P.	3,195
Malcolm Hilbery, M.R.	2,464	W. Meakin, P.	4,843	A. Dingli, M.R.	2,829
* G. L. Bruce, P.	1,936	GREENWICH, 16,172		* W. Hunt, M.R.	2,807
Ben Cooper, P.	1,826	* G. H. Hume, M.R.	4,815	ISLINGTON (West), 9,935	
C. E. Sumner, Ind. Soc.	1,794	* Viscount Hill, M.R.	4,787	H. Mills, P.	2,959
E. C. Fairchild, Ind. Soc.	1,699	A. H. Scott, P.	4,486	* H. L. Jepson, P.	2,978
J. Reaney, Ind.	79	Hon. H. Fletcher Moulton, P.	4,463	C. W. French, M.R.	2,412
BRIXTON, 14,562		HACKNEY (Central), 11,543		H. E. Wyatt, M.R.	2,372
* W. Haydon, M.R.	4,289	W. Ray, M.R.	3,669	KENNINGTON, 12,280	
* Major Ernest Gray, M.R.	4,274	* Miss Henrietta Adler, P.	3,654	* Sir John W. Benn, P.	3,517
A. R. Gridley, P.	3,154	Lord William Cecil, M.R.	3,645	Viscount Peel, M.R.	3,371
Hillier Holt, P.	3,151	* A. J. Shepherd, P.	3,622	E. V. Sassoon, M.R.	3,264
CAMBERWELL (North), 15,373		HACKNEY (North), 19,258		W. J. Richardson, P.	2,878
* Reginald Bray, P.	4,358	* G. W. H. Jones, M.R.	6,014	J. Gilbert Dale, Lab.	1,121
* H. R. Taylor, P.	4,303	* O. E. Warbury, M.R.	5,965	KENNINGTON (North), 14,352	
W. A. Hurst, M.R.	3,423	W. A. Nicholls, P.	5,322	* David Daris, M.R.	4,025
H. A. Truby, M.R.	3,374	W. R. J. Hickman, P.	5,229	* Maj. C. Levita, M.R.	3,999
CHELSEA, 15,577		HACKNEY (South), 17,116		C. D'O. Cooper, P.	1,895
* R. C. Norman, M.R.	5,200	* Theodore Chapman, P.	3,260	G. S. Warren, P.	1,844
* E. L. Meinerzhagen, M.R.	5,113	* G. K. Naylor, M.R.	3,126	Dr. Ethel Bentham, Lab.	1,099
Miss K. Wallas, P.	2,598	* J. E. Watson, P.	3,111	W. Jarrett, Lab.	958
G. Schuster, P.	2,569	J. E. Frudenell-Bruce, M.R.	3,051	KENNINGTON (South), 15,182	
CITY OF LONDON, 25,773		H. Wells-Holland, Ind.	1,771	* Col. W. Carage, M.R.	5,072
* J. W. Donomey, M.R.	7,321	A. L. Cox, Ind.	1,715	A. G. Colville, M.R.	4,997
* Hon. G. Johnston, M.R.	7,279	HAGGERSTON, 8,060		F. C. Jarvis, P.	734
* W. H. Pannell, M.R.	7,245	† Henry Ward, P.	2,178	H. C. Bickmore, P.	713
* H. S. Sankey, K.C., M.R.	7,206	David Blackley, P.	2,167	LANBETH (North), 7,582	
Capt. Hon. F. Hemphill, P.	1,708	J. J. Jarvis, M.R.	1,975	* F. Briant, P.	2,370
C. S. Ralli, P.	1,647	W. Brass, M.R.	1,970	L. Courtauld, M.R.	2,118
Dr. S. Miall, P.	1,644	HAMMERSMITH, 19,304		W. Gough-Cook, M.R.	2,105
(By-election, 9 May, 1913.)		* F. R. Anderson, M.R.	5,615	* Frank Smith, Lab.	2,037
W. W. Grantham, M.R., vice H. S. Sankey, K.C. (resigned).		* Isidore Salmon, M.R.	5,609	LEWISHAM, 32,581	
CLAPHAM, 27,415		W. P. Hunter, P.	3,937	* F. H. Carter, M.R.	9,497
* R. M. Sebag-Montefiore, M.R.	8,890	Glynne Williams, P.	3,703	Comm. Carlyn Bellairs, R.N., M.R.	9,410
H. E. S. Parsons, M.R.	8,881	HAMPSTEAD, 15,850		Charles Garditt, P.	5,865
Hon. H. Beaumont, P.	7,049	* Walter Reynolds, M.R.	4,567	J. S. Lewis, P.	5,809
Oswald Partington, P.	6,971	* A. T. Tudor, M.R.	4,529	LANEHOUSE, 7,597	
		Henry Holman, P.	2,169	* B. B. Evans, P.	2,665
				* A. W. Vee, P.	2,664
				* Cyril Jackson, M.R.	2,024
				R. A. Reith, M.R.	1,916

MARYLEBONE (East), 9,704	POPLAR, 10,834	SOUTHWARK (West), 8,979
*E. R. Debenham, M.R. ... 3,492	St. John Hutchinson, P. 3,061	*Albert Wilson, P. 2,842
*Lord A. Thynne, M.P., M.R. 3,411	Miss Susan Lawrence, Lab. 2,960	*Thomas Hunter, P. 2,831
T. W. McCormack, P. ... 1,055	T. Vosper, M.R. 1,599	H. Edwards, M.R. 2,105
Mrs. Miall-Smith, P. ... 1,055	Mrs. Elliott, M.R. 1,492	Rev. W. J. Somerville, M.R. 2,070
MARYLEBONE (West), 12,694	ROTHERHITHE, 10,539	STEPNEY, 5,304
*Lord Greville, M.R. 4,010	*R. L. Stuart, P. 3,186	*A. O. Goodrich, M.R. 1,827
*Sir E. White, M.R. 3,942	*Rev. J. Scott Lidgett, D.D., P. 2,750	Capt. Hon. A. Chichester, M.R. 1,805
Miss E. Fox, P. 2,110	W. G. Marriott, M.R. 2,562	J. S. Henry, P. 1,667
Capt. C. J. Vasey, P. ... 2,066	D. Radcliffe, M.R. 2,457	G. A. Hardy, P. 1,630
MILE END, 6,675	ST. GEORGE'S, HANOVER SQUARE, 12,817	J. G. Butler, Soc. 108
T. Wickham, P. 2,252	*Lord Chylesmore, M.R. 4,335	J. A. Watts, Soc. 105
*C. Stettauer, P. 2,204	*H. J. Greenwood, M.R. ... 4,279	STRAND, 10,719
E. H. Coumbe, M.R. 1,973	F. T. Mackenzie Bell, P. 821	*Lt.-Col. Probyn, M.R. ... 3,109
Cecil Ince, M.R. 1,924	ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST, 3,845	*P. E. Piddich, M.R. 3,065
(Bye-election, 13 Aug., 1913.)	*Harry Gosling, P. 1,246	Miss Pocock, P. 793
G. A. Duffield, M.R., vice C. Stettauer (deceased).	*C. J. Mathew, K.C., P. 1,209	WALWORTH, 9,349
NEVINGTON (West), 11,047	Dr. P. Daniel, M.R. 961	*J. A. Dawes, M.P., P. 2,575
*James D. Gilbert, P. 3,161	D. Knocker, M.R. 929	*C. Jesson, P. 2,476
*Egan Spicer, P. 3,097	— Dibbs, Ind. 164	Frederick Bird, M.R. ... 2,199
Edgar Abbott, M.R. 2,268	F. W. Brame, Ind. 24	G. Aspinall, M.R. 2,114
R. O. Roberts, M.R. 2,222	ST. PANCRAS (East), 9,153	WANDSWORTH, 48,915
NORWOOD, 18,716	*A. W. Claremont, P. 2,549	Edwin Evans, M.R. 13,927
*C. U. Fisher, M.R. 6,047	H. de R. Walker, P. 2,522	A. C. Rawson, M.R. 13,804
*F. St. John Morrow, M.R. 6,006	W. Smith-Clark, M.R. ... 2,454	G. P. Blizard, P. 7,390
Sir Charles Farring, P. ... 3,559	J. Hewson, M.R. 2,436	C. H. Williams, P. 7,357
A. E. Bennetts, P. 3,553	ST. PANCRAS (North), 9,825	WESTMINSTER, 9,614
PADDINGTON (North), 15,175	*T. F. Hobson, P. 2,901	*R. W. Granville-Smith, M.R. 3,310
*J. H. Hunter, M.R. 4,561	A. L. Leon, P. 2,887	*Percy Gates, M.R. 3,228
J. H. Hubbard, M.R. 4,522	C. H. Dinwiddy, M.R. ... 2,654	Mrs. St. C. Stobart, P. ... 1,199
Horace G. Holmes, P. ... 3,573	E. Gunter Jones, M.R. ... 2,646	Leland G. Bixton, P. ... 1,168
J. Scott Duckers, P. 3,485	A. C. Edwards, Soc. 514	WHITECHAPEL, 5,177
PADDINGTON (South), 9,326	W. G. Woodley, Soc. 501	*William C. Johnson, P. ... 1,752
*J. B. P. Karslake, M.R. ... 3,353	D. Davies, M.R. 2,360	*H. H. Gordon, P. 1,746
*Major Lewis-Barned, M.R. 3,316	*J. C. Denison-Pender, M.P., M.R. 2,307	Rev. E. G. Parry, M.R. ... 1,008
R. H. de Montmorency, P. 817	G. F. Cosburn, P. 1,353	A. Ludski, M.R. 916
A. Y. Mayell, P. 805	Thomas Charles, P. 1,307	WOOLWICH, 22,436
PECKHAM, 17,237	ST. PANCRAS (West), 9,345	*W. J. Squires, M.R. 8,378
*Thomas Gautrey, P. 5,306	Capt. A. C. H. Kennard, M.R. 3,278	*H. Kingsley Wood, M.R. 8,300
*Lord Haddo, P. 5,206	Viscount Windsor, M.R. ... 3,252	W. S. Sanders, Lab. 7,618
W. L. Dowton, M.R. 5,127	*W. Lloyd Taylor, P. ... 2,672	Miss M. Bondfield, Lab. 7,598
T. Richards, M.R. 5,052	A. G. Rickards, K.C., P. 2,579	

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF COUNTY COUNCILLORS.

Name.	Electoral Division.	Name.	Electoral Division.
*eAdler, Miss Henrietta (P)	Hackney Central.	*eDew, G., J.P. (P)	South Islington.
*eAnderton, F. R. (MR)	Hammermith.	*Domoney, J. W. (MR)	City of London.
Baher, F. H. J. (MR)	Bow and Bromley.	*Dove, F. L. (MR)	North Islington.
*Barned, Maj. H. B. Lewis- (MR)	South Paddington.	Dutfield, G. A. (MR)	Mill End.
eBellairs, Comm. C. R. N. (MR)	Lewisham.	*Easton, E. G. (MR)	Fulham.
*Benn, Sir John, J.P. (P)	Kennington.	*eCroyd, W. H., J.P. (P)	Bernondsey.
eBlackley, D. (P)	Haggerston.	*eEdmonds, G., J.P. (P)	N.E. Bethnal Green.
*eBray, Reginald (P)	North Camberwell.	*eEvans, B. B., J.P. (P)	Limehouse.
*eBriant, F., J.P. (P)	North Lambeth.	eEvans, E. (MR)	Wandsworth.
*Carter, F. H. (MR)	Lewisham.	*Fisher, C. U. (MR)	Norwood.
*Cavaye, Col. W. F. (MR)	South Kensington.	*Gates, Percy (MR)	Westminster.
*Chapman, T., J.P. (P)	South Hackney.	*eGautrey, T. (P)	Peckham.
*Chylesmore, Maj.-General Lord, K.C.V.O. (MR)	St. George's, Han. Sq.	*Gilbert, J. D., J.P. (P)	West Newington.
Chichester, Capt. Hon. A. C. S. (MR)	Stepney.	*Gillett, G. M., J.P. (P)	East Finsbury.
eClague, W. L. (P)	East Islington.	*Goodrich, A. O., J.P. (MR)	Stepney.
*eClaremont, A. W., J.P. (P)	East St. Pancras.	*Gordon, H. H. (P)	Whitechapel.
*eCobb, C. S., M.V.O. (MR)	Fulham.	*Gosling, H., J.P. (P)	St. George's-in-the-E.
Colville, A. G. (MR)	South Kensington.	Grantham, W. W. (MR)	City of London.
*Cooper, Col. R. J., C.V.O. (MR)	North Islington.	*eGray, Major Ernest (MR)	Brixton.
*eCotton, H. E. A. (P)	East Finsbury.	*Greenwood, H. J., J.P. (MR)	St. George's, Han. Sq.
eCourtauld, J. (MR)	North Lambeth.	*eGreville, Lord (MR)	West Marylebone.
Davies, D. (MR)	South St. Pancras.	*Haddo, Lord (P)	Peckham.
*Davis, D. (MR)	North Kensington.	*Harris, P. A. (P)	S.W. Bethnal Green.
*Dawes, J. A., J.P., M.P. (P)	Walworth.	*Haydon, W. (MR)	Brixton.
*Debenham, E. R. (MR)	East Marylebone.	*eHeadlam, Rev. Stewart (P)	S.W. Bethnal Green.
		Hilbery, M. (MR)	Bow and Bromley.
		*eHill, Viscount (MR)	Greenwich.
		*eHobson, T. F. (P)	North St. Pancras.

Name.	Electoral Division.
*Holmes, J. S. (P).....	Hoxton.
*Hume, G. H. (MR).....	Greenwich.
*Hunter, J. H., J.P. (MR)...	North Paddington.
*Hunter, Thomas (P).....	West Southwark.
Hutchinson, St. John (P)...	Poplar.
*Jephson, H. L., J.P. (P).....	West Islington.
*Jesson, C. (P).....	Walworth.
*Johnson, W. C., J.P. (P)...	Whitechapel.
*Johnstone, Hon. Gilbert (MR)	City of London.
*Jones, G. W. H. (MR).....	North Hackney.
*Karlslake, J. B. P. (MR).....	South Paddington.
*Kennard, Capt. A. C. H. (MR).....	West St. Pancras.
Lawrence, Miss S. (Lab.)...	Poplar.
*eLeon, A. L., J.P. (P).....	North St. Pancras.
*eLevita, Major C., M.V.O. (MR).....	North Kensington.
Lewis, O. (P).....	Hoxton.
*eLidgett, Rev. J. Scott, D.D. (P).....	Rotherhithe.
Lidiard, H. (MR).....	North Paddington.
*Lygon, Hon. H. (MR).....	Holborn.
eMassereene and Ferrard, Viscount, D.S.O. (MR)...	Dulwich.
*Mathew, C. J., K.C. (P).....	St. George's-in-the-E.
*Meinertzhagen, E. L., J.P. (MR).....	Chelsea.
Mills, H., J.P. (P.).....	West Islington.
*eMontefiore, R. M. Sebag- (MR).....	Clapham.
*Morrow, F. St. John (MR)	Norwood.
†Naylor, G. K. (MR).....	South Hackney.
*Norman, R. C. (MR).....	Chelsea.
*Pannell, W. H., J.P. (MR)...	City of London.
Parsons, H. E. S. (MR).....	Clapham.
*Pender, J. C. Denison- (MR)	South St. Pancras.

NOTE.—The letters (P), (MR), (I), (Lab.) stand for the Party whose candidate the Member was at the election—viz., (P) Progressive; (MR) Municipal Reform; (I) Independent; (Lab.) Labour.

ALDERMEN OF THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

Appointed until 1916.

Alfred F. Buxton.
Geoffrey Drage.
eJohn W. Gilbert.
Maurice C. Glyn.
Bernard Holland, C.B.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Monk Bretton, C.B., D.L.
eH. V. Rowe.
eThe Rt. Hon. Lady St. Helier.
Percy C. Simmonds.
eMiss K. Wallas.

Appointed until 1915.

eThe Rt. Hon. Lord Chelmsford, G.C.M.G.
The Rt. Hon. Sir George Goldie, K.C.M.G.
G. A. Hardy, J.P.
William Hunt, J.P.
eCyril Jackson.
Sir Herbert Parsons.
Oswald Partington, J.P.
eMrs. Wilton Phipps.
A. H. Scott, J.P.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.—Members whose names are marked e form the Education Committee, together with the following co-opted members:—Miss Mary Beeton, G. L. Bruce, Miss C. S. Bulcraig, Dr. M. I. Fincaue, Miss M. Frere, H. C. Gooch, Dr. Mary Sophia Jevons, H. W. Liversidge, Hon. H. Fletcher Moulton, Rev. W. J. Sommerville, Rev. Canon R. D. Swallow, Miss Amy Tomes.

CHIEF OFFICERS OF THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

Clerk of the Council, Sir Laurence Gomme...£2,000
Deputy Clerk, J. Bird.
Comptroller, H. E. Haward£2,500
Deputy Comptroller, C. D. Johnson.
Chief Engineer, G. W. Humphreys£2,000
Deputy Chief Engineer,
Superintending Architect, W. T. Riley ...£2,000
Chief Asst. Architect, J. Briggs.
Valuer, A. Young£2,000
Chief Asst. Valuer, F. W. Hunt.
Solicitor, E. Tanner.....£1,500
Deputy Solicitor, D. P. Andrews.
Educational Adviser, Dr. W. Garnett£1,500
Education Officer, R. Blair£1,500
Deputy Edcn. Officer, B. M. Allen.

Ch. Insp., Edcn., Dr. C. W. Kimmins
Med. Officer of Health, Dr. W. H. Hamer...£1,250
Deputy Med. Officer, Dr. W. Butler.
Medical Research Officer, Dr. J. Kerr.
Public Control Dep., J. Ollis£1,000
Parks Dep., Maj. P. Mand, C.M.G.£700
Chief of Fire Brigade (see p. 556).
Tramways Chief Officer, A. L. C. Fell£2,000
Deputy, J. K. Bruce.
Housing Manager, S. G. Burgess£800
Stores Chief Officer, F. W. Mackinney£1,000
Asylums Committee—Clerk, H. P. Keene ...£1,025
Pathologist, F. W. Mott, M.D., F.R.S. ...£1,025
Engineer, W. C. C. Smith.....£1,225

LONDON POLICE.

THE CITY POLICE district comprises an area of 673 statute acres, and contains two courts of justice, those of the Guildhall and Mansion House, where the Lord Mayor and the Aldermen are the magistrates (see p. 237). Although the area is comparatively small, the rateable value is enormous, and there are 19,657 night residents to be protected.

The Force comprises 1 Assistant Commissioner, 3 Superintendents, 5 Chief Inspectors, 23 Inspectors, 23 Sub-Inspectors, 96 Sergeants, and 1,029 Constables; also 1 Sergeant and 49 Constables on private service duty.

The METROPOLITAN POLICE district embraces an area of 447,626 statute acres, with a population of between seven and eight millions. There are within this area sixteen Police Courts, viz.,

Bow Street, Clerkenwell, East Ham, Greenwich, Lambeth, Marlborough St., Marylebone, North London (Stoke Newington Rd.), Old Street, South Western (Lavender Hill), Thames (Stepney), Tower Bridge, West Ham, West London (Vernon Street), Westminster, and Woolwich (see p. 237).

The Force on Oct. 8, 1913, consisted of 33 Superintendents, 617 Inspectors, 2,789 Sergeants, and 17,468 Constables, making a total of 20,907, with 344 horses.

It is scarcely possible to form an accurate estimate of the enormous actual value of the property under police protection, but the mean rateable value of the metropolitan area for Metropolitan Police purposes for the year 1912-13 was £56,091,028.

LONDON FIRE BRIGADE.

PREVIOUS to the formation of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, under an Act passed in 1774, the churchwardens and overseers of every parish had been compelled to maintain an engine for putting out all fires occurring within their own boundaries; though, independently of this provision, for more than thirty years before 1866 the leading fire insurance companies had jointly organised and worked a fire-engine establishment of their own. On 1st January, 1866, under the Metropolitan Fire Brigade Act, 1865, the Metropolitan Board of Works took over these responsibilities. On 1st January, 1867, the Board also took over from the Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire (founded 1844) the service of the saving of life from fire. By the passing of the Local Government Act, 1888, the London County Council assumed control of the Fire Brigade. In 1904 the title of the Brigade was altered from "Metropolitan Fire Brigade" to "London Fire Brigade." The amount expended on the Brigade for the year ended 31st March, 1913, was £34,195 17s. 2d. on capital account and £301,628 (including pensions) on maintenance. Towards the latter amount the Treasury and the various insurance companies contributed £48,492, while £3,967 was received from miscellaneous sources.

On 31st March, 1913, the complement of the Brigade consisted of:—1 chief officer; 2 divisional officers; 2 assistant divisional officers; and 1,370 officers, firemen, coachmen, and pilots, and a technical and clerical staff of 110. There were 83 land fire-stations, 3 river stations; and the appliances included 67 horsed fire-engines, 65 horsed fire-escapes, 24 motor fire-engines, 32 motor fire-escapes, 5 motor hose-tenders, 7 turntable long ladders, 29 long ladders, 52 smoke helmets, 90 hose-carts, 4 fire-floats and 4 steam fire-engines on rafts, 4 oil-tank wagons, 4 motor cars. There were 279 horses and 58 miles of hose in use by the Brigade. The fire-alarms distributed over London numbered 1,550. The number of calls to which the Brigade responded during the year ended 31st December, 1912, totalled 5,753, and the fires numbered 3,970, of which 45 were classed as "serious."

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Chief Officer, Lieut. Sampson Sladen, R.N.
(with certain allowances) £1,000
Divisional Officers, Sidney G. Gamble, C.E.; Arthur R. Dyer.
Assistant Divisional Officers, Cyril C. B. Morris; Lieut. H. Spencer, R.N.
Headquarters: 94 Southwark Bridge Road, London, S.E.

METROPOLITAN

Chairman, E. B. Barnard, D.L.	†
Vice-Chairman, G. S. Elliott, J.P.	unp.
Clerk of the Board, A. B. Pilling	£1,750
Deputy do., W. J. G. Norris	£700
Supervisor, F. W. Drake	£800
Solicitor, W. Moon	£1,100
Chief Engineer, W. B. Bryan	£2,500
Deputy do., J. W. Restler	£1,827
Accountant and Registrar, A. Newton ..	£1,100
Deputy do., D. P. Hutchings	£700
Revenue Officer, F. Coffee	£575
Director of Water Examination, Dr. A. C. Houston	£1,100

The Metropolitan Water Board was constituted in 1902, and came into existence in 1903, the duties of the Board being to supply water to the districts previously supplied, or authorised to be supplied, by the various authorities superseded. The

WATER BOARD.

area of the Board is 559 square miles, with a population of about seven millions. The total amount of water supplied during the year 1912-13 was 86,889,400,000 gallons. The charge for domestic purposes is 5 per cent. on the rateable value. The sources of supply are four in number, namely, (1) the rivers Thames and Lee; (2) gravel beds adjoining the main stream of the Thames and other gravel beds at Hanworth; (3) natural springs; and (4) wells sunk in the chalk or other strata in the Lee Valley on the north of the Thames, in Kent, and at certain other points south of the Thames. The Board consists of 66 members, nominated by the constituent authorities of the water area for three years ending 1st June, 1916, and meets on the Friday in each fourth week at Metropolitan Asylums Board Offices, Thames Embankment, E.C. Officers, Savoy Court, Strand, W.C.

† A sum of £500 per annum is voted to the Chairman to defray the cost of "official hospitality."

Note.—"Open Daily" means every Week-day, and *not* on Sundays, except where otherwise stated.

PICTURES.

NATIONAL GALLERY, Trafalgar Square (founded in 1824).—National collection of pictures. Students' days, Thursday and Friday. Admission after 11 a.m. on Students' days, 6d. Open free on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday, from 10 to 4, 5, or 6; Sunday, from 2 to 4, 5 or 6.

TATE GALLERY (National Gallery, British Art), Millbank, S.W. (opened in 1897).—National collection of modern British pictures. Students' days, Tuesday and Wednesday, 6d.; other days free. For hours and Sundays see National Gallery.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY.—St. Martin's Place, Charing Cross (founded in 1856, and removed to present buildings in 1895). Series of 1,700 historical portraits. Open free on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday, from 10 to 4, 5, or 6, according to the season; on Sundays, free, from 2.30 to 5.30, or until dusk in winter; on Students' days (Thursday and Friday), from 10 to 4 or 5, an admission fee of 6d. is charged.

WALLACE COLLECTION.—Hertford House, Manchester Square, W. (opened in 1900).—Pictures, armour, and objects d'art. Admission 6d. on Tuesdays and Fridays, all other days free. Open on Mondays at 12 noon (Bank Holidays, 10 a.m.), other week-days from 10 a.m.; Sundays, from 2 p.m. Hours of closing, 4, 5, or 6 p.m., according to season. Closed on Good Friday, Christmas Eve, and Christmas Day.

GUILDHALL ART GALLERY.—Founded in 1886, and maintained by the Corporation of London. Admission free from 10 to 5 March to Sept., and from 10 to 4 April to Feb.—*Director and Secretary* (vacant).

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS, Burlington House, Piccadilly (founded in 1768).—Exhibition of works by living artists, open from 1st Monday in May, to middle of August, from 8 to 7; admission 1s.; catalogue, 1s. Evening Exhibition, last week, from 7.30 to 10.30; admission, 6d.; catalogue, 6d. Exhibition of works by old masters and deceased British artists, 10 weeks from 1st Monday in January, from 9 till 6; admission, 1s.; catalogue, 6d. Gibson and Diploma Galleries, free, daily, from 11 to 4.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS, 51 Pall Mall East, S.W. (founded in 1804).—Exhibitions confined to the works of Members and Associates are held in April and November, admission 1s.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS, 195 Piccadilly, W.—Exhibitions open to all artists, March 23 to May 29, admission 1s.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF OIL PAINTERS, 195 Piccadilly, W.—Open from Oct. 7 to Dec. 10, admission 1s.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East, S.W.—Exhibitions of Members' works, March to May, and Sept. to Nov., admission 1s.

GROSVENOR GALLERY, 51A New Bond Street, W.—Exhibitions of *International Society of Sculptors, Painters, and Gravers*, of *National Portrait Society*, and of *Arts and Crafts Society*.

PASTEL SOCIETY, Royal Institute Galleries, Piccadilly, W. Sec., E. Blackmore.

MUSEUMS.

BRITISH MUSEUM, Bloomsbury (opened in 1759).—Fine collections of ancient sculpture, &c. Exhibition of specimens of early printed books, bindings, manuscripts, autograph letters, and

prints and drawings; of Egyptian, Assyrian, Etruscan, Greek and Roman, Cyprian, British and mediæval and other antiquities coins, gold ornaments, gems, nielli, &c. An official guide conducts visitors round the collections every week-day at 12 and 3. Entirely free. Open every week-day throughout the year, except Good Friday and Christmas, from 10 to 6, but in winter months certain galleries are closed at 4 or 5; also open on Sunday afternoons. *Reading-room* open daily to readers, from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. throughout the year. Lighted after dusk by electric light. Closed for cleaning first four week-days in March and Sept. For permission to see it, apply in the great hall. Tickets of admission to the reading-room, print room, or sculpture gallery, for purposes of research, reference, or study, are granted on written application to the Director. The applicant must state abode, business or profession and purpose, and must send a recommendation from a householder, who must be a person of recognised position. *Print Room* open daily to persons holding tickets, 10 to 5. *Sculpture Galleries*, open to students holding tickets (for copying statues, &c.), daily from 9 till hour of closing.

NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM, Cromwell Road, S. Kensington, branch of THE BRITISH MUSEUM (removed to present buildings in 1880).—Open free daily, except Good Friday and Christmas Day, at 10; Sundays, from May to Aug. inclusive, from 2.30 to 7; other months, 2 p.m. to week-day closing time. The hours of closing are:—Jan., Nov., and Dec., 4; Feb., 4.30 and 5; Mar. and Sept., 5.30; April to Aug. (inclusive), 6; Oct., 5; also on Mon. and Sat. only, from May to the middle of July, 8; and onwards to end of Aug., 7. The collections comprise all branches of natural history. A morphological series in the centre hall; a collection of domesticated animals; a series of insects illustrating economic zoology; galleries of mammals, including whales; birds and their nests; fishes; reptiles; insects; shells; corals, sponges, &c.; galleries of fossils of all kinds; a botanical gallery; and an extensive gallery of minerals, rocks and meteorites, with series of specimens forming introductions to their study. Students are admitted daily for the special study of the collections, and to make drawings of specimens, under regulations to be obtained of the Director.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT, South Kensington (founded in 1857, the present buildings being opened in 1909).—Museum of ornamental and decorative Art, under the control of the Board of Education. Entrances in Cromwell Road and Exhibition Road. The Museum contains nine departments, viz.:—Architecture and Sculpture; Ceramics; Engraving, Illustration and Design; Metal-work; Paintings; Wood-work; Textiles; a Library, and the Department of Circulation. Open daily except Good Friday and Christmas Day. Admission free on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. to all the departments except the Library, for which a ticket is required, which may be obtained at the entrance; admission, 6d., or by ticket on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays (students' days) from 10 a.m. till 4 p.m. in January, November and December; till 5 p.m. in February and October, and till 6 p.m. from March to Sept. inclusive. The Indian Section, containing collections from the countries forming the Indian

Empire, is situated in the Imperial Institute Road, open free every day, same hours as above. On Sundays the Indian Section and all other Departments of the Museum, with the exception of the Library and the Circulation Department, are open free from 2 p.m. till 4 p.m. in January, November and December; till 5 p.m. in February and October; till 6 p.m. in March, April and September; and till 7 p.m. in May, June, July and August.

BETHNAL GREEN.—Branch of Victoria and Albert Museum. Collections of pictures, art objects, animal products, food, entomology, boots and shoes. Free daily: on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 10 to 10; Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 10 to 4, 5, or 6, according to the season; Sundays, from 2 till dusk.

LONDON MUSEUM, Stafford House, St. James's, S.W. Instituted, on the lines of the *Carnavalet* at Paris, for the conservation of antiquities and other objects associated with the history of London. Opened April 1912 at Kensington Palace and removed in 1913 to Stafford House (the lease of which was presented to the nation by Sir William Lever), where the collection is being re-arranged. The Museum is expected to be opened in the spring of 1914, and the hours, etc., will probably be the same as those of the Wallace Collection.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE, S. Kensington.—(Under the control of the Colonial Office.) Exhibition Galleries containing collections illustrating the resources and industries of India, the Dominions, and the Colonies and Dependencies of the British Empire. Open daily (except Sundays) from 10 to 5 in summer, 10 to 4 in winter, free. *Central Stand* in Exhibition Galleries for publications and for answering emigrants and other inquirers. *Reference Library and Reading Rooms* containing the principal newspapers and official publications of the United Kingdom and all parts of the Empire. *Scientific and Technical Department*, with extensive laboratories and sample rooms. *British Women's Emigration Association, Colonial Nursing Association, Tropical Diseases Bureau*, and the *Universities Bureau of the British Empire* have offices. The *University of London* is now housed in part of the Imperial Institute buildings.

PRACTICAL GEOLOGY, Jermyn Street, Piccadilly (Bd. of Education).—Open every week-day, free, from 10 to 4, Nov., Dec., Jan., and Feb., and 10 to 5 during other months; on Mon. and Sat., from 10 to 10; on Sundays, from 2 till 7 in summer; rest of year from 2 till dusk. *Curator, J. Allen Howe.*

SCIENCE MUSEUM, South Kensington, Exhibition Road and Imperial Institute Road.—Under the control of the Board of Education. The collections illustrate the principles of Science and also their application to industrial purposes. There are four divisions: (a) Scientific instruments and apparatus used in Instruction and Research; (b) Machinery, including models and examples illustrating the development of various branches of Engineering and certain other industries; (c) Naval Models and Marine Engines, together with objects illustrating methods of ship propulsion; (d) Science Library, containing books on pure and applied Science, and a set of British patent specifications. Admission free, except to the Library. Days, hours and seasons same as Victoria and Albert, *q.v.*

ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL, 13 Tufton St., Dean's Yard, S.W., 10 to 4.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, Lincoln's Inn Flds.—Admission to the Museum by order of members, or on application to the Secretary or Conservator, 1st four days of the week, from 10 to 5 in summer, and 10 to 4 from Nov. 1 to Feb. 28. Closed during September.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, Adelphi.—Barry's Pictures in the Great Hall. Admission free, daily, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE MUSEUM, Whitehall.—Rubens' celebrated ceiling (recently restored), models of Trafalgar and Waterloo; interesting naval and military relics; models of ancient and modern war vessels; collections of arms of all periods. Admission to the Museum 6d., daily. Soldiers and sailors in uniform, free. 10 to 5.

SIR JOHN SOANE'S, 13 Lincoln's Inn Fields.—An interesting house, containing pictures by Hogarth, Watteau, Canaletto, Turner, etc., the alabaster sarcophagus of Seti I. B.C. 1370, and other art and antiquarian treasures. Open free on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays from March to August; and on Thursdays and Fridays in October and November. Hours, 10.30 to 5, in November to 4. For permission to view on other days apply by letter or personally. *Curator, W. L. Spiers.*

PARKES MUSEUM of the Royal Sanitary Institute, 90 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W., contains various sanitary appliances and exhibits relating to health and hygiene; there is a large library of sanitary literature. The Museum is open free daily from 9.30 to 5.30, and on Mondays to 8.

HORNIMAN MUSEUM AND LIBRARY, London Rd., Forest Hill (L.C.C.).—Anthropology and Zoology. Open free every day. Week-days:—11 a.m. to 8 p.m. April to Sept., and 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. Oct. to March. Sundays throughout the year from 3 to 9 p.m.

WALLACE COLLECTION. See *Pictures.*

GUILDHALL MUSEUM.—Maintained by the Corporation of London. Admission free. Open from 10 to 5, March to Sept., and 10 to 4, Oct. to Feb.

CARLYLE'S HOUSE, 24 Cheyne Row, Chelsea.—Opened as a museum by the Carlyle's House Memorial Trust. Open daily 10 a.m. to sunset, 1s. (6d. Saturdays). *Sec., G. A. Lumsden.*

DR. JOHNSON'S HOUSE, Gough Court, Fleet Street, E.C.—Open daily from 10 to 4, free.

WESLEY'S HOUSE MUSEUM, 47 City Road.—Open daily from 10 to 4, 3d.

EXHIBITIONS, &c.

ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS, KEW.—Accessible by railway, omnibus, "tube" and electric tram. Open daily, free. Week-days, 12 to sunset (May 15 to Oct. 15, 10 to sunset); Sundays 1 to sunset; Bank Holidays 10 to sunset. (Houses 1 p.m. to 6 p.m. or sunset.) Closed on Christmas Day. *Curator, W. Watson, 197 Kew Road.*

BOTANIC GARDENS, Regent's Park.—Accessible daily from 9 a.m. to sunset. On Mondays and Saturdays, 1s.; other days to season ticket holders, or by orders from Fellows. On Sundays from 10.30 a.m.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL HALL, Upper Street, Islington, N.—Cattle Show in December; World's Fair in Dec. and Jan.; Dog Show in Feb.; Horse Shows in Feb. and March; Dairy Show in Oct.; and the following exhibitions in 1914:—Public Works and Contractors, March and April; Clothing and Outfitting, Drapery and Ladies' Wear, April; Printing, Stationery and Allied Trades, May; Chemical Engineering, June; Rubber and Cotton, June and July; Jewellers, Silversmiths

and Allied Trades, July and August; Music Trades, August; Confectioners in Sept.; Grocers, Sept.; Shoe and Leather, Oct.; Brewers, Oct. and Nov.

OLYMPIA, Addison Road, W.—Jan. and Feb., Zoo and Circus; March, Aeroplane and Motor Boat Show; April, Children's Welfare; May, Royal Naval and Military Tournament; June, International Horse Show; August and Sept., International Cinematograph Exhibition; Sept. and Oct., Shipping, Engineering, and Machinery Exhibition; Nov. and Dec., Motor and Motor Cycle and Cycle Shows.

EARL'S COURT EXHIBITION.—International Exhibition of Tourism (Travel and Sport) will be held from May to October, 1914. An Exhibition of Travel and Sport in Europe.

SHEPHERD'S BUSH (Great White City).—Anglo-American Exposition, May to Oct., 1914, to celebrate the Centenary of Peace and Progress in the Arts, Sciences, and Industries of the United States of America and the British Empire.

CRYSTAL PALACE, Sydenham, S.E.—Open daily 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. On Sundays to Season Tickets (only). Gardens and park of 200 acres. Exhibitions and shows during the year. *Kennel Club, International Poultry, Cage Bird, Cats, Flowers*, etc. Concerts, Music, Handel Organ and Bands, etc. Return fare and Palace admission from most London Stations 1s. 6d. (unless otherwise stated). Trams and motor omnibuses run to the door.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION, Marylebone Road, N.W. (adjoining Baker Street Station).—Portrait models of celebrities past and present. Napoleon, Wellington, Nelson, and other relics. Open from 10 to 10. Admission, 1s.; children half-price.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Regent's Park.—Admission from 9 a.m. till sunset; on Mondays, 6d.; the rest of the week, 1s.; to children under twelve, all days, 6d.; on Sunday only to Fellows of the Zoological Society and their friends. Illustrated Official Guide, at entrance gates only, 6d. (by post, 7½d.)

CONCERTS.

QUEEN'S HALL, Langham Place, W.—Promenade Concerts by the Queen's Hall Orchestra, from third week in Aug. to end of Oct. Symphony Concerts throughout year. Concerts on Sundays, afternoon and evening.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL, South Kensington.—Royal Choral Society, London Ballad, and other Concerts, Meetings, Balls, Bazaars, Exhibitions, &c. Performances in Theatre. New Symphony Orchestra and vocal and instrumental concert every Sunday at 3.30. *Manager*, Hilton Carter.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Great Portland Street.

AEOLIAN HALL, 135, Bond Street, W.

BECHSTEIN HALL, Wigmore Street, W.

STINWAY HALL, 15 Lower Seymour Street, Portman Square, W.

CRYSTAL PALACE, Sydenham, S.E.

ALEXANDRA PALACE, Wood Green, N.—Organ Recitals on Sundays, 3.30. Promenade Concerts on Saturdays and Sundays, 7 p.m.

PARKS.

HYDE PARK.—From Park Lane to Kensington Gardens, 350 acres, containing the Serpentine, Fine gateway at Hyde Park Corner, with Apsley House, the Achilles Statue, Rotten Row and the Ladies' Mile. To the north-east is the *Marble Arch*, originally erected by George IV. at the

entrance to Buckingham Palace and re-erected in present position in 1850.

KENSINGTON GARDENS.—From western boundary of Hyde Park to Kensington Palace (240 acres), containing the Albert Memorial and Rodin's "Physical Energy" and the Round Pond. It also includes a sunk garden with pleached alleys, near the Palace.

ST. JAMES'S PARK.—From Whitehall to Buckingham Palace, including *Horse Guards' Parade*, where the colour is trooped on the King's birthday. The *Mall* leads from the Admiralty Arch to the Queen Victoria Memorial and Buckingham Palace. *Birdcage Walk* from Storey's Gate, past Wellington Barracks, to Buckingham Palace.

GREEN PARK.—Between Piccadilly and St. James's Park (60 acres) with *Constitution Hill*, leading to Hyde Park Corner. The arch at the western entrance is surmounted by a quadriga, by Capt. Adrian Jones.

REGEN'T'S PARK.—From Marylebone Road to Primrose Hill (472 acres) surrounded by the Outer Circle and divided by the *Broad Walk* (fine flower beds and shrubs) leading to the Zoological Gardens.

BATTERSEA PARK, S.W. (200 acres) with *Subtropical Garden* (4 acres) and large artificial lake.

VICTORIA PARK, E. (217 acres), a great boon to the poor of East London. The *Behnral Green Museum* (a branch of the British Museum) is close by.

RIVERSIDE GARDENS.—On the north side of the Thames are the Temple Gardens and the Embankment Gardens, the latter containing the *Watergate* of York House (Inigo Jones). West of the Victoria Tower of the Houses of Parliament are Victoria Tower Gardens.

CHURCHES AND PLACES OF WORSHIP.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.—The masterpiece of Sir Christopher Wren. Splendid architecture; monuments to celebrated men; magnificent reredos. Nave and transepts free; Fees to the following parts (on week-days only): Library, whispering gallery, and stone gallery, 6d.; golden gallery, 1s.; crypt, 6d.; ball, 1s.; total, 3s. Service on Sundays at 8, 10.30, 3.15, and 7. Week days at 8, 10, 1.15, 4. (*Services are choral.)

WESTMINSTER ABBEY, near the Houses of Parliament.—Open on week-days at 9 a.m. Admission to Royal Chapels by fee of 6d., except on Mondays and Tuesdays (open free); wax effigies, 6d. (on Mondays and Tuesdays, 3d.); Norman undercroft, 2d. Services on Sundays: Holy Communion at 8; Morning Prayer and Holy Communion at 10. Evening Prayer at 3. Litany and Sermon at 7. Daily—Holy Communion at 8 a.m.; School Service at 9.15; choral services at 10 and 3. Chapel of Henry VII., Chapter House, and Cloisters; King Edward's shrine, tombs of kings, and many other monuments and objects of interest, especially Poets' Corner. St. Margaret's Church, close by, is also worth visiting.

SOUTHWARK CATHEDRAL.—Finest mediæval building in London after the Abbey, and mainly 13th century. Known as St. Mary Overie previous to 1540. Burial place of Gower, Massinger, and Bp. Andrewes, &c. Open 7.30 a.m. to dusk, free. Sunday services, 8, 10.30, and 11 a.m. (choral), and 6.30 p.m. (choral). Week-days: 7.30, 8, and 5 p.m. (choral).

TEMPLE, south side of Fleet Street.—The two halls and church very interesting, as also the gardens; these are generally open to the public

during the summer months after 6, and are thoroughly appreciated by the wives and children of working men. Church open on week-days, except Saturdays, from 10 to 1, and from 2 to 4, and for service on Sunday afternoons at 3 without orders; or for service on Sundays at 11 a.m. may generally be obtained by writing to the Master of the Temple. Service is discontinued in Aug. and Sept. *Master*, Rev. H. G. Woods, D.D.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S Priory Church, Smithfield, the oldest church in London (1123).—*Rector*, Rev. W. F. G. Sandwith, M.A. Fine old Norman building, with tomb of the first prior, Rahere. N. transept restored and re-opened in June, 1893, by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. Crypt and Lady Chapel open; cloisters opened Dec. 2, 1905. Services daily 10.30 and 4 (exc. Wed. 8); Sunday 8.15, 11, 11.45, 3.45 (children), and 7; Saints' Days 8.15 a.m., 10.30 a.m., 4 p.m. Open free daily (Sundays for service only), 10 to 4.30.

ST. ALBAN'S, Brooke Street, Holborn (Ritualistic).—*Vicar*, Rev. R. A. J. Suckling. Services on Sundays: Holy Eucharist at 7 and 8; choral at 9.15; solemn, with sermon, at 11; matins, 10.30; litany, baptisms, and churchings at 2.15; children's service and catechising, 3.15; sermon at 4.15; evensong and sermon at 7 p.m. Open daily, 6.45 a.m. to 9 p.m.

Congregational.

CITY TEMPLE, Holborn Viaduct.—Rev. R. J. Campbell, M.A. Sunday morning at 11; evening at 7. Thursdays at 12.

UNION CHAPEL, Islington.—Rev. W. H. Harwood. Sunday morning at 11; evening, 7; Wednesday evening, 8.

Baptist.

METROPOLITAN TABERNACLE, Newington, S.E. (Mr. Spurgeon's, 1854-1892).—(Built 1861, re-opened, after destruction by fire in 1893, free of debt. Sept., 1900; cost of re-building, £44,576.) Sunday, 11 and 6.30; Monday and Thursday, 7.30. Rev. A. C. Dixon, D.D.

WESTBOURNE PARK, Porchester Rd., Bayswater.—Rev. Dr. Clifford and Rev. Dr. C. H. Watkins, M.A. Sundays, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

Wesleyan.

WESLEY'S CHAPEL, City Road.—Sunday morning at 11; evening at 6.30. John Wesley's tomb in graveyard behind chapel. *Minister*, Rev. Dinsdale T. Young.

KINGSWAY HALL, Kingsway and Great Queen Street. Sundays at 11, 3.30 and 7.

Roman Catholic.

WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL, Ashley Place, Westminster (close to Victoria Station).—*Sundays*: Low Masses, 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 9 (with short Sermon); Capitular High Mass, 10.30; Low Mass with Sermon, 12; Solemn Vespers and Benediction, 3.15; Compline, Sermon and Benediction, 7. *Week-days*: Low Masses, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9; Capitular High Mass, 10.30; Vespers, Compline and Benediction, 3.15; Sermon and Benediction, 8.15. *Holidays of Obligation*: Low Masses, 6, 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9; Capitular High Mass, 10.30; Low Mass, 12; Solemn Vespers, Compline and Benediction, 3.15; Matins and Lauds, 5.30; Devotions, Sermon and Benediction, 8.15. Church open 6.30 a.m. to 9.30 p.m. Cardinals Wiseman and Manning buried in crypt. St. Edward's Tower open to visitors 10 a.m. to sunset.

THE ORATORY, Brompton.—*Sundays*: Low Masses, 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9, 10; High Mass, 11; Low Mass and Sermon, 12; Vespers, 3.30; Evening Service and Benediction, 7. *Week-days*:

Low Masses, 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9, 10. Evening Service and Sermon daily, 8 (except Saturday). *Holidays*: High Mass, 11; Low Mass, 12. Thursdays and Saturdays, 4.30, Benediction. Great Day—St. Philip's, 26 May, High Mass, 11; Solemn Vespers, 4.30; Benediction, 8.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS.

BREWERIES.—The great breweries of Messrs. Barclay & Perkins in the Borough; of Messrs. Whitbread in Chiswell Street; of Messrs. Hanbury in Spitalfields; of Messrs. Mann, Crossman & Paulin, Whitechapel Road; and some others.

BRIDGES.—The bridges over the Thames (from East to West) are the *Tower Bridge* (opened in 1894), with its bascules, affording a fine view of the Pool and of the metropolis (the Royal Mint, the Tower of London, the Custom House, and St. Olave's Church, are easily reached); *London Bridge* (opened after rebuilding in 1831 and until 1750 the only bridge over the Thames in London), with the Monument and Fishmongers' Hall; *Southwark Bridge* (opened in 1829, and now being rebuilt by the Corporation of London); *St. Paul's Bridge* (in course of erection by the Corporation of London); *Blackfriars Bridge* (opened in 1869 and widened by the Corporation of London in 1908); *Waterloo Bridge* (opened in 1817) commanding a fine view of western London; *Hungerford Bridge* (for pedestrians only); *Westminster Bridge* (built in 1750 and reopened in 1862) with Thornycroft's Boadicea at the north-eastern end, and presenting a view that inspired Wordsworth's sonnet. This bridge leads from Westminster Abbey and the Houses of Parliament to the County Hall and St. Thomas's Hospital; *Lambeth Bridge* (opened in 1862) leading to Lambeth Palace and Bethlehem Hospital; *Vauxhall Bridge* (rebuilt in 1906) leading to Kennington Oval; *Victoria Bridge* (1858) and *Albert Bridge* (1873), Chelsea, leading from Chelsea Hospital to Battersea Park; *Battersea Bridge* (opened in 1891); *Wandsworth Bridge* (opened in 1873); *Putney Bridge* (opened in 1886) where the Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race is started for Mortlake; *Hammer Smith Bridge* (rebuilt 1887); *Barnes Bridge* (for pedestrians only); and *Kew Bridge* (rebuilt in 1902) leading to the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE (refronted with stone in 1913).—Not open to the public. The Mall and Queen Victoria Memorial.

BURLINGTON HOUSE, Piccadilly. — British Academy; Royal; Antiquarian; Astronomical; Linnean; Chemical; Geological Societies; Royal Academy Exhibition.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT, Old Bailey, E.C.—Newly built by Corporation of London. Fine mural paintings by Sir W. B. Richmond and General Moira in Great Hall. To be viewed on Tuesdays and Fridays (from 10 to 4) when sittings of the Court so permit. Application to be made to the Keeper.

THE CHARTERHOUSE, in Charterhouse Square, a Carthusian monastery, purchased in 1611 by Thomas Sutton and devoted by him as a home for poor brethren (59). The buildings are partly 14th (but mainly 16th) century. Chapel, great hall and staircase. Master's lodge with portraits. Weekdays, admission 6d. Service on Sundays at 11 a.m., and on weekdays at 9.30 a.m. and 6 p.m.

CHELSEA ROYAL HOSPITAL (founded 1682), Royal Hospital Road, Chelsea, for Old and Disabled Soldiers. Grounds. Flags and other War Trophies in the Great Hall. Accommodation for 558 In-Pensioners. Out-Pensioners, 1913-1914.

85, 101. Governor, Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir N. G. Lytton, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.

CUSTOM HOUSE.—On the north bank of the Thames, east of London Bridge; Long-room, free. View of the river from the quay in front of the Custom House.

DOCKS.—*St. Katharine's, London, East and West India, Commercial, Victoria, &c.*—All accessible by tramway or railway at about 4d. All free.

GOVERNMENT OFFICES.—Magnificent *Horne, Colonial, Education, Foreign, and India Offices, Admiralty, Horse Guards, Treasury and War Office, Whitehall, St. James's Park, and Pall Mall, S.W. Post Office, at St. Martin's-le-Grand, E.C.*

GUILDHALL, King Street, City.—Grand Civic Hall, where Foreign Princes are entertained, Freedoms conferred, and the great City functions take place; Library and Newspaper Room, 10 a.m. to 8 p.m., Saturdays 6 p.m. Admission free. *Librarian, Bernard Kettle.*

HOSPITALS. (See pp. 343-347.)

HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, Westminster.—Open to visitors on Saturdays, unless both Houses are sitting, and on Easter and Whit Mondays and Tuesdays. Admission at the Norman Porch, House of Lords, on the above-mentioned days, from 10 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. Admission to the Strangers' Gallery of the House of Commons, during session, by member's order, or order obtained on personal application at the Admission Order Office in St. Stephen's Hall.

INNS OF COURT.—These are the *Inner Temple and Middle Temple, Fleet Street; Gray's Inn, Holborn; and Lincoln's Inn.* They are governed by Benchers, under whose superintendence lie the admission and education of students for the Bar, the Calling of Barristers, and regulation of the profession. The following are Inns of Chancery, but have no functions:—*Clement's Inn, Strand; Clifford's Inn, 187 Fleet Street; Staple Inn, and Barnard's Inn, Holborn.*

KENSINGTON PALACE.—Enlarged by Christopher Wren for King William III. (1692), and continued a royal residence until 1760. The birthplace of Queen Victoria in 1819. Open to the public every day (except Wednesday, Good Friday, and Christmas Day) from 1st April to 30th Sept., 10 to 6. From 1st Oct. to 31st March, 10 to 4, free. Open on Sundays, 2 to 4, from 1st Oct. to 31st March, and from 1st April to 30th Sept., 2 to 6.

LAMBETH PALACE.—The official residence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, on south bank of Thames, Lambeth.

LAMBETH PALACE LIBRARY.—Open on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, 10 to 4; summer, 10 to 5, and forenoon of Tuesday. Modern works lent under special conditions to clergy and residents in Lambeth, Southwark, and Westminster. A large collection of Kentish books, prints, and Diocesan history. Closed during certain periods of the year.

LORD'S CRICKET GROUND, St. John's Wood Road, N.W., by Metropolitan or omnibus. The headquarters of the Marylebone Cricket Club, the governing body of English cricket; the Oxford and Cambridge, and Eton and Harrow cricket matches at beginning of July; Middlesex County Cricket Club headquarters, and the scene of some of the principal matches of the season. Admission to ordinary matches 6d., to special matches, 1s. or 2s. 6d. Tennis Court in grounds, where interesting games are played.

MANSION HOUSE, City.—The official residence of the Lord Mayor; the Egyptian Hall and Ballroom are the chief attractions. Admission by order from the Lord Mayor's Secretary.

MARKETS.—*Central Meat, Fish, Fruit, Vegetable, and Poultry Markets, Smithfield; Leadenhall Market (Meat and Poultry); Billingsgate (Fish), Thames Street; Covent Garden (Fruit, Flowers, &c.); Borough and Spitalfields (Vegetables, &c.); Cattle Market (Mon. and Th.; and Fri. for Horses) and Abattoirs, Caledonian Road; Foreign Cattle Market, Deptford; and Cumberland Hay Market, Regent's Park.*

MONUMENTS.—VICTORIA MEMORIAL in Mall, where also are memorials to Royal Artillery and Royal Marines; ALBERT, South Kensington. LONDON, to commemorate Great Fire, near London Bridge; fine views of the City, admission, 3d. DUKE OF YORK'S, St. James's Park; BEACONSFIELD'S, Parliament Square S.W.; GLADSTONE'S, Strand, W.C.; NELSON'S, Trafalgar Square; WELLINGTON'S, Hyde Park Corner; GUARDS', Waterloo Place; CRIMEAN, Broad Sanctuary.

PATENT OFFICE AND LIBRARY, 25 Southampton Buildings, W.C. The library is open daily, from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m., except on Sundays, Christmas Day, Good Friday and Bank Holidays. On His Majesty's birthday, Christmas Eve, Easter Eve, and Whitsun Eve the library is closed at 4 p.m.

PEOPLE'S PALACE, Mile End, E.—9 to 5, and 6.30 to 10; Sundays 3.30 to 10.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, Chancery Lane.—Contains a collection of the National Records since 1100. Search rooms open daily, with certain exceptions, from 10 to 4.30; Saturdays, 10 to 2. Museum, containing monuments from the old Rolls Chapel, Domesday Book, autograph letters and historical MSS., Mon. to Fri., 2 to 4 p.m.

ROYAL EXCHANGE, Cornhill.—Free. Statues of Queen Victoria, Wellington, Peabody, Queen Elizabeth, Sir Thomas Gresham, and others; frescoes by Leighton, Brangwyn and others. 'Change, the busy time from 3 to 4 p.m.

ROYAL MINT.—Tower Hill, where gold, silver, and bronze are coined. Admission by order, application for which, to the Deputy Master of the Mint, should be made about 4 weeks in advance.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, in Pall Mall.—Not open to the public. *Lerées* held here during the season.

SMITHFIELD.—St. Bartholomew's Hospital and Church, London Central Meat Market.

TOWER OF LONDON.—Admission to Armouries and Beauchamp Tower, 6d., and to Regalia and Beauchamp Tower, 6d. Free on Mondays and Saturdays by tickets issued at the office at gateway. Open from 1 May to 30 Sept., 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; 1 Oct. to 30 April, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Not open on Good Friday, Christmas Day or Sunday. *Constable, Field-Marshal Sir H. Evelyn Wood, VC, G.C.B.; Lieutenant, Lt.-Gen. Hon. Sir F. W. Stopford, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.; Major and Resident Governor, Major-Gen. H. Pipon, C.B.; Keeper of Regalia, Gen. Sir A. S. Wynne, K.C.B.*

WESTMINSTER HALL, adjacent to the Houses of Parliament.—For admission, see regulations as to Houses of Parliament. Portrait statues of kings.

WHITEHALL, opposite Horse Guards.—Erected by Inigo Jones as a banqueting-house for the old Whitehall Palace. King Charles I. was beheaded here. See also Royal United Service Institution Museum. Whitehall stretches from Charing Cross to Westminster, and contains some of the finest buildings in London.

THEATRES.

METROPOLITAN THEATRES.—*Adelphi* (411 Strand), *Alexandra* (Stoke Newington), *Ambassadors* (West St., Cambridge Circus, W.C.), *Apollo* (Shaftesbury Avenue), *Borough* (Stratford, E.), *Britannia* (Hoxton), *Brixton*, *Broadway* (New Cross), *Comedy* (Panton St., S.W.), *Coronet* (Notting Hill Gate), *Court* (Sloane Sq., S.W.), *Covent Garden* (Bow Street), *Criterion* (Piccadilly Circus), *Crown* (Peckham, S.E.), *Daly's* (Leicester Square), *Drury Lane* (Catherine Street, W.C.), *Duchess* (Balham, S.W.), *Duke of York's* (St. Martin's Lane, W.C.), *Fulham* (Fulham Road, S.W.), *Gaiety* (Strand), *Garrick* (Charing Cross Rd.), *Globe* (Shaftesbury Avenue), *Haymarket*, *His Majesty's* (Haymarket, S.W.), *Kennington*, *King's* (Hammer-smith), *Kingsway* (Gt. Queen St.), *Little Theatre* (John St., Adelphi), *Lyceum* (Wellington St., Strand), *Lytic* (Shaftesbury Avenue), *Lytic* (Hammer-smith), *Marlborough* (Holloway, N.), *Metropole* (Camberwell Green), *New* (St. Martin's Lane), *Playhouse* (Northumberland Avenue), *Prince of Wales's* (Coventry Street, W.), *Queen's* (Shaftesbury Avenue), *Royalty* (Dean Street, Soho), *Sadler's Wells*, *St. James's* (King Street, S.W.), *Savoy* (Victoria Embankment), *Scala* (Fitzroy Square, W.C.), *Shaftesbury* (Shaftesbury Avenue), *Shakespeare* (Clapham Junction), *Standard* (Bishopsgate, E.), *Strand* (Aldwych), *Terry's* (105 Strand), *Vaudeville* (404 Strand), *Whitney* (Aldwych), *Wyndham's* (Cranbourne St., W.C.).

VARIETY THEATRES.

MUSIC HALLS.—*Alhambra* (Leicester Square, W.C.), *Cambridge* (136 Commercial Street, E.), *Camden* (Camden Town), *Canterbury* (143 Westminster Bridge Road), *Coliseum* (St. Martin's Lane, W.C.), *Collins's* (Upper Street, Islington), *Empire* (Leicester Square, W.C.), *London Hippodrome* (Cranbourne Street, W.C.), *London Opera House* (Kingsway, W.C.), *Metropolitan* (Edgware Road, W.), *New Middlesex* (Drury Lane, W.C.), *Oxford* (14 Oxford Street), *Palace* (Cambridge Circus, W.C.), *Palladium* (Argyll St., W.), *Paragon* (Mile End Road, E.), *Pavilion* (Piccadilly Circus), *Royal* (242 High Holborn, W.C.), *Shepherd's Bush Empire*, *South London* (London Road, S.E.), *Surrey* (Blackfriars Road, S.E.), *Tivoli* (65 Strand, W.C.), *Willesden Green Empire*, N.W.

ENVIRONS OF LONDON.

AVIATION GROUNDS.—*Hendon Aerodrome* by motor omnibus or train. Flying on Sundays and other days; admission from 6d. *Brooklands Flying Ground*, Weybridge, by train from Waterloo (20 miles), admission from 6d.

BURNHAM BEECHES.—Magnificent sylvan scenery, purchased by the Corporation of London for the benefit of the public. During the summer months omnibus runs daily, Sundays included, from Slough, and cheap through tickets are issued from London and Suburban Stations by G.W.R.

CHESHUNT.—Temple Bar (at entrance to Theobald's Park), Cheshunt Great House, Cromwellian relics, &c.

DULWICH.—By S.E. and Chatham Railway. Large Public School. Fine Gallery of paintings, daily, from 10 to 4, 5, or 6, according to season, free. On Sunday afternoon during summer months.

ENFIELD LOCK.—By G. E. Railway. Royal Small Arms Factory. Visiting days, Monday and Thursday, by order, 9 to noon and 1 to 4 p.m. Children under 14 not admitted.

EPHING FOREST, LOUGHTON, BUCKHURST HILL, CHINGFORD, HIGH BEECH, on Great Eastern Railway.—Fare, 1s. Beautiful forest scenery. A favourite resort for picnic parties, beanfeasts, &c.

ETON COLLEGE.—22 miles from London. The most famous of English schools, founded by Henry VI. in 1440, the scholars' numbering close on 1,000. Buildings date from 1523.

GRAVESEND.—Access from London during summer by steamboat (25 miles), and throughout year by three lines of railway; fares 1s. to 2s. Windmill Hill, Springhead Gardens, Cobham Park Promenade, fine views of the Thames (here a mile wide), shipping, &c. Near are *Rosherville Gardens* open daily, including Sundays, from April to Oct. Opposite are *Tilbury Docks and Fort*.

GREENWICH.—Royal Naval College. The Painted Hall, Nelson's Relics, &c., free on weekdays (except Friday) from 10 (and on Sundays from 2) till 4 or 6, according to time of year. *Naval Museum*, interesting Collection of Models, &c., open daily, except Friday and Sunday, from 10 till 4 or 6. *Chapel* open daily except Sundays and Fridays and after 4 p.m. on Saturdays. *Observatory* only by permission of the Astronomer Royal.

HAMPSTEAD HEATH (250 acres), with *Golden's Hill* (36 acres), and *Parliament Hill* (255 acres) open to the public.

HAMPTON COURT.—Sixteenth century Palace built by Cardinal Wolsey, and enlarged by Sir Christopher Wren for William and Mary. 15 miles from London; railway fare, 1s. 2½d.; 1s. 10d. return. Fine view of river. Trams from Shepherd's Bush. Beautifully kept gardens with maze and prolific grape vine. Old Royal Apartments and collection of pictures. Open every weekday (except Friday) and on Sundays. Hours: Winter, 2 to 4; Summer, 2 to 6. Free. *Bushey Park* adjoins the Lion Gates of Hampton Court Palace.

HARROW-ON-THE-HILL.—10 miles by Metropolitan and other railways. Large public school (600 to 700 scholars), founded by John Lyon in 1571. The "Fourth Form Room" dates from 1608.

HIGHGATE HILL AND HIGHGATE WOODS, the scene of the Dick Whittington legends, with *Waterlow Park* (30 acres) and *Lauderdale House*, formerly occupied by Nell Gwynne.

HORSE-RACING.—*Epsom Downs* (by railway 16 miles), where the "Derby" and "Oaks" are run on the Wednesday and Friday of the Summer Meeting (end of May or beginning of June); *Ascot* (by railway 30 miles), where the Gold Cup Day is Thursday, about a fortnight later than the Derby; *Sandown* (15 miles); *Kempton Park* (17 miles); *Hurst Park* (15 miles).

RICHMOND.—The *Park*, and adjacent villages, &c., as Twickenham. *Pope's Villa*, Sheen, Mortlake, Teddington, Thames Ditton; boating, fishing, &c.

RYE HOUSE, at Hoddesdon, on the River Lee. Scene of the celebrated plot. Old castle and dungeons, pictures, oak fireplaces, chests and panels; Queen Elizabeth's bed; the Great Bed of Ware (mentioned in "Twelfth Night").

ST. ALBANS.—Abbey recently restored. Ruins of ancient City of Verulam, and St. Michael's Church, with tomb of Lord Bacon.

WALTHAM ABBEY.—By Great Eastern Railway. The Abbey ruins, Harold's Bridge (11th century), and Abbey Church; powder-mills, fishing, &c.

WINDSOR.—22 miles from London; by Great Western and South Western Railways. When the Court is not in residence, the State Apartments of Windsor Castle are generally open to the public, during His Majesty's pleasure, on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. When open, as to which due notice is given in the Press, the Lord Chamberlain's tickets can always be obtained at the Inspector's Office in the Castle Yard. The charges for admission on Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays are: Adults, 1s.; children, 6d., excepting to charitable societies, when the charge for admission will be one-half in each case, the proceeds to go, by the King's command, to local charities. On Mondays and on Bank Holidays no charge is made. An authorised guide book can be obtained at the ticket office, price 1d. The hours of admission to the State Apartments are from April 1 to Sept. 30, between 11 and 5; during October, between 11 and 4; and from Nov. 1 to March 31, between 11 and 3. The Albert Memorial Chapel and the Round

Tower are open on the same days and at the same hours as the State Apartments, except that the Round Tower is closed during the winter. The royal stables and riding school may be viewed daily between the hours of 1 and 2.30. St. George's Chapel may be viewed on week-days (Fridays excepted), between 11.30 and 4.

WOOLWICH.—*Extensive Barracks for Royal Artillery, Army Service Corps, &c.* Common for military evolutions. *Rotunda* daily, free, from 1 April to 30 Sept., 10 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. and from 2 p.m. to 5; 1 Oct. to 31 March, from 10 to 12.45 and from 2 to 4; Sundays, April to Sept., 2 to 5; Oct. to March, 2 to 4 p.m. *Royal Arsenal, Royal Ordnance Factories, and Army Ordnance Dept.,* admission on Tuesdays and Thursdays, 10 to 11.30 a.m. and 2 to 4.30 p.m., by order obtained at War Office, Whitehall, or from the Chief Supt. of Ordnance Factories, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, for British subjects (over 14 years of age) only; foreigners must apply through their respective Embassies. S.E.R. Dockyard Station for Barracks, Rotunda, &c., and the Arsenal Station for Royal Arsenal.

Laws Relating to Cabs in London.

HORSE VEHICLES.

FARES BY DISTANCE (Cabs either with or without a Distance Recorder, but without a Taximeter): If hired and discharged *within* the Four-Mile Radius, for any distance not exceeding two miles 1 0

The driver may notify, by means approved by the Commissioner of Police, that he is willing to accept a fare of 6d. for any journey not exceeding a mile. s. d.

For every additional mile or part of a mile *hired outside* the Four-Mile Circle, wherever discharged, for the first and each succeeding mile or part of a mile 1 0

If hired *within*, but discharged *outside* the Four-Mile Circle, whole distance not exceeding one mile, 1s.; exceeding one mile, then for each mile *ended* within the circle, 6d.; and for each mile or part of a mile *ended* outside 1 0

FARES BY TIME: *Inside* the Four-Mile Circle. Four-wheeled Cabs, for one hour or less, 2s.; two-wheeled Cabs. 2 6

If above one hour, for every quarter hour or part of a quarter of the whole time, four-wheeled Cab, 6d.; if a two-wheeled Cab ... 0 8

If hired *outside* the Circle, wherever discharged, for one hour or less 2 6

If above one hour, then for every quarter hour or part of quarter of the whole time. 0 8

If hired *within*, but discharged *outside*, the Four-Mile Circle, the same.

EXTRA PAYMENTS.—*Hirers of Cabs should particularly notice these regulations, as disputes generally arise from their not being clearly understood.*

Whether hired by DISTANCE or BY TIME.

LUGGAGE.—For each bicycle, child's mail cart, or perambulator, 6d.; for each package carried outside the carriage 0 2

EXTRA PERSONS: For each above two (two children under 10 years of age count as one person) 0 6

WAITING:—By distance: for every 15 minutes completed—if hired within the Four-Mile Circle, 4 wheels, 6d.; 2 wheels ... 0 8

If hired without Circle, 2 or 4 wheels ... 0 8

MOTOR CABS.

The fare payable for the hiring of a *Motor Cab fitted with a Taximeter* shall be according to the following scale:—

(a) Not exceeding one mile, or for a period of time, or a journey not exceeding ten minutes 0 8

(b) Exceeding one mile or ten minutes:—
(1) For each quarter of a mile, or for a period of time, or a journey, not exceeding two and a half minutes ... 0 2

(2) For any less period or distance 0 2
In addition to the above the driver may be entitled to charge the following extra payments:—

(1) **Luggage:**—Whether hired by distance or by time—for each bicycle, child's mail cart, or perambulator, 6d.; for each package carried outside 0 2

NOTE.—Luggage carried on the footboard so that the doors do not close over it is deemed to be outside within the meaning of this clause.

(2) **Extra persons:**—When licensed to carry more than two persons—for each additional person beyond two, s. d. the whole journey 0 6

Provided that two children under the age of ten years shall count as one person.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.—The fares by Taximeter Motor Cabs are based upon a combination of time and distance. When the cab is kept waiting, delayed by traffic, or caused to travel at the rate of less than six miles an hour, then the charge is by time. When travelling at a speed of six or more miles an hour, then the charge is by distance. Fares are according to distance or time, at the option of the hirer, *expressed at the commencement of the hiring*; if not otherwise expressed, the fare to be paid according to distance; but driver can refuse to be hired by time between 8 p.m. and 6 a.m.

DRIVER, if hired by distance, is not compelled to drive more than six miles, nor more than one hour if hired by time; further, if hired by time, the driver may be required to drive at any rate

not exceeding four miles an hour; if required to drive more than four miles within the hour he may demand, in addition to the fare regulated by time, for every mile or any part exceeding four miles, the fare regulated by distance.

AGREEMENT to pay more than legal fare is not binding.

If the driver agree beforehand to take any sum less than the proper fare, the penalty for demanding more than the sum agreed upon is 40s.

The driver of every cab shall have with him, and when required produce, the Authorized Book of Distances, and every driver of any cab shall, if so required, deliver to the hirer a printed ticket, showing fares, &c.

Driver may demand a reasonable sum as a deposit from persons hiring and requiring him to wait at any place, over and above the fare to which the driver is entitled for driving thither. Penalty 40s., if driver, having received such deposit, refuse to wait, or go away before the expiration of the time for which the deposit shall be a sufficient compensation; or if the driver shall refuse to account for such deposit.

The London Cab Act, 1896, enacts that if any person hires a cab, knowing, or having reason to believe, he cannot pay the fare; or, fraudulently endeavours to avoid payment of a fare; or, having failed, or refused, to pay a fare, refuses, or gives a false address, is liable, in addition to the fare, to a penalty of 40s.

The fares legally demandable by a stage carriage are those painted in a conspicuous manner on the inside of every such carriage, and they are recoverable in a summary way before a Justice of the Peace, in the same way as fares for a hackney carriage.

All property left in any cab shall be deposited by the driver (and in the case of a stage carriage, by the conductor, or driver if no conductor) at the nearest Police Station within twenty-four hours, if not sooner claimed by the owner; such property to be returned to the

person who shall prove to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Police that the same belonged to him, on payment of all expenses incurred, and of such sum to the driver as the Secretary of State has by order, prescribed. Property found in a stage carriage by a passenger must be given up to the conductor under a penalty of £10.

All inquiries, &c., relating to public carriages should be addressed to the Public Carriage Office, New Scotland Yard; but inquiries as to property left in a cab or stage carriage should be made at the Lost Property Office, New Scotland Yard. Office hours, 10 to 4.

HACKNEY CARRIAGE STATISTICS.

During 1912 there were licensed public carriages:—Hansoms, 567; clarences—animal power 1,818, mechanical power 7,969; omnibuses—animal power 576, mechanical power 2,908; tramway cars—mechanical power 2,859, animal power 60; total, 16,557. Drivers and conductors:—Cab drivers—animal power 3,587, mechanical power 8,738; stage drivers—animal power 679, mechanical power 8,898; composite licences (stage driver and conductor—animal power) 102; mechanical power 754; conductors, 11,398; total, 34,156.

HACKNEY AND STAGE CARRIAGE DRIVERS before obtaining a licence are required to pass an examination as to their ability to drive, and hackney carriage drivers, in addition, have to pass an examination as to their knowledge of town. It extends to a knowledge of the principal squares, clubs, hospitals, hotels, theatres, streets, and public buildings in London. During 1912, of 871 men examined, 485 were successful. The proportion of drivers to hackney carriages is 11½ drivers to 10 carriages.

Of lost property, 84,876 articles were deposited, of which 36,865 were claimed by the owners. The number of awards paid to drivers, &c., was 37,574.

Principal Newspaper Offices in London.

Academy—63 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
Aberdeen Free Press—140 Fleet St., E.C.
Aberdeen Advertiser—160 Fleet St., E.C.
Aberdeen Observer—80 Fleet St., E.C.
Advocate of India—Basing Lane, E.C.
Basinghall Street, E.C.
Agricultural Gazette—2 Breems Bldgs, E.C.
Amateur Gardening—148 Aldersgate St.
Architect—Imp. Bldgs., Ludgate Cir.
Army & Navy Gazette—22 Essex St., W.C.
Athenaeum—11 Bream's Buildings, W.C.
Australasian—80 Fleet St., E.C.
Aukland Weekly News—130 Fleet St., E.C.
Baptist Times and Freeman—4 Southampton Row, W.C.
Bazaar, Exchange and Mart—Dunry Lane, W.C.
Belfast News Letter—167 Fleet St., E.C.
Bham. Daily Mail—88 Fleet St.
Bham Gazette & Expr.—62 Bouverie St., E.C.
Birmingham Post—88 Fleet St., E.C.
Bismontain Post—82 Fleet St., E.C.
Board of Trade Journal—Fetter Lane, E.C.
Bombay Gazette—88 Fenchurch St., E.C.
Bookseller—12 Warwick Lane, E.C.
Bradford Telegraph—62 Ludgate Hill.
Bristol Evening News—59 Fleet St.
Bristol Observer—59 Fleet St., E.C.
Bristol Times and Mirror—185 Fleet St.
Bristol Western Daily Pr.—59 Fleet Street.
British Congregationalist—16 Pilgrim Street, E.C.
British Journal of Nursing—430 Oxford St., W.
British Medical Journal—429 Strand, W.C.
British Weekly—St. Paul's House, Warwick Square, E.C.
Broad Arrow—Temple House, Temple Avenue, E.C.
Builder—4 Catherine St., Strand, W.C.
Building News—Effingham House, Arundel Street, W.C.
Bytander—Tallis Ho., Tallis St., E.C.
Canada—Kingway House, W.C.
Cape Times—12 St. Mary Axe, E.C.
Capitalist—11-12 Clements Lane, E.C.
Carlisle Journal—5 New Bridge St., E.C.
Catholic Times—3 Bouverie St., E.C.
Ceylon Times—27 Mina de Lana, E.C.
Chemical News—16 Newcastle St., E.C.
Christian Globe—185 Fleet Street, E.C.
Christian World—13 Fleet Street, E.C.
Church Family N.—17 Tavistock Street, W.C.
Church Times—7 Portugal St., W.C.
Citizen—2 Copthall Buildings, E.C.
City Press—148 and 149 Aldersgate St.
City Review—12 Basinghall St., E.C.
Civil Service Gazette—12 Fetter Lane, E.C.
Civilian—76 & 78 Clerkenwell Rd., E.C.
Cloth Merchant, &c.—155 Strand, W.C.
Colliery Guardian—30 & 31 Farnival St.
Commercial Motor—7-15 Rosebery Av.
Country Life—20 Tavistock Street, W.C.
County Gentleman & Land & Water—36-38 Southampton St., Strand, W.C.
Court Journal—34 Norfolk St., W.C.
Critic—4 Moorfields, E.C.
Cycling—7-15 Rosebery Avenue, E.C.
Daily Chronicle—80 Fleet Street, E.C.
Daily Citizen—27 Tudor St., E.C.
Daily Express—St. Bride Street, E.C.
Daily Graphic—Tallis Street, E.C.
Daily Mail—Carnegie House, E.C.
Daily Mirror—23-29 Bouverie St., E.C.
Daily News & Leader—67 Fleet St., E.C.
Daily Telegraph—135 Fleet St., E.C.
Draper—46 Aldersgate Street, E.C.
Draper's Record, 155 Cheapside.
Dublin Evening Mail—151 Fleet St.
Dublin Irish Times—59 Fleet St., E.C.
East Anglian Dy. Times—149 Fleet St.
Eastern Daily Press—151 Fleet Street.
Economist—3 Arundel Street, W.C.
Edinburgh Exr. Dispatch—45 Fleet St.
Educational Times—80 Farnival St.
Egyptian Gazette—Egypt House, 36 New Broad Street, E.C.
Electrical Review—41-42 Hill, E.C.
Electrical Times—Sardinia House, Kingsway, W.C.
Electrician—1, 2 & 3 Salisbury City, E.C.
Electricity—36 Maiden Lane, Strand.
Engineer—33 Norfolk St., Strand, W.C.
Engineering—35 & 36 Bedford St., W.C.
English Churchman—74 Strand, W.C.
English Mechanic—Effingham Ho., Arundel Street, W.C.
Era/The—5 Tavistock St., Strand, W.C.
Evening News—Carnegie House, E.C.
Evening Standard & St. James's Gaz.—134 Fleet Street, E.C.
Family Doctor—358 Strand, W.C.
Farm and Garden—148 Aldersgate St.

- Farm, Field and Fireside—3 Wellington St., Strand, W.C.
Farmer and Stockbreeder—6 Essex St. Field—Bream's Buildings, E.C.
Finance—Broad Street House, New Broad Street, E.C.
Financial News—111 On, Victoria St.
Financial Standard—Broad St. Ho.
Financial Times—72 Coleman St., E.C.
Financier and Bullionist—54 Wool Exchange, E.C.
Fishing Gazette—19 Adam St., W.C.
Freeman's Journal—211 Strand, W.C.
Freemason—5 Whitefriars St., E.C.
Gardeners' Chronicle—41 Wellington St., Covent Garden, W.C.
Gardener's Mag.—148 Aldersgate Street, E.C.
Gardening Illustrated—17 Fumival St., E.C.
General Weekly Shipping List—43 St. Mary Axe, E.C.
Gentlewoman, The—70 Long Acre, W.C.
Glasgow Daily Record—65 Fleet St.
Glasgow Herald—112 Fleet Street, E.C.
Glasgow Weekly Mail—173 Fleet St. Globe—367 Strand, W.C.
Graphic—Tallis Street, E.C.
Guardian—29 King Street, W.C.
Hart's Army List—15 Strand, W.C.
Health—358 Strand, W.C.
Hearth & Home—26 Henrietta St., W.C.
Homeopathic World—12 Warwick Lane, E.C.
Homeward Mail—65 Cornhill, E.C.
Hongkong Daily Press—131 Fleet St.
Hospital—28 Southampton St., W.C.
Huddersfield Chronicle—20 New Bridge St., E.C.
Hull Daily Mail—74 Fleet St., E.C.
Hull Eastern Mng. News—159 Fleet St.
Illustr. London News—105 Strand, W.C.
Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News—172 Strand, W.C.
Indian Daily News—Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, E.C.
Indicator—267 Harrow Road, W.
Insurance, Banking, and Financial Review—4 Newman St., W.
Iron and Coal Trades Review—165 Strand, W.C.
Jewish Chronicle—2 Finsbury Square, E.C.
Johannesburg Star 85 Fleet St., E.C.
John Bull—93 Long Acre, W.C.
Journal of Education—3 Broadway, Ludgate Hill, E.C.
Kinematograph & Lantern Weekly—9-11 Tottenham St., W.C.
Knowledge & Illus. Scientific News—42 Bloomsbury Sq., W.C.
Labour News—20 Farringdon Avenue.
Ladies' Field—2 Southampton St., W.C.
Lady—39 & 40 Bedford Street, Strand.
Lady's Pictorial—172 Strand, W.C.
Lancet—423 Strand, W.C.
Law Journal—37 & 39 Essex St., W.C.
Law Times—Bream's Buildings, E.C.
Leeds Mercury—65 Fleet Street, E.C.
Le Journal—190 Fleet Street, E.C.
Le Matin—166 Queen Victoria St., E.C.
Literary World—13 Fleet Street, E.C.
Live Stock Journ.—8 Bream's Bldgs. E.C.
Liverpool Courier—81 Fleet St., E.C.
Liverpool Daily Post and Mercury—Liverpool Echo—Liverpool Weekly Mercury—and Liverpool Weekly Post—138 Fleet St., E.C.
Lloyd's Weekly News—12 Salisbury Square, Fleet Street, E.C.
London Gazette—Fetter Lane, E.C.
London Opinion—15 York Buildings, Adelphi, Strand, W.C.
London Weekly Budget—69 Fleet St., E.C.
Manchester Courier—69 Fleet St. E.C.
Manchester Daily Dispatch—Sunday Chronicle—Daily Sketch—Evening Chronicle—Umpire—Athletic News—Shoe Lane, E.C.
Manchester Evening News—54 Fleet Street.
Manchester Weekly Times—92 Fleet Street, E.C.
Manchester Guardian—54 Fleet St.
Mark Lane Express—3 Wellington St.
Medical Press & Circular—8 Henrietta Street, Covent Garden.
Medical Times—Basinghouse, Basinghall St., E.C.
Melbourne Age—160 Fleet St., E.C.
Melbourne Argus—80 Fleet St., E.C.
Melbourne Leader—160 Fleet St., E.C.
Methodist Recorder—161 Fleet Street.
Methodist Times—125 Fleet St., E.C.
Midland Daily Telegraph—174 Fleet St., E.C.
Mining Journal—15 George St., Mansion House, E.C.
Mining World—Gresham House, E.C.
Money—35 Mansion House Chambers, E.C.
Money Market Review—2, Nicholas Messager, E.C.
Morning Advertiser—127 Fleet St.
Morning Post—26 Strand, W.C.
Motor—7-15 Rosebery Av., E.C.
Motor Boat—7-15 Rosebery Av., E.C.
Municipal Journal—Sardinia House Kingsway, W.C.
Musical Times—160 Wardour St., W.
Nation—10 Adelphi Terrace, W.C.
National Temperance Quarterly—34 Paternoster Row.
Nature—St. Martin's Street, W.C.
Nav. & Mil. Record—47 Fleet Street.
Newcastle Chronicle—84 Fleet St., E.C.
Newcastle North Mail & Northern Weekly Leader—53 Fleet St. E.C.
News of the World—30 Bouverie Street, E.C., & 176 Fleet Street, E.C.
New Witness—9 John St., Adelphi, W.C.
New York Herald—130 Fleet St., E.C.
New Zealand Herald—130 Fleet St., E.C.
Notes and Queries—11 Bream's Bldgs.
Nursing Mirror—28 Southampton St., Strand, W.C.
Nursing Times—St. Martin's Street, W.C.
Observer—12 Newton St., High Holborn, W.C.
Onlooker—20-21 Essex St., Strand, W.C.
Outlook—167 Strand, W.C.
Overland Mail—65 Cornhill, E.C.
Pall Mall Gazette—12 Newton Street, High Holborn, W.C.
People—Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.
Photography—20 Tudor Street, E.C.
Poultry World—154 Fleet St., E.C.
Primitive Methodist Leader—73 Farringdon Street, E.C.
Progress (Braille type)—206 Great Portland Street, W.
Public Opinion—125 Fleet Street, E.C.
Publishers Circular—19 Adam St., W.C.
Punch—10 Bouverie Street, E.C.
Quarry—30 & 31 Furnival Street, W.C.
Queen—Bream's Buildings, E.C.
Railway News—91 Temple Ch's, E.C.
Railway Times—12 Norfolk St., W.C.
Referee—Victoria House, Tudor St.
Regiment—7-15 Rosebery Avenue, E.C.
Reynolds's Newspaper—8 Temple Av.
Saturday Review—10 King St., Covent Garden.
School Government Chron.—21 New Bridge Street, E.C.
Scotsman—45 Fleet Street, E.C.
Sheffield Daily Telegraph—Sheffield Weekly News—The Week—Weekly Telegraph—Yorkshire Telegraph and Star—181 Fleet St., E.C.
Shipping Gazette and Lloyd's List—5 New Street Square, E.C.
Sketch—172 Strand, W.C.
South Africa, 6 Wormwood St., E.C.
South Australian Register—80 Fleet Street, E.C.
South Wales Argus—88 Fleet St., E.C.
South Wales Dly. Post—74 Fleet St.
South Wales Dly. News—190 Fleet St.
Spectator—1 Wellington Street, W.C.
Sphere—6 Great New Street, E.C.
Sport—211 Strand, W.C.
Sporting Life—148 Fleet Street.
Sporting Times—97 Fleet Street, E.C.
Sports Argus—17 Bouverie St., E.C.
Sportsman—139 and 140 Fleet St., E.C.
Stage—16 York Street, W.C.
Standard—104 Shoe Lane, E.C.
Star—17 Bouverie St., E.C.
Stationery Trades Journal—12 Warwick Lane, E.C.
Statist—51 Cannon Street, E.C.
Sunday School Chronicle & Christian Outlook—57 Ludgate Hill, E.C.
Sunday Times—7 Essex Street, Strand.
Surveyor—24 Bride Lane, Fleet Street.
Sydney Mail—40 King St., Cheapside.
Sydney Bulletin—15 St. Bride St., E.C.
Sydney Morning Herald—40 King Street, Cheapside, E.C.
Sydney Telegraph—160 Fleet St., E.C.
Tablet—19 Henrietta Street, W.C.
Tatler—6 Great New Street, E.C.
Territorial Service Gazette—99 Shoe Lane, E.C.
Times (and Times Weekly Edition)—Printing House Square, E.C.
Times of Ceylon—27 Mincing Lane, E.C.
Times of India—99 Shoe Lane, E.C.
Truth—10 Bolt Court, E.C.
Vanity Fair—2 Portsmouth Street, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
War Cry—Judd St., King's Cross, W.C.
Weekly Dispatch—3 Tallis St., E.C.
Western Mail—176 Fleet Street.
Western Morning News—47 Fleet St.
Westminster Gaz.—10 Salisbury Sq., Fleet Street, E.C.
Whitehall Review—163 St. Stephen's House, Victoria Embankment.
World—1 York Street, Covent Garden.
Yorkshire Daily Obs.—172 Fleet St., E.C.
Yorkshire Post—Yorkshire Evening Post—Yorkshire Weekly Post—171 Fleet Street, E.C.

Newspapers.—It has been stated that over 60,000 newspapers are now appearing at daily or weekly intervals in the various quarters of the globe. Of these considerably over one-half are in the English language, there being 23,000 in the United States, and over 13,000 in the British Empire. The most justly celebrated newspaper in the world is *The Times*, founded in London in 1788. The greatest circulation ever yet reached by any daily morning newspaper in any country is that of the *Daily Mail*, founded in London on May 4, 1896.

Royal Society Medals.—The Royal Society Medals were awarded in November as follows: Copley Medal to Sir Edwin Ray Lankester, for Zoological Researches; a Royal Medal to Professor Harold Bailly, for Researches in Physical Chemistry; a Royal Medal to Professor H. E. Starling, for his work in Physiology; the Davy Medal to Professor R. Meldola, for his work in Synthetic Chemistry; the Hughes Medal to Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, for his share in the invention of the Telephone, and the Sylvester Medal to Dr. James W. L. Glaisher, for Mathematical Researches.

Principal London Clubs.

Name of Club.	Estab-lished.	Club-House.	No. of Mem-bers.	Subscriptn.		Secretary.	Remarks.
				Entr.	Ann.		
Aero Club (Royal)	1901	166, Piccadilly, W.	1,500	2 Gs.	2 Gs.	Harold E. Perrin	Aviation.
Albemarle	1874	37, Dover Street, W.	1,100	6 Gs.	6 Gs.	Miss Sanster	Ladies and gentlemen.
Almack's	1908	20, Berkeley St., W.	300	3 & 6s.	3 & 6s.	Sir Hugh L. Stewart, Lt.	Social.
Alpine	1857	43, Savile Row, W.	No limit	4 Gs.	2 Gs.	J. C. H. R. Wollaston	Interested in mountain exploration.
Army and Navy	1837	35, Pall Mall	2,600	£40	7 & 10s.	H. Montgomery Miller	Officers of Army and Navy.
Arthur's	1765	69, St. James's Street	600	30 Gs.	11 & 12	Col. C. Rawnsley, D.S.O.	Social.
Arts	1863	40, Dover St., W.	600	£16	7 Gs.	Major Raymond	Art, literature, and science.
Athenaeum	1824	107, Pall Mall	1,300	30 Gs.	8 Gs.	H. R. Tedder	Literary, scientific, artistic.
Austral.	1902	45, Dover Street, W.	No limit	2 & 1 Gs.	3, 2, & 1	Mrs. Magnay	Ladies and Gentlemen.
Authors'	1891	2, Whitehall Court	1,550	1 & 2 Gs.	5 & 3 Gs.	Algernon Rose (Hon.)	Literary.
Bachelors'	1831	11, 12, Hamilton Pl., W.	1,080	30 Gs.	10 Gs.	E. A. Smith	Social, Ladies adm. visitors.
Badminton	1876	100, Piccadilly, W.	1,000	20 Gs.	8 Gs.	P. M. Buchanan	Sporting & coaching club.
Baldwin	1887	79A, Pall Mall	225	10 Gs.	5 Gs.	W. S. Fyler (Hon.)	Social, whist and bridge.
Bath	1804	34, Dover Street, W.	2,000	30 Gs.	10 Gs.	J. Wilson Taylor	Social, swimming, &c.
Beefsteak	1876	9, Green Street, W.C.	300	15 Gs.	6 Gs.	James Atfield	Social.
Boodle's	1762	28, St. James's Street	700	30 Gs.	12 Gs.	Chester Wyles	Social.
British Empire	1910	12, St. James's Sq. S.W.	950	None	8 & 6 Gs.	C. Freeman Murray	Imperialist.
Brooks's	1764	31, St. James's Street	650	30 Gs.	12 Gs.	Major J. P. Wedge, Presser	Liberal, social.
Burlington	1866	17, Savile Row	500	5 Gs.	5 Gs.	J. Bevan	Artists, artists, and collectors of art.
Caledonian	1898	St. James's Sq., S.W.	1,500	10 Gs.	8 & 6s.	Frank P. Wilcox	Strictly Scottish.
Carlton	1832	94, Pall Mall	2,000	£40	11 Gs.	Walter H. Matthews	Conservative and Unionist
Cavalry	1890	127, Piccadilly, W.	1,700	30 Gs.	10 & 12s.	Maj. H. R. Darley, D.S.O.	Mounted Forces.
Cavendish	1912	119, Piccadilly	1,400	2 Gs.	3 & 6 Gs.	John G. Mudge	Social and Social Service.
City Carlton	1868	24, St. Swin's Lane	1,000	10 Gs.	10 & 5 Gs.	G. Lawrence	Conservative and Unionist.
City Liberal	1874	Walbrook	800	6 Gs.	6 Gs.	Alfred Bass	Liberal.
City of London	1832	10, Old Broad St., E.C.	800	40 Gs.	10 Gs.	E. Luscombe Browne	Merchants, bankers, &c.
Cobden	1866	{ Broadway Court, } { Westminster }.	700	None	1 G.	F. J. Shaw	Free trade, peace, &c.
Cocoa Tree	1746	64, St. James's St., S.W.	700	10 Gs.	5 & 4 Gs.	Walter Keen	Social.
Conservative	1840	74, St. James's Street	1,300	30 Gs.	10 Gs.	Capt. R. P. H. Bernard	Conservative.
Constitutional	1883	Northumberland Av.	6,500	15 Gs.	7 Gs.	F. M. Remnant	Political, Constitutional.
Devonshire	1875	50, St. James's Street	1,200	15 Gs.	10 Gs.	Capt. Edgar W. Brodie	Liberal.
East India	1840	160, St. James's Square	2,500	£21	£10	Ernest H. Maude	Officers of Indian Mil. & Civ. Serv. and of A. & N.
Eccentric	1890	21, Shaftesbury Av.	999	10 Gs.	3 Gs.	J. A. Harrison (Hon.)	Social, Drama, Arts.
Eldon	1877	3, Curator St., W.C.	200	4 & 2 Gs.	4 & 2 Gs.	Walter B. Goodman	Legal and social.
Farmers'	1842	Whitehall Crt., S.W.	1,000	1 G.	1 & 3 Gs.	H. Trautman Eve	Agricultural and social.
Fly Fishers'	1884	36, Piccadilly	522	3 Gs.	2 & 3 Gs.	C. A. M. Skies	Fly-fishing only.
Garrick	1831	15, Garrick's Co. Gar.	650	20 Gs.	10 Gs.	Charles J. Fitch	Theatrical, literary, &c.
Golfers'	1893	Whitehall Ct., S.W.	1,000	5, 3, & 2 Gs.	5, 3, & 2 Gs.	Leonard B. Gullick	Social, for golfers.
Green Room	1877	46, Leicester Square	500	6 Gs.	5 Gs.	G. Swann	Dramatic, literary, & artistic.
Gresham	1843	1, Gresham Place, E.C.	475	5 Gs.	10 Gs.	H. S. Cole	Merchants, bankers, &c.
Grosvenor	1885	Piccadilly	3,000	None	10 & 6 Gs.	Kenneth Stewart	Social; and at Henley-on-T.
Guards	1813	70, Pall Mall	600	£10	£10	F. C. Evans	Officers Past & Present of 4 Regiments of Guards.
Gun Club, The	1860	Wood Ln., Notting H.	No limit	£15	£10	J. Saltern Willett	Pigeon shooting.
Hurlingham	1868	Fulham, S.W.	1,700	20 & 10	8 & 6 Gs.	Maj. F. Egerton Green	Polys and social.
Isthmian	1882	105, Piccadilly	1,200	10 Gs.	10 & 7 Gs.	Herbert Lyndon	U.S. Pub. schls., Army, Navy.
Jr. Army & Navy	1910	106, Gds. Av., S.W.	4,500	10 Gs.	5, 4, & 1 Gs.	LT. C.V.L. Norcock, R.N.	Officers past and present.
Jr. Athenaeum	1861	16, Piccadilly	1,200	None	10 Gs.	Henry de Carteret	Social and non-political.
Junior Carlton	1864	Pall Mall	2,100	37 Gs.	10 Gs.	Charles Martin	Strictly Conservative.
Jr. Conservative	1830	43, 44, Albemarle St.	2,500	25 & 10 Gs.	25 & 10 Gs.	W. T. Weeks	Conservative and social.
Jr. Constitutional	1887	101, Piccadilly	5,000	5 & 3 Gs.	5 & 3 Gs.	Walter Wakefield	Unionist.
Jnr. Nav. & Mil.	1899	96, Piccadilly	2,800	None	10, 5, & 1 Gs.	Capt. W. H. Amesley	Com. Officers of H.M. Service.
Jnr. Untd. Serv.	1827	Charles St. St. James's	2,000	£60	8 Gs.	H. A. White	Officers of Army & Navy.
Kennel	1873	2, Savile Row, W.	300	None	5 Gs.	E. W. Jaquet	For improving breed of dogs.
Knight of the Round Table	1866	100 Strand, W.C.	101	2 Gs.	1 G.	Ernest Nicks (Hon.)	Social.
M.C.C. (Lord's) Managers'	1787	St. John's Wood Rd.	5,400	£5	£3	F. E. Lacey	Headqrs. of Cricket.
Marlborough	1906	5 Wardour Street, W.	500	1 G.	2 Gs.	Montgomery Martin	Theatrical managers.
Motor	1869	52, Pall Mall, S.W.	600	30 Gs.	10 Gs.	C. H. Stone, R.N.	Social.
Municipal & County	1907	Coventry St., W.	3,000	6 & 3 Gs.	6 & 3 Gs.	Val Dicks	Social, and motor locum.
National	1902	{ Whitehall Court, } { S.W. }	700	None	1, 2, & 3 Gs.	F. G. McKay	Social, municipal officers.
National	1845	1, Whitehall Gardens	600	None	1 & 4 Gs.	Lt.-Col. C. Russell	Protestant.
National Liberal	1882	Whitehall Place, S.W.	5,200	Susp. ended 23.7.17	6 & 3 Gs.	John Henderson	Liberal.
Nat. Maritime	1910	110, Fenchch. St. E.C.	1,400	5 & 2 Gs.	5 & 2 Gs.	J. K. Widgery	Mercantile Marine.
Natnal. Sportg.	1891	43, King Street, W.C.	2,000	40 Gs.	10 Gs.	E. W. Penn	Social and athletic.
Nav. & Military	1862	94, Piccadilly	2,000	40 Gs.	10 Gs.	E. S. Bailey	Army, Navy, and Marines.
New Club	1893	{ Grafton Street, } { Piccadilly, W. }	800	20 Gs.	10 & 6 Gs.	Kyle & Wright	Social.
New Ox. & Cam.	1884	68, Pall Mall, S.W.	1,000	10 Gs.	10 Gs.	C. E. Kennedy	Membs. of Ox. & Camb. Univ.
New University Northern Counties	1863	57, St. James's Street	1,200	20 & 10	9 Gs.	R. P. P. Rowe	Membs. of Ox. & Camb. Univ.
O.P.	1891	4, Whitehall Court	No limit	None	5 & 3 Gs.	Capt. A. J. Douglas, Capt.	Social.
O.P.	1900	Adelphi Hotel, W.C.	800	£1	1 & 4 Gs.	J. Davis Smith and J. H. Miers (Lt. Hon.)	Regular theatre-goers and others con. with drama.
Oriental	1824	18, Hanover Sq., W.	800	£31	9 Gs.	Col. S. G. Bird, D.S.O.	Social.
Orleans	1877	29 King St., St. James's	500	20 Gs.	10 Gs.	Col. Grimshawe	Social, Ladies as guests.

Name of Club.	Established.	Club-House.	No. of Members.	Subscriptn.		Secretary.	Remarks.
				Entr.	Ann.		
Oxford & Camb.	1830	71, Pall Mall	1,200	40 Gs.	9 Gs.	W. Woodstock	Members of Ox. & Camb. Univ.
Oxf. & Camb. Musical	1839	47, Leicester Square	No limit	2 Gs.	3 & 1 G.	H. M. Abel (Hon.)	Cultivation of chamber music; social.
Phyllis Court.	1905	Henley-on-Thames	1,200	20 Gs.	5 Gs.	R. G. Finlay (Hon.)	River headquarters, social.
Playgoers	1834	20, Cranbourn St., W.C.	1,500	2 Gs.	3 G.	James Sharpe (Hon.)	Interested in theatre.
Polygot	1705	4, Southampton	300	2 Gs.	4 & 2 G.	George Young	Linguistic attainments.
Portland	1816	9, St. James's Sq., S.W.	300	10 Gs.	10 Gs.	Maj. J. H. Montagu	Non-political.
Pratt's	1841	14, Park Place, S.W.	600	..	5 Gs.	Capt. Hon. W. Walsh	Social.
Press	1882	5 & 7, Wine Office Ct. E.C.	520	1 G.	3 Gs.	A. Moreland (Hon.)	Strictly journalistic.
Primrose	1886	4 & 5, Park Pl., St. Jas's	3,500	..	2 & 1 G.	..	Conservative.
Prince's Regent and Tennis	1853	Knightsbridge	200	..	7 Gs.	H. R. Hackney	Social and for practice of these games.
Public Schools	1709	19, Berkeley St., W.	2,400	2 Gs.	4, 2, 1 G.	W. R. Williams	Old Public School Boys.
Queen's	1886	West Kensington	1,200	Var.	3, 5 & 8 G.	A. E. Stoddart	Sports, athletics, racquets.
Raleigh	1858	15, Regent St., S.W.	800	10 Gs.	10 Gs.	Lt.-Col. W. A. Jupp	tennis, lawn tennis, &c.
Ramblers	1909	277, Knightsbridge, S.W.	800	..	5 & 3 G.	Hugh Robinson	Social. Ladies and Gentlemen.
Ranelagh	1804	Barnes, S.W.	2,350	30 Gs.	10 Gs.	John H. Neat, Capt. Berkeley Levett	Polo, golf, croquet, tennis, &c.
Reform	1837	104, Pall Mall, S.W.	1,450	£40	10 Gs.	H. Birch	Liberal.
Rochampton	1902	Rochampton Lane, S.W.	1,600	10 & 7 G.	10 & 7 G.	H. G. Arnold	Polo, golf, croquet, tennis.
Royal Automobile	1897	Pall Mall	7,646	25 Gs.	10 & 5 G.	Julian W. Orle	Interest in motor locomotion.
Royal Societies	1804	St. James's St., S.W.	3,000	1 G.	8, 6, 2 G.	D. Lewis-Poole (Hon.)	Members of learned societies.
R. Water Colour	1884	54, Pall Mall East	250	1 G.	1 G.	H. Philip	Art conversazioni, &c.
St. James's	1857	100, Piccadilly	600	25 Gs.	11 Gs.	Capt. C. Percy-Smith	Diplomatic.
St. Stephen's	1870	1, Bridge St., West.	1,150	10 Gs.	10 Gs.	Maj. H. V. Bailey	Conservative.
Savage	1857	Adelphi Terr., W.C.	600	5 Gs.	5 Gs.	Regd. Geard (Hon.)	Literature, art, music, drama, & science.
Savile	1868	107, Piccadilly, W.	675	10 Gs.	7 Gs.	Capt. W. E. C. Hood	Social.
Sesame	1895	28, 29, Dover St., W.	1,170	6 Gs.	6 Gs.	Mrs. Plowden	Ladies and gentlemen.
Smithfield	1798	12, Hanover Square	1,100	None	1 G.	E. J. Powell	Fat cattle, table poultry
Sports	1893	8, St. James's Sq., S.W.	3,800	£10	6, 4, 3, & 2 & 1 G.	Maj. F. A. B. Talbot	and implement show.
Thatched Hse. Travellers	1865	86, St. James's Street	800	10 Gs.	10 & 5 G.	F. W. Hume	Non-political.
Turf	1868	105, Pall Mall	800	30 Gs.	10, 11 G.	Marquis of Sarzano	Travellers.
Union	1822	55, Piccadilly	550	30 Gs.	12 Gs.	Col. A. G. Balfour	Social.
United Empire	1804	27, Trafalgar Square	1,250	21 Gs.	10 Gs.	Arthur Leslie	Social. Non-political.
United Service	1815	117, Piccadilly, W.	1,650	2 & 1 G.	6, 4, 1 G.	Robert H. Pitcairn	Tariff Reform and Impl. Preference.
United Sports	1815	116 to 119, Pall Mall	2,000	£30	£10	G. F. R. Bennett	Combatant officers.
Untd. Univsty.	1803	4, Whitehall Ct., S.W.	800	10 Gs.	10 Gs.	C. W. Bourne	Social and all sports.
Wellington	1822	1, Suffolk Street	1,000	40 Gs.	9 Gs.	E. O. Pope	Members of Ox. & Cam. Univ.
Westminster	1805	1, Grosvenor Place	1,400	20 Gs.	10 Gs.	Col. G. E. Paske	Social. Ladies as visitors.
Whites	1901	Whitehall Ct., S.W.	1,000	None	5, 3, 1 G.	C. E. Kennedy	Social.
Whitehall	1852	37, St. James's Street	800	25 Gs.	11 Gs.	R. H. Giraud Wright	Social. Non-political.
Windham	1828	Princes St., Westminster, S.W.	600	..	10, 5 & 1 G.	John Hodgkin	Social. Non-political.
Yorick	1809	13, St. James's Square	700	31 Gs.	£10 & 10 Gs.	Lt.-Col. C. Hope	Social.
		29 & 30, Bedford St., W.C.	300	2 Gs.	2 Gs.	A. C. R. Carter (Hon.)	Literature, drama, arts.

Ladies' Clubs in London.

Name of Club.	Established.	Club-House.	No. of Members.	Subscriptn.		Secretary.	Remarks.
				Entr.	Ann.		
Albemarle	1874	37, Dover Street, W.	1,100	6 Gs.	6 Gs.	Miss Saenger	Ladies and gentlemen.
Alexandra	1884	12, Grosvenor St., W.	800	5 Gs.	5 & 4 G.	Miss Commins	Ladies of position only.
Austral.	1902	45, Dover St., W.	No limit	2 & 1 G.	3, 2, 1 G.	Mrs. Magray	Ladies and gentlemen.
Automobile	1903	Clarence's Hotel	450	10 Gs.	5 Gs.	Miss d'Esterre Hughes	Social. Motor locomotion.
Bath	1804	16, Berkeley St., W.	500	25 Gs.	7 Gs.	J. Wilson Taylor	Social. Swimming.
Haleyon	1914	13 & 14, Cork St., W.	800	1 G.	3 & 4 G.	Miss Alice M. Smith	Professional Women.
Ladies' A. & N.	1902	Bunlington Gdns., W.	2,800	3 Gs.	5 & 3 G.	Mrs. G. A. Dundas	Connected with A. or N.
.. Athenaeum	1904	31 & 32, Dover St., W.	900	5 Gs.	5 Gs.	Mrs. FitzClarence	Literary and social.
.. Empire	1902	69, Grosvenor St., W.	1,150	35 Gs.	3 & 6 G.	Miss Beatrice Bowman	Ladies, social.
.. Imperial	1906	17, Dover St., W.	2,300	5 Gs.	5 Gs.	Mrs. Elderton	Social & Political (C. & U.).
.. Park	1905	32, Knightsbridge, S.W.	2,000	..	4 & 3 G.	Lady Wolsley	Ladies, social.
Lycium	1904	128, Piccadilly, W.	2,400	2 Gs.	4 & 3 G.	Miss K. E. Kirkbride	Arts and Literature.
New Century	1899	Hay Hill, Berkeley Square, W.	3,000	2 Gs.	1 G.	Mrs. Rice	Social.
New Empress	1897	25, Dover Street, W.	1,600	1 G.	7 & 5 G.	H. Gordon Shelton	Ladies of social position.
New Era	1901	11, Curzon St., W.	400	2 Gs.	2 & 3 G.	Mrs. C. H. McNab	Social.
New Victorian	1896	30, 1, Saville St., W.	800	2 Gs.	2 & 3 G.	Miss Taylor	Ladies, social.
Pioneer	1892	9, Park Place, S.W.	650	3 & 2 G.	3 & 2 G.	Miss C. E. Spink	Temperance, Gentlemen as visitors.
Sesame	1895	28, 29, Dover St., W.	1,170	6 Gs.	6 Gs.	Mrs. Plowden	Ladies and gentlemen.
Three Arts	1921	19, Marylebone Rd.	1,050	1 G.	1 G.	Miss C. de C. Parrish (Hon.)	Music, art, drama.
University	1887	14, George Street, Hanover Sq., W.	No limit	1 G.	£1 10	Miss Brimmell	University and medical.
Victoria	1834	145, Victoria Street	450	2 Gs.	4 & 5 G.	Miss E. Botting	County Ladies.
Writers	1891	10, Norfolk St., Strand	No limit	1 G.	2 & 1 G.	Miss L. R. Mitchell	Literary, journalistic, and social.

Principal Recognised Yacht Clubs of the United Kingdom.

Name of Club.	Station.	Club-House.	Date of estab- lishment.	Date of Adm- n. Writ.	Subscription.		Secretary.
					Entr.	Ann.	
Royal Yacht Sqdn.	Cowes	Cowes	1815	1839	£105	£16	T. H. S. Pasley, M.V.O., R.N.
Albert	Southsea	Clifton Road, Southsea	1864	1865	5 Gs.	5 Gs.	Capt. F. Gilbert Jones, R.N.
Alfred	Kingstown	(None)	1864	1870	2 Gs.	1 G.	H. M. Wright (Hon.).
Anglesey	Menai Strts.	Beaumaris	1862	1885	2 Gs.	1 G.	Capt. F. G. Langdon, R.N.
Canoe Club	Hautn. Wk.	Trowlock Island	1866	1871	2 Gs.	1 G.	Maitland Chater
Channel Islands	Jersey	St. Helier's, Jersey	1863	1863	£1	£1	C. H. Robin.
Cinque Ports	Dover	Marine Parade, Dover	1872	1872	None	3 Gs.	Capt. W. P. Marley, [gov.
Clyde	Hunter's Quay	Hunter's Quay	1866	1857	4 Gs.	2 Gs.	Jt. Secs., 180 Hope St., Glas.
Corinthian	Port Victoria	Port Victoria & Burnham	1872	1884	3 Gs.	2 Gs.	T. G. F. Winsor, 72 Mark Lane.
Cork	Queenstown	Queenstown	1720	1831	£7	£3 10s.	H. Beecher Bruce.
Cornwall	Palmouth	Green Bank Ter., Palmh.	1871	1872	1 G.	2½ Gs.	Robert G. Borne.
Cruising	London	1, Bolton St., Piccadilly	1880	1902	2 Gs.	2 Gs.	Donald C. L. Cree (Hon.).
Dart	Dartmouth	Kingswear	1865	1870	1 G.	2 Gs.	A. L. Hine-Haycock.
Dee	Holyhead	6, Rumford Pl., Liverpool	1845	1847	..	1 G.	C. A. Robinson.
Dorset	Weymouth	Weymouth	1875	1875	4 Gs.	4 Gs.	Ernest B. Beck.
Eastern	Fth. of Forth.	12, Queen St., Edinburgh	1836	1836	2 Gs.	None	A. N. G. Aitken (Hon.).
Engineer	Chatham	Chatham	1846	1872	£1	£2 12s.	Capt. V. P. Smith, R.E.
Forth	Granton	Granton	1868	1882	2 Gs.	2 Gs.	J. A. Macqueen.
Fowey	Fowey	Fowey	1894	1905	1 G.	3½ Gs.	N. P. Jeffrey (Hon.).
Harwich	Harwich	G. E. Hotel, Harwich	1843	1845	1 G.	1 G.	John Paterson.
Highland	Oban	Esplanade, Oban	1881	1881	5 Gs.	3 Gs.	Alex. MacLennan.
Irish	Kingstown	Kingstown, Co. Dublin	1846	1846	£10	5 Gs.	Herbert Dudgeon (Hon.).
London	Cowes	The Parade, Cowes	1838	1849	None	3 Gs.	G. H. C. Watson.
Mersey	Liverpool	8, Bedford Rd., Rock Ferry	1844	1844	3 Gs.	1 G.	W. P. Davidson (Hon.).
Motor	Nesley	"Enchantress"	1905	1905	3 Gs.	5 Gs.	(Vacant).
Munster	Monkstown.	(None)	1872	1892	1 G.	1 G.	H. H. Hayes.
—	Cork Har.	Cork Har.	1859	1898	2½ Gs.	2½ Gs.	A. Townley Clarkson.
—	Lowestoft	Lowestoft	1898	1901	30s.	30s.	R. E. Workman.
—	Belfast Lgh.	Cultra, Co. Down	1824	1831	30s.	£3	A. Herbert Aspin.
—	Rothsay	Rothsay	1877	1892	1 G.	1 G.	William Earl.
—	Plymouth	Palmerston Rd., Plymouth	1880	1880	None	3 Gs.	Maj. J. A. Miall (Hon.).
—	Portsmouth	Western Parade, Southsea	1838	1845	£15	£4	D. Henry Bailey, J.P.
—	Kingstown	Kingstown	1875	1877	3 Gs.	3½ Gs.	Lt. Col. Sir G. A. Hussey.
—	St. George	Southampton	1837	1840	2 Gs.	4 Gs.	Capt. G. H. Gibson.
—	Southampton	Pier Gates, Southampton	1890	1891	2 Gs.	1½ Gs.	Capt. W. Norris (Hon.).
—	South Western	West Hoe, Plymouth	1856	1868	2 Gs.	2 & 3d.	R. Wilks (Hon.) & W. J. Leyton
—	Temple	North Hoe, Ramsgate	1823	1842	10 Gs.	8 Gs.	Capt. J. E. H. Orr.
—	Thames	80, Piccadilly, W.	1875	1875	5 Gs.	4 Gs.	C. S. Wollen (Hon.).
—	Torbay	Torquay	1866	1870	5 Gs.	2 & 1 G.	E. F. Patterson (Hon.).
—	Ulster	Bangor	1844	1845	5 Gs.	6 Gs.	Capt. B. Liebert.
—	Victoria	Ryde	1847	1847	3 Gs.	1 G.	W. S. Jones (Hon.).
—	Welsh	Carmarvon	1827	1834	7 Gs.	£5	C. J. Pratt-Barlow.
—	Westm. of Engh.	The Hoe, Plymouth	1875	1886	1 G.	1 G.	Francis A. Downes, c.
—	Western of Clyde	155, St. Vincent St., Glasgow	1860	1887	2 Gs.	10s 3 G.	F. Croft.
—	Scotland	Bowness-on-Windermere	1847	1847	2 Gs.	1 G.	Arthur Mills.
—	Windermere	Hull	1873	1881	1½ Gs.	1½ Gs.	Arthur F. Allen (Hon.).
—	Yorkshire	Southend	1886	..	5 Gs.	3 Gs.	A. Stuart Little.
—	Alexandra	Bembridge, I.W.	1875	..	2 Gs.	3 Gs.	T. C. Griffiths.
—	Cambridge Sail- ing Club	Mumbles	1804	1905	3½ Gs.	3½ Gs.	R. B. Robinson.
—	Bristol Channel	Coventry Street, W.	1887	..	£3	£3	W. Campbell.
—	British Motor	Calshot	1881	..	2 Gs.	1 G.	C. Edgar Muir.
—	Boat Club	Calshot (13, South St. Andrew) (St. Edinburgh)	1893	..	2 Gs.	2 Gs.	Capt. R. T. Dixon.
—	Castle	Hythe Pier	1890	..	2 Gs.	2 Gs.	G. W. Wood (Hon.).
—	Forth Corinthian	Central Beach, Lytham	1880	..	10s 6d.	1 G.	J. A. Whedder, [gov.
—	Hythe	Carlisle Club, Rochester	1873	..	5 Gs.	1 G.	J. S. Craig, 45 Hope St., Glas.
—	Lytham	Greenock	1903	..	1 G.	1 G.	C. J. Clamp.
—	Medway	Southend	1893	..	2 Gs.	2 Gs.	H. C. Maudslay (Hon.).
—	Mudhook	Seaview	1878	1902	..	2½ Gs.	H. G. Thomson.
—	Nore	Yarmouth I.	..	..	..	..	..
—	Seaview	Yarmouth I. of W.	..	..	..	..	..
—	Solent	Yarmouth I. of W.	..	..	..	..	..

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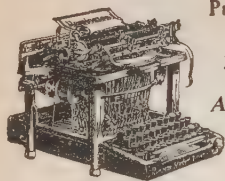
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THE INDIAN EMPIRE extends over a territory larger than the Continent of Europe without Russia. Legally, "British India" means all territories governed by the King-Emperor through the Governor-General of India, or through any officer subordinate to him; while "India" means British India, together with any territories of any native prince or chief under the suzerainty of His Majesty, exercised through the Governor-General of India or any officer subordinate to him (Act 52-3 Vict., c. 63, s. 18). There are tracts of tribal territory on the N.W. and N.E. frontiers under the political influence, though not yet under the administrative rule, of the Indian Government; and within the Indian sphere of influence lie the self-governed States of Afghanistan, Nepal, and Bhutan.

Boundaries.—The political boundary of India marches with Persia from the Gulf of Oman to near Zulfikar on the Harirud; then with the Russian Empire along the frontier laid down by agreement in 1885 as far as the Oxus at Khaniab; thence along the Oxus by the Panjah branch up to the Victoria lake, and from the east end of that lake by the line demarcated in 1895 up to Povalo Schveikovski on the Taghdumbash Pamir, where three empires—the British, Russian, and Chinese—meet. From this point the frontier—in many parts not yet clearly defined—touches the Chinese Empire, mainly along the crests of the Muztagh (Karakoram) range and the Himalayas, till the limits of French Indo-China are reached on the Upper Mekong. The Indian frontier, on leaving the Mekong, marches with Siam till it reaches the sea at Victoria Point, half-way down the Malay peninsula. Beyond the sea the Indian Empire includes the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the Laccadive and Minicoy Islands, Aden and Perim, besides protectorates over Socotra, Bahrein, and various chiefships along the coast from Aden to the Persian Gulf. Continental India, including Baluchistan, reaches from 8° to 37° N. latitude, and from 61° to 101° E. longitude. Delhi, the new capital, lies in 77° E. long.

Area and Population.—The total area of India proper is about 1,802,000 square miles, with a population of over 315 millions (about three-fourths of the population of the British Empire). The British Provinces, as distinguished from the States under native administration, comprise 61 per cent. of the area, and nearly 78 per cent. of the population. The details are as follows:—

PROVINCE, STATE, OR AGENCY.	Area in square miles (1911).	PERSONS.				Difference per cent. 1911 & 1901.
		1911.			1901.	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Total.	
Ajmer-Merwara	2,711	266,198	235,197	501,395	476,912	+ 5.1
Andamans and Nicobars	3,143	19,570	6,839	26,459	24,641	+ 7.3
Assam	53,015	3,467,621	3,246,014	6,713,635	5,841,898	+ 14.9
Baluchistan	54,228	239,181	175,231	414,412	382,106	+ 8.5
Bengal	78,699	23,365,225	22,117,852	45,483,077	42,141,477	+ 7.9
Bihar and Orissa	83,181	16,859,929	17,630,155	34,490,084	33,242,783	+ 3.7
Bombay (Presidency)	123,059	10,245,847	9,426,795	19,672,642	18,559,650	+ 6.0
Bombay	75,921	8,475,233	7,837,304	15,312,537	15,301,716	+ 5.3
Sind	40,980	1,939,324	1,574,111	3,513,435	3,210,910	+ 9.4
Aden	80	31,290	14,875	46,165	43,974	+ 5.0
Burma	230,839	6,183,494	5,931,723	12,115,217	10,490,624	+ 15.5
Central Provinces and Berar	99,823	6,930,392	6,985,916	13,916,308	11,971,452	+ 16.2
Coorg	1,582	97,279	77,697	174,976	180,607	- 3.1
Delhi	557			391,828		
Madras	142,330	20,382,955	21,022,449	41,405,404	38,220,654	+ 8.3
*North-West Frontier Province	13,418	1,182,102	1,014,831	2,196,933	2,041,534	+ 7.6
Punjab	99,222	10,992,067	8,982,889	19,974,956	20,330,337	- 1.7
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	107,267	24,641,831	22,540,213	47,182,044	47,092,277	- 1.1
Total Provinces	1,093,074	124,873,691	119,393,851	244,267,542	231,605,940	+ 5.5
Assam State (Manipur)	8,456	170,666	175,556	346,222	284,456	+ 21.7
Baluchistan (Agency Tracts)	30,410	214,413	182,019	396,432	428,640	- 7.5
Baroda State	8,182	1,055,935	976,863	2,032,798	1,952,692	+ 4.1
Batal State	5,393	438,368	384,197	822,565	740,299	+ 11.1
Bihar and Orissa States	28,648	1,955,125	1,590,084	3,545,209	3,214,474	+ 10.0
Bombay States	63,864	3,765,404	3,646,274	7,411,675	6,908,559	+ 7.3
Central India Agency	77,367	4,801,459	4,555,521	9,356,980	8,497,805	+ 10.1
Central Provinces States	31,174	1,053,630	1,063,372	2,117,002	1,631,140	+ 29.8
Hyderabad State	12,698	6,797,118	6,577,558	13,374,676	11,141,142	+ 20.0
Kashmir State	84,432	1,674,367	1,483,759	3,158,126	2,905,578	+ 8.7
Madras States	10,084	2,411,758	2,400,083	4,811,841	4,188,086	+ 14.9
Mysore State	29,475	2,934,621	2,871,572	5,806,193	5,539,399	+ 4.8
*North-West Frontier Province (Agency and Tribal Areas)	25,500	864,876	757,218	1,622,094	83,962	-
Punjab States	36,551	2,322,098	1,880,836	4,212,794	4,424,398	- 4.8
Rajputana Agency	128,917	5,515,275	5,015,157	10,530,432	9,853,366	+ 6.9
Sikkim	2,818	45,059	42,861	87,920	59,014	+ 49.0
United Provinces States	5,079	431,440	400,596	832,036	802,097	+ 3.7
Total, States and Agencies	709,118	36,452,419	34,412,576	70,864,995	62,755,116	+ 12.9
TOTAL, INDIA	1,802,192	161,326,110	153,806,427	315,132,537	294,361,056	+ 7.1

* Districts and Administered Territories.

Includes an estimated population of 1,604,265.

Included in Punjab.

Physical Features.—Excluding Burma, which forms no part of the Indian peninsula, we may broadly divide the country into three sections, viz., the Himalayan region, the northern river-plains, and the southern table-land.

The Himalayas.—The Himalayas (which lie partly beyond the frontier), with their southern offshoots, form the natural northern boundary of India. The Himalayan range runs for 1,500 miles from N.W. to S.E., with a varying breadth of 150 to 200 miles, and attains a general height of 20,000 feet above the plain, culminating in the loftiest peaks yet measured on the globe—Mount Everest, 29,141 feet, Kunchinjunga, 28,146 feet, and Dhaulagiri, 26,826 feet, near the centre of the range; and Mount Godwin Austen, 28,250 feet, near its junction with the Hindu Kush. The line of perpetual snow is at about 16,000 feet. The Himalayas collect and store up water for the plains below. The slopes afford a representation of the tropical zone (especially on the southern slopes to the E.), the temperate zone (particularly to the S.W. of the range), and the arctic zone as the upward journey is taken from the plains. In the Himalayas are several sanatoria, including Murree, Simla, Mussoorie, Naini Tal, and Darjiling. Himalayan vegetation includes such varied species as the tree-fern, ilex, pine, oak, fir, deodar (cedar), rhododendron, barley, oats, millet, and many domestic vegetables. The fauna are as varied as the flora, and include the bison, musk-deer, yak, wild sheep and goat, bear, elephant, monkey, and tiger, with eagles, partridges, and pheasants. Between the Himalayas and the plains to the S.E. is the great fever-haunted Tarai or Duar jungle, densely forest-covered and full of big game.

The Great Plain.—The northern river-plains, lying at the foot of the Himalayas, comprise the rich alluvial plains watered by the Indus, the Ganges, the Lower Brahmaputra, and their tributaries. At no great distance from one another, four rivers take their rise in the Himalayas. The sources of two are on the north side—the Indus, which flows westward for 1,800 miles, and the Tsan-po or Brahmaputra, which flows eastward for nearly 1,500 miles. The other two, on the southern slope, are the Sutlej, which, after flowing W. and S.W. for 900 miles and collecting various other streams, joins the Indus, and the Ganges, which, during a journey S.E. and E. of about 1,550 miles, drains almost all the Bengal plain. The Brahmaputra, after flowing along the northern side as far as the eastern extremity of the Himalayas, turns sharply to the S., then to the W., and finally joins the Ganges, 75 miles from where their combined streams enter the Bay of Bengal. Thus the Himalayas supply India with the water gathered on both slopes. The Indus and Ganges, with their tributaries, are the source of an extensive system of irrigation by canals. The richest, most populous, and most historically famous part of India lies in the basins of these great rivers. Formerly the Ganges was the only great highway of Bengal; it is still the fertiliser and the water-carrier. But a close network of railways is increasingly used for transport. The richness of the Indo-Gangetic plain, with its ample rainfall, enables it to support a dense population, almost wholly agricultural. The density of the population rises in some districts to 900 per square mile. On the other hand, in Baluchistan there are only 6 persons to the square mile. The population has increased most in the densest areas, and pressure on the soil is severe in parts of Bihar and the United Provinces. In Northern India there are two harvests, *rabi* (spring) crops being reaped in March and April, *kharif* (autumn) crops in October to December. In the north we find wheat, pulse, maize, millet, barley, and tea; while in the south, indigo, cotton, sugar-cane, jute, oilseeds, tobacco, opium, and spices are produced. Among the fauna are monkeys, panthers, tigers, leopards, hyenas, jackals, squirrels, elephants, deer, crocodiles, and snakes. Salt, mica, and coal are the chief minerals. The Ganges delta yields rice, bamboos, and a large variety of palms. The Aravalli range, the primeval chain of India, divides Rajputana from the Central India Native States. To the N.W. of the peninsula lies the mountainous, barren, and thinly populated region of Baluchistan.

The Deccan.—Just as the Himalayas on the N. and the Hindu Kush and Suleiman Mountains on the N.W. form natural barriers of defence for Hindustan, so do the Vindhya Mountains, running almost due E. from the head of the Gulf of Cambay, north of the Nerbudda River, form a firm southern boundary to the river-plains of Northern India. Southern India, or the Deccan, is a plateau of triangular shape and very old geological formation, bounded on two sides by the Malabar and Coromandel coasts, which converge at Cape Comorin, and on the third by the Vindhyas. The Eastern and Western Ghats all but complete this enviroing triangle of mountain ranges. In the extreme N.W., south of the Vindhyas, and parallel to them, but north of the Western Ghats, we find the Nerbudda and the Tapi flowing westwards, their basins being sharply defined by the Satpura Mountains, which lie midway between them. As the Western Ghats lie close to the coast, and afford no exit for rivers, there are no streams on the Malabar coast south of the Tapi; all the rivers flow eastwards, through defiles in the Eastern Ghats, into the Bay of Bengal. The four chief rivers are the Mahanuddy, in the extreme N.E. (520 m.), the Godavery (900 m.), the

Kistna (800 m.), and the Cauvery (472 m.), at intervals further to the south. The physical geography of Southern India has shaped its history: the S.W. coast, shut in by mountains, is very primitive and moves slowly; the S.E., open and easy of access by sea and towards the interior, has made great progress. The mountain slopes of this region, especially those of the Western Ghats, which rise to 8,000 feet in the Nilgiris, are still covered with the splendid vegetation of primeval forests. Teak, ebony, satinwood, sandalwood, palm, and bamboo abound. The jungles in the E. are very deadly. The tiger, bison, leopard, deer, and various smaller game afford sport. Snakes are found everywhere. In the valleys and on the higher plains many valuable crops are raised, chiefly rice, millet, cotton, oilseeds, coffee, tea, indigo, tobacco, and chinchona. The black cotton soil is very fertile. There is irrigation by dams, wells, tanks, and canals. The southern table-land has furnished considerable supplies of minerals. At present the minerals principally worked are coal, manganese ore, mica, and gold.

Burma.—Beyond the Bay of Bengal is the large province of Burma, watered by the Irrawaddy and its tributaries and by the Salween. The delta region is flat; further inland are hills and rolling downs; while the north is mountainous. Rice is the chief staple. Millet, cotton, sesamum, and tobacco are also grown. The forests, particularly of teak, make a considerable contribution to the exports. Petroleum is produced on a considerable scale, and jade and rubies are mined. The fauna include monkeys, jackals, tigers, elephants, bison, and deer.

Climate.—About half of India is within the tropics, but the greatest extremes of heat and cold are in the N.W. In the Himalayas the climate is moist and cold. In Northern India it is dry, and the winters are rather cold. In tropical Southern India the climate is more equable. Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras all have an equable climate, owing to proximity to the sea. India depends for its fertility upon the monsoon rains. The S.W. monsoon brings moisture from the ocean south of the Equator, and reaches the west coast early in June and the northern provinces late in June. The mountains arrest these currents and precipitate rainfall, which averages 60 inches in the sub-Himalayan region, 39 inches in the Indo-Gangetic plain, and 30 inches in the Deccan, but is small in Sind and Rajputana. Madras benefits by the N.E. monsoon in the autumn.

Population.—The fourth general census of India was taken on the 10th March, 1911. The enumeration embraced the whole of the Indian Empire, but only estimates could be made for a few outlying tracts and tribal areas on the frontier. The census returns gave a population of 315,132,537, as compared with 294,361,056 in 1901 (for details see p. 571), an increase in the ten years of about 7 per cent. The returns were in some parts much affected by severe malarial fever and plague, which caused a large temporary decrease in certain towns, particularly Cawnpore and Nagpur. The census total of 1911 is divisible into 244,267,542 (or 78 per cent.) for British India, and 70,864,995 (or 22 per cent.) for Native States. India is not over-populated, for two-thirds of the people live on one-quarter of the area. In Burma, Assam, and elsewhere a much larger population might subsist. There were in 1911 29 towns with a population of over 100,000. Urban areas of over 5,000 people comprise less than 10 per cent. of the total population.

Caste.—Owing to the operation of the caste system India is broken up into a large number of mutually exclusive aggregates, the members of which are forbidden by an inexorable social law to marry outside the group to which they themselves belong. A caste may be defined as a collection of families, or groups of families, bearing a common name, which is usually associated with a specific occupation. The census of 1901 enumerated 2,378 castes and tribes. The boundary of a caste may be said to be fixed by the rule restricting intermarriage, but its social status depends on the occupation of its members and their habits in respect of diet.

Religions.—The population by religions, so far as ascertained, includes 217,586,920 Hindus (69 per cent. of the total), 66,623,412 Muhammadans (21 per cent.), 10,721,449 Buddhists (3 per cent.), nearly all in Burma, leaving 7 per cent. for all other religions, including 3,876,196 Christians (three-fifths of whom are in Madras, Travancore, and Cochin), 3,014,466 Sikhs (a large increase), 1,248,182 Jains (a decline, ascribed to plague), 100,100 Parsis, and 10,295,168 described as Animists, who believe in magic and strive to propitiate impersonal forces. The Muhammadans, who are increasing faster than the Hindus, are infected with the caste system and other Hindu characteristics. Christian converts come mainly from the more degraded classes in Bengal and Madras.

Occupations.—About two-thirds of the population depend directly on agriculture, while many others are partially dependent on agriculture. About 6 per cent. are engaged in earthwork and general labour. The cotton industry supported over 7,500,000 persons in 1901, more than two-thirds of whom depend on hand-weaving. There are 5,500,000 persons in Government service, civil or military.

Sex.—Marriage is almost universal owing to religious obligation. Infant marriage and

enforced widowhood are extending through Brahmanical influence and notions of social distinction. There were in 1911 over 26,400,000 widows in India. The males outnumbered the females in 1911 in the proportion of 1,000 to 954.

Languages.—India has 147 vernacular languages, of extraordinary variety. The languages spoken by 292,563,771 persons in 1901 (returns for 1911 are not yet available) are grouped in three families; and 23 languages belonging to these families are spoken by not less than one million persons each. The principal languages are Hindi (spoken by 60,354,137 persons), Bengali (44,624,048), Bihari (37,076,990), Telugu (20,696,872), Marathi (18,237,899), Panjabi (17,070,961), and Tamil (16,525,500), after which come Rajasthani, Kanarese, Gujarati, Oriya, Burmese, and Malayalam. Hindustani, a dialect of Hindi, has become the literary language of Hindustan, and is the *lingua franca* of India. English is understood by many.

LARGE CITIES WITH POPULATIONS EXCEEDING 100,000 (including Cantonments).

	In 1901.	In 1911.		In 1901.	In 1911.
Calcutta, including Suburbs and Howrah	1,106,738	1,222,313	Poona	153,320	158,856
Bombay City and Island	959,537*	979,445	Amritsar	162,429	152,756
Madras City	509,346	518,660	Karachi	116,663	151,903
Hyderabad and Suburbs	448,466	500,623	Mandalay	183,816	138,299
Rangoon	245,430	293,316	Jaipur	160,167	137,098
Lucknow	264,049	259,758	Patna	134,785	136,153
Delhi	208,575	232,837	Madura	109,760	134,130
Lahore	202,964	228,687	Bareilly	133,167	129,462
Ahmedabad	185,889	215,835	Srinagar	122,618	126,344
Benares	213,079	203,804	Trichinopoly	104,721	122,028
Bangalore	159,046	189,485	Meerut	118,129	116,227
Agra	188,022	185,449	Surat	119,306	114,863
Cawnpore	202,797	178,557	Dacca	89,733	108,551
Allahabad	172,032	171,697	Nagpur	127,734	101,475
			Jubbulpore	90,533	100,651

* In 1906.

A Brief Sketch of Indian History.

ALEXANDER'S invasion of India (326 B.C.) is the first landmark of Indian history. A dim outline of earlier events can be traced from the evidences of race and language, from the traditions contained in ancient Indian literature, from accounts by later Greek and Chinese writers, and from coins and inscriptions. The oldest Indian books are supposed to date from about 1500 B.C.; they are written in Sanskrit, a language akin to Persian and to the principal European languages. The writers of these books were Aryans, a race which, as their traditions indicate, came into India from north of the Hindu Kush. They found in India, and conquered, a population of yellow-skinned type in the Himalayan districts, and a short, dark-skinned race, of low civilisation, in the rest of India. Of both these types there are still survivals. The religion and metaphysics of the Aryans are to be found in the *Vedas* and *Upanishads*; their epics, the *Mahabharata* and *Ramayana*, extol their mythical heroes; while in the *Code of Manu* we find a picture of Indian society, rather as the priestly caste of the day wished it to exist, than as it actually existed. The ascendancy of the Brahman priesthood over the soldier class of Kshetriyas is repre-

sented as fully established. The system of caste, originating in the attitude of the *Aryas* (kinsmen) to the dark and servile aborigines, generally prevails, and the people are organised in village communities. In the sixth century B.C. a new religion arose, called Buddhism. Its founder was Gautama, a prince of the Kshetriya caste, who took the name of Buddha, the "awakened," and died about 487 B.C. His supposed remains were discovered near Peshawar in 1909. His tenets are contained in the *Tripitaka*, the Buddhist gospel. Buddhism was, in India itself, mainly a social reform, a revolt against the pride of caste and the exclusiveness of the Brahman priesthood. It prevailed widely from 250 B.C. to 350 A.D., but was never quite general, and existed side by side with Brahmanism, which it never succeeded in ousting. At length it lost ground, less through persecution than through a change in popular feeling; and before the twelfth century it had become practically extinct in India itself, though it still flourishes not only in Siam, China, and Japan, but also in Nepal, Burma, and Ceylon. Its decline in India was accompanied by a revival of Brahmanism, much modified.

According to Herodotus the twentieth satrapy

The principal publications relating to India presented to Parliament in the past year were:—Statistical Abstract, 1902-3 to 1911-12; Decennial Moral and Material Progress Report, 1902-3 to 1911-12; Tables of the Trade of India, 1907-8 to 1911-12; Review of the Trade of India in 1912-13; Sanitary Measures in India, 1911-12; Indian Financial Statement for 1913-14; Home Accounts, 1911-12, with Estimates 1912-13; Explanatory Memorandum regarding the Accounts and Estimates of 1913-14; Return of Net Income and Expenditure, 1901-02 to 1911-12; Administration Report on Railways in India, 1912; Memorandum on India Office Balances (Cd. 6619); Legislative Councils: Revised Regulations, &c. (Cd. 6714); Delhi Town Planning Committee, Reports (Cd. 6885, 6888, and 6889); Royal Commission on Finance and Currency: Interim Report, Evidence, &c. (Cd. 7063 to 7072).

of Persia at one time included part of the north-west of India. Alexander (326 B.C.) did not penetrate beyond the tributaries of the Indus, though he sailed down the river. At his death his Indian possessions fell to Seleucus, whose ambassador, Megasthenes (306 B.C.), has left an account of the country under the rule of Chandragupta, the Greek Sandracottus. Megasthenes describes the democratic village communities of the Punjab, speaks of the people as brave and truthful and averse to litigation, and notes the absence of slavery. Asoka (272-231 B.C.), the grandson of Chandragupta, whose edicts on stone pillars throw light upon this period, was a convert to Buddhism, which became the State religion. Our last contributors to a knowledge of India before the period of continuous authentic history are the Buddhist pilgrims from China who visited the country between 399 and 695 A.D.

The influence of the Greek conquest was swept away by the Scythians, who poured in many waves, between about 165 B.C. and 320 A.D., over Northern India. Their inroads left a lasting influence on the character of the population, and profoundly modified the religious beliefs and domestic institutions of the Hindus. The sixth century was a period of confusion. The emperor Harsha (606-648), after many years of fighting, made himself master of Northern India, and ended his reign in piety and peace. From about 650 to 950 anarchy prevailed.

The Arab conquest of Persia, towards the middle of the seventh century, brought the successors of Muhammad to the Indus, and in N.W. India they made some temporary acquisitions; but three centuries were to pass before the foundations of a durable Muhammadan empire were laid. It was in 999 that Mahmud of Ghazni (in Afghanistan) began a long series of incursions into India, no fewer than fifteen expeditions taking place between 999 and 1027, one of which carried him beyond the Jumna, while another ended in the capture of Somnath, in Kathiawar. The succeeding dynasties of Afghan kings held power in India for 500 years; but their advance was gradual, for it was not till 1206 that Delhi was taken and the greater part of Hindustan annexed by Kutub-din, whose memory is perpetuated by the Kutub Minar, near Delhi. The first Muhammadan invasion of the Deccan took place in 1294.

THE MOGUL EMPIRE.—The Muhammadan Mongols, or Moguls, after overrunning Central and Western Asia, arrived in 1219, under Genghis Khan, on the frontiers of India, but did not cross the Indus. During the reign of the last monarch of the Taghlak line, the famous Tamerlane (or Timur) burst into India at the head of a mighty host, captured and sacked Delhi in 1398, and laid waste a great part of Hindustan. A period of weak dynasties followed; frequent invasions from without, and general misrule and anarchy within, paved the way for larger conquests by the Mogul Emperors. In 1526 Babar, a direct descendant of Timur, overthrew the last of the Afghan kings at Panipat, and founded the MOGUL EMPIRE, which at his death extended from the Oxus river in Central Asia to the borders of the Gangetic delta. His son, Humayun (1530-56), lost the whole of the territory conquered by Babar, but recovered a portion of it (including Delhi) shortly before his death. His victor was Sher Shah Sur, who reigned from 1540-1545. Akbar the Great, Humayun's son (1556-1605), spent a

long reign in firmly establishing the empire; at his death his dominions extended over Kabul, Kandahar, and all India north of the Nerbudda. Moreover, of the Muhammadan kingdoms of the Deccan, Ahmednagar, Berar and Bidar were absorbed, and Bijapur and Golconda forced to pay tribute. Akbar followed up his conquests by important financial reforms. He was tolerant in religion, and just to all classes of his subjects. Among the great men of his time were the Hindu, Todar Mall, his able finance minister; Abul Fazl, the historian of his reign; and Faiz, the poet. Jahangir (1605-27) received in 1616 Sir Thomas Roe, the ambassador of James I. Under Shah Jahan (1627-1658) the Mogul Empire reached the zenith of its glory. Many stately buildings, including the Taj Mahal at Agra, testify to his magnificence and taste. The close of Shah Jahan's reign was embittered by the rivalries of his four sons. Aurangzeb (1658-1707) defeated and killed his brothers and kept his father a prisoner till death (1666). Aurangzeb had great ability and courage, but religious intolerance, distrust and dissimulation characterised his chequered career. His reign, in some respects splendid, ended in failure. He brought the Mogul Empire to its greatest extent by conquering and incorporating all India as far south as Tanjore. But from this time the decline of the empire began. Four sons disputed the right of succession, and Bahadur Shah (1707-12) secured the crown. After four short-lived emperors Muhammad Shah (1719-48), grandson of Bahadur, came to the throne. His viceroys became rebellious, and so contributed to the success of the Mahrattas, who subdued the Deccan. About 1724 part of the Deccan became practically independent under Nizam-ul-Mulk (ancestor of the present Nizam). In 1738, to avenge an alleged insult, Nadir Shah of Persia invaded India, captured Delhi, gave orders for a general slaughter of the inhabitants, and carried off enormous plunder. All the country west of the Indus was lost to the empire. On the death of Muhammad, the phantom rulers, Ahmad Shah (1748-1754) and Alamgir II. (1754-1759), occupied the throne, and were succeeded by Shah Alam (1759-1806), who came to terms with the British.

THE MAHRATTAS.—As the Moguls declined, the power of the Mahrattas increased. They were Hindus, and their country was in the Western Ghats, to the east of Bombay. The founder of their power was Sivaji (1627-1680), a chieftain of the family of Bhonsla, who became famous by his raids in the Deccan, and aimed at founding a Hindu kingdom. Balaji Vishvanath (1712-1720), Peishwa, or Prime Minister, succeeded in making that office of paramount importance and hereditary in his family, Sivaji's descendants thenceforth holding a merely nominal position. Under the Peishwas, aided by Scindia, Holkar, and the Gaekwar, who formed independent States about this time, the Mahrattas rapidly extended their territory and influence, conquering Gujarat, Malwa, Berar, and Orissa. Although they were severely defeated at Panipat in 1761 by Ahmad Shah, the Afghan invader, they remained for some time the first power in India, and were the most dangerous opponents of the English. Too often their rule degenerated into a system of organised plunder. With the Pindaris, a horde of freebooters who followed in their train, they became a scourge to the country. It was not until both Pindaris and Mahrattas were finally

overthrown in 1818 that India enjoyed the blessings of internal peace. The Mahratta empire, containing within itself the seeds of disintegration, was fated to bend before the superior sway of Europeans, who had gradually extended their power in India.

THE SIKHS.—The Punjab lay beyond the reach of the Mahrattas. There the decay of the Mogul empire gave the opportunity, not to a nation, but to a religious sect, united by military discipline, to establish territorial dominion. The founder of the Sikh religion was *Nanak Shah*, a Hindu reformer, born near Lahore in 1469. He preached the one God, purity of life, and abolition of caste. He had ten successors, named *gurus* or apostles, ending with *Govind Singh* (1708). The sect, though cruelly persecuted, survived, and gradually adopted a political organisation. It became a power under *Ranjit Singh* (1780-1839), who, revolting against the Afghan Amir, by whom he had been appointed Governor of Lahore, founded the kingdom of the Punjab. The powerful army he had organised brought on the collision with the British, and after two wars the Sikh kingdom was annexed, and became the province of the Punjab (1849).

EUROPEAN ADVENTURE.—From time immemorial the lucrative trade of Europe with India and the farther East has enormously enriched in turn each nation that has held it. In the 15th century it was mainly possessed by the Venetians on the European side, and by the Arabs on the Eastern side. The chief trading centres of the Arabs were Calicut, Ormuz, Aden, and Malacca. Seeing the large profits to be derived from this trade, the rising nations of Europe in the 15th century sought to obtain a share. Hence the ardour of the navigators who set out to discover an ocean route to India. The sea route round the Cape of Good Hope was discovered by Vasco da Gama, who anchored before Calicut in May, 1498. From that time until they lost their naval supremacy, a century later, the Portuguese enjoyed practically a monopoly of Indian trade. The first Portuguese viceroy, Francis of Almeida (1505-1509), established numerous factories and fortresses; while his successor, Alfonso de Albuquerque, captured Goa (1510), and extended the Portuguese dominion, notably on the Malabar coast. This dominion for 60 years from 1542 was tantamount to an entire regulation of the Asiatic coast trade with Europe from the Persian Gulf to Japan. It was stained by great cruelty. Up to the union of the crowns of Spain and Portugal in 1580 under Philip II., the Portuguese brought Indian products to Lisbon, whence the Dutch carried them to other parts of Europe. But when Philip II., on account of the Dutch revolt, shut Lisbon against them, the Dutch were driven to trade directly with the East. In 1602, by amalgamating existing trading companies, they formed "The Dutch East India Company," and the principal Portuguese settlements in the East were gradually captured. By 1661 the Portuguese held only those remnants of their Indian possessions which they still hold. The Dutch, who had some small trading factories, were in turn forced by the British to relax their hold on India. French and Danish East India Companies were established in 1601 and 1616 respectively. The latter achieved little, but, as will be seen directly, the French had a brief but brilliant period of influence in the middle of the 18th century.

ENGLISH DOMINION.—At the close of the 16th century the English became eager to share in the profits of Indian commerce. After some smaller ventures, the London East India Company was incorporated by Queen Elizabeth by royal charter on 31st December, 1600. There were 217 subscribers of the capital of £68,373, and the official title was "The Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading to the East Indies." A second charter in 1609 made the Company's privileges perpetual. The Portuguese resisted the new competitors, who nevertheless obtained a permanent footing at Surat after several stubborn engagements off Swally in 1612. In 1615 the British ambassador, Sir Thomas Roe, supported by the Emperor Jahangir, greatly improved the position of the Company. In 1639 the English acquired a strip of land on the east coast, built a factory there, fortified it, and named it Fort St. George; in 1653 this settlement of Madras became a Presidency. In Charles I.'s reign rival enterprises led to confusion and piratical excesses, but in 1657 co-operation and discipline were secured by the charter granted by Cromwell to a single company comprising the whole body of merchants. The charter was renewed by Charles II., in whose reign the Company enjoyed great prosperity. When, in 1662, Charles II. married Katharine of Braganza, a part of her dowry from Portugal was the Island of Bombay; in 1668 he transferred all his rights over it to the Company for an annual payment of £10. In 1687 Bombay replaced Surat as the seat of the western Presidency. Although in 1633 the Company had obtained certain treaty rights in Bengal from the Mogul, and in 1651 a factory had been established at Hooghly, yet in that part of India they held no territory as in Bombay and Madras. In 1688 the Muhammadan rulers forced them to abandon their settlement, but being invited to return, they laid, in 1690, amid swamp and jungle, the foundations of the Presidency of Fort William, which was destined to develop into the city of Calcutta. In 1693 a new charter was granted to the company. In 1698 a charter was granted to a rival company called "The English East India Company," to distinguish it from the old "London Company." After a brief period of conflict and trade losses, the rival companies came to terms in 1702; and in 1708 they were amalgamated under the title of "The United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies."

When Great Britain engaged in war with France in 1744, the rival Companies of England and France came into collision, with the result that Madras was captured in 1746. Had Dupleix been well supported from home, he might have founded a French empire in India. The first reverses of the English were retrieved by Clive, whose gallant defence of Arcot (1751) was followed up by a series of brilliant movements, culminating in the utter defeat of the French army by Coote at Wandiwash in 1760, and in the capture of Pondicherry in 1761, which completed the ruin of the French Company. Since then the territory retained by the French in India has been insignificant; and in it they are forbidden by treaty to hold any considerable military force. The tragedy of the Black Hole of Calcutta (1756) summoned Clive from Madras, and his victory at Plassey over the Nawab of Bengal in 1757 made British influence predominant.

Clive was appointed first Governor of Bengal in 1758. In 1760 he returned home, and in 1763 the English were again embroiled in Bengal, but completely defeated their opponents at Buxar (1764). In 1765 Clive (now Lord Clive) returned to Bengal as Governor, and before he left finally in 1767 he succeeded in reforming the services, in which great abuses existed. Owing to Clive's efforts, the Company in 1765 received from the Emperor at Delhi the *diwani* or fiscal administration of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, with the Northern Circars (Madras), and 25,000,000 people came under their government. Thus were laid the foundations of England's territorial dominion in India.

After an interval of misrule Warren Hastings (1772-85) was appointed Governor of Bengal, and in 1774 Governor-General, on the creation of that office under the Regulating Act of 1773. He vigorously reformed the revenue system and judicial procedure. Hastings was the first great administrative organiser of the British possessions. He greatly increased the power and territory of the Company, notwithstanding the opposition of his Council. Mysore in 1760 had been seized by Hyder Ali, a Mussulman adventurer, and a powerful and inveterate enemy of the English. By repelling Hyder Ali's memorable invasion of the Carnatic (1780), and defeating the triple alliance of the Nizam, the Mahrattas, and Hyder Ali, Hastings probably saved British India. On his return to England he was impeached on a number of charges, but acquitted.

The first administration of Lord Cornwallis (1786-93) was marked by a thorough reform of the Company's Civil Service, by the introduction of a permanent settlement of the land revenue, by a reform of the judicial system, and by the third Mysore War, in which he defeated Tipoo, the son and successor of Hyder Ali. The rule of Sir John Shore (1793-98) was uneventful.

The administration of the Marquess Wellesley (1798-1805) was distinguished by many important events. Tipoo, as hostile to the English as Hyder, was in 1798 in secret correspondence with the French, who were then dominant in the military councils of the Nizam and of Scindia, were established in Mauritius, and under Napoleon, then engaged in his Egyptian campaign, were aiming at a great Eastern Empire. Lord Wellesley saw the necessity of crushing this dangerous Power, and the Fourth Mysore War ended in the capture of Seringapatam (1799), the death of Tipoo, and the conquest and restoration of Mysore to a representative of the family of Hindu Rajas whom Hyder Ali had dethroned. The Treaty of Bassein (1802) broke up the Mahratta confederacy, but led to the Second and Third Mahratta Wars, which curtailed the power of Scindia and Holkar, and increased the strength and extent of the Company's dominions. Lastly, Lord Wellesley developed, if he did not initiate, a system of subsidiary alliances with Native States, which aimed at making the British the one paramount Power, while giving greater security than the balance of power attempted by his predecessors. Wellesley doubled the territories of the Company, and transformed a mercantile body into a political power with a preponderating influence throughout India. During the brief second administration of Lord Cornwallis (1805), and that of Sir G. Barlow (1805-7), Wellesley's policy of subsidiary alliances was reversed.

Lord Minto (1807-13) established peaceful relations with the Punjab, Afghanistan, and Persia, through the mediation of Metcalfe, Elphinstone, and Malcolm respectively. On the renewal of the Company's charter in 1813 the monopoly of Indian trade was abolished.

Under the Marquess of Hastings (1814-23) a severe struggle with Nepal ended with the Treaty of Sagauli (1816), which still regulates India's relations with that State. The annexation in 1818 of the territory of the Mahratta Peishwa enlarged Bombay Presidency to its present dimensions. Lord Hastings in the same year crushed the marauding Pindaris of Central India, who had devastated the country in all directions. Reviving Lord Wellesley's policy of alliances, he settled on their existing basis the relations of the Supreme Power with the feudatory States of Rajputana and Central India. He encouraged education. Lord Amherst (1813-8) succeeded Lord Hastings. Encroachments on British districts by the King of Ava and his insolent refusal of all redress led to the first Burmese War, which cost 20,000 lives and nearly £14,000,000, but gave to India the provinces of Aracan and Tenasserim, and, practically, Assam.

While Lord William Bentinck was Governor-General (1828-35), steam communication with India was introduced, suttee (or widow-burning) was abolished, educated natives were admitted more freely into the service of the Company, and various reforms were passed affecting education, the liberty of the Press, finance, and justice. The new charter of the East India Company in 1833 abolished the remaining monopoly of Chinese trade, introduced reforms in the constitution of the Indian Government, made the North-West Provinces a separate administration, and abolished the restrictions on the residence of British subjects in India. The resolution of Lord Auckland (1836-42) to support Shah Shuja against Dost Muhammad brought on the first Afghan War (1839-42), and the serious disaster attendant on the fatal retreat from Cabul. The administration of Lord Ellenborough (1842-44) saw the conquest of Sind by Sir Charles Napier and its annexation (1843). Lord Hardinge (1844-48) conducted in person the first Sikh War, and fought a series of severely-contested battles, ending with Sohraon (1846).

Lord Dalhousie's administration (1848-56) was fruitful in events. The Second Sikh War resulted, after severe fighting, in the submission of the Sikhs and the annexation of the Punjab (1849). The second Burmese War (1852), deprived the King of Burma of Pegu. Lord Dalhousie promoted the introduction of railways and the telegraph. He established cheap postage, promoted steam navigation with England *via* the Red Sea, and opened the Ganges Canal, still one of the largest irrigation works in India. His annexation policy was much criticised at home. It proceeded on the principle that British being preferable to native rule, gross misrule or a break in the natural succession justified, in the interest of the subject populations, the transfer of a native State to the British Government. In 1849 this "doctrine of lapse" was applied to Satara, and in 1853 Jhansi similarly became British territory; while on the death of the last of the Mahratta Princes of Nagpur, his territory was annexed, and became the Central Provinces in 1853. In 1856, after repeated warnings to the tyrannical ruler of Oudh, that kingdom was also annexed, without bloodshed or fighting.

Earl Canning (1857-62), who succeeded Lord Dalhousie, left England pledged to pursue a policy of peace, but he was destined to face the greatest crisis that has threatened British rule in India. A mutiny of sepoys broke out on the 10th May, 1857, at Meerut, and spread through the whole Bengal Army. Delhi was for some months in the possession of the rebels, and many chiefs joined the revolt. The siege of Delhi, the massacre at Cawnpore, the relief of Lucknow, and the Central India campaign stand out among the stirring events of that momentous time. Although the control of Indian affairs was vested in the Cabinet through the Board of Control, the great mutiny was laid to the charge of the East India Company, whose eventful annals were brought to a close by the transfer of the entire administration of India to the Crown.

INDIA UNDER THE CROWN.—The "Act for the Better Government of India" established the authority of the Crown; and a Proclamation to the Princes, Chiefs, and People of India, dated the 1st Nov., 1858, announced the resolution of Her Majesty to assume the government of the territories in India "heretofore administered in trust by the Honourable East India Company." Legislative Councils were established. *Lord Canning* was succeeded in 1862 by *Lord Elgin*, who, however, died in Nov., 1863.

Sir John (Lord) Lawrence (1861-69) reformed the finances, which had been seriously burdened by the heavy military expenditure necessitated by the Mutiny. His administration was marked by the Bhutan War (1864), and by the terrible Orissa Famine of 1866. He encouraged irrigation.

Lord Mayo (1869-72) effected many administrative reforms, instituted State railways, promoted the construction of roads and canals, and inaugurated the system of provincial finance, which has since been extended.

During the tenure of office of *Lord Northbrook* (1872-76) the late King Edward VII., then Prince of Wales, visited India. The Viceroy devoted attention to finance and to famine relief. In 1875 the reigning Gaekwar of Baroda was deposed for misrule and disloyalty.

Lord Lytton's administration (1876-80) was made eventful by a terrible famine in Southern India, and by the Second Afghan War. In 1877 the Queen assumed the title of EMPRESS OF INDIA.

The peaceful term of the *Marquess of Ripon* (1880-84) was marked by the extension of local self-government, and by fiscal, judicial, educational, and other reforms.

His successor was the *Marquess of Dufferin* (1884-88). In 1885-6 occurred the Third Burmese War, by which Upper Burma with the Shan States was annexed. The N.W. frontier of Afghanistan was delimited, the frontier of India strengthened, and the army increased. The first Indian National Congress met in 1885.

The *Marquess of Lansdowne* (1888-94) continued his predecessor's policy of strengthening the army and consolidating British influence on the frontier. The Indo-Afghan boundary was defined, and a serious outbreak in Manipur was suppressed. He took the first step in currency reform by closing the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver. He reconstituted the Legislative Councils in 1892 by introducing a more popular element, and conferring a limited right of interpellation and criticism in financial matters.

The viceroyalty of *Lord Elgin* (1894-99) was full of events. In 1895 an outbreak in Chital made

necessary a large military expedition to relieve the garrison. Plague broke out in 1896, and has raged more or less severely ever since. In 1896-7 an area of 307,000 sq. ms., with a population of 70 millions, was visited by a grievous famine. In 1897 the border tribes from Chital to Baluchistan rose against the British garrisons. In the Tirah campaign that followed over 40,000 troops were employed. Several boundaries were settled under Lord Elgin, notably those with Russia on the Pamirs and with France on the Mekong. The frontiers of Afghanistan, Persia, and China were also defined. The general Customs tariff, abolished in 1882, was reimposed in 1894.

Lord Curzon (1899-1904, and 1904-5) succeeded Lord Elgin. In 1899 the pound sterling was made legal tender in India concurrently with the rupee, at the exchange of Rs. 15 to £1. In 1899-1900 occurred one of the worst famines on record, the tracts affected covering 475,000 sq. ms. with a population of 60 millions. Lord Curzon's term of office was a period of reform and reconstruction. He appointed Commissions of Inquiry on irrigation, railways, universities, agricultural banks, excise, and police, all of which suggested important reforms. He instituted agricultural banks and departments, and initiated legislation to free the cultivators from the money-lenders. The famine codes were amended. Better arrangements were made for controlling the tribes and for distributing the troops on the frontier, and a new province, under the direct control of the Governor-General in Council, was created, called the North-West Frontier Province (1901). The Aden and the Perso-Afghan boundaries were delimited. An Imperial Cadet Corps of native princes and nobles was inaugurated. Educational policy was reviewed and reforms introduced. A much-needed reform of the police was undertaken. Lord Curzon also secured a perpetual lease of Berar from the Nizam. In 1904 a mission with a military escort proceeded to Tibet, and secured a favourable treaty. During Lord Curzon's absence in England for a few months in 1904 *Lord Ampthill* occupied the post of Viceroy. *Lord Curzon* was reappointed in Dec., 1904. In 1905 the treaty with Afghanistan was renewed. The Viceroy reduced the dimensions of Bengal, and constituted a new province, called Eastern Bengal and Assam, by combining parts of Bengal with Assam. He carried out great reforms in the Army in conjunction with Lord Kitchener (appointed Commander-in-Chief in 1902), but, differing from certain proposals made by the latter, and finding that he lacked the support of the Home Government, he resigned (Aug., 1905).

Lord Minto succeeded in Nov., 1905. The Prince of Wales (now H.M. King George), with the Princess, made a tour in India during the winter of 1905-6. For some years after 1905 there was agitation among Bengalis owing to the partition of Bengal, and a Seditious Meetings Act was passed in Nov., 1907. In his Budget speech in 1907, the Secretary of State, Viscount Morley, foreshadowed important reforms in Indian administration, designed to associate the people more closely with the Government. He nominated two Indian members to his own Council, and an Indian member to the Governor-General's Council. He appointed Commissions to inquire into railways, into the possibilities of financial and administrative decentralisation, and into the conditions of factory labour, and action has been taken on their reports. In 1908 the

unrest in Bengal assumed an anarchical character, and the laws relating to the Press and to explosives were strengthened. To mark the fiftieth anniversary of the transfer of India to the Crown a royal proclamation was issued in Nov., 1908, promising extended self-government. Owing to the continued unrest in 1909 and 1910, a Press Act, to control printing presses, was passed.

Lord Hardinge succeeded in Nov., 1910. The Indian Legislative Council in June, 1911, prohibited indentured emigration from India to Natal after 1 July, 1912, and a new Seditious Meetings Act was passed. A great Durbar was held at Delhi on 12 December, 1911, by H. M. King George, to announce his Coronation at Westminster. On this occasion the King-Emperor also made announcements of new and far-reaching steps in Indian policy, viz., the transfer of the seat of the Government of India from Calcutta to the ancient capital, Delhi, and the creation of a Governorship for the presidency of Bengal, of a Lieut.-Governorship for Bihar, Chota-Nagpur, and Orissa, and of a Chief Commissionership for Assam. A grant in aid of popular education, and various boons to soldiers and civilians, as well as privileges to Indian Princes, were also announced. The territorial changes referred to and the reasons for them had been dealt with in an important secret despatch from the Government of India to the Secretary of State dated 25 August, 1911. Delhi was chosen as the capital on geographical, historical, and political grounds. A town-planning committee was appointed to decide on sites for Government buildings and to advise on the lay-out of the new capital. Architects have been selected to prepare designs for Government buildings, and a committee has been appointed to carry out the construction of the new Delhi. The provincial changes involve a partial rescission of the partition of Bengal and the abolition of the province of Eastern Bengal and Assam, created in 1905. Bengal, as reconstituted, is a compact, Bengali-speaking province, placed under a Governor in Council. A new province, Bihar and Orissa, is formed, including Chota-Nagpur and the Sambalpur district. Assam again becomes a separate province, under a Chief Commissioner. The re-constituted provinces came into existence on 1 April, 1912. The despatch pointed out that the Government of India intend to devolve on local governments as many functions as can be safely entrusted to them. In pursuance of recommendations by the Decentralisation Commission, enhanced powers in respect of appointments and expenditure have been granted to local governments having a quasi-permanent provincial settlement. Moreover, greater permanency has been arranged for in financial settlements with the provinces, which will also be able to dispose of growing sources of revenue, the control of the Government of India being relaxed. A Royal Commission was appointed to inquire into the public services in India. On the N.E. frontier a punitive expedition against the Abors was successfully carried out in 1911-12, while friendly missions were sent to the Miris and Mishmis. In Dec., 1912, the Viceroy took formal possession of the new headquarters at Delhi. The State entry was marred by an attempt on the life of the Viceroy. In April, 1913, a Royal Commission was appointed to examine and report on Indian finance and currency. Serious trouble has recently broken out among the Indian labourers in South Africa as a result of the new Immigration Law.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATION.—Legislation for India in England is chiefly of a constitutional or financial character. *The Regulating Act (1773)*, which created the first Governor-General, a Council of five members, and a supreme court with a chief judge, was the first statute that recognised the East India Company as a ruling body. Pitt's *India Act (1784)* left the business and most of the patronage to the Court of Directors, but gave the supreme civil and military authority to a Board of Control, whose president represented India in the House of Commons. In 1793 the Company's charter was renewed; in 1813, on a further renewal of the charter, the trade of India was thrown open; while on the next renewal in 1833 the Company's monopoly of the China trade was abolished, and they became a non-commercial governing body. In 1853 the Company's charter was renewed for the last time, and the Indian Civil Service was thrown open to competition. By "An Act for the Better Government of India" (1858), which still regulates Indian affairs, all the territories governed by the East India Company were transferred to the Crown, and all the powers exercised by the Company and the Board of Control were vested in the Secretary of State for India, assisted by a Council. Under this Act, as amended by Acts of 1889 and 1907, at least 9 members of Council must have resided in India for 10 years, and must not have left India more than 5 years prior to their appointment. The number of members may be 14. Their term of office is now 7 years, with power of extension. In 1877 (under the Royal Titles Act) Queen Victoria assumed the title of Empress of India. By the Indian Councils Act (1909) the imperial and provincial Legislative Councils were enlarged, their powers of interpellation and criticism enhanced, and the elective element extended, special provision being made for the representation of landholders, the professional classes, Muhammadans, and European and Indian traders and planters. The executive councils of Madras and Bombay were increased in size, and power was given to constitute executive councils in provinces under Lieut.-Governors. The Act became operative in Jan., 1910, and has worked very successfully. The Government of India Act (1912) created a Governor of Bengal, established an Executive Council for Bihar and Orissa, and authorised the creation of legislative councils in provinces under Chief Commissioners. The Indian High Courts Act (1911) empowered the Government of India to increase the number of High Court judges from 15 to 20, to establish new High Courts, and to appoint temporary judges.

INDIAN LAW.—The law administered in the Indian courts consists mainly of: (1) The enactments of the Indian Legislative Councils (imperial and provincial) and of the bodies that preceded them; (2) statutes of the British Parliament applicable to India; (3) the Hindu and Muhammadan laws of inheritance and domestic law; (4) the customary law affecting particular castes and races.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN ENGLAND.—Measures have recently been taken for the help and guidance of Indian students in this country, under the general supervision of a special official at the India Office. A club-house has been provided for them at 21 Cromwell Road, South Kensington, and local advisers have been appointed at important educational centres at which there are Indian students.

The Government of India.

EMPEROR OF INDIA—H.I.M. GEORGE V.

Secretary of State—The Most Hon. the MARQUESS OF CREWE, K.G.

H.M. SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA is the head of the Indian Administration in England, and as a member of the Cabinet he is solely responsible to, and represents the supreme authority of, Parliament. In all matters the Secretary of State can impose his orders on the Government of India. No expenditure from Indian revenues is legal unless sanctioned by him and a majority of his Council. In matters requiring secrecy (e.g., foreign policy and the affairs of native States) the Secretary of State can act on his own authority without consulting his Council, and in most other matters can overrule the majority of his Council. Indian Government business in England is transacted at the India Office (*see pp. 216-7*).

The King-Emperor appoints the Governor-General, the Governors of Madras, Bombay, and Bengal, the Commander-in-Chief, the Ordinary Members of the Councils of the Governor-General and of the Governors of Madras, Bombay, and Bengal, and the Judges in the High Courts. The appointments of Lieutenant-Governor are made by the Governor-General, subject to the Secretary of State's approval. The term of these appointments, except judgeships, is usually five years.

Subject to the Secretary of State's direction, the supreme executive authority in India, in both civil and military affairs, is the Governor-General in Council. The Governor-General's Executive Council now contains six ordinary members (of whom three must have served in India ten years), as well as himself and the Commander-in-Chief, who is an extraordinary member. All Acts of the SUPREME GOVERNMENT IN INDIA run in the name of "The Governor-General in Council." Ordinarily, the opinion of the majority prevails, but the Governor-General is empowered in special circumstances to overrule the majority. The Governors of Madras, Bombay, and Bengal, and the Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orissa have each an Executive Council of three members, including one Indian. The Governor-General's Legislative Council, in accordance with the Indian Councils Act, 1909, consists of 28 official and 32 non-official members (including 27 elected), in addition to the *ex-officio* members. There are similar Legislative Councils in Madras, Bombay, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Burma, and Assam. For the first five of these the maximum number of members is 50, and for the last three 30, in addition to *ex-officio* members. A Legislative Council was in November, 1913, established in the Central Provinces also. The Governor-General's Legislative Council has an official majority, while all the provincial councils have non-official majorities. Every Indian Act requires the Governor-General's assent, but the Crown may disallow it. The seat of the Supreme Government is now at Delhi, the summer headquarters being still at Simla.

As the result of important changes in administration, business is now conducted by ten Departments—Finance, Foreign, Home, Legislative, Revenue and Agriculture, Public Works, Commerce and Industry, Education, Army, and Railway. Each Department is in charge of a Secretary to Government, and under the care of a member of the Supreme Council, who has authority to deal with affairs of minor importance, and to select what is worthy of the consideration of the Governor-General and his Council.

The Governor-General himself superintends the Foreign Department. The *Finance Department* deals with public accounts, loans, taxation, opium, currency, banking, mints, &c. The *Foreign Department* conducts relations with Afghanistan, Nepal, and other conterminous countries, and, through its Political Residents and Agents in the various native States, supervises their administration and regulates their relations with the paramount Power. Its Agents in the Persian Gulf, Muscat, and Turkish Arabia look after the commercial and political interests of India in those quarters. The *Home Department* deals with the civil service, judicial affairs, prisons, police, &c. The Legal Member of Council takes charge of Government Bills in connexion with the *Legislative Department*. The most important subjects that come before the *Revenue and Agriculture Department* are land revenue and surveys, forests, agricultural development, famine, and meteorology. The *Public Works Department* deals with irrigation, roads, buildings, &c. The department of *Commerce and Industry* deals with trade and shipping, customs, excise, salt, ports, post-office, telegraphs, mines, factories, statistics, &c. The Army is under the *Army Department*, of which the Commander-in-Chief has charge in Council. An *Education Department* has been constituted, and has taken from the Home Department the control of education, local government, sanitation, &c. Railway administration is now entrusted to a *Railway Department*, which is in charge of the Commerce and Industry Member of Council, and controlled by a Railway Board.

British India is no longer divided into three Presidencies, but into 15 *Local Governments and Administrations*, viz.:—Under Governors, Madras, Bombay, and Bengal, still termed Presidencies; under Lieutenant-Governors, the provinces of Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Punjab, and Burma; under Chief Commissioners, who are under the immediate authority of the Governor-General in Council, the Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, Ajmer-Merwara, Coorg, British Baluchistan, the North-West Frontier Province, Delhi, and the Andaman Islands. The chief Local Governments enjoy a large measure of financial and administrative independence, which was further extended in 1912. The Governors of Madras, Bombay, and Bengal have greater independence than the others, being alone permitted to communicate direct with the Secretary of State.

The unit of administration throughout British India is the District, the executive head of which is the District Officer, called Collector-Magistrate or Deputy-Commissioner, as the case may be. In subordination to a Commissioner, who corresponds direct with the Provincial Government, he has control in every department of administration, and is the responsible head of his jurisdiction. There are about 270 Districts in British India.

There are separate *High Courts* for both civil and criminal cases in Madras, Bombay, Bengal (with jurisdiction also over Bihar and Orissa and Assam), and in the North-West Provinces. Appeals may be carried to the English Privy Council. The Punjab and Lower Burma have Chief Courts. The Central Provinces, Berar, Oudh, Sind, North-West Frontier Province, and Upper Burma have each a Judicial Commissioner's Court.

THE SUPREME GOVERNMENT, DELHI.

[Indian salaries are the substantive salaries (excluding allowances) stated in rupees per mensem.]

<i>Viceroy and Governor-General</i> , His Excellency the Right Hon. Charles, Baron Hardinge of Penshurst, P.C., G.C.B., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., I.S.O., b. 1858 (assumed charge 23rd Nov., 1910)..... per mensem	Rs. 20,720
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<i>Indian Aides-de-Camp</i> , Risaldar-Maj. Abdul Karim Khan, Sardar Bahadur, G.-G's Body Guard; Subadar-Maj. Mit Singh, I.O.M., Sardar Bahadur, 53rd Sikhs.	
<i>Surgeon</i> , Lt.-Col. Sir J. R. Roberts, C.I.E., M.B., F.R.C.S., I.M.S.....	Rs. 1,200

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General Officer Commanding, Lt.-Gen. Sir J. Willcocks, K.C.S.I.
 A.M.S., Maj. H. L. Tomkins, D.S.O., 28th Punjabis.
 A.D.C., 2nd Lt. J. L. Willcocks, Roy. Highrs.
 Brig.-Gen., Gen. Staff, H. Hudson, C.I.E.
 Divisional and Brigade Commanders—
 1st (Peshawar) Division, Maj.-Gen. C. F. Blomfield, C.B.
 Peshawar Inf. Brig., Maj.-Gen. C. F. G. Young.
 Nowshera Brig., Maj.-Gen. R. Bannatine-Allason, C.B.
 Risalpur Cavalry Brig., Brig.-Gen. J. G. Turner, C.B.
 2nd (Rawal Pindi) Division, Maj.-Gen. Sir G. C. Kitson, K.C.V.O.
 Rawal Pindi Inf. Brig., Brig.-Gen. H. V. Cox, C.B.
 Jhelum Brig., Brig.-Gen. D. C. F. Macintyre, C.B.
 Abbottabad Brig., Brig.-Gen. H. F. Loch.
 Sialkot Brig., Brig.-Gen. H. P. Leader, C.B.
 3rd (Lahore) Division, Maj.-Gen. H. B. B. Watkis, C.B.
 Jullundur Brig., Maj.-Gen. P. M. Carnegie, C.B.
 Sirhind Brig., Maj.-Gen. J. M. S. Brunker.
 Ambala Cavalry Brig., Brig.-Gen. C. P. W. Pirie.
 Ferozepore Brig., Brig.-Gen. R. G. Egerton, C.B.
 7th (Meerut) Division, Maj.-Gen. C. A. Anderson, C.B.
 Meerut Cavalry Brig.,
 Bareilly Brig., Maj.-Gen. F. Macbean, C.V.O.
 Dehra Dun Brig., Brig.-Gen. C. E. Johnson.
 Garhwal Brig., Maj.-Gen. H. D'U. Keary, C.B.
 8th (Lucknow) Division, Lt.-Gen. Sir R. I. Scallan, K.C.B., A.D.C.-GEN.
 Lucknow Cav. Brig., Maj.-Gen. G. A. Cookson, C.B.
 Lucknow Inf. Brig., Maj.-Gen. A. Wilson, C.B.
 Fyzabad Brig.,
 Allahabad Brig., Brig.-Gen. M. Cowper, C.I.E.
 Presidency Brig., Maj.-Gen. E. S. May, C.B.
 Kohat Brigade, Maj.-Gen. F. Campbell, C.B.
 Bannu Brigade, Maj.-Gen. H. O'Donnell, C.B.
 Derajat Brigade, Maj.-Gen. Sir G. J. Younghusband, G.C.I.E.

Southern Army. Head Quarters, Ootacamund.

General Officer Commanding, Lt.-Gen. Sir J. E. Nixon, K.C.B.
 A.M.S., Maj. W. H. Beach, R.E.
 A.D.C., Lt. E. J. Nixon, R.A.
 Brig.-Gen., Gen. Staff, A. W. Money, C.B.
 Divisional and Brigade Commanders—
 4th (Quetta) Division, Lt.-Gen. Sir M. H. S. Grover, K.C.I.E.
 1st Quetta Inf. Brig.,
 2nd Quetta Inf. Brig., Maj.-Gen. C. J. Mellis, *W.C.*, C.B.
 Karachi Brig., Brig.-Gen. D. G. L. Shaw.
 5th (Mhow) Division, Maj.-Gen. R. L. Payne, C.B.
 Nasirabad Brig., Maj.-Gen. K. S. Davison, C.B.
 Jubbulpore Brig., Maj.-Gen. H. D. Fanshawe, C.B.
 Jhansi Brig., Maj.-Gen. C. V. S. Townshend, C.B.
 6th (Poona) Division, Lt.-Gen. Sir A. A. Barrett, K.C.B.
 Poona Inf. Brig., Brig.-Gen. A. E. Aitken.
 Belgaum Brig., Brig.-Gen. C. I. Fry.
 Bombay Brig., Maj.-Gen. G. F. Gorringe, C.B.
 Ahmednagar Brig., Brig.-Gen. W. H. Dobbie, C.B.
 9th (Secunderabad) Division, Lt.-Gen. Sir J. B. Woon, K.C.B.
 Secunderabad Cav. Brig., Brig.-Gen. F. W. G. Wadeson.
 Secunderabad 1st Inf. Brig.,
 Secunderabad 2nd Inf. Brig., Brig.-Gen. E. H. Rodwell, C.B.
 Bangalore Brig., Brig.-Gen. R. Wapshare.
 Southern Brig.,
 Burma Division, Maj.-Gen. T. D. Pilcher, C.B.
 Rangoon Brig., Brig.-Gen. A. A. J. Johnstone.
 Mandalay Brig., Maj.-Gen. H. A. Raitt, C.B.
 Aiden Brigade, Maj.-Gen. Sir J. A. Bell, K.C.V.O.

INDIAN ARMY.

Cavalry.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S BODY GUARD,
Ballygunge.
Commndt., V. A. S. Keighley, M.V.O.,
capt.
GOVERNOR'S BODY GUARD *Madras.*
Commndt., C. Jarvis, capt.
GOVERNOR'S BODY GUARD *Bombay.*
Commndt., V. A. Coaker, capt.
GOVERNOR'S BODY GUARD, Bengal,
Calcutta.
Commndt., W. Kenworthy, capt.
1ST DUKE OF YORK'S OWN LANCERS
(Skinner's Horse), *Peshawar.*
Col.-in-Chief, The King.
Hon. Col., H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior,
G.C.S.I., A.D.C., hon. m.g.
Commndt., C. Bailey, l.c.
2ND LANCERS (Gardner's Horse),
Saugor.
Commndt., M. E. Willoughby, l.c.
3RD SKINNER'S HORSE *Meerut.*
Commndt., E. W. Wall, l.c.
4TH CAVALRY *Fyzabad.*
Commndt., H. G. Stainforth, l.c.
5TH CAVALRY *Rawal Pindi.*
Commndt., E. B. Lang, c.
6TH KING EDWARD'S OWN CAVALRY,
Sialkot.
Col.-in-Chief, The King.
Col., Sir R. M. Jennings, K.C.B., g.
Commndt., J. P. Barnes, l.c.
7TH HARIANA LANCERS *Perozepore.*
Col., J. C. Stewart, C.B., m.g.
Commndt., J. K. Tod, l.c.
8TH CAVALRY *Jhansi.*
Col., H. Chapman, m.g.
Commndt., W. M. Carpendale, l.c.
9TH HODSON'S HORSE *Ambala.*
Col., F. W. P. Angelo, m.g.
Commndt., R. B. Low, D.S.O., l.c.
10TH DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE'S OWN LAN-
CERS (Hodson's Horse), *Loralai.*
Commndt., W. L. Maxwell, l.c.
11TH KING EDWARD'S OWN LANCERS
(Probyn's Horse), *Delhi.*
Col.-in-Chief, The King.
Col., Rt. Hon. Sir D. M. Probyn, V.O.
G.C.B., g.
Commndt., E. H. Cole, l.c.
12TH CAVALRY *Allahabad.*
Commndt., E. de V. Wintle, l.c.
13TH DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S LANCERS
(Watson's Horse), *Delhi.*
Col.-in-Chief, H.R.H. Duke of Con-
naught, K.G., f.m.
Col., Sir J. Watson, V.O., G.C.B., g.
Commndt., H. E. Whiffin, l.c.
14TH MURRAY'S JAT LANCERS, *Risalpur.*
Commndt., S. F. Crocker, c.
15TH LANCERS (Caretton's Mooltanis),
Jalundar.
Col., G. A. Prendergast, m.g.
Commndt., H. M. Johnston, c.
16TH CAVALRY *Lucknow.*
Col., G. T. Halliday, l.g.
Commndt., H. L. Roberts, M.V.O., l.c.
17TH CAVALRY *Bareilly.*
Col., W. A. Lawrence, m.g.
Commndt., E. W. Boudier, l.c.
18TH KING GEORGE'S OWN LANCERS,
Meerut.
Col.-in-Chief, The King.
Col., Sir G. L. R. Richardson, K.C.B., l.g.
Commndt., S. B. Grimston, l.c.
19TH LANCERS (Fane's Horse),
Sialkot.
Col., W. W. Biscoe, C.B., l.g.
Commndt., A. G. Medley, l.c.
20TH DECCAN HORSE *Bolarum.*
Hon. Col., H. H. Sir Osman Ali Khan,
G.C.S.I.
Commndt., G. E. D. Elsmie, l.c.
21ST PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR'S OWN
CAVALRY (Frontier Force), (Daly's
Horse), *Jhelum.*
Col., C. S. Maclean, C.B., m.g.
Commndt., W. B. James, C.I.E., l.c.

22ND SAM BROWNE'S CAVALRY (Frontier
Force), *Jacobabad.*
Commndt., C. A. Luck, l.c.
23RD CAVALRY (Frontier Force),
Quetta.
Col., Sir C. C. Egerton, G.C.B., g.
Commndt., L. N. Younghusband, l.c.
25TH CAVALRY (Frontier Force),
Bannu.
Commndt., H. I. E. Palmer, l.c.
26TH KING GEORGE'S OWN LIGHT
CAVALRY, *Bangalore.*
Col.-in-Chief, The King.
Hon. Col., H. H. Maharaja of Mysore,
G.C.S.I.
Commndt., A. S. Arnold, l.c.
27TH LIGHT CAVALRY *Neemuch.*
Col., J. M. C. Galloway, m.g.
Commndt.,
28TH LIGHT CAVALRY *Multan.*
Col., Sir D. J. S. McLeod, K.C.B., g.
Commndt., C. H. Selwyn, l.c.
29TH LANCERS (Deccan Horse), *Pooná.*
Col., G. A. Cookson, C.B., m.g.
Commndt., J. H. Pollard, l.c.
30TH LANCERS (Gordon's Horse),
Ambala.
Col., H. M. Mason, m.g.
Commndt., W. H. Fasken, c.
31ST DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S OWN
LANCERS, *Kohat.*
Col.-in-Chief, H.R.H. Duke of Con-
naught, K.G., f.m.
Col., Sir E. L. Elliot, K.C.B., l.g.
Commndt., L. N. Beatty, l.c.
32ND LANCERS *Jubbulpore.*
Commndt., C. E. Baynes, l.c.
33RD QUEEN VICTORIA'S OWN LIGHT
CAVALRY, *Aurangabad.*
Col., J. F. Willoughby, m.g.
Commndt., A. J. W. Browne, l.c.
34TH PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR'S OWN
POONA HORSE, *Secunderabad.*
Hon. Col., H. H. Maharaja Sir Pratap
Singh, G.C.S.I., A.D.C., hon. m.g.
Col., G. C. Hogg, C.B., m.g.
Commndt., C. O. Swanson, D.S.O., l.c.
35TH SCINDE HORSE, *Dera Ismail Khan.*
Commndt., G. de S. Balfour, l.c.
36TH JACOB'S HORSE *Cawnpore.*
Commndt., R. E. Roome, l.c.
37TH LANCERS (Baluch Horse), *Lahore.*
Commndt., H. N. Roome, l.c.
38TH KING GEORGE'S OWN CENTRAL
INDIA HORSE, *Goona.*
Col.-in-Chief, The King.
Commndt., E. C. B. Coleridge, l.c.
39TH KING GEORGE'S OWN CENTRAL
INDIA HORSE, *Persia.*
Col.-in-Chief, The King.
Commndt., J. A. Douglas, C.M.G., l.c.
ADEN TROOP *Khor Maksar.*
Commndt., P. FitzG. Norbury, capt.
Queen Victoria's Own Corps of
Guides (Lumsden's), *Mardan.*
Col., G. Stewart, C.B., m.g.
Commndt., F. G. H. Davies, l.c.

Artillery.

21ST KOHAT MOUNTAIN BATTERY
(Frontier Force), *Dehra Dun.*
Commndt., A. C. Fergusson, maj.
22ND DEERAJAT MOUNTAIN BATTERY
(Frontier Force), *Bhamo.*
Commndt., L. J. Chapman, maj.
23RD PESHAWUR MOUNTAIN BATTERY
(Frontier Force), *Abbottabad.*
Commndt., E. E. Edmann, D.S.O., maj.
24TH HAZARA MOUNTAIN BATTERY
(Frontier Force), *Hong Kong.*
Commndt., L. L. Hepper, maj.
25TH MOUNTAIN BATTERY, *Abbottabad.*
Commndt., H. G. Brett, maj.
26TH JACOB'S MOUNTAIN BATTERY,
Dehra Dun.
Commndt., J. E. L. Bruce, maj.

27TH MOUNTAIN BATTERY, *Abbottabad.*
Commndt., O. K. Tancock, maj.
28TH MOUNTAIN BATTERY *Bannu.*
Commndt., C. E. Forester-Walker, maj.
29TH MOUNTAIN BATTERY, *Abbottabad.*
Commndt., F. R. Patch, maj.
30TH MOUNTAIN BATTERY, *Abbottabad.*
Commndt., H. J. Colter, maj.
31ST MOUNTAIN BATTERY *Kohat.*
Commndt., R. H. Massie, maj.
32ND MOUNTED BATTERY,
Dera Ismail Khan.
Commndt., J. H. Paine, D.S.O., maj.
THE FRONTIER GARRISON ARTILLERY,
Kohat.
Commndt., J. Hayes-Sadler, capt.

Sappers and Miners.

1ST KING GEORGE'S OWN SAPPERS
AND MINERS, *Ruwki.*
Col.-in-Chief, The King.
Col., Sir F. R. Maunsell, K.C.B., R.E., g.
Commndt., P. G. Twining, M.V.O., l.c.
2ND QUEEN VICTORIA'S OWN SAPPERS
AND MINERS, *Jask (Persian Gulf).*
Commndt., C. H. Roe, l.c.
3RD SAPPERS AND MINERS *Kirkee.*
Col., C. A. Goodfellow, V.O., R.E., l.g.
Commndt., U. W. Evans, l.c.
No. 25 (RAILWAY) COMPANY *Quetta.*
Commndt., H. L. Woodhouse, lt.
No. 26 (RAILWAY) COMPANY *Sialkot.*
Commndt., G. D. Rhodes, lt.
No. 31 (DIVISIONAL SIGNAL) COMPANY.
Commndt., H. S. E. Franklin, capt.
No. 32 (DIVISIONAL SIGNAL) COMPANY.
Commndt., W. F. Maxwell, capt. R.E.
No. 33 (DIVISIONAL SIGNAL) COMPANY,
Quetta.
Commndt., L. H. Queripel, capt. R.A.
No. 34 (DIVISIONAL SIGNAL) COMPANY.
Commndt., H. S. Cardew, capt.
No. 41 (WIRELESS SIGNAL) COMPANY,
Saugor.
Commndt., D. A. Thomson, capt. R.E.

Infantry.

1ST BRAHMS *Bolarum.*
Commndt., N. A. H. Budd, l.c.
2ND QUEEN VICTORIA'S OWN RAJPUT
LIGHT INFANTRY, *Bushire.*
Commndt., F. A. Smith, l.c.
3RD BRAHMS *Singapore.*
Commndt., W. E. White, l.c.
4TH PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR'S RAJPUTS,
Colombo.
Col., H. C. Anderson, C.B., g.
Commndt., A. B. Harvey, l.c.
5TH LIGHT INFANTRY *Nowgong.*
Commndt., W. C. Bairat, C.B., c.
6TH JAT LIGHT INFANTRY,
Secunderabad.
Col., A. G. Handcock, C.B., l.g.
Commndt., H. J. Roche, l.c.
7TH DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S OWN
RAJPUTS, *Akmedabad.*
Col.-in-Chief, H.R.H. Duke of Con-
naught, K.G., f.m.
Col., Sir E. G. Balfour, G.C.B., g.
Commndt., N. E. Robin, l.c.
8TH RAJPUTS *Hong Kong.*
Commndt., A. C. Watson, l.c.
9TH BIPOAL INFANTRY *Fyzabad.*
Commndt., C. F. Dobbie, l.c.
10TH JATS *Hyderabad.*
Commndt., H. E. Lewis, l.c.
11TH RAJPUTS *Dinapore.*
Commndt., D. F. Stuart, l.c.
12TH PIONEERS (THE KELAT-I-GHILZAI
REGT.), *Kirkee.*
Col., Sir J. M. B. Fraser-Tytler,
G.C.B., g.
Commndt., J. R. Hill, l.c.

13TH RAJPUTS (THE SHEKHAWATI REGT.), <i>Aggra</i> . Hon. Col., H. H. the Maharajah of Jaipore, G.C.S.I., hon. m.g. Commndt., H. W. Codrington, l.c.	1ST DOGRAS <i>Bareilly</i> . Commndt., C. W. Tribe, l.c.	9TH CARNATIC INFANTRY, <i>Aurangabad</i> . Commndt., R. W. A. Denne, l.c.
14TH KING GEORGE'S OWN FEROZPORE SIKHS, <i>Peshawar</i> . Col.-in-Chief, The King. Commndt., P. C. Palin, l.c.	2ND DEOLI REGT. <i>Deoli</i> . Col., Sir J. A. Bell, G.C.V.O., m.g. Commndt., F. C. L. Waller, l.c.	10TH CARNATIC INFANTRY <i>Rangoon</i> . Commndt., S. B. Graham, l.c.
15TH LUDHIANA SIKHS <i>Loralai</i> . Col., H. A. Abbott, G.B., d.g. Commndt., J. Hill, d.s.o., l.c.	3RD ERINPURA REGT. <i>Erinpura</i> . Commndt., W. E. Banbury, l.c.	1ST PIONEERS <i>Belgaum</i> . Commndt., C. E. Hendley, c.
16TH RAJPUTS (THE LUCKNOW REGT.), <i>Jubbulpore</i> . Commndt., L. M. Bell, l.c.	4TH MERWARA INFANTRY <i>Ajmir</i> . Commndt., H. H. Dunlop, l.c.	2ND PUNJABIS <i>Nowshera</i> . Commndt., H. E. Pritchard, l.c.
17TH INFANTRY (THE LOYAL REGT.), <i>Manipur</i> . Col., L. J. E. Bradshaw, G.B., m.g. Commndt., H. C. Tytler, l.c.	45TH RATTAR'S SIKHS, <i>Dera Ismail Khan</i> . Col., C. B. Basden, m.g. Commndt., H. C. Bernard, l.c.	13RD WALLAJAHABAD LIGHT INFANTRY, <i>Secunderabad</i> . Commndt., A. H. Allenby, l.c.
18TH INFANTRY <i>Aden</i> . Commndt., E. G. Wright, l.c.	5TH PUNJABIS <i>Nowshera</i> . Commndt., G. H. G. Mockler, l.c.	14TH PUNJABIS <i>Rawal Pindi</i> . Commndt., H. St. G. Thomas, l.c.
19TH PUNJABIS <i>Dargai</i> . Col., J. Ruggles, m.g. Commndt., T. Y. Seddon, l.c.	7TH SIKHS <i>Jullundur</i> . Commndt., H. L. Richardson, l.c.	86TH CARNATIC INFANTRY, <i>St. Thomas's Mount</i> . Col., S. E. Rolland, d.g.
20TH DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE'S OWN INFANTRY (BROWNLOW'S PUNJABIS), <i>Jhelum</i> . Col., Sir C. H. Brownlow, G.C.B., f.m. Commndt., L. C. Dunsterville, c.	8TH PIONEERS <i>Allahabad</i> . Commndt., C. W. Somerset, M.V.O., l.c.	37TH PUNJABIS <i>Jhelum</i> . Commndt., Fitzh. Wintle, l.c.
21ST PUNJABIS <i>Peshawar</i> . Commndt., V. B. Fane, c.	51ST SIKHS (FRONTIER FORCE) <i>Peshawar</i> . Col., J. A. H. Pollock, G.B., m.g. Commndt., P. J. Miles, c.	18TH CARNATIC INFANTRY, <i>Cannanore</i> . Commndt., E. M. Jackson, l.c.
22ND PUNJABIS <i>Benares</i> . Commndt., C. A. Fowler, d.s.o., c.	52ND SIKHS (FRONTIER FORCE), <i>Bannu</i> . Col., C. G. M. Fasken, G.B., m.g. Commndt., A. H. Eustace, d.s.o., c.	19TH PUNJABIS <i>Meiktila</i> . Commndt., L. W. Y. Campbell, l.c.
23RD SIKH PIONEERS <i>Ambala</i> . Col., Sir E. Stedman, G.C.B., g. Commndt., H. F. A. Pearson, l.c.	53RD SIKHS (FRONTIER FORCE), <i>Jullundur</i> . Col., C. J. Griffiths, m.g. Commndt., C. H. Davies, d.s.o., l.c.	10TH PUNJABIS <i>Nasirabad</i> . Commndt., R. J. T. Savi, l.c.
24TH PUNJABIS <i>Bannu</i> . Col., Sir J. G. Ramsay, K.C.B., m.g. Commndt., S. H. Climo, d.s.o., l.c.	54TH SIKHS (FRONTIER FORCE) <i>Kohat</i> . Col., Sir A. Gaselee, G.C.B., g. Commndt., H. A. F. Magrath, l.c.	91ST PUNJABIS (LIGHT INFANTRY) <i>Mandalay</i> . Col., H. D'U. Keary, G.B., m.g. Commndt., A. H. Williams, l.c.
25TH PUNJABIS <i>Hong Kong</i> . Commndt., R. E. H. Dyer, l.c.	55TH COKE'S RIFLES (FRONTIER FORCE), <i>Bannu</i> . Col., W. du G. Gray, G.B., m.g. Commndt., D. C. A. Andrew, l.c.	92ND PUNJABIS <i>Mandalay</i> . Col., E. S. Hastings, G.B., m.g. Commndt., H. L. Goodenough, l.c.
26TH PUNJABIS <i>Hong Kong</i> . Commndt., L. B. Walton, l.c.	56TH PUNJABI RIFLES (FRONTIER FORCE), <i>Kohat</i> . Commndt., C. C. Fenner, l.c.	93RD BURMA INFANTRY <i>Barrackpore</i> . Commndt., J. A. G. Rainsford, l.c.
27TH PUNJABIS <i>Tank</i> . Col., A. Wallace, G.B., m.g. Commndt., O. W. Carey, l.c.	57TH WILDE'S RIFLES (FRONTIER FORCE), <i>Dera Ismail Khan</i> . Commndt., T. E. Scott, G.I.E., l.c.	94TH RUSSELL'S INFANTRY <i>Bolarum</i> . Commndt., R. G. Burton, l.c.
28TH PUNJABIS <i>Lahore</i> . Col., C. L. Prendergast, m.g. Commndt., C. G. Prendergast, l.c.	58TH VAUGHAN'S RIFLES (FRONTIER FORCE), <i>Quetta</i> . Commndt., W. E. Venour, l.c.	95TH RUSSELL'S INFANTRY, <i>Santa Cruz, Bombay</i> . Commndt., H. Lowther, l.c.
29TH PUNJABIS <i>Chaman</i> . Commndt., A. B. H. Drew, l.c.	59TH SCINDE RIFLES (FRONTIER FORCE), <i>Samana</i> . Col., B. R. Chambers, m.g. Commndt., P. B. B. Forster, l.c.	96TH BERAR INFANTRY <i>Mhow</i> . Commndt., H. P. Lane, l.c.
30TH PUNJABIS <i>Jhansi</i> . Col., R. D. Campbell, m.g. Commndt., F. C. Muspratt, c.	61ST (KING GEORGE'S OWN) PIONEERS, <i>Bangalore</i> . Col.-in-Chief, The King. Col., E. C. W. Mackenzie-Kennedy, G.B., m.g. Commndt., F. G. Batten, l.c.	97TH DECCAN INFANTRY <i>Jubbulpore</i> . Col., A. L. Playfair, m.g. Commndt., E. J. M. Wood, l.c.
31ST PUNJABIS <i>Fort Sandeman</i> . Col., H. B. B. Watkis, G.B., m.g. Commndt., G. B. H. Rice, l.c.	62ND PUNJABIS <i>Cawnpore</i> . Commndt., S. Gehegan, l.c.	98TH INFANTRY <i>Saugor</i> . Commndt., T. M. Ward, l.c.
32ND SIKH PIONEERS <i>Lahore</i> . Col., E. De Brath, G.B., l.p. Commndt., F. H. Peterson, d.s.o., c.	63RD PALMACOTTAH LIGHT INFANTRY, <i>Kamplae</i> . Col., A. W. L. Anderson, m.g. Commndt., H. Vickers, l.c.	99TH DECCAN INFANTRY <i>Sehore</i> . Commndt., F. W. Rea, l.c.
33RD PUNJABIS <i>Delhi</i> . Col., J. T. Harris, m.g. Commndt., R. T. I. Ridgway, l.c.	64TH PIONEERS <i>Secunderabad</i> . Commndt., C. T. Swan, l.c.	101ST GRENADIERS <i>Bangalore</i> . Col., W. C. Black, m.g. Commndt., P. H. Cunningham, l.c.
34TH SIKH PIONEERS <i>Sialkot</i> . Commndt., R. C. Lye, d.s.o., l.c.	66TH PUNJABIS <i>Rangoon</i> . Commndt., G. J. FitzM. Soady, l.c.	102ND KING EDWARD'S OWN GRENADIERS, <i>Aurangabad</i> . Col.-in-Chief, The King. Col., Sir S. de B. Edwards, K.C.B., g. Commndt., S. M. Edwards, d.s.o., l.c.
35TH SIKHS <i>Rawal Pindi</i> . Commndt., E. S. Hall, l.c.	67TH PUNJABIS <i>Quetta</i> . Commndt., H. W. Johnston, l.c.	103RD MAHRATTA LIGHT INFANTRY, <i>Amednagar</i> . Col., F. D. Mander, m.g. Commndt., W. H. Brown, l.c.
36TH SIKHS <i>Lucknow</i> . Col., J. Cook, G.B., m.g. Commndt., E. L. Sullivan, l.c.	69TH PUNJABIS <i>Malakand</i> . Commndt., M. F. Harding, l.c.	104TH WELLESLEY'S RIFLES <i>Baroda</i> . Col., W. Barnettman, G.B., g. Commndt., W. C. Walton, c.
37TH DOGRAS <i>Jhelum</i> . Hon. Col., H. H. Sir Pratap Singh, of Kashmir, G.C.S.I., hon. m.g. Commndt., A. C. McCrea, l.c.	72ND PUNJABIS <i>Dera Ismail Khan</i> . Commndt., F. W. H. Cox, c.	105TH MAHRATTA LIGHT INFANTRY, <i>Poona</i> . Col., R. A. C. Hunt, m.g. Commndt., H. O. B. Dann, l.c.
38TH DOGRAS <i>Nowshera</i> . Commndt., A. Cadell, l.c.	73RD CARNATIC INFANTRY, <i>Trichinopoly</i> . Commndt., J. A. Loudon, l.c.	106TH HAZARA PIONEERS <i>Quetta</i> . Commndt., A. Le G. Jacob, G.I.E., l.c.
39TH GARHWAL RIFLES. 1st Batt. <i>Lansdowne</i> . Commndt., E. R. R. Swiney, l.c.	74TH PUNJABIS <i>Lucknow</i> . Col., F. H. Tyrrell, l.p. Commndt., R. J. R. Brown, c.	107TH PIONEERS <i>Jhansi</i> . Commndt., C. G. Carnegie, M.V.O., l.c.
2nd Batt. <i>Lansdowne</i> . Commndt., D. H. Drake-Brockman, l.c.	75TH CARNATIC INFANTRY, <i>Port William</i> . Commndt., A. J. Campbell, l.c.	108TH INFANTRY <i>Bangalore</i> . Commndt., C. B. Baldock, l.c.
40TH PATHANS <i>Atipore</i> . Col., F. Campbell, G.B., m.g. Commndt., F. Rennie, l.c.	76TH PUNJABIS <i>Jhelum</i> . Col., H. S. Elton, m.g. Commndt., A. C. H. Smithett, l.c.	109TH INFANTRY <i>Secunderabad</i> . Col., G. W. Hanson, m.g. Commndt., H. G. Walker, l.c.
		110TH MAHRATTA LIGHT INFANTRY, <i>Belgaum</i> . Col., H. H. James, g. Commndt., G. S. Frazer, l.c.
		112TH INFANTRY <i>Nowshera</i> . Commndt., F. R. E. Lock, l.c.
		113TH INFANTRY <i>Deesa</i> . Commndt., A. H. Bolton, l.c.

114TH MAHRATTAS *Dibrugarh.*
Col., F. S. Iredell, *l.g.*
Commdt., E. G. R. Wilkins, *l.c.*

116TH MAHRATTAS *Jhansi.*
Commdt., F. S. Widdicombe, *l.c.*

117TH MAHRATTAS *Poona.*
Commdt., H. K. MacGeorge, *l.c.*

119TH INFANTRY (THE MOOLTAN REGT.),
Ahmednagar.
Commdt., W. W. Chitty, *l.c.*

120TH RAJPUTANA INFANTRY,
Belgaum.
Col., W. S. Hore, *m.g.*
Commdt., G. W. C. Knatchbull, *l.c.*

121ST PIONEERS *Quetta.*
Commdt., F. C. Laing, *l.c.*

122ND RAJPUTANA INFTRY, *Kohat.*
Commdt., K. J. G. Dunolly, *l.c.*

123RD OUTRAM'S RIFLES, *Bhamo.*
Col., Sir J. Gatacre, *k.c.b., m.g.*
Commdt., H. E. Nepean, *c.b., l.c.*

124TH (DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT'S OWN)
BALUCHISTAN INFANTRY, *Tientsin.*
Col., Sir A. A. Pearson, *k.c.b., l.g.*
Commdt., H. F. Walters, *c.*

125TH NAPIER'S RIFLES *Mhow.*
Commdt., A. H. Dennys, *l.c.*

126TH BALUCHISTAN INFANTRY,
Hong Kong.
Col., Sir A. W. L. Bayly, *k.c.b., m.g.*
Commdt., W. H. Woodbridge, *l.c.*

127TH QUEEN MARY'S OWN BALUCH
LIGHT INFANTRY, *Poona.*
Col., C. A. Cunningham, *m.g.*
Commdt., C. O. O. Tanner, *l.c.*

128TH PIONEERS *Meerut.*
Col., Sir R. Westmacott, *k.c.b., m.g.*
Commdt., A. H. D. Creagh, *m.v.o., l.c.*

129TH (DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S OWN)
BALUCHIS, *Ferozepore.*
Col. *in-Chief*, H. R. H. Duke of Con-
naught, *k.g., f.m.*
Col. Sir O'M. Creagh, *V.C., g.c.b.,*
A.D.C.-GEN., g.
Commdt., W. M. Southey, *l.c.*

130TH KING GEORGE'S OWN BALUCHIS
(JACOB'S RIFLES), *Multan.*
Col. *in-Chief*, The King.
Commdt., J. O. Mennie, *l.c.*

Gurkha Regiments.

1ST KING GEORGE'S OWN GURKHA
RIFLES (THE MALACCA REGIMENT).
Col. *in-Chief*, The King.
Col., Sir R. S. Sale Hill, *k.c.b., g.*
1st Batt. *Dharmasala.*
Commdt., J. M. Home, *l.c.*

2ND KING GEORGE'S OWN GURKHA
RIFLES (THE SIKHOON RIFLES).
Col. *in-Chief*, The King.
1st Batt. *Dehra Dun.*
Commdt., W. G. L. Beynon, *d.s.o., c.*
2nd Batt. *Dehra Dun.*
Commdt., C. E. de M. Norie, *d.s.o., l.c.*

3RD QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S OWN
GURKHA RIFLES.
Col., H. D. Hutchinson, *c.s.i., l.g.*
1st Batt. *Almora.*
Commdt., A. C. Hickley, *l.c.*

4TH GURKHA RIFLES.
Col., Sir A. G. F. Browne, *k.c.b., l.g.*
Hon. Col., Maharaja Sir Chandra
Shamsheer Jang, *c.b., hon. m.g.*
1st Batt. *Bukloh.*
Commdt., W. G. Walker, *V.C., c.*

5TH GURKHA RIFLES.
Col., Sir H. M. Evans, *k.c.b., g.*
1st Batt. *Shillong.*
Commdt., F. Murray, *d.s.o., c.*
2nd Batt. *Lansdowne.*
Commdt., C. H. Clay, *l.c.*

6TH GURKHA RIFLES.
Col., Sir B. Duff, *c.c.b., g.*
1st Batt. *Dehra Dun.*
Commdt., G. T. Widdicombe, *l.c.*
2nd Batt. *Dehra Dun.*
Commdt., H. D. Watson, *c.i.e., l.c.*

7TH GURKHA RIFLES.
Col., Sir B. Duff, *c.c.b., g.*
1st Batt. *Maymyo.*
Commdt., J. Henegan, *d.s.o., l.c.*
2nd Batt. *Darjeeling.*
Commdt., G. H. C. Colomb, *c.*

5TH GURKHA RIFLES.
(Frontier Force).
Col., Earl Roberts, *V.C., k.g., f.m.*
1st Batt. *Abbottabad.*
Commdt., G. H. Boisragon, *V.C., l.c.*
2nd Batt. *Abbottabad.*
Commdt., F. G. Lucas, *d.s.o., l.c.*

6TH GURKHA RIFLES.
1st Batt. *Abbottabad.*
Commdt., J. B. Chatterton, *c.*
2nd Batt. *Kila Drosh.*
Commdt., F. F. Badcock, *d.s.o., l.c.*

7TH GURKHA RIFLES.
Col., Viscount Kitchener of Khartoum,
k.p., o.m., f.m.
1st Batt. *Quetta.*
Commdt., B. Trydell, *l.c.*
2nd Batt. *Quetta.*
Commdt., A. W. N. Taylor, *c.*

8TH GURKHA RIFLES.
Col., Sir H. M. Evans, *k.c.b., g.*
1st Batt. *Shillong.*
Commdt., F. Murray, *d.s.o., c.*
2nd Batt. *Lansdowne.*
Commdt., C. H. Clay, *l.c.*

9TH GURKHA RIFLES.
Col., Sir B. Duff, *c.c.b., g.*
1st Batt. *Dehra Dun.*
Commdt., G. T. Widdicombe, *l.c.*
2nd Batt. *Dehra Dun.*
Commdt., H. D. Watson, *c.i.e., l.c.*

10TH GURKHA RIFLES.
1st Batt. *Maymyo.*
Commdt., J. Henegan, *d.s.o., l.c.*
2nd Batt. *Darjeeling.*
Commdt., G. H. C. Colomb, *c.*

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Surg.-Gens., H. W. Stevenson, *c.s.i.*; *Colonels*, C. F. Willis, *c.b., m.d.*; Dennys; C. J. Bamber, *m.v.o.*;
Sir C. P. Lukis, *k.c.s.i., k.h.s.*; R. W. S. Lyons, *m.d.*; R. N. D. St. J. D. Grant, *m.b.*; H.
M.D. (Dir.-Gen.); A. M. Crofts, Campbell, *c.b., m.b.*; T. Grainger, Hendley, *m.d.*; R. B. Roe; J.
c.i.e., k.h.s.; W. B. Bannerman, *c.b., m.d.*; G. F. A. Harris, *m.d.*; Smyth, *m.d.*; A. O. Evans; P.
c.s.i., m.d.; C. C. Manifold, *m.b.*; G. W. P. Hehir, *m.d.*; B. B. Grayfoot, *m.d.*

STRENGTH OF EUROPEAN AND NATIVE ARMIES IN BRITISH INDIA (exclusive of Native Artificers and Followers).

	Northern Army.		Southern Army.		Total.	
British Army:						
Royal Artillery	7,973		7,796		15,769	
Cavalry	3,756		1,878		5,634	
Royal Engineers	190		117		307	
Infantry	28,948		24,793		53,746	
Indian Army, &c.	86		31		117	
	40,953		34,620		75,573	
	British.	Natives.	British.	Natives.	British.	Natives.
Indian Army:						
Artillery	57	6,440	11	3,603	68	10,043
Cavalry	373	15,446	211	8,804	584	24,250
Infantry	1,108	66,600	918	53,392	2,026	119,992
Sappers, Miners, &c.	175	2,251	260	3,325	435	5,576
	1,713	90,737	1,400	69,124	3,113	159,861
Imperial Service Troops (Native).....	9,239		13,102		22,341	
Native Reservists	21,129		13,495		34,624	
Volunteers (Efficients)	18,433		20,473		38,906	

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS AND ADMINISTRATIONS.*

(a) **MADRAS** (area, 142,330 sq. miles; pop. 41,405,404) was not only the oldest, but the most important, of the three original Presidencies before Clive's conquest of Bengal, though it was small in extent until the annexation of the Carnatic in 1801. With a coast-line of 1,730 miles the province has no good natural harbour, but an artificial harbour has been constructed at Madras at great expense. The province is not naturally fertile, though irrigation systems in the river deltas have enormously increased the produce of the soil, and have yielded a large profit to the State. Rice, millet, and other food-grains, oilseeds, cotton, indigo, spices, tobacco, tea, &c., are cultivated. Manganese ore is mined and exported. Madras is served by the South Indian and by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railways, the latter connecting it with Bengal on the north and Bombay on the west. About 90 per cent. of the people are Hindus. There are about 1,200,000 native Christians, mainly Roman Catholics. Many natives of the Presidency emigrate to Burma and Ceylon, some only temporarily. The languages principally spoken are Tamil and Telugu. The Governor of Madras is assisted by an Executive Council of three members. The Legislative Council consists of 48 members, 21 nominated (including not more than 16 officials) and 21 elected according to regulations made under the Indian Councils Act, 1909, in addition to 4 *ex-officio* and 2 extra members. Madura (134,130) and Trichinopoly (122,028), famous for their Hindu temples, are the chief cities after the capital.

CHIEF CITY, Madras. Population, 518,660.
Governor, H.E. the Rt. Hon. Baron Pentland, P.C., G.C.I.E. (Oct., 1912) Rs. 10,000
Private Sec., C. B. Cotterell Rs. 1,500
Military Sec., Capt. C. J. L. Allanson Rs. 1,000
Aides-de-Camp, Capt. J. A. Butchart, R.F.A.; Capt. H. Colmore, 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons.
Indian Aide-de-Camp, Risaldar Hari Singh.
Medical Officer, Capt. Hugh Stott, I.M.S. Rs. 1,000

COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

Hons. Sir J. N. Atkinson, K.C.S.I.; P. S. A. S. Aiyar, C.S.I., C.I.E.; Sir H. A. Stuart, K.C.V.O., C.S.I. each Rs. 5,333

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT.

Chief Sec., A. G. Cardew, C.S.I. Rs. 3,750
Revenue Dept. Sec., L. M. Wynch, C.I.E. Rs. 3,125
Local, Municipal, &c., Sec., L. Davidson, C.S.I. Rs. 2,500
Public Works Secs., C. A. Smith, C.I.E. (Rs. 2,750);
H. E. Clerk (Irrigation) Rs. 2,500
Board of Revenue, W. O. Horne, C.S.I. (Rs. 3,750);
R. B. Clegg (Rs. 3,500); B. C. C. Carr; A. Butterworth each Rs. 3,000

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, The Hon. Sir C. A. White, Kt. Rs. 5,000
Judges, Hons. Sir J. E. P. Wallis, Kt.; L. C. Miller; Sir C. Sankaran Nair, Kt., C.I.E.; Abdur Rahim; P. R. S. Aiyar; W. B. Ayling; F. Du Pre Oldfield each Rs. 4,000

(a) **BOMBAY**.—The Island of BOMBAY was part of the dowry of the Infanta of Portugal (1662), and was made over by Charles II. to the East India Company in 1668. The greater part of the present territory was obtained by annexations from the Mahrattas, and by the lapse of the

Satara State. Sind was conquered in 1843. The province (including Sind, but not Aden and Perim, which are also attached to it) contains 122,979 square miles (nearly equal in size to Prussia), with a population of 19,626,477. Eastern Sind is desert. The administration of Sind (which occupies about two-fifths of the Presidency) is in some respects separate. About 76 per cent. of the people of the Presidency are Hindus, and 20 per cent. Muhammadans. The Parsis, who are very prominent in trade, are mainly found in Bombay. The people have suffered greatly from plague and drought in recent years. Marathi, Gujarati, Sindhi, and Kanarese are the principal languages. Millet and other food-grains and oilseeds are cultivated. Cotton is largely produced for export and for manufacture in the constantly extending cotton-mills of Bombay and Ahmedabad. The chief railway systems are the Bombay, Baroda and Central India with the lines worked by it to the north, and the Great Indian Peninsula (with the Indian Midland) eastwards; south-eastwards is the Madras and Southern Mahratta system; while Karachi (Sind) is the port for the extensive North-Western Railway system. The Governor has an Executive Council of three members, while the Legislative Council comprises 48 members, 21 nominated (including not more than 14 officials) and 21 elected, in addition to 4 *ex-officio* and 2 extra members. Ahmedabad (215,835), Poona (158,856), Surat (114,863), and Karachi (151,903), the capital and chief port of Sind, are the most important cities. For Aden and Perim, see p. 590.

CHIEF CITY, Bombay. Population, 979,445.
Governor, H.E. the Rt. Hon. Baron Willingdon, G.C.I.E. (April, 1913) Rs. 10,000
Private Sec., R. E. Gibson Rs. 1,500
Military Sec., Maj. J. G. Greig, C.I.E., 121st Pioneers Rs. 1,000
Aides-de-Camp, Capt. G. E. Vaughan, Coldstream Guards; Capt. K. O. Goldie, 10th Lancers.

Indian A.D.C., Subadar Major Sher Muhammad Khan, 121st Pioneers.
Medical Officer, Capt. T. C. Lucas, R.A.M.C. Rs. 1,000

COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

Hons. Sir R. A. Lamb, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.; C. H. A. Hill, C.S.I., C.I.E.; Mahadev Bhaskar Chaulbal, C.S.I. each Rs. 5,333

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT.

Chief Sec., Revenue, Financial, and Separate Depts., G. Carmichael, C.S.I. Rs. 3,750
Political, Judicial, &c., Sec., C. C. Watson, C.I.E. Rs. 3,125
General, Marine, &c., Sec., J. L. Rieu ... Rs. 2,500
Public Works Secs., H. V. R. Kemball and H. F. Beale each Rs. 2,750
Commr. in Sind, W. H. Lucas, C.S.I. Rs. 3,750
Revenue Commrs., R. P. Barrow; W. D. Sheppard, C.I.E. (each Rs. 3,500); and G. S. Curtis, C.S.I. Rs. 3,000

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Ch. Justice, The Hon. Sir Basil Scott, Kt. Rs. 5,000
Judges, Hons. S. L. Batchelor; D. D. Davar; F. C. O. Beaman; J. J. Heaton; N. C. McLeod; L. A. Shah each Rs. 4,000
Judicial Commr. in Sind (Karachi), E. M. Pratt Rs. 3,000
Additional ditto, H. N. Crouch Rs. 2,750
" " M. H. W. Hayward Rs. 2,750

* The areas and populations of the separate provinces are for British territory only. The populations are according to the census of 1911.

(3) BENGAL (area of newly constituted province, 78,699 sq. miles, with population of 45,483,077) was placed under a Lieutenant-Governor in 1854. The old Bengal Presidency included practically all Northern and Central India, but subsequently the province consisted of part of Bengal proper with Bihar, Orissa, and Chota-Nagpur. Fifteen districts of Eastern Bengal were detached in 1905 and combined with Assam, while one district from the Central Provinces was added to Bengal. This partition was revoked in 1911, and Bengal now includes five Bengali-speaking divisions. The majority of the people are Hindus. The principal languages are Bengali and Hindi. For the most part the province is a great alluvial plain, very populous and productive. The chief products are rice, jute, oilseeds, sugar, tobacco, silk, tea, and indigo. Bengal yields the greater part of India's coal output. The East Indian Railway is the great artery of the Ganges Valley. The Eastern Bengal Railway, running north, and the Bengal-Nagpur, south, from Calcutta, are also important. The recently created Governor is assisted by an Executive Council of three members, created in 1910. There is a Legislative Council of 53 members, 20 nominated (including not more than 16 officials) and 28 elected, besides 3 *ex officio* and 2 extra members. Important cities are Dacca (108,551), now the second capital, and Howrah (179,006), a great jute-manufacturing centre adjoining Calcutta.

CHIEF CITY, Calcutta. Pop., including suburbs and Howrah, 1,222,313.
Governor, H. E. the Rt. Hon. Baron Carmichael of Skirling, G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G. (April, 1912)

Rs. 10,000
Private Secy., W. R. GourlayRs. 1,500
Military Sec., Maj. H. F. Bateman-Champain,
9th GurkhasRs. 1,000
Aides-de-Camp, Lieut. H. G. Vaux and Lieut.
the Hon. C. A. J. Annesley.
Indian A.D.C., Risaldar Ismail Khan, Bahadur.
Med. Officer, Capt. J. H. Burgess, M.D., F.R.C.S.,
I.M.S.Rs. 1,000

COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

Hons. Sir F. W. Duke, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.; P. C. Lyon,
C.S.I.; and Nawab Syed Shams-ul-Huda
each Rs. 5,333

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT.

Chief Sec., C. J. Stevenson-Moore, C.V.O. Rs. 3,333
Rev. Sec., J. H. Kerr, C.I.E.Rs. 2,750
Gen. Sec., H. F. Samman (temp.)Rs. 2,750
Fin. and Munic. Sec., H. L. Stephenson Rs. 2,750
Jud. Sec., Justice E. P. Chapman (temp.) Rs. 4,000
Public Works Secs. (Bldgs, &c.), B. K. Finimore
(Rs. 2,750); (Irrign., &c.), H. H. Green Rs. 2,500

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, The Hon. Sir L. H. Jenkins, Kt.,
K.C.I.E.Rs. 6,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. Sir H. L. Stephen; J. G.
Woodroffe; Sir A. Mukharji, Kt., C.S.I.; H.
Holmwood; C. W. Chitty; E. E. Fletcher;
Saiyid Sharf-ud-din; H. R. H. Cox; E. H. W.
C. Carnduff, Kt., C.I.E.; D. Chatterjee; N. R.
Chatterjee; W. Teunon; T. W. Richardson;
A. Chaudhurieach Rs. 4,000

(4) THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA and OUDH, called "North-Western Provinces and Oudh" until 1902 (area, 107,267 sq. miles; pop. 47,182,044, or less than in 1901, owing chiefly to plague and famine), forms the upper part of the great Ganges plain to the W. of Bengal, lying between the Himalayas and the hilly border of

the central plateau. This province is now the most populous. Originally (excluding Oudh) it formed part of the Bengal Presidency, but in 1835 a separate administration was formed under a Lieutenant-Governor. OUDH was annexed in 1856 and placed under a Chief Commissioner. After 1877 the two administrations were combined. The chief products are wheat, rice, barley, pulse, tobacco, millet, cotton, sugar, and oilseeds. About 85 per cent. of the population are Hindus and 14 per cent. Muhammadans. Hindi and Bihari are the chief tongues. The province is served by the East Indian, Oudh and Rohilkhand, and Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railways. In 1887 a Legislative Council was established. Under the Indian Councils Act it consists of 49 members, 26 nominated (including not more than 20 officials) and 21 elected, besides 2 extra members. Among the important cities may be named the ancient city of Agra (185,449), containing the Taj Mahal and other great works of architecture, the sacred Hindu city of Benares (203,804), the great manufacturing centre, Cawnpore (178,557), Bareilly (129,462), and Meerut (116,227).

CHIEF CITY (Agra), Allahabad. Pop. 171,697.
" (Oudh), Lucknow. Pop. 259,798.

Lieutenant-Governor, The Hon. Sir J. S. Meston,
K.C.S.I. (Sept., 1912)Rs. 8,333
Priv. Sec., Capt. C. A. Watson-Smyth Rs. 1,000
Aide-de-Camp, Capt. G. C. S. Black, 8th Rajputs
Rs. 750

Chief Sec. to Govt., R. BurnRs. 3,000
Financial Sec., A. W. PimRs. 1,833
Judicial Sec., S. P. O'DonnellRs. 1,833
Public Works Secs., (Bldgs, &c.) W. G. Wood
(Rs. 2,500); (Irrign., &c.) C. H. HuttonRs. 2,750
Board of Revenue, D. C. Baillie, C.S.I., and G. A.
Tweedyeach Rs. 3,500

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

Chief Justice, The Hon. Sir H. G. Richards, Kt.
Rs. 5,000

Puisne Judges, Hons. Sir G. E. Knox, Kt.;
Sir Pramada Charan Banarji, Kt.; Sir H. D.
Griffin, Kt.; W. Tudball; E. M. D. Chamier;
Muhammad Rafiqeach Rs. 4,000

Judicial Commr. of Oudh, T. C. Piggott Rs. 3,500
1st Add. do., B. LindsayRs. 3,333
2nd Add. do., Kanhaiya Lal Bahadur ...Rs. 3,333

(5) THE PUNJAB (area, 99,222 sq. miles; pop. 19,583,128, or less than in 1901, owing chiefly to plague and famine) occupies the N.W. angle of the great northern plain of India, and derives its name from the "Five Rivers" which, descending from the Himalayas, traverse the plain and unite in the Indus. It was annexed in 1849. Up to 1853 it was under a Board of Administration, who were then superseded by a Chief Commissioner, who was made Lieutenant-Governor in 1859, when also the Delhi Division was transferred to the Punjab from the North-West Provinces. The Punjab is mainly agricultural, and, owing to the scanty rainfall, depends largely for its harvests on vast irrigation canals, which are still being greatly extended, and are highly remunerative. The principal crops are wheat, millet, barley, maize, pulse, oilseeds, sugar, and cotton. The Punjab possesses rich deposits of rock-salt, which, with wheat and other grains and cotton, form the principal exports. Timber is scarce. More than half the population are Muhammadans, and more than a third are Hindus. Of the former, the Pathans are found chiefly in the north-western hill districts. The Sikhs number

about 2,883,000 in the Punjab and Punjab States, to which they are mainly confined. Punjabi and Hindi are the chief languages. The various branches of the North-Western and Southern Punjab Railways serve the province. In 1897 a Legislative Council was constituted, which, under the Indian Councils Act, consists of 26 members, 16 nominated (including not more than 10 officials) and 8 elected, besides 2 extra members. Amritsar, the sacred city of the Sikhs, has 152,756 people.

CHIEF CITY, Lahore. Population, 228,687.
Lieutenant-Governor, The Hon. Sir Michael Francis O'Dwyer, K.C.S.I. (May, 1913) Rs. 8,333
Private Sec., Lt.-Col. E. C. Bayley, C.I.E. Rs. 1,178
A.D.C., Lieut. C. O. HarveyRs. 530
Chief Sec. to Govt., C. A. Barron, C.I.E.Rs. 3,000
Revenue Sec., J. P. ThompsonRs. 1,500
Financial Sec., R. A. MantRs. 1,800
Public Works Secs., (Irrign.) F. E. Gwyther ; R. E. Purves ; and (Bldgs. and Roads) Col. R. S. MacLagan, C.B., C.S.I.each Rs. 2,500
Financial Commrs., A. H. Diack, C.V.O., and M. W. Fenton, C.S.I.each Rs. 3,500

CHIEF COURT.

Chief Judge, The Hon. Sir A. H. S. Reid, Kt.Rs. 4,000
Judges, Hons. A. Kensington ; D. C. Johnstone ; H. A. B. Rattigan ; Mian Muhammad Shan Dineach Rs. 3,500

(6) BURMA is bounded by China, French Indo-China, and Siam on the east, by Bengal and Assam on the north, and by the Bay of Bengal. It is the largest province, having a total area of 230,839 sq. miles, with a population of 12,115,217. These figures include the Shan States and Chin Hills. Many immigrants come from Bengal, Madras, and China. Tenasserim and Aracan were annexed after the first Burmese war in 1826, Pegu after the second war in 1852, and Upper Burma and the Sh. n States after the third war in 1885. The Shan States are administered by local sawbwas, or chiefs, under the superintendence of a political officer. The province is thinly peopled ; but, owing to remarkable prosperity, the population has increased nearly 15 per cent. in 10 years. The inhabitants—of the common Indo-Chinese stock—belong to numerous tribes, who are distinguished by a variety of manners, languages, and religions. About 75 per cent. speak Burmese. Buddhism, now almost confined to Burma, is the religion of nearly 90 per cent. of the people. The Burmese are much better educated than the natives of India proper, education being conducted by Buddhist monks. The delta country of Lower Burma is flat, but above Prome there is upland, hilly country. Rice, the main product of the delta region, is largely milled at Rangoon and exported. The principal export after rice is teak, which comes from the extensive forests of Burma and the Shan States, and overlaid from Siam. Burma is fairly rich in minerals, especially petroleum, rubies, and jade-stone ; gold and silver are also known to exist. The Irrawaddy and its chief tributaries, the Chindwin, the Shweli, and the Myitnge, form important waterways. The main stream is navigable beyond Bhamo, 900 miles from its mouth, and carries much traffic. There are considerable exports by land to Western China. The Burma Railways have reached Myitkina on the Upper Irrawaddy, while a branch has been built to the Shan States, which lie in the Salwin basin. The Lieutenant-Governor of Burma has a Legislative Council

consisting, under the Indian Councils Act, of 17 members 14 nominated (including not more than six officials) and one elected, besides 2 extra members. The present capital, Rangoon, is fast increasing in population owing to commercial prosperity, while the old native capital, Mandalay, tends to decline.

CHIEF CITY, LOWER BURMA, Rangoon.

Pop. 293,316.
Lieutenant-Governor, The Hon. Sir Harvey Adamson, Kt., K.C.S.I. (May, 1910)Rs. 8,333
Private Sec., Lieut. G. C. SlackeRs. 825
Aide-de-Camp, Lieut. N. H. Hutcheson.
Chief Sec., W. F. Rice, C.S.I.Rs. 3,000
Revenue Sec., R. E. V. ArbuthnotRs. 1,800
Public Works Secs., H. W. James and G. C. Stawelleach Rs. 2,500
Financial Commr., Sir F. C. Gates, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.Rs. 3,500
Settlement Commr., H. M. S. Mathews, C.S.I.Rs. 2,750

CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Chief Judge, The Hon. Sir C. E. Fox, Kt.Rs. 4,000
Judges, Hons. H. S. Hartnoll ; E. W. Ormond ; D. H. R. Twomey ; S. M. Robinsoneach Rs. 3,500
Judicial Commissioner (Upper Burma), Sir G. W. Shaw, C.S.I.Rs. 3,500

(7) BIHAR AND ORISSA (area of new province, 83,181 sq. miles, with pop. of 34,490,084). This province, which came into existence on 1 April, 1912, comprises Bihar, Orissa, and Chota-Nagpur, hitherto forming part of Bengal, as well as the Sambalpur district transferred to Bengal from the Central Provinces in 1905. Bihar is liable to extreme temperatures. It produces a great variety of crops. The population is exceedingly dense. Orissa and Chota-Nagpur are ill-watered and liable to drought. Orissa has a variety of races and a considerable seaboard. The highlands of Chota-Nagpur are thinly peopled and contain a large aboriginal population. This division produces coal and mica. The Lieutenant-Governor has an Executive Council of 3 members, created in 1912. There is a Legislative Council of 44 members, 21 elected and 19 nominated (including not more than 15 officials), besides 3 *ex-officio* and 1 extra member. The High Court for the province is at present that of Calcutta. Rice, wheat, oil-seeds, sugar, and tobacco are cultivated. The bulk of the people are Hindus, and the great Hindu temple of Juggernaut is at Puri, in Orissa. There is a variety of languages, Hindi and Oriya being the chief. The railway systems are the East Indian, Bengal and North-Western, and Bengal-Nagpur.

CHIEF CITY, Patna. Population, 136,153.
Lieutenant-Governor, The Hon. Sir C. S. Bayley, K.C.S.I. (April, 1912)Rs. 8,333
Private Sec., C. B. Bayley, C.V.O.
Aide-de-C., Capt. H. F. Collingridge, 9th Gurkha RiflesRs. 2,500
COUNCIL OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.
Hons. E. A. Gait, C.S.I., C.I.E. ; E. V. Levinge, C.S.I. ; The Maharaja of Darbhanga, K.C.I.E.each Rs. 5,000
Chief Sec., H. Le Mesurier, C.S.I., C.I.E. Rs. 3,000
Fin. and Munic. Sec., L. J. Kershaw, C.I.E.Rs. 2,250
Revenue Sec., H. McPhersonRs. 2,250
Public Works Secs., (Irrign.) C. A. White ; (Rds. and Bldgs.) E. R. Gardinereach Rs. 2,750
Board of Revenue, W. MaudeRs. 3,500

(8) The CENTRAL PROVINCES and BERAR (area, Central Provinces alone, 82,057 sq. miles; pop. 10,859,146). The Central Provinces were formed in 1861 out of territory taken from the North-West Provinces and Madras, but originally belonging to the Mahratta Kingdom of Nagpur. The country, hilly and forest-clad, contains a large population of aboriginal tribes. The people are mostly Hindus, and they speak mainly Hindi and Marathi. The province, which is served by the Indian Midland, Great Indian Peninsula, and the Bengal-Nagpur Railways, possesses coal and manganese ore, and produces rice, wheat, millet, pulse, oilseeds, and cotton. There are cotton mills at Nagpur.

Since 1st October, 1902, BERAR has been amalgamated with the Central Provinces. Berar (area, 17,766 sq. miles; pop. 3,057,162), which lies to the north of Hyderabad, was placed in British hands by the Nizam in 1853, in payment of arrears, and its revenues were charged with the future cost of the Hyderabad Contingent (which was in 1903 incorporated in the Indian Army). In 1902 Berar was leased in perpetuity to the Government of India on payment of £167,000 a year to the Nizam, who thus obtains an assured instead of a fluctuating income therefrom. Berar is purely agricultural. It is very fertile, and yields cotton, millet, oilseeds, &c. The chief language is Marathi, and most of the people are Hindus.

A Legislative Council for the Central Provinces of 25 members was established in November, 1913.

CHIEF CITY, Nagpur. Population, 101,415.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Chief Commissioner, The Hon. Sir B. Robertson, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. (Aug., 1912) Rs. 5,167
 Chief Sec. Civil Dept., R. C. H. Moss King Rs. 2,250
 Public Works Secs., C. C. S. Clark and R. H. Tickelleach Rs. 2,500
 Judcl. Commr., Sir H. V. Drake-Brockman Rs. 3,500
 Do. (1st addl.), J. K. BattenRs. 3,000
 Do. (2nd addl.), H. J. Stanyon, C.I.E.Rs. 2,750
 Financial Commr., H. A. CrumpRs. 3,500

BERAR.

Commr., B. P. Standen, C.I.E.Rs. 2,750

(9) ASSAM (area, 53,015 sq. miles; pop. 6,713,635), was constituted a separate administration in 1874 out of certain Bengal districts, most of which had been ceded by Burma in 1825. It was combined in 1905 with part of Bengal to form a new province, Eastern Bengal and Assam, but again became a separate administration in 1912. A range of mountains divides Assam into the Surma and Brahmaputra valleys, of which the chief towns are Gauhati and Sylhet respectively. The people are mainly Hindus and Muhammadans, and the chief languages are Bengali and Assamese. The Assam-Bengal railway serves the province. Tea and rice are the principal products. Assam contains about three-quarters of a million immigrants from other parts of India, chiefly coolies for tea-gardens. In 1912 a Legislative Council was established. It consists of 25 members, 13 nominated (including not more than 9 officials) and 12 elected, besides 1 extra member. Seat of Government, Shillong. Population 13,639.

Chief Commissioner, The Hon. Sir Archdale Earle, K.C.I.E. (April, 1912)Rs. 4,667
 Chief Secretary, W. J. ReidRs. 2,250
 Second Sec., Major W. M. KennedyRs. 1,800
 Public Works Sec., W. M. SweetRs. 2,750

(10) The NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE (area, 13,418 sq. miles; pop. 2,196,933, partly estimated) was constituted in 1901 by the transfer from the Punjab of portions of the districts of Hazara, Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu, and Dera Ismail Khan, with the addition of Kurram, Malakand (Dir, Swat, and Chitral), Khaibar, Tochi, Gomal, and Shirani. The officer in charge is directly responsible to the Government of India. The people are chiefly Muhammadans. The province produces wheat, barley and other grains, oilseeds, cotton, &c. It has a considerable trade with Afghanistan.

CHIEF CITY, Peshawar. Population, 97,935.
 Agent to Gov.-Gen. and Chief Commr., The Hon. Lt.-Col. Sir G. O. Roos-Keppele, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.

Judicial Commr., W. P. BartonRs. 4,000
 Revenue Commr., Lt.-Col. C. B. Rawlinson, C.I.E.Rs. 2,750

(11) AJMER-MERWARA (area, 2,711 sq. miles; pop. 501,395), ceded in 1818, lies within Rajputana. The Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana is *ex officio* Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara and the chief executive and judicial authority.

CHIEF CITY, Ajmer. Population, 86,222.
 Chief Commissioner, The Hon. Sir E. G. Colvin, K.C.S.I.Rs. 4,000

(12) COORG (area, 1,582 sq. miles; pop. 174,976), annexed in 1834. The Resident at Mysore is *ex officio* Chief Commissioner and the chief executive and judicial authority.

Chief Commissioner, The Hon. Lt.-Col. Sir H. Daly, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.Rs. 4,000

(13) BRITISH BALUCHISTAN (area, 54,228 sq. ms.; pop. 414,412) was constituted a separate administration in 1888, under the Governor-General's Agent in Baluchistan, who also controls the affairs of the native States of Baluchistan up to the Persian frontier. The districts it comprises (Sibi, Quetta, Pishin, Thal-Chotiali, Nushki, Zhob, Chagali, Nasirabad, and the Bolan) were acquired partly from Afghanistan by the treaty of Gundamak (1879), partly from the Khan of Kalat by arrangement. Baluchistan consists largely of mountains and sandy deserts, and is sparsely populated. A large part of the people lead a pastoral, nomad life. In religion they are Sunni Muhammadans. The Afghan-Baluch frontier was demarcated in 1896-7. To Chaman, on this frontier, a railway runs *via* Quetta. A new trade-route between India and Seistan, in Persia, *via* Nushki, was opened in 1896. A railway runs from Quetta to Nushki. The Khan of Kalat, the head of a loose confederacy, receives about £19,000 per annum for quit-rents, subsidy, &c. British troops occupy Quetta, commanding the Bolan Pass, and have the treaty right to occupy any other position.

Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan, The Hon. Lt.-Col. J. Ramsay, C.S.I., C.I.E. Rs. 4,000
 Rev. and Judl. Commr., Lt.-Col. C. Archer, C.S.I., C.I.E.Rs. 2,750

(14) DELHI.—This province (area, 557 sq. miles; pop. 391,828) was constituted on October 1, 1912, out of the Punjab division of Delhi.

Chief Commissioner, W. M. Hailey, C.I.E. Rs. 3,000

(15) THE ANDAMANS and NICOBARS (area, 3,143 sq. miles; pop. 26,459) form a chain of islands in the eastern part of the Bay of Bengal. Since 1858 Port Blair, in South Andaman, has been used as an Indian penal settlement. Much valuable timber, worked by convict labour, is obtained. The Nicobar Islands, almost due south of the Andamans, were first occupied by

the British in 1869. They comprise 19 islands. The principal products are coco-nuts.

Chief Commissioner and Superintendent (Port Blair), Lt.-Col. M. W. Douglas, C.I.E. Rs. 2,500. The *Laccadive Islands* comprise 14 islands (nine inhabited), distant 200 miles from the Malabar coast of the Madras Presidency, in which they are included. (Pop. 10,600.)

Aden, Perim, and Protected Chiefs.—From old time the peninsula of Aden, situated on the southern coast of Arabia and lying on the Red Sea trade-route between Europe and the East, has been an important trade centre. Its trade decayed after the Portuguese discovery of the Cape route, but with the opening of the Suez Canal it regained more than its old importance. It was occupied by the British in 1839. It is now a great coaling-station and port of call, and an emporium for the trade of the adjacent African and Arabian coasts. It is the only fortified point between Egypt and Bombay, and may be regarded as an outpost of the Indian Empire. Aden and Perim—a small unfortified island serving as a coaling station at the southern entrance to the Red Sea, occupied in 1857—form part of the Bombay Presidency, and have an area of 80 square miles and a population of 46,165 (1911). Aden is a free port. The traffic in

arms and ammunition is subject to special regulations. Aden's chief imports are cotton goods, grain, spices and sugar, and the chief exports salt, precious stones, and hides and skins. The total trade in 1911-12 was £8,253,000. In 1911-12, 1,607 vessels called at Aden, and 524 at Perim. The British Government has treaty engagements with, and subsidies, the neighbouring Arab tribes, both inland and along the coast (Hadramaut), from the Straits of Babel-Mandeb to Muscat territory at Ras Sair. As the result of an agreement arrived at in 1903-4 with Turkey, a line fixing the boundary of the tribes with which the British Government has treaty relations was demarcated by a joint Commission from Sheikh Sayad, on the coast opposite Perim, to the river Bana.

The *Kuria Muria Islands*, to the S. of Omān, have been in British possession since 1854. In 1834 the East India Company occupied *Sokotra* (area, 1,400 sq. miles), 150 miles from Cape Guardafui, which has a pastoral Muhammadan population of 12,000, mainly Arabs. A formal protectorate was established in 1886. The Sheikh receives a small subsidy, and is pledged not to cede the island to any foreign Power.

Aden: Political Resident, Major-Gen. Sir Jas. A. Bell, K.C.V.O., I.A......per mensem Rs. 2,000

INDIAN APPOINTMENTS.

The higher civil administration of British India is recruited from four sources—1. Open competitive examination in England. 2. The Indian Army. 3. The patronage of the Secretary of State. 4. The patronage of the Local Governments.

The Civil Service of India.—The next examination will commence in London on 1st August, 1914, the number of appointments (usually about 50) depending on the requirements of the local Governments. Candidates must be over 22 and under 24 on that date, and of good health and character. Application for admission to compete must be made on or before the 1st June, on forms that can be obtained from the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, London, W. Examination fee, £6. Selected candidates are on probation in England for one year, and receive an allowance of £150 if they pass their probation at one of the Universities or Colleges approved by the Secretary of State, conduct themselves well, and comply with all rules laid down for their guidance. A final examination is held in Indian law, languages, history, &c. Seniority in the service depends on the order in which candidates stand in the list resulting from the combined marks of the open competitive and final examinations. Candidates must qualify in riding. Successful candidates are allotted to the various provinces upon 2 consideration of all the circumstances, including their own wishes, but always subject to the needs of the public service. Within a certain time of the candidate's arrival in India, he must elect to serve in the executive or the judicial branch of the administration, the summit of the profession in one branch being the Lieutenant-Governorship of a Province, in the other a Judgeship of a High Court. The salary of a covenanted civil servant commences usually at Rs. 4,800 (£320) a year. The number of civilians at present in the service is about 1,100.

Indian Army.—Most of the officers are required for the Native Army, but a consider-

able number are selected for civil employment. A certain number of appointments in the Indian Army are offered to cadets of the Royal Military College, and a certain number to candidates from the Universities (regulations obtainable from War Office). All King's Cadets, British and Indian, and Honorary King's Cadets, nominated by the Secretary of State for India (rules on application to the Military Department, India Office), have the option, during their last term at the Royal Military College, of electing for appointment to the unattached list for the Indian Army or for appointment to commissions in the British Cavalry or Infantry. After the claims of these cadets have been satisfied, remaining appointments to the unattached list are allotted in order of merit to cadets who satisfy the requirements of the regulations respecting admission to the Royal Military College, and who elect to compete for such appointments, at each final examination at Sandhurst. Election is made during a cadet's last term at the College, and is final, no transfer being subsequently possible except by exchange. On receiving his commission a successful candidate is gazetted as second lieutenant on the unattached list for the Indian Army, provided with a passage to India, attached to a British regiment (receiving Indian pay and allowances as an officer of the British Army), and, after one year's actual duty, transferred to a native regiment as second lieutenant. Unless he is found fit in every respect and passes certain language and professional tests within three years of the date of his admission to the Indian Army, he will be removed from the Service. Any officers required from time to time to supplement the direct supply from Sandhurst and from Universities are drawn from the R.A. and Cavalry and Infantry of the Line serving in India, subject to certain conditions. On appointment to a native regiment a second lieutenant or lieutenant's minimum initial pay is Rs. 4,560 (£304) a year.

The Public Works Department includes a staff of engineers engaged in the construction and maintenance of State public works. They are

recruited from the corps of Royal Engineers, from persons appointed by selection in the United Kingdom, and, in respect of natives, from the civil engineering colleges in India. Other qualified persons are occasionally admitted. In the summer of 1914 probably about 30 appointments of assistant engineers will be made by a Selection Committee including at least one eminent engineer. Candidates must be between 21 and 24 years of age on 1st July, 1914, must be of good health and character, be able to ride, have passed the A.M.I.C.E. examination, or have obtained a University degree or an equivalent diploma or distinction in engineering, and have had practical experience. Candidates should apply on a prescribed form to the Secretary, Public Works Department, India Office, S.W., before 1st April, 1914. Assistant engineers in India commence at Rs. 4,560 (or £304) a year. There is a prospect of pension and also a provident fund.

The Forest Department of India is recruited from this country. The Secretary of State, acting on the advice of a Selection Committee, will appoint not less than five probationers in the summer of 1914. Candidates must be between 19 and 22 years of age on 1st January, 1914. Candidates must, in addition to a good general education, possess an honours degree in natural science. Selected candidates, if they succeed in passing a strict medical examination, will spend two years on probation and in training, including practical training at home and abroad, and they must pass through the forestry course at Oxford, Cambridge, or Edinburgh. They must pass a riding test. Probationers will be allowed £120 a year. Assistant Conservators commence at Rs. 4,560 (£304) a year. There is a prospect of pension and a provident fund. Candidates should apply to the Secretary, Revenue Department, India Office, before 1st July, 1914.

Indian Police.—An examination (fee £2) will be held in this country in conjunction with that for the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, on 30 June, 1914, for about 24 appointments: Madras, 2; Bombay, 2; Bengal, 4; United Provinces, 5; Punjab, 4; Burma, 3; Central Provinces, 2; Bihar and Orissa, 1; Assam, 1. Candidates must be between 19 and 21 on 1st June, 1914, and applications must be sent before 1st May, 1914, to the Secretary, Judicial and Public Department, India Office, on a printed form to be obtained from him. There is a strict medical examination, and a riding test. Selected candidates "will be allotted as probationers to the various provinces upon a consideration of all the circumstances, including their own wishes." On passing the prescribed departmental examinations, which must be done within two years of arrival in India, and being found otherwise fit, a probationer is appointed an assistant-superintendent. The initial salary is Rs. 3,600 (£240) a year. There is a prospect of pension and a provident fund.

Indian Medical Service.—Examinations are usually held in January and July. The number of appointments offered is about 12 to 15. Candidates must be between the ages of 21 and 28, of good health and good character, and must possess a registrable qualification to practise both medicine and surgery in the United Kingdom and a certificate of ophthalmic instruction. They may be married or not. Successful candidates will be appointed lieutenants on probation, and required to attend courses of instruction at

the Royal Army Medical College, Millbank, and at Aldershot, during which period they receive pay and certain allowances to cover cost of maintenance. Examinations are then held, and an officer's position on the list of the service depends on the combined results of the preliminary and final examinations. Officers will be liable for military employment in any part of India, but, with a view to transfer to civil employment, they will stand posted to one of four civil areas, their allocation being determined on a consideration of all the circumstances, including their own wishes. Officers in one civil area are liable to be transferred elsewhere or recalled to military duty. Private practice is usually permitted. The minimum initial pay of a lieutenant is Rs. 5,040 (£336) a year. Full information can be obtained from the Military Secretary, India Office.

The *patronage of the Secretary of State for India* is small, and is chiefly dependent on the requirements of the Government of India in the Judicial, Educational, or Ecclesiastical Departments. Appointments, usually of distinguished graduates of British Universities with a knowledge of teaching, are made to the *Indian Educational Service*, which includes teaching and inspecting posts. Conditions of pay and service are the same for both. The age is usually from 23 to 30. Appointments are in the first instance for two years, the salary beginning at Rs. 500 a month, with annual increments of Rs. 50 a month to Rs. 1,000, with prospects of promotion if service is extended. The number of appointments varies from year to year, and is not large. Applications should be addressed to the Secretary, Judicial and Public Dept., India Office, S.W. The *Ecclesiastical Establishment*, which forms a civil department, consists of the Bishops of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Lahore, Rangoon, Lucknow, and Nagpur (others whose names are given on page 291 are not Bishops on the Establishment), and 150 Chaplains of the English and Scottish churches. Chaplains (who must be between 27 and 34 years of age) are on probation for three years after appointment, and receive a salary of Rs. 5,760 (£384) a year. Applications should be addressed to the Secretary of State, India Office.

Appointments are also made by the India Office to the *Royal Indian Marine* (limits of age for officers 17 to 22, for engineers 21 to 25), *Bengal Pilot Service* (age 18 to 22), *Civil Veterinary Dept.* (age not over 26), *Indian Finance, Military Finance, and Customs Depts.* (age 22 to 25), *Geological Survey Dept.* (age not over 25), *Agricultural Service* (age 23 to 30), *Assist. Supt., Traffic Dept., Indian State Railways* (not over 25), *Telegraph Dept., and Military Nursing Service* (age 27 to 32). Applications should be addressed to the Under-Secretary of State for India.

The *patronage of the Local Governments* is considerable, but no one who is not a native, a covenanted civilian, or an officer of the Indian Army can be appointed to a post of over Rs. 200 a month without the sanction of the Government of India—the departments excepted from this rule being: *Opium, Salt, Customs, Survey, Mint, Public Works, and Police.*

Pay, Leave, and Pension Regulations of the Indian Services are contained in the *Civil Service Regulations*, of which a summary appears in the *India Office List*, published by Messrs. Harrison, 45, Pall Mall, S.W. This volume also contains the full regulations regarding Indian appointments.

**THE FINANCES OF INDIA FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31st MARCH,
1911, 1912, AND 1913.**

The figures below are given in £, rupees being converted at 1s. 4d. the rupee, or 15 rupees to the £.

GROSS REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.

	1910-11.	1911-12.	Revised Estimate, 1912-13.
<i>Principal Heads of Revenue: (000 omitted.)</i>			
Land Revenue.....	£20,878	£20,765	£21,326
Opium	7,522	5,961	5,114
Salt	3,176	3,391	3,337
Stamps	4,812	4,815	5,079
Excise	7,030	7,610	8,183
Provincial Rates.....	554	548	557
Customs	6,619	6,469	7,008
Income Tax	1,593	1,653	1,727
Forest	1,830	1,952	2,084
Registration	426	446	481
Tributes (Native States)	607	595	603

Total £55,047 £54,205 £55,499

Interest £1,465 £1,449 £1,464

Post Office..... £1,997 £2,134 £2,260

Telegraphs £997 £1,088 £1,142

Mint £196 £367 £532

Receipts by Civil Departments:

Law and Justice.....	£548	£577	£593
Police.....	155	123	136
Ports and Pilotage.....	147	152	158
Education.....	184	205	219
Medical.....	64	67	81
Minor Departments	113	114	113

Total £1,211 £1,238 £1,300

Miscellaneous:

Superannuation	£195	£201	£201
Stationery & Printing ...	98	97	95
Exchange and Miscel- laneous	385	515	417

Total £678 £813 £713

Railways:

State Railways (Net Traffic Receipts)	£13,842	£15,834	£18,045
Subsidised Cos. (Interest, &c.).....	39	58	72

Total £13,881 £15,892 £18,117

Irrigation:

Direct Receipts	£2,517	£2,628	£2,857
Portion of Land Rev. due to Irrigation	1,178	1,352	1,506

Total £3,695 £3,980 £4,363

Other Civil Public Works £294 £327 £316

Receipts by Military Depts. £1,221 £1,343 £1,346

Total Revenue* £80,682 £82,836 £87,052

EXPENDITURE (CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE).

	1910-11.	1911-12.	Revised Estimate, 1912-13.
<i>Direct Demands on the Revenues: (000 omitted.)</i>			
Refunds and Drawbacks	£279	£336	£316
Assignments & Compens.	1,216	1,222	1,227
Collection Charges, viz.:			
Land Revenue	3,662	3,786	3,912
Opium.....	1,247	729	602
Salt	377	368	376
Excise.....	406	419	435
Customs	240	251	260
Forest	1,033	1,142	1,179
Other Heads.....	396	417	425

Total £8,856 £8,670 £8,732

Interest:

On Ordinary Debt (excl. Railways & Irrigation)	£1,607	£1,435	£1,147
On other Obligations.....	562	603	661

Total £2,169 £2,038 £1,808

Post Office £1,951 £2,008 £2,036

Telegraphs £977 £1,094 £1,121

Mint £92 £117 £142

Civil Departments:

Gen. Administration	£1,756	£2,626	£1,928
Law and Justice	3,718	3,825	3,878
Police	4,352	4,603	4,653
Ports and Pilotage.....	178	182	186
Education	1,846	2,021	2,590
Ecclesiastical	125	125	126
Medical	983	1,155	1,369
Political.....	1,095	968	1,003
Minor Departments	878	961	984

Total £14,931 £16,466 £16,717

Miscellaneous Civil Charges:

Territrl. & Pol. Pensions	£236	£227	£224
Civ. Furlough Allowances	395	426	410
Superannuation	3,146	3,187	3,279
Stationery and Printing..	714	670	684
Miscellaneous	319	389	344

Total £4,810 £4,899 £4,941

Famine Relief and In-

surance £1,000 £1,000 £1,000

Railway Revenue Account:

State Railways (In- terest, Annuities, &c.)	£11,803	£12,025	£12,492
Other Railway Exp.	61	79	109

Total £11,864 £12,104 £12,601

Irrigation £3,110 £3,175 £3,291

Other Civil Public Works £4,538 £5,454 £6,214

Army & Marine Services £20,487 £20,901 £20,982

Total Expenditure £74,785 £77,926 £79,585

Net excess (+) on Pro-
vincial Allotments } +1,961 +969 +4,074

Total Expenditure from
Revenue* £76,746 £78,895 £83,659

GROSS AND NET REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.—The statement of Gross Revenue and Expenditure exhibits all revenue receipts and payments therefrom, except that railway working expenses and the surplus profits paid to certain railway companies are deducted from revenue. A clearer view of the financial position is obtained from the following statement of Net Revenue and Expenditure, in which departmental receipts, which are a set-off against expenditure, have been deducted, as also interest charges and working expenses of railways and irrigation works, refunds and assignments, cost of cultivating and manufacturing opium, &c.

In 1910-11 there was a surplus of Revenue as compared with Expenditure of £3,936,000, in 1911-12 a surplus of £3,940,000, and in 1912-13 (revised estimate) a surplus of £3,394,000.

	NET REVENUE.	Revised Estimate.	
	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
	(000 omitted.)		
Land Revenue	£20,112	£20,000	£20,559
Opium (Export)	6,272	5,228	4,503
Taxation:			
Salt	2,917	3,137	3,078
Stamps	4,758	4,760	5,024
Excise	6,957	7,533	8,104
Provincial Rates ...	553	548	556
Customs	6,497	6,287	6,857
Income Tax	1,584	1,642	1,717
Registration	424	444	480
Total, Taxation...	£23,690	£24,351	£25,816
Commercial Undertakings:			
Forests	£1,823	£1,946	£2,078
Post Office	46	126	223
Telegraphs	20	—	21
Railways	2,017	3,788	5,516
Irrigation	584	805	1,072
Total, Commercial Undertakings...	£4,490	£6,658	£8,910
Tributes from Native States	£409	£394	£398
Mint and Exchange...	174	356	499
	£55,147	£56,987	£60,685

	NET EXPENDITURE.		
	(000 omitted.)		
Collection of Revenue	£6,114	£6,384	£6,587
Debt Services	703	589	344
Military Services:			
Army and Marine	18,427	18,723	18,812
Military Works	838	836	823
Total, Military Services	£19,265	£19,559	£19,635
Civil Services:			
Civil Depts.	£13,720	£15,228	£15,417
Misc. Civil Charges	4,203	4,191	4,336
Civil Works, &c. ...	4,245	5,127	5,898
Total, Civil Services	£22,168	£24,546	£25,651
Famine Relief and Insurance	1,000	1,000	1,000
Provincial Balances:			
Increased by Unspent Grants ...	1,961	969	4,074
	£51,211	£53,047	£57,291
SURPLUS	£3,936	£3,940	£3,394

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.—In addition to the expenditure from revenue there was a capital outlay in 1911-12 of £6,981,000 on State Railways, and of £1,537,000 on Irrigation Works, and £5,000 in connexion with the new capital at Delhi.

BURDEN OF TAXATION.—If taxation proper be divided among the population of British India, without allowing for certain portions of Salt, Excise, and Customs duties which fall on persons in the native States, the burden in 1912-13 was 2s. 1d. per head, or, if land revenue (which is akin to rent) be added, 3s. 9d. per head. The budget of 1913 introduced no changes in taxation.

DEBT AND ASSETS.—On 31st March, 1913, the debt of India amounted to £274,403,000, viz., Sterling Debt, £179,179,000, and Rupee Debt (converted into sterling at 1s. 4d. the rupee), £95,224,000. Miscellaneous obligations (Savings Bank balances, &c.) amounted to about £29,278,000, besides the annual charge of £3,357,600 for various railway annuities. Up to the same date the Indian Government had devoted £143,905,000 to the construction of railways and £37,647,000 to the construction of irrigation works. It had purchased from companies, by cash payments, annuities, or the issue of India stock, nine railways, on which, at the time of purchase, £108,092,000 had been spent. It had lent £12,080,000 (net) to Native States, corporations, agriculturists, &c., and had advanced £11,272,000 to railway companies. Other assets were the Gold Standard Reserve of £22,571,000, and the cash balances in England and India, £8,784,000 and £19,293,000 respectively. The assets of India exceed the liabilities. In 1912-13 a 3½ per cent. loan of £3,000,000 was raised in England at a fixed price of 93, and a 3½ per cent. loan of 3 crores (£2,000,000) in India at 96½. £495,000 was raised by an issue of Railway Debenture Bonds.

LAND REVENUE.—This is the oldest and the most important source of revenue. The State is the paramount landlord in India, and the land revenue is the State's share in the rent of the soil. In most of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa, about one-fourth of Madras, and part of Assam the land revenue has been permanently fixed; elsewhere generally the assessments, or settlements, are revised periodically (usually once in 20 or 30 years). The nature of the settlements varies in different provinces. In parts of Bengal and Bombay, the greater part of the United Provinces, the Punjab, the N.W. Frontier Province, and the Central Provinces the settlement is with large proprietors or proprietary village communities (*zamindars*), and the estate is assessed as a whole. Elsewhere (especially in Burma, Berar, Bombay and Sind, Assam, and most of Madras) the *raiyatwari* tenure prevails, and each raiyat, or peasant proprietor, holds direct from the State. In temporarily settled zamindari districts the land revenue usually amounts to about 50 per cent. of the rental paid to the landlord by the cultivating tenant, while in temporarily settled raiyatwari districts the revenue varies from 20 per cent. of the gross produce down to much smaller proportions, averaging about 8 per cent. Private improvements are exempt from assessment. The gross land revenue paid to the State in 1911-12 amounted to £22,116,000, of which £1,351,000 was due to irrigation and credited under that head.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.—Poppy may now be grown only in parts of the United Provinces (Bengal opium) and in the Central Indian (Malwa) native States. Except in these States

the manufacture is a Government monopoly. In 1911-12 26,860 chests of Bengal opium were sold for export. The gross revenue from Bengal opium sold for export was £4,990,982, and £698,174 was derived from Malwa opium. The expenses of production, &c., were £729,452. Most of the opium produced was exported to China and the Straits Settlements, but in 1913 the Government of India brought the trade with China to a close. Duty and licence fees, &c., on opium consumed in India yielded about £1,318,000. The total net opium revenue, therefore, was about £6,278,000.

EXCISE.—Licence fees and duties are levied on the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors and drugs. The revenue, owing partly to stricter administration, and partly to enhanced duties, has greatly expanded in recent years, and amounted to £7,533,000 net in 1911-12. Reforms in excise administration are in progress.

CUSTOMS.—The net revenue was £6,287,000 in 1911-12. (For tariff see page 597.) The export duty on rice yielded £886,000, and the countervailing duty on Indian cotton goods £320,000 in 1911-12.

INCOME TAX is levied on non-agricultural incomes of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000 at about 2 per cent., and on those above Rs. 2,000 at 2½ per cent.

STAMPS.—Stamps yielded £4,760,000 (net) in 1911-12. About two-thirds of the revenue is from court fee and one-third from commercial stamps. Certain stamp duties were enhanced in 1912.

SALT.—The salt duty was reduced from Rs. 2½ to Rs. 2 a maund (82 lb.) in 1903, to Rs. 1½ in 1905, and to R. 1 in 1907. The consumption of salt has increased, owing to the reduction of duty.

FORESTS.—About 96,000 square miles of forests are reserved and scientifically worked by the State, while about 150,000 square miles besides are under State control. A third of the revenue comes from Burma.

POST OFFICE.—The Post Office, which in 1911-12 conveyed 965 millions of letters, postcards, newspapers, &c., and issued 27 millions of money orders, was worked at a net profit to Government of £126,000. Inland letter rates are the lowest in the world. The question of a bi-weekly mail service for India is under consideration.

TELEGRAPHS.—The length of telegraph wires in India on 31st March, 1912, was 299,000 miles, and the number of messages sent in 1911-12 was 14,672,000. They showed for that year a deficit of £7,000. Their capital cost to the end of 1911-12 was £7,639,000. The Indo-European Telegraph Department yielded a profit of 5·9 per cent. on its capital of £1,003,000. Proposals for combining posts and telegraphs are under consideration.

RAILWAYS.—Nearly all the railways in India are owned by the State and administered by a Railway Board, though many are leased to and worked by companies. The mileage open for traffic on 31st December, 1912, was 33,484, while the mileage under construction was 2,455. Of the mileage open about 51 per cent. was on the standard gauge (5½ ft.), and about 42 per cent. on the metre gauge. At the end of 1912 the total capital at charge was £344,870,000. The net earnings of the railways in 1912 amounted to £17,890,000, equivalent to a return of 5·19 per cent. on the capital outlay. The number of passengers increased to 417 millions, and the goods traffic to 78 million tons. Rates are very low, third class passengers travelling on the average over five miles for a penny. The net gain to the State on the working of the

railways was £5,489,000 in 1912, as compared with £2,713,000 in 1911, after charging to expenditure interest on capital outlay of lines under construction provided for. The total capital expenditure on railways in 1912 was about £10,212,000. In 1908 a special committee of inquiry into the railways recommended the raising of larger loans for construction and equipment, so that £100,000,000 may be expended in eight years.

IRRIGATION.—The total capital outlay on State irrigation works up to 31st March, 1912, was £41,510,000, which, apart from the advantages to cultivators and protection against famine, yielded a profit to the State, after payment of interest charges, of about £1,406,000. The area irrigated was about 23 million acres, while the annual value of the crops raised is estimated at over 100 per cent. on the capital outlay. The Upper Chenab and the Lower Bari Doab Canals, in the Punjab, were opened in 1912 and 1913 respectively. The former is designed to irrigate some 650,000 acres, and the latter nearly 900,000 acres, annually. Two-fifths of the irrigation revenue comes from the Punjab.

HOME CHARGES.—The net expenditure in England, chargeable to Revenue, amounted in 1911-12 to £18,865,000: Interest on Railway Debt and Annuities, £8,760,000; Interest on Irrigation Debt, £117,000; Interest on Ordinary Debt and Management of Debt, £1,892,000; Stores, £1,203,000, of which £709,000 was for Marine and Military Stores; payments for British forces, troop service, &c., £1,005,000; Army non-effective charges, £3,065,000; Civil annuities, pensions, &c., £1,405,000; Furlough payments, civil and military, £996,000. The expenditure of the Indian Government in England is met by bills or telegraphic transfers drawn on India by the Secretary of State, and sold by him in London for sterling.

CURRENCY.—The principal coin in use is the silver rupee, containing 180 grains of fine silver and 15 grains of alloy. Up to 1893 the Indian Mints were open by law for the unrestricted coinage of silver into rupees. Owing, however, to the almost continuous fall in the value of the rupee from 1871 to 1893, legislation in the latter year closed the mints to the public, with a view to eventually fixing the exchange. For a time the rupee continued to fall, but subsequently it rose, and since January, 1898, has been practically stable at rs. 4d. This rate has now a legal sanction, since an Act of 1899 makes the British sovereign legal tender in India at the ratio of 15 rupees to the sovereign, the rupee, however, remaining also legal tender to any amount. At the present low price of silver, the rupee at rs. 4d. is worth much more than the value of the silver which it contains. For some years after 1893 the coinage of Indian rupees almost ceased, but in the five years ended 1907-8 there were large coinages. From 1900-1 to 1906-7 the whole, and in 1907-8 and 1908-9 one-half, of the profit on silver coinage has been held as a special reserve—now called the Gold Standard Reserve—which is partly invested in England in sterling securities, for the purpose of maintaining the rate of exchange between England and India. On 31st March, 1913, the investments of this fund in sterling securities amounted to nearly £16,907,000 (cost price), while £4,000,000 was held in India in rupees, £1,006,000 in cash in England, and £1,620,000 in gold at the Bank of England. In

June, 1912, it was decided that no portion of the profit on coinage will be used for railways till the total sterling assets of the Reserve amount to at least £25,000,000. India has a paper currency. The 5, 10, 50, and 100 rupee notes are legal tender everywhere in India, but other notes only within their circles of issue. A nickel anna piece, introduced in 1907, has become popular. Copper coins are being replaced by bronze.

ARMY.—The Army in India consists, first, of British troops, about 80,000; and, secondly, of native troops (largely Muhammadans), about 160,000 (for details see page 553). In addition, the native Army Reserves number nearly 40,000 men, and the Imperial Service Troops furnished by native States contribute 22,000, including cavalry, transport corps, and sappers. Further, there are 39,000 European and Eurasian volunteers (efficients). For police duties and frontier service the regular military is supplemented by frontier militia and local levies. During the period (1902-9) when Lord Kitchener was Commander-in-Chief, considerable changes were effected in the organisation and training of the Army. On 1st June, 1907, there was a redistribution of the Army of India, which now consists of the Northern and Southern Armies, each under a general officer and staff. The artillery has been increased. Factories for making rifles, cordite, and gun carriages have been erected. The transport service has been improved. A flying school is to be established at Sitapur. A General Staff has been formed. A Staff College has been established at Quetta. Additions to soldiers' pay and enlarged expenditure on artillery, barracks, coast and frontier defences, stores, transport, factories, &c., have increased the net military expenditure (including marine) from £16,164,000 in 1901-2 to £19,559,000 in 1911-12. During 1911-12 there were heavy charges in connexion with the Royal Visit to India and the Delhi Durbar, the Abor Expedition, and the operations in the Persian Gulf for the suppression of the arms traffic. The health of the Army has greatly improved in recent years. Ague is the chief cause of sickness among British troops, and enteric fever the chief cause of death. The trooping service between England and India is carried out by hired steamers, under Admiralty supervision. A committee, under Field-Marshal Lord Nicholson, has inquired into military expenditure, and has come to the conclusion that there is no chance of reduction in expenditure on the Army in India.

The ROYAL INDIAN MARINE consists of four troopships, four steamers of about 1,000 tons each, and smaller craft for harbour and river navigation, surveying, and submarine mining. The principal officers and troopships (with gross tonnage and indicated horse-power) are as follows:—

Director R.I.M., Bombay, Capt. W. Lumsden,	
C.V.O., R.N., A.D.C.	Rs. 2,500
Deputy ditto (Calcutta), Capt. G. S. Hewett.	
Assist. ditto (Bombay), Capt. E. J. C. Hordern.	
Dufferin, 6315 (10, 190). Comm. E. J. Headlam.	
Hardinge, 5467 (9366). Comm. A. Hamilton.	
Northbrook, 5038 (7429). Comm. C. Gardner.	
Dalhousie, 1524 (2202). Comm. A. P. Robinson.	

For INDIAN DOCKYARDS, see page 255.

EDUCATION has benefitted by larger grants for primary education. A Department of Education has been created, and increased attention is being given to primary, commercial, and technical education. There are five Universities,

viz., those of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, and the Punjab. It is proposed to create Universities at Benares, Aligarh, and Dacca, and others are contemplated. The Indian Universities Act of 1904 provides for a teaching system. In State institutions education is secular. An important resolution reviewing the educational policy of the Government of India was issued in Feb., 1913. The institutions in 1911-12 numbered 176,447 and the scholars 6,792,000, including 954,000 females. Of the institutions, about 70 per cent. are maintained by the State or aided by grants, the rest being private and unaided. Of the total expenditure on education in 1911-12, £5,251,000, £1,463,000 came from fees, and £2,707,000 from provincial revenues or local and municipal funds. The census of 1911 showed that only 106 males and 11 females per mille can read and write.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT, municipal and rural, in its present form, is a product of British rule. The municipalities at the end of 1911-12 numbered 714, controlling a total population of 17 millions, and receiving an income of £3,371,000 from rates and taxes (octroi, taxes on houses and lands, water, lighting, and conservancy rates, &c.) and £1,599,000 from other sources (excluding loans). Out of 9,639 members of municipal bodies 8,460 were Indians, and 7,762 were non-official. In almost all districts in British India there are local district boards, partly representative. Nearly one-half of their total expenditure of about £3,576,000 in 1911-12 was devoted to civil works, over one-fifth to education, and the remainder largely to sanitation and hospitals.

JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.—There are nearly 10,000 officers exercising civil and criminal jurisdiction. Many of the superior and the great majority of the inferior officers are natives. In 1911 2,043,000 civil suits were instituted; while 1,961,000 persons were tried, and 898,000 convicted, in criminal cases, of whom 435 were sentenced to death, 2,054 to transportation, and 152,348 to imprisonment. The strength of the police in 1911 was 12,500 officers and 177,500 men. There were 753 prisons, with a daily average of 103,000 prisoners, in 1911. At the convict settlement of Port Blair (Andamans) there were 11,228 prisoners on 31 March, 1912.

VITAL STATISTICS.—The statistics of births and deaths are defective, and the apparent increase in mortality in recent years is really due to completer returns. The recorded death rate for British India in the decennium ended 1911 ranged from 31·67 per 1,000 in 1902 to 38·21 in 1908. In 1911 it was 32·01. Fevers of various kinds are by far the commonest cause of death, cholera, dysentery and diarrhoea, small-pox, and (since 1896) plague, being other chief causes. The reported deaths from plague up to the end of 1912 were about 8,034,000 in India as a whole. About 23,000 people are annually killed by snakes. In 2,722 hospitals and dispensaries, maintained mostly from public funds, 28,106,000 patients were treated in 1911. The number of persons vaccinated was 9,684,000. According to the census of 1911 there were 110,000 lepers.

SURVEYS.—The Survey Department superintends forest and cadastral surveys, as well as trigonometrical and topographical surveys, special explorations, and map production. Marine, geological, and botanical surveys are in operation, while the archaeological survey has been recently extended. The Meteorological Department is of great service in forecasting rainfall.

TRADE OF INDIA.—Among the countries constituting the British Empire, India comes second to the United Kingdom itself in the volume of its sea-borne trade, which almost equals that of Canada and Australia combined. During the last five years both imports and exports have on

the average been twice as great as they were 25 years ago. The ordinary course of Indian trade shows yearly a large net export of merchandise and a net import of treasure. The following table exhibits the leading figures for the last five years in thousands of pounds sterling:—

SEA-BORNE TRADE.	1908-9.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
	£ (000 omitted.)	£ (000 omitted.)	£ (000 omitted.)	£ (000 omitted.)	£ (000 omitted.)
Imports of Private Merchandise	80,850	78,040	86,236	92,383	107,344
Government Stores	5,008	3,727	2,901	3,654	3,744
Total Merchandise	85,858	81,767	89,137	96,037	111,088
Treasure—Private	15,088	24,951	26,445	35,615	34,132
Government	75	65	46	32	6,977
Total Treasure	15,163	25,016	26,491	35,647	41,109
Total Imports	101,021	106,783	115,628	131,684	152,197
Exports of Private Merchandise:					
Indian Produce, &c.	99,905	122,998	137,081	147,878	160,775
Foreign Goods (re-exports)	2,114	2,259	2,841	4,018	3,160
Government Stores	77	55	53	96	86
Total Merchandise	102,096	125,312	139,975	151,992	164,021
Treasure—Private	3,971	4,262	4,745	6,908	4,697
Government	242	4	6	8	2,391
Total Treasure	4,213	4,266	4,751	6,916	7,088
Total Exports	106,309	129,578	144,726	158,908	171,109
Total Sea-borne Trade	207,330	236,361	260,354	290,592	323,306
Net Imports of Treasure	10,950	20,750	21,740	28,731	34,021
Net Exports of Merchandise	16,238	43,545	50,838	55,955	52,933
Excess of Exports	5,288	22,795	29,098	27,224	18,912

In 1912-13 both imports and exports were of unprecedented magnitude, and the grand total showed a rise of 11 per cent. Imports of merchandise were about 36 per cent. larger than in 1909-10, which marked the close of a period of bad trade. Imports of cotton goods were larger by £7,501,000 than in 1911-12, the total being by far the largest on record. Sugar increased by nearly 20 per cent. to £9,537,000. Imports of apparel, carriages and carts, railway materials, raw cotton, iron and steel, provisions, hardware and cutlery, machinery, and silk, manufactured and raw, also increased; but mineral oil, woollens, copper, and haberdashery and millinery showed a decline. Imports of treasure were heavy. In recent years the inflow of gold (especially sovereigns) has been remarkable. The imports of Government stores are mainly railway materials and army stores.

In the export trade, rice exceeded all records and headed the list. Raw cotton cedes the premier place, which it had held for three years, and shows a decline of 5 per cent. There were large increases in jute, raw and manufactured, wheat and wheat flour, hides and skins, cotton manufactures, coffee, lac, &c. There was a remarkable decline in the exports of seeds.

As will be seen, the bulk of the imports consists of manufactured articles, while about 75 per cent. of the exports consist of food, tobacco, and raw materials.

The following statement shows the chief articles of the foreign trade of India in 1912-13:—

IMPORTS.	
	(000 omitted.)
Cotton Goods ...	£37,583
„ Yarn ...	2,965
Sugar	9,537
Iron and Steel	7,671
Railway Material	4,269
Machinery, &c.	3,905
Mineral Oil	2,502
Hardware, &c.	2,431
Apparel	2,431
Woollen Goods	2,039
Silk Goods	2,035
Copper	1,581
Provisions	1,566
Cotton (raw) ...	1,483
Carriages & Carts	1,266
Glass	£1,169
Silk (raw)	1,143
Spices	1,087
Instruments, &c.	986
Paper, &c.	964
Coal	778
Mineral Dyes ...	760
Fruits & Vegetables	729
Precious Stones	
and Pearls ...	722
Drugs & Medicines	704
Matches	656
Government Stores:	
Railway Material	£1,695
Metals	474
EXPORTS.	
	(000 omitted.)
Rice	£21,705
Cotton (raw) ...	18,741
Jute (raw)	18,034
Jute Manufacts.	15,247
Seeds	15,167
Wheat & Flour	12,513
Hides and Skins	10,914
Tea	8,863
Cotton Yarn and Cloth ...	8,134
Opium	7,481
Pulse, Millets, &c.	5,982
Wool (raw) ...	1,756
Lac	1,409
Coffee	£1,043
Wood, &c.	810
Fodder, &c.	757
Manures	646
Spices	622
Coal, &c.	589
Oils	572
Re-Exports:	
Cotton Yarn and Cloth	£1,098
Wool (raw) ...	448
Sugar	145
Metals	133

The following table shows the distribution of the Indian private sea-borne trade in 1912-13:—

COUNTRIES.	PRIVATE MERCHANDISE ONLY.	
	Imports.	Exports.
Total Value (000 omitted) ...	£107,344	£160,775
	Per cent.	Per cent.
United Kingdom	63·0	25·1
Germany	5·4	10·1
United States	3·2	7·8
China (including Hong Kong)	1·9	8·4
Japan	2·5	7·7
France	1·3	6·5
Belgium	1·9	5·4
Java	5·8	1·3
Straits Settlements.....	1·9	3·7
Austria-Hungary	2·2	2·9
Ceylon	0·5	3·7
Italy	1·0	2·8
Mauritius	2·0	0·6
All other countries.....	6·4	14·0

In imports, the United Kingdom comes easily first with over five-eighths of the total, while all others, except Java and Germany, sent less than 4 per cent. In exports the United Kingdom is much less prominent, on account of the wide demand for India's raw produce for food and manufactures. England re-exports a large quantity of her imports from India.

About 65 per cent. of India's total trade is with Europe, and about 23 per cent. with Asia.

CUSTOMS DUTIES.—Under the Indian Tariff Act, most goods imported pay a duty of 5 per cent. *ad valorem*. Cotton yarn and thread are exempt, but the duty on other cotton goods is 3½ per cent., a corresponding Excise duty being levied on those woven in Indian mills. There are special duties on arms and ammunition. Spirits pay generally Rs. 9 6 as. a gallon, salt Re. 1 a maund (8a lb.), silver 4 annas an ounce, and refined petroleum 1½ annas a gallon. Iron and steel goods pay one per cent. Machinery, coal, raw cotton and wool, grain, oilcake, manures, living animals, quinine, gold, precious stones and pearls, and a few other articles are duty-free. There is an export duty of 3 annas per maund on rice, and an export duty on jute was imposed in 1912 for the benefit of the Calcutta Improvement Trust, at the rate of 2 annas per bale of 400 lb. on raw jute and 12 annas per ton on manufactured jute. The Government of India have adopted an attitude of strong opposition to preferential tariff proposals. They point out that two-thirds of India's imports come from the United Kingdom, while among the remainder are many articles which this country cannot produce. The exports are chiefly commodities that are untaxed or lightly taxed in foreign countries, and if retaliatory imposts were levied on these India's trade would decline and her capacity to meet her financial obligations abroad would be impaired.

SHIPPING.—In 1912-13 the number of vessels which entered from and cleared to foreign countries rose to 8,737, with a tonnage of 17,451,985 tons. Of this tonnage, approximately 51 per cent. was from or to the United Kingdom and British possessions; and 77 per cent. of the total trade of India was under the British flag.

PORTS.—The chief ports are Calcutta and Bombay, which together do about 70 per cent. of the foreign trade. Next come Karachi,

Rangoon, Madras, and Chittagong. These ports are administered by port trusts having wide powers, but subject to Government supervision.

FOREIGN LAND TRADE OF INDIA.—As registration is difficult, the statistics are of doubtful accuracy. The most important countries in the land trade are Afghanistan and Nepal. The total imports of merchandise and treasure in 1912-13 were £7,660,000, and the total exports £6,686,000.

AGRICULTURE is by far the most important occupation of the people of India. In British territory in 1911-12, 249 million acres were cropped, of which about 10 per cent. was under wheat, 31 per cent. under rice, and 37 per cent. under other food-grains and pulses, 7 per cent. under oilseeds, and 7 per cent. under cotton, jute, and other fibres. Jute cultivation has been extraordinarily profitable. Sugar, tea, and tobacco are other important crops. The cultivation of indigo has greatly declined. The agricultural departments (central and provincial), which have been much developed since 1906, supply information as to crop prospects, new staples, manures, crop experiments, implements, cattle-breeding, &c., and distribute seeds. There is also a civil veterinary department. Owing to the increasing world demand for raw cotton, great efforts are being made to cultivate a superior long-stapled cotton in India.

BANKS AND CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES.

—Besides the three Presidency Banks, closely associated with the Government, there are joint-stock banks, European and Indian, and many small native banks. There have recently been several failures among the Indian native banks. Much success has been achieved in rural districts by co-operative credit societies. In 1911-12 there were 120 central, 495 urban, and 7,562 rural societies, with a total membership of 493,318 and an aggregate working capital of £2,225,000.

MINERALS.—The output of coal in India in 1912 was 14,706,000 tons. The production has much increased in recent years. Nine-tenths of the total comes from Bengal and Bihar and Orissa. The production of crude petroleum in India (chiefly Burma) has increased from 19 million gallons in 1898 to 249 millions in 1912. The production of salt is about 1,500,000 tons. The production of manganese ore in 1912 was about 637,000 tons. About 15,000 tons of saltpetre are produced annually and exported. The yield of gold (nearly all from Mysore) was about 591,000 oz. in 1912. There is a considerable output of mica—about 44,000 cwt. in 1912—and a fluctuating output of rubies and jade.

MANUFACTURES.—In India the ancient village handicrafts still survive, though they suffer more and more from the competition of machine-made goods. Cotton-weaving is by far the most important hand industry. Power mills have grown up under European auspices, but are now largely owned by natives. The 258 cotton mills at work in India in 1911-12, mostly in Bombay and Ahmedabad, contained 6,427,000 spindles and 87,600 looms. Up-country cotton mills have increased. The production in 1911-12 was 625 million lb. of yarn (mostly of low counts) and 267 million lb. of woven goods. There is a tendency to produce finer yarns, and to pay more attention to weaving. The 59 jute mills, mostly situated in or near Calcutta, contained 677,500 spindles and 32,900 looms. There were, in 1911, 5 woollen and 9 paper mills, 25 breweries, and various other factories.

TABLE OF THE PRINCIPAL INDIAN RULING CHIEFS, SHOWING THE SALUTES TO WHICH THEY ARE ENTITLED, AND THE AREA, POPULATION, PREVAILING RELIGION, AND REVENUE OF THEIR STATES.

STATE, SALUTE, AND TITLE OF CHIEF.	Date of Suc- cession.	Area in sq. miles.	Population in 1911.	Prevailing Religion.	Revenue for last year recorded or approximate.
Salutes of 21 Guns.					
Baroda, The Maharaja (Gaekwar) of.....	1875	8,182	2,032,798	Hindus	£ 1,100,000
Hyderabad, The Nizam of	1911	82,698	13,374,676	Hindus and Muhammadans	3,000,000
Mysore, The Maharaja of.....	1895	29,475	5,806,193	Hindus	1,600,000
Salutes of 19 Guns.					
*Bhopal, The Begum (or Nawab) of	1901	6,902	730,383	Hindus	200,000
*Gwalior, The Maharaja (Sindhia) of.....	1886	25,107	3,093,082	"	905,000
*Indore, the Maharaja (Holkar) of	1903	9,469	1,004,561	"	420,000
*Jammu and Kashmir, The Maharaja of	1885	84,432	3,158,126	Muhammadans	750,000
Kalat, The Khan (Wali) of	1893	71,593	470,336	"	51,000
†Kolhapur, The Maharaja of	1884	3,217	833,441	Hindus	382,000
†Mewar (Udaipur), The Maharana of.....	1884	12,756	1,293,776	"	176,000
†Travancore, The Maharaja of.....	1885	7,129	3,428,975	{ Hindus and Christians }	761,000
Salutes of 17 Guns.					
Bahawalpur, The Nawab of	1907	15,000	780,641	Muhammadans	182,000
Bharatpur, The Maharaja of	1900	1,982	558,785	Hindus	210,000
Bikaner, The Maharaja of	1887	23,315	700,983	"	220,000
Bundi, The Maharao Raja of	1889	2,220	218,730	"	46,000
†Cochin, The Raja of	1895	1,361	918,110	{ Hindus and Christians }	254,000
†Jaipur, The Maharaja of	1880	15,579	2,636,647	Hindus	533,000
Karauli, The Maharaja of	1886	1,242	146,587	"	40,000
Kota, The Maharao of	1889	5,684	639,089	"	224,000
Kutch, The Rao of	1876	7,616	513,429	"	167,000
†Marwar (Jodhpur), The Maharaja of.....	1911	34,963	2,057,553	"	440,000
Patiala, The Maharaja of	1900	5,412	1,407,659	{ Hindus and Sikhs }	488,000
Rewa, The Maharaja of.....	1880	13,000	1,514,843	Hindus	187,000
Tonk, The Nawab of	1867	2,553	303,181	"	130,000
Salutes of 15 Guns.					
Alwar, The Maharaja of	1892	3,141	791,688	Hindus	232,000
Banswara, The Maharawal of	1905	1,606	165,463	Animists	15,000
Datia, The Maharaja of	1907	911	154,603	Hindus	33,000
Dewas, The Senior Raja of	1899	441	74,290	"	25,000
Dewas, The Junior Raja of	1892	417	63,015	"	25,000
Dhar, The Raja of	1898	1,783	154,070	"	56,000
Dholpur, The Maharaj Rana of	1911	1,155	263,188	"	80,000
Dungarpur, The Maharawal of	1898	1,447	159,192	"	16,000
Idar, The Maharaja of	1911	1,668	202,811	"	44,000
Jaisalmer, The Maharawal of	1891	16,062	88,311	"	14,000
Khairpur, The Mir of	1909	6,050	223,788	Muhammadans	100,000
Kishangarh, The Maharaja of.....	1900	858	87,191	Hindus	56,000
†Orchha, The Maharaja of	1874	2,079	330,032	"	50,000
Partabgarh, The Maharawal of	1890	886	62,704	"	18,000
Sikkim, The Maharaja of	1874	2,818	87,920	{ Buddhists and Hindus }	15,000
Sirohi, The Maharao of.....	1875	1,964	189,127	Hindus	34,000
Salutes of 13 Guns.					
Benares, The Maharaja of	1911	865	346,936	Hindus	112,000
Cooch Behar, The Maharaja of	1913	1,307	592,952	{ Hindus and Muhammadans }	164,000
Jaora, The Nawab of	1895	568	75,951	Hindus	50,000
Rampur, The Nawab of	1889	899	531,217	{ Hindus and Muhammadans }	240,000
Tippera, The Raja of	1909	4,086	229,613	Hindus	112,000

* Within their own territories these chiefs have salutes of 21 guns permanently.

† The present chief has a personal salute of two additional guns, or, in the case of Jaipur, of four additional guns.

‡ Regent, Maj.-Gen. the Maharaja Bahadur Sir Partab Singh, G.C.S.I., K.C.B., A.D.C. (with salute of 17 guns).

STATE, SALUTE, AND TITLE OF CHIEF.	Date of Succes- sion.	Area in sq. miles.	Population in 1911.	Prevailing Religion.	Revenue for last year recorded or approximate.
Salutes of 11 Guns.					
Ajaigarh, The Maharaja of	1859	802	87,093	Hindus	£ 15,000
Bhaunagar, The Maharaja of	1896	2,860	441,367	Hindus and Muhammadans	287,000
Chamba, The Raja of	1904	3,216	135,873	Hindus	34,000
Charkhari, The Maharaja of	1908	880	132,530	"	33,000
Chhatarpur, The Maharaja of	1867	1,118	166,985	"	30,000
Dhrangadra, The Raja Sahib c ^a	1911	1,156	79,142	"	40,000
Faridkhot, The Raja of	1906	642	130,294	Sikhs and Hindus	74,000
Gondal, The Thakur Sahib of	1869	1,024	161,916	Hindus and Muhammadans	94,000
Janjira, The Nawab of	1879	324	88,747	" "	33,000
Jhalawar, The Raj Rana of	1899	810	96,271	" "	32,000
Jind, The Maharaja of	1906	1,259	271,728	Hindus and Sikhs	87,000
Junagarh, The Nawab of	1911	3,284	434,222	Hindus and Muhammadans	190,000
Kapurthala, The Maharaja of	1877	630	268,133	Muhammadans and Hindus	167,000
Mandi, The Raja of	1912	1,200	181,110	Hindus	39,000
Manipur, The Raja of	1891	8,456	346,222	"	30,000
Morvi, The Thakur Sahib of	1870	822	90,230	"	78,000
Nabha, The Maharaja of	1911	928	248,887	Hindus and Sikhs	103,000
Nawanagar, The Jam of	1907	3,791	349,400	Hindus and Muhammadans	151,000
*Palanpur, The Diwan of	1877	1,766	226,250	" "	35,000
Panna, The Maharaja of	1902	2,596	228,880	"	33,000
Pudukota, The Raja of	1886	1,178	411,886	"	101,000
Rajgarh, The Raja of	1902	1,486	218,860	"	12,000
Rajpipla, The Raja of	1897	1,517	161,588	"	67,000
Ratlam, The Raja of	1893	643	75,291	"	60,000
Sailana, The Raja of	1895	279	26,885	"	26,000
Sirmur (Nahan), The Raja of	1911	1,198	138,520	"	57,000
Tehri-Garhwal, The Raja of	1887	4,180	300,819	"	44,000

N.B.—There are also 11 other chiefs entitled to salutes of 11 guns.

NATIVE STATES OF INDIA.

THE Native or Feudatory States, whose chiefs are in subordinate alliance with, or under the suzerainty of, the King-Emperor, comprise about two-fifths of the area, but only two-ninths of the population of India. Their administration, with a few unimportant exceptions, is not under the direct control of British officials, but it is subject, in varying degrees, to the Supreme Government. The chiefs are entitled to British protection, but have no power of making war and peace, or of sending ambassadors to one another or to foreign States; the military force they maintain is strictly limited; no European is allowed to reside at any of their courts without special sanction; and in case of misrule the Supreme Government can dethrone the chief or temporarily suspend him from the exercise of his powers. In matters of Imperial interest, trade, main lines of railway, &c., the Supreme Government has jurisdiction. Some States pay tribute, most do not. Tributes aggregating £595,005 (£233,000 from Mysore) were paid to the Government of India in 1911-12. Generally speaking, the States are governed by their native Princes, Ministers, and Councils, with the advice of a political officer of the Supreme Government. This officer may have charge, as British Resident, of one large State, or may be the Agent for a

group of States. A common characteristic of all native States, important or insignificant, is that in their territory British Indian law does not run. For then the Legislative Councils of the Governor-General or of the Provincial Governments cannot legislate; and over them the High Courts or Chief Courts of the Provinces have no jurisdiction.

The Assigned Districts of Mysore (Bangalore), Kalat (Quetta and Pishin), and Berar are still technically Native States territory. The Shan States, on the other hand, are technically part of British India, though administered by local Sawbwas or petty chiefs. Excluding these territories, the native States have a combined area of about 709,000 square miles, and a population of 70,864,995. They maintain in the aggregate a considerable body of troops of inferior military organisation in addition to their Imperial Service troops, numbering 22,000. Many treaties provide that States shall furnish troops on the requisition of the Supreme Government, and troops of native States served in almost every Indian campaign of the 19th century. Lord Curzon inaugurated an Imperial Cadet Corps of Indian princes and nobles. The States vary greatly in size and importance. Hyderabad is as large as Italy, and the Nizam enjoys a very large revenue. On the other hand, in Kathiawar and

* The present chief has a personal salute of two additional guns.

elsewhere, where family custom has led to minute sub-division, there are many chiefs of single villages. In these petty estates the nominal chief may have some very limited magisterial powers, but the administration is regulated and carried on by the Supreme Government in its executive capacity. The amount of control thus exercised over a native State in its internal affairs depends on a number of considerations, and varies from State to State. The rulers have not necessarily any religious or tribal connexion with the majority of their subjects. Thus the Nizam of Hyderabad is a Muhammadan, but most of his people are Hindus. Although the native States, large and small, number 693, only about 200 are of any real importance. The majority represent the scattered military chiefships which sprang from the ruins of the Moghul Empire in the 18th century. The rulers of Gwalior, Indore, and Baroda are all descendants of successful generals who then rose to power. Most of these States are of more recent origin than the British power in India. A unique step was taken in 1800, when a new native State was created out of the family domains of the Maharaja of Benares.

The salutes enjoyed by the native princes indicate their relative importance. Those with eleven guns or more are addressed as His Highness. On pages 566-7 are the names of 72 ruling chiefs who have salutes of eleven guns or more, with some particulars of their States. In each group the States are given in alphabetical order. Some well-known Indians of title, such as H.H. the Agha Khan, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., the Maharaja of Darbhanga, K.C.I.E., the Maharajah of Burdwan, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., and the Nawab of Dacca, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., are not ruling chiefs.

The States of Hyderabad, Mysore, Baroda, Kashmir, Sikkim, and Kalat, and those belonging to the Rajputana and Central India Agencies, 175 in all, are under the direct supervision of the Governor-General in Council. The remainder, chiefly minor States, are under the supervision or control of various Provincial Governments. The States of first magnitude, which have a superior Resident, are Hyderabad, Mysore, Baroda, Kashmir, Jaipur, Udaipur, Gwalior, Indore, and Travancore and Cochin.

The native States may be thus classified:—
1. *Hyderabad*, the premier State in India (capital, Hyderabad, pop. 500,623—the fourth city in India). This State is roughly co-extensive with the Deccan or central plateau of Southern India. The ruling dynasty is of Turkoman origin, and is descended from Asaf Jah, who became Viceroy of the Deccan in 1712, and then independent of the Mogul Emperor. Telugu and Marathi are the chief languages. Wheat, rice, and cotton are produced. The Nizam's Guaranteed Railway is the principal line. 2. *Mysore*. This State, situated on a plateau in Southern India, was administered by the Indian Government from 1831 to 1881, when it was restored to native rule. Kanares and Telugu are the chief languages. There is a Mysore State Railway. Millets, pulses, and rice are the principal crops. Mysore has important goldfields. 3. *Baroda*, situated in Western India in Gujarat and Kathiawar, and much interlaced with British districts. The reigning Gaekwar was the adopted heir of the ruler deposed in 1875 for misgovernment and misconduct. 4. The Himalayan Hill States, west of Nepal, including Kashmir. The important frontier State of Kashmir (capital,

Srinagar, pop. 126,344) was granted to Gholab Sing by Lord Hardinge, after the First Punjab War (1846). It comprises Jammu, Kashmir, Ladakh, Gilgit, and Baltistan. A British force stationed at Gilgit watches the northern passes and controls the feudatory chiefships of Hunza and Nagar; while on the west the subordinate chiefship of Chitral is occupied by British troops, depending for their support on the Peshawar border. 5. *Sikkim*, a frontier State situated on the borders of Tibet, between Nepal and Bhutan, acknowledged the British protectorate in 1890, when also the boundaries of Tibet were defined by the Sikkim-Tibet Convention. 6. The Sikh States, in the Sirhind plain, south of the Sutlej. The most important of these is *Patiala*. 7. *Rajputana*, comprising the ancient sovereignties lying between Sind and the United Provinces. *Rajputana* (pop. 10,530,432) extends some 460 miles from north to south, and is 530 miles in breadth. About half of the area is desert. It comprises 20 States of varying size and importance. Of these 17 are ruled by hereditary Rajput chiefs, two by Jat chiefs, and one by a Muhammadan. The Governor-General's Agent's headquarters are at Ajmer; he has under him Residents for Eastern and Western Rajputana, and about twenty other officers, distributed among the States to supervise the administration, and give advice when it is required. The most important States are *Jodhpur* (*Marwar*), *Udaipur* (*Mewar*), and *Jaipur*. The Rajput dynasties, the most ancient in India, go back before the Mogul Empire, and resemble feudal monarchies. A large part of the area of Jodhpur, Bikaner, and Jaisalmer is desert. 8. The States of *Central India*, lying to the north of the Nerbudda and to the south and east of Rajputana, although in the aggregate one-third less in extent than those of Rajputana, are nearly four times as numerous. All but 17 are petty chiefships. The most important are *Gwalior* and *Indore*, which include between them one-half of the whole area. The 31 minor States of Bundelkhand (largest, *Rewa*) are in political relation with the Central India Agency. *Bhopal*, one of the principal Muhammadan States in India, is now for a fourth generation under female rule. 9. The Malayalam States of *Travancore* and *Cochin*, lying together in S.W. India. These important States, attached to Madras Presidency, represent ancient Hindu dynasties. The former stands third in population among the native States, and is exceedingly prosperous. Their Christian population numbers about 1,137,000. 10. The three northern Muhammadan States of *Khairpur* (Sind), *Bahawalpur*, and *Rampur*. 11. *Kalat* (including *Makran* and *Kharan*) and *Las Bela*, with tribal areas in the possession of the Marri and Bugti tribes. 12. *Gujarat*, including *Kutch* and the numerous petty chiefships of *Kathiawar*. 13. The Southern *Mahratta* States. 14. The numerous Afghan and Baluch tribes of the N.W. frontier, inhabiting the mountains from the north of Peshawar to the base of the Suleiman range, a distance of 800 miles. The names of some of these tribes, *Waziris*, *Orakzais*, *Afridis*, &c., have become familiar owing to the many expeditions against them. 15. The aboriginal *Gond* and *Kol* tribes, under petty-princes of aboriginal or Rajput blood, in *Chota-Nagpur*, *Orissa*, the Central Provinces, and the *Jaipur* (*Vizagapatam*) Agency. 16. The Indo-Chinese group of States, and the numerous hill tribes of the N.E. frontier.

Countries within the Indian Sphere of Influence.

THE native States of Nepal and Bhutan, though in India, enjoy a large measure of independence, and may be most conveniently treated as within the Indian sphere of influence. Outside India, but within its sphere of influence, is Afghanistan. Great Britain declared in 1910 that no administrative changes in Tibet would be allowed to affect the integrity of Nepal or Bhutan, whose interests and rights England is prepared to protect. See also French and Portuguese possessions in India.

NEPAL.

Sovereign, H. H. Maharaja Dhiraja Tribhuhana Bir Bikram Shah Bahadur Shamsheer Jang; *suc.* 1911. Salute in British territory, 21 guns. *Prime Min.*, H. E. Maharaja Sir Chandra Shamsheer Jang, Rana Bahadur, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., G.C.S.I., D.C.L.

Nepal (area, about 54,000 sq. miles; pop. about 5,000,000) lies between India and Tibet on the S. slopes of the Himalayas, and includes Mt. Everest (29,141 ft.). Amid the sterile mountains lie many fertile valleys. The lower hills are covered with jungle, in which wild animals abound. Rice, wheat, &c., are grown. Nepal is divided into four provinces. In 1912-13 its exports to British India were £3,100,000, while its imports amounted to £1,483,000. The chief trade route is that between Katmandu and the Bengal frontier (76 miles). Nepal exports rice and other grains, oilseeds, *ghi*, cattle, jute, &c., and imports cotton goods and yarn, sugar, salt, spices, metals, &c. The revenue, realised chiefly from land rent, forests, customs, &c., is over £1,000,000. The aborigines are Mongolian in type, and their religion is Buddhism. The country was conquered in 1769 by the Gurkhas, who are Hindus and claim to be Rajputs. Their frequent aggressions led to a war with the British in 1814-6. Relations have now long been friendly. The policy of seclusion is, however, consistently followed by the native rulers. The real political power rests with the Prime Minister, who paid a most successful visit to England in 1908. The British Political Resident does not interfere in internal affairs, but the Indian Government control foreign relations. The army numbers about 45,000. By arrangement with Nepal, India obtains many fine recruits for its Gurkha regiments.

CAPITAL, Katmandu (pop. 75,000)—*British Res.*, Lt.-Col. J. Manners Smith, F.C., C.V.O., C.I.E.

BHUTAN.

Rs. 2,750

Bhutan (area, about 20,000 sq. miles; pop. about 300,000, mainly Buddhists) also lies on the S.E. of the Himalayas, and its products resemble those of Nepal. In 1863, owing to outrages on British subjects, portions of it were annexed to India, an annual allowance being paid by the Indian Government as compensation. By a treaty in 1910 this allowance was fixed at £6,667, and Bhutan agreed to be guided in its external relations by the advice of the British, who, however, will not interfere in its internal affairs. The former dual government of a spiritual chief and a temporal chief came to an end when the Tongpa Penlop, the chief councillor and virtual ruler, Sir Ugyen Wangchuk, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., was chosen hereditary Maharaja in 1907. He has a salute of 15 guns in British territory. The estimated annual revenue is £13,000. Bhutan's total trade with India in 1912-13 was £176,000. There is no British Resident. CAPITAL, Punakha.

AFGHANISTAN.

Amir of Afghanistan and its Dependencies, His Majesty Siraj-ul-millat-wad-din Amir Habibullah Khan, G.C.M.G.; *b.* 1872, *suc.* October 7, 1901. Salute in British territory, 21 guns.

Afghanistan (called Khorassan by the natives) lies on the N.W. frontier of India. Estimated area, 246,000 sq. miles, and pop. 5,000,000. It is bounded on the W. by Persia (boundary fixed 1857 and 1904), on the S. by Baluchistan (boundary fixed 1896-7), on the N. by Asiatic Russia (boundary fixed 1886-7 and 1893-5), and on the E. by the Punjab and N.W. Frontier Province (boundary fixed 1895). The northern boundary runs from Zulfikar on the Persian frontier to Kushk, the Russian railway terminus on the branch line from Merv, and thence N.E. to the Oxus, which forms the boundary from Khamiab to Lake Victoria, whence the line to the Chinese frontier was fixed by the Pamir agreement of 1895. The Indo-Afghan frontier was settled by the Durand agreement of 1903. On this frontier from the Pamirs to the Gomal Pass are many Pathan tribes, who are much influenced by mullahs.

Mountains, chief among which are the Hindu Kush, cover three-fourths of the country, the elevation being generally over 4,000 feet. There are three great river basins, the Oxus, Helmand, and Kabul. The climate is dry, with extreme temperatures. The population is very mixed. The Afghans (or Duranis) have predominated since 1747, especially in Kandahar; next come the Ghilzais (military and commercial) and the Tajiks (aboriginals, who are cultivators or retail traders). All are Sunni Muhammadans, except the Hazaras and Kizilbashs, who belong to the Shiite sect. The national tongue is Pushtu.

Afghanistan is divided into six provinces, Kabul, Kandahar, Herat, Turkestan, Farrah, and Badakshan (with Kafiristan and Wakhan), which are under governors, with subordinate nobles and judges, police, and revenue officers. The late Amir (1880-1901) established a strong central government, with a regular civil and military organisation, including offices for public works, posts, police, finance, trade, &c. He first formed a national army, paid and controlled by himself. It comprises about 90,000 regulars and irregulars, but lacks discipline and cohesion. Considerable quantities of rifles and artillery have been purchased in Europe under arrangements made with the Government of India. Factories for arms and ammunition, and for various commercial products, have been erected in Kabul. The Afghan laws are Islamic sacred laws, tribal laws, and those of the Amir, who is the Court of Appeal. The law is bulky and the criminal law severe. Recently steps have been taken to develop education, hitherto controlled by the Mullahs. Most of the people are industrious cultivators, and the country has become fairly settled, peaceful, and prosperous. There is excellent irrigation and all profitable soil is utilised. There are generally two crops a year, one of wheat (the staple food), barley, or lentils, the other of rice, millet, maize, and *dal*. Afghanistan is rich in fruits, Sheep and transport animals are bred. Silk, woollen, and hair cloths and carpets are manufactured. Salt, silver, copper, coal, iron, lead, rubies, and gold are found. The roads are generally unsuitable for wheeled traffic, but are

being improved. Goods are conveyed by pack-animals. The chief trade routes to India are the Khaibar Pass, from Kabul to Peshawar (191 miles), along which a motor service has been established by the Amir, and the road from Kandahar to Quetta (125 miles). The Sind-Pishin railway terminates at Chaman, on the frontier, 65 miles from Kandahar, from which a fine road of 318 miles runs to Kabul. The trade of Afghanistan with India in 1912-13 was over £2,583,000. The exports to India are mainly fruits and nuts, raw wool, and *ghis*; while the imports therefrom are chiefly cotton yarn and piece goods, metals, leather goods, tea, and sugar. The Afghan customs duties are heavy. There is a large export of wool to Persia and Russia, cotton and silk goods, sugar, &c., being taken in exchange. Russia gives bounties and rebates. The annual revenue is unknown, and consists largely of payments in kind. It may amount to £900,000, including the subsidy of £120,000 a year from the Government of India. There are taxes on land, a grazing tax, customs duties, stamps, fines, poll-taxes, receipts from State lands, monopolies, and factories, and mining royalties. A rebellion in Khost in 1912 was put an end to by concessions to the tribes.

By agreement with the Amir, the "buffer State" of Afghanistan has no foreign relations with any Power except the Government of India. In all other respects it is independent, and the rule of the Amir despotic. The modern history of Afghanistan dates from 1881, when Abdurrahman, the late Amir, was recognised as ruler. As the result of a British mission to Kabul in 1904-5 the engagements which had

existed with the late Amir since 1880 were renewed by the treaty of 21 March, 1905. Under this treaty the British Government engaged to refrain from interference in internal affairs, but promised to preserve the safety and integrity of Afghanistan against any unprovoked attack, provided that the Amir acted as a friend and ally, and followed unreservedly the British Government's advice in all his external relations. The Amir visited India in 1907. By the Anglo-Russian Convention of August, 1907, Russia declared Afghanistan outside the Russian sphere of influence, and engaged to conduct all her political relations with Afghanistan through Great Britain. Great Britain declared her intention not to change the political status of Afghanistan, to exercise only a pacific influence, and not to take or encourage measures that might threaten Russia. After reciting the treaty with the Amir in 1905 Great Britain engaged not to annex or occupy any part of Afghanistan in contravention of that treaty. It was agreed that specially designated Russian and Afghan frontier officials might establish direct relations for settling local non-political questions, and that Great Britain and Russia should enjoy equality of commercial facilities.

There is a native British Agent (a Muhammadan) at Kabul. The Amir has an agent with the Government of India, an agent at Peshawar, and commercial agents in England and India.

CAPITAL, *Kabul* (about 150,000). The chief commercial centre is Kandahar (30,000). Other provincial capitals are Herat (12,000) and Tashkurgan (17,000).

British Agent, Malik Talib Mehdi Khan, Rs. 1,500.

Foreign Countries Contiguous to India.

THE PERSIAN GULF.—For three centuries England has taken the lead in the Gulf trade. She has suppressed piracy, slavery, and inter-tribal warfare on land and sea, made surveys, and laid down buoys and cables. Vigorous measures have recently been taken against gun-running. England and India still have the lion's share of the trade, the bulk of which is conducted by Indians, who make Bombay their *entrepôt*. The Arabian shores are low-lying deserts, the Persian coasts mountainous; at the head of the Gulf are great alluvial plains. The heat is intense in summer. Natural harbours are few. On the Arabian side, the Katif coast only is Turkish. In the negotiations connected with the Anglo-Russian Convention of 1907 the policy of Great Britain was declared to be the preservation of the *status quo* and the maintenance of British trade, and Russia did not deny the special interests of Great Britain in the Gulf.

Bahrein (capital, Manama), governed by Sheikh Isa bin Ali and under the protectorate of the Indian Government, is the largest of a group of islands half-way up the Gulf, near the Arab coast (El Katr). It is the headquarters of extensive pearl fisheries, and a distributing centre for the adjacent mainland. Pearls are the only notable export; rice, cotton goods, dates, sugar, and spices the chief imports. In 1911-12 the value of the exports was £2,284,000, and of the imports £2,065,000. The people (about 100,000) are Muhammadans. The Sheikh has been in treaty relations since 1820 with the Government of India, who have a Political Agent at Bahrein. In 1880 he engaged not to make treaties with any other State.

The Sultan of *Omān* (Muscat) is in treaty

relations with, and subsidised by, the Government of India, who have a Political Agent at his Court. Of late years the supply of arms to the tribesmen on the North-West Frontier of India has been carried on through Muscat. An early agreement between Great Britain and France with regard to the arms traffic is anticipated.

The independent tribes on the *Pirate* (Arab) Coast from Ras-el-Kheima to Odeid are bound under treaties with the Indian Government (dating from 1820, and confirmed in 1853 by a Treaty of Perpetual Peace) to maintain a maritime truce for the prevention of piracy and slavery, and for the cessation of hostilities at sea. Hence their chiefs are sometimes called the "Trucial" chiefs. The British Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, stationed at Bushire, is the recognised arbiter and adviser of these tribes, and peace is maintained by the British flag. In 1892 these tribes agreed not to enter into relations with, or cede territory to, any other power than the British. The trade of the Arab coast ports largely consists in exports of pearls to India *via* Lingah and Bahrein.

Important caravan routes converge at *Koweit*, which has an excellent harbour. The Sheikh is under treaty obligations with the Indian Government.

Pol. Resident, *Persian Gulf* (Bushire), Lt.-Col. Sir P. Z. Cox, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. *per mensem* Rs. 2,750
Do., *Turkish Arabia* (Baghdad), J. G. Lorimer, C.I.E. Rs. 2,750
Pol. Agent, *Muscat*, Major S. G. Knox, C.I.E. Rs. 1,950

Do., *Bahrein*, Maj. A. P. Trevor, C.I.E. Rs. 1,650
Do., *Koweit*, Capt. W. H. I. Shakespear Rs. 1,050

PERSIA borders on Baluchistan and Afghanistan. The demarcation of the Perso-Baluch frontier, partially carried out in 1872 and 1895, was completed in 1905. A railway was opened in 1905 from Quetta to Nushki, whence there is a caravan route (478 miles), with wells, rest-houses, telegraph, &c., to Persian Seistan, but traffic is small. A Trans-Persian railway, linking Russia with India, is under discussion. By the Anglo-Russian Convention of August, 1907, N.W. Persia is recognised as a region in which Russia has special interests; while S.E. Persia, east of a line drawn from the Afghan frontier, *via* Gazik, Birjand, Kerman, and Bunder Abbas, is assigned as a region in which Russia will not seek political or commercial concessions, or oppose similar concessions supported by the British Government.

ASIATIC RUSSIA.—A portion of the Russian Empire is continuous with Persia and Afghanistan. The Russian Trans-Caspian Railway runs, *via* Merv, to Samarkand and Andijan, with a branch to Tashkent. The Murghab Valley branch from Merv to Kushk on the Afghan frontier, opened in 1898, brings the Russian railways within 70 miles of Herat, and within 450 miles of the Chaman terminus of the Indian railways. Another important strategic line connects Tashkent directly with Orenburg. The Amu-Darya, or Oxus, which separates Bokhara from Afghanistan for 330 miles, is navigated by Russian steamers. Russian territory stretches into the Pamir Region—the “Roof of the World”—a wind-swept, icy mountain-land, snow-bound for half the year. Its southern boundary was fixed in 1895 by the Anglo-Russian Pamir agreement.

CHINA.—India is in contact with two dependencies of China, Chinese Turkestan and Tibet, and one province, Yunnan.

Chinese Turkestan is surrounded by the mountains of Tianshan, the Pamirs, and Kuenlun. There are three difficult passes into Russian Turkestan and two still more difficult ones into India. The boundary between Kashmir and Chinese Turkestan has not been officially defined. Russia has special treaty rights in the dependency. There is a British consular-general at Kashgar (Sir G. Macartney, K.C.I.E.). Trade with India is chiefly carried over the Karakoram Pass (18,500 feet) *via* Ladakh, in Kashmir.

Tibet, a plateau seldom lower than 10,000 feet, forms the northern frontier of India (boundary imperfectly defined), from Kashmir to Burma, but is separated therefrom by the Himalayas. India imports from Tibet wool, borax, salt, and musk, in exchange for cotton and woollen goods and grain. The total trade in 1912-13 was about £281,000. Trade passes from Bengal (through Sikkim) and from the Punjab and the United Provinces. Under the Anglo-Chinese Sikkim Convention of 1890, a trade mart was opened at Yatung; but as the Tibetans persistently disregarded the Convention, a political mission was despatched from India, with a military escort. It reached the capital, Lhasa, after a very arduous march and sharp fighting, on 3 August, 1904. A new Convention was signed (7 Sept.), providing for the erection of boundary pillars between Sikkim and Tibet; for three trade marts, with British and Tibetan agents; for unrestricted traffic by existing routes; and for payment of an indemnity. The Tibetans pledged themselves not to alienate any territory or grant concessions to, or permit the intervention of, any foreign Power. By the Convention of Peking (April, 1906) China accepted the Conventions of

1890 and 1904, and declared that no foreign State should interfere in Tibet, while England also undertook not to interfere in the administration of Tibet or annex territory. By the Anglo-Russian Convention of Aug., 1907, both Powers recognised the suzerain rights of China in Tibet, agreed to maintain its territorial integrity, to refrain from intervention in its internal administration, to treat with Tibet only through the Chinese Government, not to send representatives to Lhasa, not to assign any territory to either Power, and not to obtain railway, mining, or other concessions; but direct relations between British commercial agents and Tibetan authorities under the Conventions of 1904 and 1906 are permitted. In Dec., 1905, the ruler of Tibet, the Tashi Lama, visited India. The Dalai (or Sacred) Lama, who fled before the British advance on Lhasa, returned to Tibet in Jan., 1910. The Chinese had meanwhile strengthened their hold over the administration, despite the opposition of the Lamas, or monks, who resented the loss of their authority. In Feb., 1910, the Dalai Lama fled to India, pursued by Chinese troops. He was then deposed by the Chinese Emperor. The British Government refused the Dalai Lama's appeal for their intervention, but allowed him to remain at Darjiling. He left India in June, 1912, for Lhasa, where sharp fighting occurred between the Chinese and Tibetans, the former being worsted. In August, 1912, the British Minister at Peking presented a note to the Chinese Government, urging that China should not actively intervene in internal administration in Tibet. To this the Chinese Government agreed, and representatives of the British, Chinese and Tibetan Governments met in conference at Simla in Oct., 1913, to settle the future character of the relations between Tibet and China.

Yunnan is a Chinese province to the N.E. of Burma. By Anglo-Chinese agreements of 1894 and 1897, a boundary was fixed between Burma and Yunnan, and arrangements were made regarding trade, extradition, &c. Part of the boundary is still undefined. By an agreement of 1896 Great Britain and France agreed to share equally all privileges or advantages that might be conceded by China in Yunnan. Trade with Yunnan is chiefly by a difficult route from Bhamo, in Upper Burma. The direct trade was about £854,600 in 1912-13. Burma imports from Yunnan hides, &c., and exports raw cotton, cotton goods, and jade. A railway from Bhamo to Teng-yueh (130 miles) is under consideration. Teng-yueh and Ssumao, near the Burma frontier, are treaty “ports.” There are British consuls at Teng-yueh and Yunnan-fu.

FRENCH LAOS.—Through the cession of a portion of Laos by China in 1894, France obtained access to the left bank of the Mekong at a point where this river forms the boundary of the Shan States of Burma. The territory forms part of French Indo-China (*q.v.*).

SIAM (*q.v.*) marches with Burma for many hundreds of miles through mountainous country, and considerable trade is carried on over this frontier, mainly with Chiengmai, the imports being chiefly teak, cattle, and raw silk, and the exports cotton and silk goods. In 1912-13 the value of the total trade was £602,000. The boundary of Burma and N.W. Siam was demarcated in 1892-3. France in 1904 recognised the portion of Siam west of the Menam basin, including the Malay peninsula and adjacent islands, as within the British sphere of influence.

Canada.

(The Dominion of Canada.)

AREA AND POPULATION.

Provinces and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles) 1913.*	Population.	
		Census, 1901.	Census, 1911.
Alberta (Edmonton).....	255,285	73,022	374,663
British Columbia (Victoria)	355,855	178,657	392,480
Manitoba (Winnipeg)	251,832	255,211	455,614
New Brunswick (Fredericton)	27,985	331,120	351,889
Nova Scotia (Halifax).....	21,428	459,574	492,338
Ontario (Toronto)	407,262	2,182,947	2,523,274
Prince Edward Island (Charlottetown) ...	2,184	103,259	93,728
Quebec (Quebec)	706,834	1,648,898	2,003,232
Saskatchewan (Regina)	251,700	91,279	492,432
Yukon (Dawson)	207,076	27,219	8,512
North-West Territories (<i>Ottawa</i>)	1,242,224	20,129	18,481
Total	3,729,665	5,371,315	7,206,643

* Land Area, 3,603,910 square miles; Water Area, 125,755 square miles. Included in the 1913 areas are the areas transferred from N.W.T. in 1912. The rural population, in 1911, was 3,925,679, and the urban population, 3,280,964. Of the immigrants in 1911-12, 108,082 were from England, 2,019 from Wales, 30,735 from Scotland, and 9,706 from Ireland, total 150,542; and 139,009 came from the U.S.A. and 112,881 from other countries. In 1912-13 the immigrants numbered 402,432.

Increase of the People.

Census Year.	Population.			Decennial Increase.	Immigrants.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
1861	...	...	3,090,561	...	...
1871	1,764,311	1,721,450	3,698,257	544,463	27,000
1881	2,188,854	2,135,956	4,324,810	635,553	48,000
1891	2,460,471	2,372,768	4,833,239	508,429	82,165
1901	2,751,708	2,619,607	5,371,315	538,076	49,149
1911	3,821,995	3,384,648	7,206,643	1,833,523	311,084

Races and Religions.

Races (Birth-place).			Religions.		
	1901	1911		1901	1911
Canada	4,671,815	5,619,682	Roman Catholics	2,229,600	2,833,041
United Kingdom	386,545	772,939	Methodists	916,886	1,079,892
England	201,285	...	Presbyterians	842,442	1,115,324
Wales	2,518	...	Church of England	681,494	1,043,017
Scotland	83,631	...	Baptists	318,005	382,666
Ireland	99,111	...	Lutherans	92,524	229,864
Lesser Isles	956	...	Congregationalists	28,293	34,054
Other British	19,338	40,775	Unknown	43,222	32,490
United States	127,899	303,680	Mennonites	31,797	44,611
Germany	27,300	39,577	Jews	16,401	74,564
Russia	31,231	100,971	Greek Catholics	15,630	88,507
Norway and Sweden	10,256	49,194	Pagans	15,107	11,840
France	7,944	17,619	Disciples	14,900	11,329
Italy	6,854	34,739	Brethren	12,316	9,278
Austria-Hungary	121,430	28,407	Buddhists	10,407	10,012
China	17,043	27,083	Salvation Army	10,308	18,834
Elsewhere	36,683	78,954	Doukholders	8,775	10,493

The Indian Population was 127,932 in 1901 and 105,492 in 1911. The Eskimos numbered 4,600 in 1912.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Canada was originally discovered by Cabot in 1497, but its history dates only from 1534, when the French took possession of the country. The first settlement (Quebec) was founded by them in 1608. In 1759 Quebec succumbed to the British forces under General Wolfe, and in 1763 the whole territory of Canada became a possession of Great Britain by the Treaty of Paris of that year. Nova Scotia was ceded in 1713 by the Treaty of Utrecht, the Provinces of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island being subsequently formed out of it. British Columbia was formed into a Crown colony in 1858, having previously been a part of the Hudson Bay Territory, and was united to Vancouver Island in 1866. By the British North America Act, passed in 1867, the Provinces of Canada (Ontario and Quebec), Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick were united under the title of THE DOMINION OF CANADA, and provision was made in the Act for the admission at any subsequent period of the other provinces and territories of British North America.

The Dominion of Canada occupies the whole of the northern part of the North American Continent (with the exception of Alaska and part of the coast of Labrador), from 49° north latitude to the Arctic seas, and from the Pacific to the Atlantic Ocean. The boundaries between the Ungava district of the Labrador peninsula (transferred to Ontario in 1912) and the Labrador coast region of Newfoundland are expected to be settled shortly by a Judicial Commission.

Relief.—From a physical point of view Canada may be divided into an eastern and a western division, the Red River Valley, in long. 97°, forming the separating line. The eastern division comprises three areas, presenting radically distinct aspects:—(1) The south-eastern area, bounded by the line of the Gulf and River St. Lawrence, from Belle Isle to Quebec, thence by a line running directly south to Lake Champlain, which is generally hilly, and sometimes mountainous, with many fine stretches of agricultural and pastoral lands. (2) The southern and western area, presenting, in the main, a broad, level, and slightly undulating expanse of generally fertile country, with occasional step-like ridges or rocky escarpments. The main hydrographical feature is the chain of lakes, with an area of 150,000 square miles, contributing to the great river system of the St. Lawrence. (3) The northern area, embracing nearly two-thirds of the Dominion, with an average elevation of 1,000 feet above the level of the sea, pre-eminently a region of waterways, and including the great Laurentian mountain range. In this area are found the other great river systems, the Nelson and the Mackenzie. The western division referred to may also be said to possess two areas equally distinct in character. The first stretches from the Red River Valley to the Rocky Mountains. Here, between lat. 49° and 54°, is the great Prairie Region, rising to the west in three terrace-like elevations, the lowest of which is 700 feet, and the third about 3,000 feet above the level of the sea. North of the 54th parallel the country passes again into forest. The second area, from the western edge of the Prairie to the Pacific coast, is a distance of 400 miles, and contains the Rocky Mountains (Mount Hooker, 15,700 feet) and the Gold and Cascade Ranges, whose summits are from 4,000 to 16,000 feet high, the country being on the whole densely wooded.

Climate.—The climate in the eastern and central portions of the Dominion presents greater extremes of cold and heat than in corresponding latitudes in Europe, but in the south-western portion of the Prairie Region and the southern portions of the Pacific slope the climate is milder. Spring, summer, and autumn are of about seven to eight months' duration, and the winter four to five months. The soil is generally fertile and all the products of the temperate zone are cultivated.

GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF CANADA SINCE 1867.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Date of Assumption of Office.
Viscount Monck	June 1, 1867	July 1, 1867
Sir John Young (Lord Lisgar)	Dec. 29, 1868	Feb. 2, 1869
Earl of Dufferin (Marquess of Dufferin and Ava)	May 23, 1872	June 25, 1872
Marquess of Lorne	Oct. 5, 1878	Nov. 25, 1878
Marquess of Lansdowne	Aug. 18, 1883	Oct. 23, 1883
Lord Stanley of Preston (Earl of Derby)	May 1, 1888	June 11, 1888
Earl of Aberdeen	May 22, 1893	Sept. 18, 1893
Earl of Minto	July 30, 1898	Nov. 12, 1898
Earl Grey	Sept. 26, 1904	Dec. 10, 1904
Field-Marshal H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn ...	Mar. 21, 1911	Oct. 13, 1911

GOVERNMENT.

Canada is a self-governing Dominion within the British Empire, its constitution resting on the British North America Act of 1867, under which the Dominion of Canada came into being on July 1, 1867 (Dominion Day). The Executive power is vested in a Governor-General appointed by the Sovereign and aided by a Privy Council.

Governor-General.

<i>Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, Field-Marshal His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., P.C., G.M.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.</i>	£10,000
<i>Military Secretary and Secretary, Lt.-Col. F. D. Farquhar, D.S.O., Coldstr. Gds.</i>	
<i>Equerry and Comptroller of the Household, Capt. T. H. Rivers Bulkeley, C.M.G., M.V.O., Scots Gds.</i>	
<i>Aides-de-Camp, Capt. H. C. Buller, Rif. Brig.; Lieut. Hon. G. E. Boscawen, R.F.A.; Capt. A. C. D. Graham, 9th Lancers.</i>	
<i>Honorary Aides-de-Camp, Lt.-Col. H. R. Smith, C.M.G., I.S.O.; Lt.-Col. A. P. Sherwood, C.M.G., M.V.O.; Col. S. B. Steele, C.B., M.V.O.; Col. J. P. Landry; Lt.-Col. R. E. W. Turner, V.C., D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. V. A. S. Williams; Col. Sir Henry M. Pellatt, C.V.O.; Commander W. B. Macdonald, R.N.; Lt.-Col. H. E. Burstall.</i>	
<i>Medical Officer, Maj. Sir E. S. Worthington, M.V.O., R.A.M.C.</i>	
<i>Private Secretary, A. F. Sladen, C.M.G.</i>	
<i>Assistant do., C. J. Jones, I.S.O.</i>	

THE EXECUTIVE.

The executive government and authority are vested in the King, and exercised in his name by the Governor-General, aided by a Privy Council.

<i>Prime Minister and President of the Privy Council, Rt. Hon. Robert Laird Borden, P.C., K.C., LL.D. (N.S.), born 1854 (Prime Minister Oct. 1911)</i>	\$12,000
<i>Min. of Trade and Commerce, Hon. George Eulas Foster, D.C.L. (Ont.), born 1847 ..</i>	7,000
<i>Minister of Interior, Hon. William James Roche, M.D. (Man.), born 1859</i>	7,000
<i>Minister of Public Works, Hon. Robert Rogers (Man.), born 1864</i>	7,000
<i>Minister of Railways and Canals, Hon. Frank Cochrane (Ont.), born 1852</i>	7,000
<i>Minister of Finance, Hon. William Thomas White (Ont.), born 1866</i>	7,000
<i>Postmaster-General, Hon. Louis Philippe Pelletier, LL.D. (Quebec), born 1857</i>	7,000
<i>Minister of Marine and Fisheries and of the Naval Service, Hon. John Douglas Hazen, B.C.L. (N.B.), born 1860</i>	7,000
<i>Minister of Justice, Hon. Charles Joseph Doherty, K.C., D.C.L. (Quebec), born 1855 ..</i>	7,000
<i>Minister of Militia and Defence, Col. Hon. Sam Hughes (Ont.), born 1853</i>	7,000
<i>Secretary of State and Minister of Mines, Hon. Louis Coderre (Quebec), born 1865 ..</i>	7,000
<i>Minister of Labour, Hon. Thomas Wilson Crothers, K.C., B.A. (Ont.), born 1850 ..</i>	7,000
<i>Minister of Inland Revenue, Hon. Wilfred Bruno Nantel, K.C., LL.D. (Quebec), born 1857</i>	7,000
<i>Minister of Customs, Hon. John Dowsley Reid, M.D. (Ont.), born 1859</i>	7,000
<i>Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Martin Burrill (B.C.), born 1868</i>	7,000
<i>Ministers without Portfolios, Hon. George Halsey Perley, B.A. (Ont.), born 1857; Hon. Albert Edward Kemp (Ont.), born</i>	

1858; Hon. James Alexander Loughheed, K.C. (Alta.), born 1854.

Leader of the Opposition, Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, P.C., G.C.M.G., D.C.L. (Quebec), born 1841

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS.

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE.

<i>Clerk of the Privy Council, Rodolphe Boudreau</i>	5,000
<i>Assistant do., F. K. Bennetts.</i>	
<i>Secy., Imperial and Foreign Correspondence, William Mackenzie.</i>	

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

<i>Minister of Trade and Commerce, Hon. George Eulas Foster, D.C.L.</i>	7,000
<i>Deputy Minister, F. C. T. O'Hara, F.S.S.</i>	5,000
<i>Commissioner of Commerce, R. Grigg</i>	6,000
<i>Chief Asst. to Dep. and Accountant, T. J. Code</i>	3,300
<i>Chief Trade Statistician, W. A. Warne ..</i>	2,600
<i>Grain Statistician, J. Byrnes</i>	2,100
<i>Chief Officer, Census and Statistics, A. Blue, LL.D.</i>	4,000
<i>Secretary, Census Branch, E. H. St. Denis</i>	2,800
<i>Supt. of Compilation, E. W. MacPhail</i>	2,750
<i>Editor, E. H. Godfrey, F.S.S.</i>	2,100

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

<i>Secretary of State, Hon. Louis Coderre ..</i>	7,000
<i>Private Sec., J. G. Mitchell</i>	
<i>Under Secretary, Thomas Mulvey, B.A., K.C.</i>	5,000
<i>Asst. do., P. Pelletier</i>	
<i>Accountant, F. Colson</i>	
<i>Asst. Dep. Registrar General, I. W. Storr</i>	
<i>Dominion Archivist, A. G. Dougherty, C.M.G., LL.D.</i>	

Department of External Affairs.

<i>Deputy Head (Under Secretary of State for External Affairs), Sir Joseph Pope, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., I.S.O.</i>	5,000
<i>Asst. Under Sec., W. H. Walker, I.S.O.</i>	
<i>Accountant, F. M. Baker</i>	

* NOTE.—In every case—including the Prime Minister's—two thousand five hundred dollars is paid in addition to a Minister of the Crown as his sessional indemnity as a member of either the Senate or the House of Commons of Canada.

Department of Public Printing.

<i>King's Printer and Comptroller of Stationery, Charles Henry Parmelee</i>	<i>\$5,000</i>
<i>Supt. of Printing, F. R. Boardman</i>	
<i>Supt. of Stores, J. O. Patenaude</i>	
<i>Purchasing Agent, S. P. Grant</i>	
<i>Accountant, J. A. Frigou</i>	

Department of Mines.

<i>Deputy Minister, A. P. Low, LL.D.</i>	<i>5,000</i>
<i>Director of Mines Branch, Eugene Haanel, Ph.D.</i>	
<i>Director, Geological Survey, R. W. Brock, M.A., F.G.S.</i>	
<i>Secretary, Percy H. Selwyn</i>	
<i>Chief Clerk & Accountant, John Marshall</i>	

JUSTICE.

<i>Minister of Justice and Attorney-General of Canada, Hon. Charles Joseph Doherty, K.C., D.C.L.</i>	<i>7,000</i>
<i>Private Sec., J. T. Harkitt</i>	
<i>Solicitor-General of Canada, Hon. Arthur Meighem, B.A.</i>	<i>5,000</i>
<i>Deputy Minister, E. L. Newcombe, C.M.G., K.C., M.A., LL.B.</i>	<i>10,000</i>
<i>Inspectors of Penitentiaries, Douglas Stewart; Major W. St. P. Hughes</i>	
<i>Chief Commissioner, Dominion Police, Lt.-Col. A. P. Sherwood, C.M.G., M.V.O.</i>	

MARINE AND FISHERIES.

<i>Minister of Marine and Fisheries and of Naval Service, Hon. John Douglas Hazen, B.C.L.</i>	<i>7,000</i>
<i>Deputy Minister, Alexander Johnston</i>	<i>5,000</i>
<i>Asst. do., Cameron Stanton</i>	
<i>Chief Accountant, A. Boyle</i>	
<i>Chief, Records Branch, J. E. McClenaghan</i>	
<i>Commissioner of Fisheries and International Commissioner, E. E. Prince, LL.D.</i>	
<i>Supt. of Fisheries, W. A. Found</i>	
<i>Chief Engineer, Lt.-Col. W. P. Anderson, C.M.G.</i>	
<i>Asst. do., B. H. Fraser</i>	
<i>Purchasing and Contract Agent, Cecil Doutre</i>	
<i>Commander of Marine Service and Genl. Supt. of Life-Saving Stations, Comm. H. Thompson, R.N.</i>	
<i>Commissioner of Wrecks, H. St. George Lindsay</i>	
<i>Chairman, Lighthouse Board, A. Johnston</i>	
<i>Director, Meteorological Service (Toronto), R. F. Stupart</i>	
<i>Chairman, Board of Steamboat Inspection, T. R. Ferguson</i>	

Department of Naval Service.

<i>Deputy Minister, G. J. Desbarats, C.E.</i>	<i>6,000</i>
<i>Director, Vice-Admiral C. E. Kingsmill ..</i>	
<i>Secretary, Asst. Paymaster H. C. Pinsent, R.N.</i>	
<i>Consulting Naval Engineer, Eng.-Comm. P. C. W. Howe, R.N.</i>	
<i>Director of Gunnery, Lieut. R. M. T. Stephens, R.C.N.</i>	
<i>Flag-Lieut., Lieut. W. St. L. Gilchrist, R.N.</i>	

POST OFFICE.

<i>Postmaster General, Hon. Louis Philippe Pelletier, LL.D.</i>	<i>7,000</i>
<i>Deputy P.M.G., R. M. Coulter, C.M.G., M.D.</i>	<i>5,000</i>
<i>Asst. Dep. do., Hector B. Verret</i>	<i>3,950</i>
<i>Financial Supt., W. J. Johnstone</i>	<i>3,650</i>
<i>Secretary,</i>	
<i>Law Clerk, E. L. Fisil</i>	<i>2,800</i>
<i>Accountant, W. J. Glover</i>	<i>3,100</i>

<i>Supt., Money Order Branch, Walter Rowan ..</i>	<i>\$3,400</i>
<i>Supt., Savings Bank W. H. Harrington ..</i>	<i>3,400</i>
<i>Comptroller, Stores Branch, Sidney Smith ..</i>	<i>3,400</i>
<i>Supt., Dead Letter Office, G. J. Binks</i>	<i>3,900</i>
<i>Supt., Mail Service, G. C. Anderson</i>	<i>3,400</i>
<i>Supt., Postage Stamp Branch, E. J. Lemaire ..</i>	<i>2,900</i>
<i>Comptroller, Railway Mails, B. M. Armstrong</i>	<i>3,400</i>
<i>Supt., Staff Branch, B. M. Northrop</i>	<i>3,000</i>
<i>Supt., Annuities Branch, S. T. Bastedo</i>	<i>4,000</i>
<i>Supt. Rural Mail Delivery Branch, A. Boldue</i>	<i>3,600</i>
<i>Supt. French Correspondence, P. E. Bernier ..</i>	<i>2,400</i>

AGRICULTURE.

<i>Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Martin Burrell</i>	<i>7,000</i>
<i>Private Sec., William Ide, B.A.</i>	
<i>Deputy Minister, G. F. O'Halloran, B.C.L.</i>	<i>6,000</i>
<i>Asst. do. and Secretary, Lt.-Col. A. L. F. Jarvis, I.S.O.</i>	
<i>Accountant, F. C. Chittick</i>	
<i>Registrar, Copyrights and Trade Marks, P. E. Ritchie, B.C.L.</i>	
<i>Chief, Patents Branch, W. J. Lynch, I.S.O.</i>	
<i>Director General of Public Health, F. Montizambert, I.S.O., M.D.</i>	
<i>Veterinary Director-General, Frederick Torrance, B.A.</i>	
<i>Pathologist, Charles H. Higgins, D.V.S.</i>	
<i>Live Stock Commissioner, John Bright</i>	
<i>Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner, J. A. Ruddick</i>	
<i>Director of Experimental Farms, J. H. Grisdale, B.Agr.</i>	
<i>Dominion Botanist, H. T. Güssow</i>	
<i>Dominion Entomologist, C. G. Hewitt, D.Sc.</i>	
<i>Dominion Chemist, F. T. Shutt, M.A.</i>	
<i>Dominion Horticulturist, William T. Macoun</i>	
<i>Dominion Agriculturist, (Vacant)</i>	
<i>Dominion Animal Husbandman, E. S. Archibald</i>	
<i>Dominion Cerealist, C. E. Saunders, Ph.D.</i>	
<i>Dominion Agrostologist, O. M. Malte, Ph.D.</i>	
<i>Dominion Poultry Husbandman, F. C. Elford</i>	
<i>Seed Commissioner, George H. Clark</i>	
<i>Chief, Publication Branch, T. K. Doherty, B.C.L.</i>	

PUBLIC WORKS.

<i>Minister of Public Works, Hon. Robert Rogers</i>	<i>7,000</i>
<i>Deputy Minister, James B. Hunter, B.A.</i>	<i>5,000</i>
<i>Asst. do., Arthur St. Laurent, C.E.</i>	
<i>Secretary, R. C. Desrochers</i>	
<i>Asst. do., L. H. Coleman</i>	
<i>Chief Engineer, E. D. Lafleur, C.E.</i>	
<i>Asst. do., A. R. Dufresne, C.E.</i>	
<i>Chief Architect, D. Ewart, I.S.O.</i>	
<i>Gen. Supt. Govt. Telegraphs, D. H. Keeley ..</i>	
<i>Chief Accountant, A. G. Kingston</i>	
<i>Chief Clerk, Estimates, S. E. O'Brien</i>	
<i>Collector, P. W. Revenue, E. T. Smith</i>	

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

<i>Minister of Finance, Hon. William Thomas White</i>	<i>7,000</i>
<i>Deputy do. and Sec., Treasury Board, T. C. Boville, C.M.G.</i>	<i>5,000</i>
<i>Asst. Deputy do., Henry T. Ross, K.C.</i>	<i>4,500</i>
<i>Dominion Book-keeper, J. C. Saunders</i>	
<i>Comptroller of Dominion Currency, J. E. Rourke</i>	

Insurance Department.

Superintendent, William Fitzgerald, M.A. \$5,000
Asst. do., A. K. Blackader, M.A., F.I.A.

Auditor-General's Office.

Auditor-General, John Fraser, I.S.O.
Chief Clerk, Exchequer Branch, E. D. Sutherland, I.S.O.
Do., Revenue Branch, J. Gorman
Do., Expenditure Branch, F. Hayter, B.A.

RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

Minister of Railways and Canals, Hon. Frank Cochrane 7,000
Deputy Minister, A. W. Campbell, C.E. 5,000
Asst. do. and Secretary, Louis Kossuth Jones, I.S.O.
Chief Engineer, W. A. Bowden, C.E.
Commissioner, National Transcontinental Railway, Maj. R. W. Leonard, C.E.
Secretary, do., P. E. Ryan.....

Board of Railway Commissioners.

Chief Commissioner, H. L. Drayton, K.C.
Asst. do., D'Arcy Scott
Deputy do., Hon. M. E. Bernier.....
Secretary, A. D. Cartwright.....

International Waterways Commission.

Chairman, C. A. Magrath
Commissioners, T. Chase Casgrain, K.C. ;
H. A. Powell

INTERIOR.

Minister of Interior, Hon. William James Roche, M.D. 7,000
Private Sec., J. G. Mitchell 5,000
Deputy Minister, Wm. Wallace Cory, C.M.G.
Asst. Dep. do., J. A. Coté
Secretary, L. C. Pereira
Superintending Accountant, C. H. Beddoe
Commissioner, Dominion Lands, J. W. Greenway
Commissioner, Dominion Parks, J. B. Harkin.....
Controller of Land Patents Branch, N. O. Coté, I.S.O.
Controller of School Lands Branch, F. S. Checkley
Surveyor-General, E. Deville, LL.D.
Chief Astronomer, W. F. King, C.M.G., LL.D.
Director of Forestry Branch, R. H. Campbell.....
Controller of Timber and Grazing, B. L. York.....
Controller of Mining Lands, H. H. Rowatt
Supt., Railway and Swamp Lands, F. C. C. Lynch
Supt., Water Powers Branch, J. B. Challies
Chief Geographer, J. E. Chalifour
Supt. of Immigration, W. D. Scott

Department of Indian Affairs.

Supt.-General, The Minister of Interior ...
Dep. do., Frank Pedley
Asst. Dep. do. and Sec., J. D. McLean

CUSTOMS.

Minister of Customs, Hon. John Dowsley Reid, M.D. 7,000
Commissioner, John McDougald, C.M.G. ... 5,000
Asst. do., R. R. Farrow
Inspector and Chief Appraiser, J. R. K. Bristol
Chief and General Inspector, S. W. McMichael, I.S.O.
Law Clerk, C. P. Blair

INLAND REVENUE.

Minister of Inland Revenue, Hon. Wilfrid Bruno Nantel, K.C., LL.D. \$7,000
Secretary, J. L. K. Laflamme

Inland Revenue.

Deputy Minister, William Himsworth ... 5,000
Asst. do., J. W. Vincent
Secretary, George W. Taylor
Chief Accountant, J. E. Valin
Chief Analyst, Anthony McGill
Chief Inspector, Weights and Measures, E. O. Way
Chief Electrical Engineer, Ormond Hignman

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR.

Minister of Labour, Hon. Thomas Wilson Crothers, K.C., B.A. 7,000
Deputy do., F. A. Acland 5,000
Asst. Dep. do., Gerald H. Brown
Editor Labour Gazette, R. H. Coats, B.A.
Accountant, E. A. Thomas

CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER.

HIGH COMMISSIONER IN LONDON FOR THE DOMINION OF CANADA (Offices, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W.): The Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
Permanent Secretary, W. L. Griffith.
Immigration Agent in London, J. Obed Smith, 11-12 Charing Cross, London, S. W.

Commissaire Général, Paris, Philippe Roy.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of a Senate and a House of Commons. The Senate consists of 87 members, nominated for life by the Governor-General, distributed between the various provinces thus: 24 for Ontario, 24 for Quebec, 10 for Nova Scotia, 10 for New Brunswick, 4 for Prince Edward Island, 3 for British Columbia, 4 for Manitoba, 4 for Alberta, and 4 for Saskatchewan; each nominee must be thirty years old, a resident in the province for which he is appointed, a natural born or naturalised subject of the King, and the owner of a property qualification amounting to \$4,000. The House of Commons is chosen every five years at longest, and the 1911-16 Parliament consists of 221 members; future Houses will contain 234 members, elected as follows: 82 for Ontario, 65 for Quebec, 16 for Nova Scotia, 11 for New Brunswick, 15 for Manitoba, 13 for British Columbia, 3 for Prince Edward Island, 12 for Alberta, 16 for Saskatchewan, and 1 for Yukon. The House of Commons is also composed of natural-born or naturalised subjects of the King; no property qualification is necessary, and its members are elected upon a very wide suffrage. For electoral purposes each province is divided into districts, returning a member on a majority of votes taken by ballot. The members of the House themselves elect their Speaker, and twenty, including the Speaker, form a quorum.

Speaker of the Senate, Hon. A. C. P. Landry \$4,000
Clerk of the Senate, S. E. St. O. Chapleau 5,000
Asst. do. (vacant)
Law Clerk, J. G. Aylwin Creighton
Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Ernest J. Chambers
Serjeant at Arms, J. D. St. D. Lemoine, I.S.O.

Speaker of the House of Commons, Hon.

Thomas S. Sproule, M.D.	\$4,000
<i>Clerk of the House, T. B. Flint, D.C.L.</i>	5,000
<i>Asst. do., J. B. R. Laplante</i>	
<i>Serjeant at Arms, Col. Henry R. Smith, C.M.G., A.D.C.</i>	
<i>Law Clerk, (vacant)</i>	
<i>Clerk of the Crown, James G. Foley</i>	

THE JUDICATURE.

The Judicature.—Justice is administered, as in England, by judges, police magistrates, and justices of the peace, of whom the first-named are appointed by the Governor-General, for life, from among the foremost men at the Bar in the several provinces. The highest court is the Supreme Court of Canada, composed of a Chief Justice and five puisne judges, and holding three sessions in the year at Ottawa. The only other Dominion Court, viz., the Exchequer Court of Canada, is presided over by a separate judge, and its sittings may be held anywhere in Canada. The Provincial Courts include the Court of Chancery, Court of King's Bench, Court of Error and Appeal, Superior Courts, County Courts, General Sessions, and Division Courts. The duties of coroners are generally analogous to those in force in England, as are also methods of civil and criminal procedure, while trial by jury prevails.

Chief Justice of Canada, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C., LL.D.

Puisne Judges, Hon. Sir Louis Davies, K.C.M.G., Hon. J. Idington, Hon. Lyman Poore Duff, Hon. F. A. Anglin, Hon. Louis Philippe Brodeur

Judge of the Court of Exchequer for the Dominion, Hon. Walter Cassels

Assistant Judge of the Exchequer Court, Hon. Louis A. Audette, K.C., LL.D.

Registrar of the Supreme Court, E. R. Cameron, K.C.

Registrar of the Exchequer Court, C. Morse, K.C., D.C.L.

DEFENCE.

Service in the Militia is universal and compulsory on all male citizens from 18 to 60. Service in the *Active Militia* is for 3 years with 8-16 days' annual training. The *Peace Effective* consists of a Permanent Staff of 3,520 officers and men, and 74,000 undergoing service. The *War Effective* consists of four classes: the unmarried men 18 to 30; the unmarried men 30 to 40; the married men 18 to 45; and, finally, the remaining male citizens of 18 to 60, a total of 2,153,000 (as shown by the census of 1911).

The Militia Act of 1904 established a Council analogous to the Army Council of the United Kingdom.

Militia Council.

President, Col. The Hon. S. Hughes, M.P., Vice-President, Col. E. Fiset, D.S.O., Chief of the General Staff (vacant), Adjutant-General, Col. V. A. S. Williams, A.D.C., Quartermaster-General, Maj.-Gen. D. A. Macdonald, C.M.G., I.S.O., Master-General of the Ordnance, Col. T. Benson, Finance Member, J. W. Borden, Secretary, E. F. Jarvis.

Inspector-General, Maj.-Gen. W. H. Cotton.

Royal Canadian Navy.

Steps are being taken to establish a *Royal Canadian Navy*, but opinion is divided as to

the method to be adopted. There are Naval stations on the Atlantic and Pacific, and two vessels, *H.M.C.S. Niobe* and *H.M.C.S. Rainbow*, are used as training ships for the Royal Canadian Navy.

EDUCATION.

Education is under the control of the provincial governments, the cost being met by local taxation, aided by grants from the several Provincial Governments. There are some 25,000 elementary and secondary schools (attendance at the former being compulsory), with over 1,137,000 pupils; and 60 universities and university colleges with 40,000 students. The 20 universities had about 10,000 students in 1912.

FINANCE.

(\$4867 = £1 sterling.)

*Year ended March 31.	Consolidated Fund.	
	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	\$	\$
1868	13,687,928	13,486,092
1910	101,503,711	79,411,747
1911	117,780,410	87,774,198
1912	136,108,217	98,161,441
1913	168,689,903	112,059,537

Particulars of the Revenue and Expenditure (Consolidated Fund) for the years 1911-1912 and 1912-1913 are stated below:—

Receipts.

Head.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.
From Taxes—	\$	\$
Customs	85,051,872	111,764,699
Excise	19,261,662	21,447,445
From various sources ...	31,794,683	35,477,759
Total Receipts...	136,108,217	168,689,903
Surplus	37,946,776	56,630,366

Expenditure.

Head.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.
	\$	\$
Debt Charges	12,706,853	13,089,495
Sinking Fund	1,156,456	1,384,285
Provincial Subsidies	10,281,045	13,211,800
Cost of Collection	28,256,782	33,005,199
Other Expenditure	45,760,305	51,367,758
Total Expenditure...	98,161,441	112,059,537

DEBT.

*Year ended March 31.	Gross Public Debt.	Net Public Debt.
	\$	\$
1868	96,896,666	75,757,135
1910	470,663,016	336,268,546
1911	474,941,487	340,042,052
1912	508,338,592	339,919,461
1913	483,232,555	314,301,625

* Since the year 1906 the financial year ends on March 31, previous to 1906-7 on June 30.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—In 1911 there were 22,704,028 acres under corn crops (wheat 10,373,958, barley 1,404,352, oats 9,219,920) and 10,129,046 acres under other crops (hay and clover 7,903,242), a total of 32,853,074 acres under cultivation. The Live Stock (1912) included 2,336,800 horses, 7,903,242 cattle, 2,360,600 sheep, and 2,656,400 pigs (exclusive of B.C.). According to the census of 1911 there were 3,628 butter and cheese factories and 5 factories for preserved milk and cream, the total value of all dairy products being \$39,143,089 in 1911.

CROPS.	PRODUCE.	
	1901.	1912.
Wheat.....(bushels)	55,572,368	†199,236,000
Barley....."	22,224,366	44,014,000
Oats....."	151,497,407	361,733,500
Rye....."	2,316,793	2,594,000
Corn (Maize) .."	25,875,919	16,569,800
Buckwheat .."	4,547,159	10,193,000
Peas....."	12,348,943	3,773,500
Mixed Grains .."	—	17,952,000
Beans....."	861,347	1,040,800
Potatoes....."	55,362,635	81,343,000
Turnips....."	76,075,642	87,505,000
Hay and Clover ... (* tons)	7,852,731	11,189,000
Hops.....(lb.)	1,004,216	800,000
Tobacco....."	11,266,732	17,604,897
Fodder Corn (tons)	—	2,858,900
Sugar Beet...."	—	204,000
Alfalfa....."	—	310,100

The total value of farm property in Canada was \$1,787,102,630 in 1901; the total value of the principal field crops was \$511,951,000 in 1912.

Fisheries.—The fisheries are an important source of wealth and include salmon, cod, herrings, mackerel, and lobsters, the total value of the catch in 1912-13 being \$32,973,139.

Forestry.—The lumber, lath and shingles produced in Canada in 1911 had a total value of \$81,555,258. The value of cross ties, and telegraph and telephone poles purchased by Railway and Electric Companies in 1912 was \$10,487,393. Wood used in the pulp industry in 1911 was valued at \$5,215,582; the forests have a total estimated area of nearly 568,500,000 acres.

Manufactures.—The industrial establishments of all kinds numbered 19,218 in 1911, with a total capital of \$1,247,583,609, the value of the products being \$1,165,975,639; 515,203 persons were employed, the salaries and wages amounting to \$241,008,416.

Minerals.—The metals produced in 1912 were valued as follows:—Gold, \$12,559,443; silver, \$19,425,656; copper, \$12,709,311; nickel, \$13,452,463; lead, \$1,597,554; and pig iron (from Canadian and foreign ores), \$14,550,999; the non-metallic minerals included coal, \$36,349,299; Portland cement, \$9,083,216; asbestos, \$2,979,384; petroleum, 8,516,760 gallons; and natural gas, \$2,311,126.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

The total trade of Canada for certain years since 1868 is stated as follows, in dollars (\$4 '867 = £1 sterling):—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total Trade.
	\$	\$	\$
1867-8	73,459,644	57,567,888	131,027,532
1877-8	93,081,787	79,323,667	172,405,454
1887-8	110,894,630	90,203,000	201,097,630
1897-8	140,323,053	164,152,683	304,475,736
1907-8	370,786,525	280,006,606	650,793,131
1908-9	309,756,608	261,512,159	571,268,767
1909-10	391,852,692	301,358,529	693,211,221
1910-11	472,247,540	297,196,665	769,444,205
1911-12	559,320,544	315,317,250	874,637,794
1912-13	692,032,392	393,232,057	1,085,264,449

The special trade of Canada is classified as follows (*Home produce* exported and imports for *home consumption*):—

Classification.	Exports. 1912-13.	Imports. 1911-12.
	\$	\$
Agricultural Produce...	150,145,661	43,936,620
Animals and Produce ..	44,784,593	29,499,117
Fisheries and Produce ..	16,336,721	2,409,618
Forest Produce	43,255,060	15,201,526
Manufactures	43,692,708	348,505,769
Mineral Produce	57,442,546	54,935,717
Miscellaneous	97,311	52,993,823
Total	355,754,600	547,482,190

The external trade of 1912-1913 was shared as under:—

Countries.	Imports from.	Exports to.
	\$	\$
<i>British Empire.</i>		
United Kingdom.....	139,669,724	177,982,002
Australia.....	438,669	3,996,387
British Africa	269,683	3,474,371
India, &c.	6,908,907	462,449
West Indies	6,058,959	3,960,625
British Guiana	3,384,434	630,480
Newfoundland	2,058,097	4,728,142
New Zealand.....	3,066,585	1,698,093
Other British Poss.....	1,527,827	1,454,131
Total British	163,382,885	198,386,680
<i>Foreign Countries.</i>		
United States	455,322,555	167,110,382
Argentina	4,168,206	2,263,824
Austria-Hungary	1,674,349	154,594
Belgium	4,096,432	4,808,997
China	764,651	741,960
Cuba.....	2,745,572	1,526,843
France.....	15,532,144	2,564,603
Germany.....	14,473,833	3,402,394
Italy.....	1,836,308	605,719
Japan	3,138,534	1,139,598
Mexico.....	3,142,581	218,418
Netherlands	3,219,790	2,741,713
Russia	921,498	2,145,236
Spain	1,220,882	48,628
Switzerland	4,412,733	15,352
Dutch East Indies	3,854,981	11,578
Other Forgn Countries	8,124,458	5,345,538
Total Foreign ...	528,649,507	194,845,377
Grand Total	692,032,392	393,232,057

* Short tons of 2,000 lb.

† 1913 estimate, 207,500,000 bushels.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—The total length of railways in operation on June 30, 1912, was 26,727 miles, the total capital involved being \$1,588,937,526, the earnings being \$219,403,753, and the working expenses \$150,736,540, in 1911-12; there were also 1,308 miles of electric railways with a capital of \$122,841,946, earning \$23,499,250 in 1911-12, with working expenses \$14,266,674.

Name.	Miles operated.	Capital. \$
Government Lines:		
Intercolonial and branch lines.....	1,463	94,746,391
P.E.I.	269	8,687,793
Canada Southern	380	35,130,000
Canadian Northern	4,273	200,073,397
Do. Ontario	492	12,561,000
Do. Quebec	369	18,275,511
Canadian Pacific	10,712	558,153,706
Grand Trunk Pacific.....	...	122,601,722
Grand Trunk:—		
Canadian Section	3,104	390,908,801
Canada Atlantic	456	24,408,092
Halifax and S.W.	378	5,341,954

Total, 1912 26,727 \$1,588,937,526

Navigation.—During the navigation season of 1912 Canadian vessels of 10,237,335 tons, and United States vessels of 24,636,190 tons passed over the systems, and 292,267 passengers, and 47,587,245 tons of merchandise, chiefly grain, lumber and minerals, were carried in 1912.

Posts and Telegraphs.—There were 13,859 post offices in 1911-12, carrying 566,140,006 letters (13,021,000 registered), and 54,727,000 post-cards. The total value of money orders issued from 3,673 offices was \$84,065,891, and the net postal revenue \$10,482,255, expenditure \$9,172,035. The length of Government telegraph lines in 1912 was 8,639 miles (including 296 miles of cables), and the number of offices was 624, from which 313,626 messages were sent and received. The chartered telegraph companies have a line mileage of 34,841, carrying 182,541 miles of wire (including 964 miles of cables), and 3,349 offices, from which 10,013,976 messages were sent and received. In 1912 there were 35 radio-telegraph stations operated in the public service of Canada, having a range of 100 to 400 nautical miles, or an average of 229 nautical miles. There is also a long distance station at Glace Bay, Cape Breton, with a range of 3,000 nautical miles. Messages sent and received numbered 196,250. Twelve Government steamers are equipped with wireless apparatus, having a range of 100 to 400 miles, or an average of 171 miles.

On June 30, 1912, there were 370,884 telephones and 889,572 miles of telephone wire in use; of the latter, 636,962 miles were urban and 252,610 rural. The earnings amounted to \$12,273,627, and the operating expenses to \$9,094,689.

Shipping.—The sea-going and lake mercantile marine of Canada on Dec. 31, 1912, consisted of 4,713 sailing vessels and 3,667 steamers (total net tonnage 836,278 tons). The sea-going vessels entered and cleared at Canadian ports in 1913 numbered 35,666 (Canadian 11,810, British 7,307, Foreign 16,549), tonnage 26,231,098. The principal Canadian ports are Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver, Quebec, Halifax, St. John, N.B., and Ottawa.

CITIES.

CAPITAL. OTTAWA. Population (1911), 87,062. The following table shows the rapid growth of certain Canadian cities:—

Cities.	Census Population.		
	1871.	1901.	1911.
*OTTAWA	24,141	59,928	87,062
*Montreal, Que.	115,000	267,730	470,480
*Toronto, Ont.	59,000	208,040	376,538
Winnipeg, Man.	241	42,340	136,035
*Vancouver, B.C.	...	27,010	100,401
*Hamilton, Ont.	26,880	52,634	81,969
Quebec, Que.	59,699	68,840	78,910
Halifax, N.S.	29,582	40,832	46,619
*London, Ont.	18,000	37,976	46,300
Calgary, Alta.	...	4,392	43,704
*St. John, N.B.	41,325	40,711	42,511
*Victoria, B.C.	3,270	20,816	31,660
Regina, Sask.	...	2,249	30,213
Edmonton, Alta.	...	2,626	24,900
Brantford, Ont.	8,107	16,619	23,132
Kingston, Ont.	12,407	17,961	18,874
Maisonneuve, Que.	...	3,958	18,684
Peterborough, Ont. ...	4,611	11,239	18,360
Hull, Que.	3,800	13,993	18,222
Windsor, Ont.	4,253	12,153	17,829
Sydney, N.S.	...	9,909	17,723
Glace Bay, N.S.	...	6,945	16,562
Fort William, Ont. ...	...	3,633	16,499
Sherbrooke, Que.	4,432	11,765	16,405
Berlin, Ont.	2,743	9,747	15,186
Guelph, Ont.	6,878	11,496	15,175
Westmount, Que.	200	8,856	14,579
St. Thomas, Ont.	2,197	11,485	14,054
Brandon, Man.	...	5,620	13,839
Moosejaw, Sask.	...	1,558	13,823
Three Rivers, Que. ...	7,570	9,981	13,691
New Westminster, B.C.	...	6,499	13,199
Stratford, Ont.	4,313	9,959	12,946
Owen Sound, Ont.	3,369	8,776	12,559
St. Catharine's, Ont. ...	7,864	9,946	12,484
*Saskatoon, Sask.	...	113	12,004
Verdun, Que.	...	1,898	11,629
Moncton, N.B.	...	9,026	11,345
Port Arthur, Ont.	...	3,214	11,220
Charlottetown, P.E.I. ...	8,807	12,080	11,108
Sault Ste Marie, Ont. ...	879	7,169	10,954
Chatham, Ont.	5,873	9,068	10,770
Lachine, Que.	1,696	5,561	10,699
Galt, Ont.	3,827	7,866	10,299

WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND CURRENCY.

The *System of Weights and Measures* is that of the United Kingdom, except that the cwt. = 100 lb. and the ton 2,000 lb., as in the U.S. The *Unit of Currency* is the dollar of 100 cents. \$1 = 49 3/33 pence, English, i.e. \$4 867 = £1 sterling. All British coins are legal tender, and there is a branch of the Royal Mint at Ottawa.

Banking.—There were 27 incorporate banks of issue in 1912 with liabilities \$1,240,124,354 and average assets \$1,470,065,478. The balance of undrawn deposits in Post Office and Government savings banks on March 31, 1913, amounted to \$57,140,484, the depositors numbering 180,796. The deposits in special savings banks on March 31, 1913, amounted to \$40,133,551.

* Estimated population (1913):—Ottawa, 96,000; Montreal, 570,000; Toronto, 446,000; Vancouver, 200,000; Hamilton, 90,000; Victoria, 67,000; St. John, N.B., 52,000; London, 55,000; Saskatoon, 32,000.

Provinces of the Dominion.

ONTARIO.

Area and Population.—The Province of Ontario contains a total area of 407,262 sq. miles, with a population (1911) of 2,523,208 (1,299,253 males and 1,223,955 females), an increase since the last census of 440,261 persons. In 1912 the Province was enlarged by about 146,500 sq. miles by the addition of a part of the Northern Territory, which has been named *Patricia*. Access was also granted to Port Nelson, in Hudson's Bay, over a five mile strip from the new boundary of Manitoba to the Nelson River.

Government.—The Government is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor and a Legislative Assembly of 106 members elected for four years (no property qualification being necessary), representing 102 electoral districts into which the Province is divided, but which differ from those sending members to the Dominion Parliament. The Executive Council consists of eleven members, eight of whom act as the Ministry of the Province, and three are without portfolio; the legislature meets every year at Toronto.

Lieutenant-Governor. Hon. Col. Sir John Morrison Gibson, K.C.M.G., K.C., LL.D., born 1842 (1908) \$20,000
Official Sec., Maj. Clyde Caldwell, R.C.E. 1,400
Asst. Sec., Lieut. S. H. Fellowes 600
Private Sec., Lieut. A. H. Gibson

Executive.

Premier and President of the Council, Hon. Sir James P. Whitney, K.C.M.G., LL.D. \$9,000
Attorney-Gen., Hon. J. J. Foy, LL.D., K.C. 6,000
Deputy, J. R. Cartwright, M.A., K.C. 4,000
Treasurer, Hon. Isaac Benson Lucas 6,000
Assist. Treas., C. H. Sproule 3,250
Education, Hon. R. A. Pyne, M.D. 6,000
Deputy, A. H. U. Colquhoun, LL.D. 3,500
Agriculture, Hon. James S. Duff 6,000
Deputy, W. B. Roadhouse 2,500
Lands, Forests & Mines, Hon. W. H. Hearst, K.C. 6,000
Deputy, Lands, A. White 4,000
Deputy, Mines, T. W. Gibson 3,500
Provincial Secretary, Hon. W. J. Hanna... 6,000
Assistant, S. A. Armstrong 3,500
Public Works, Hon. J. O. Reaume, M.D. ... 6,000
Assistant, R. P. Fairbairn 3,250
Without Portfolio, Hons. Col. J. S. Hendrie, Adam Beck
Clerk, Executive Council, J. Lonsdale Capr ve, K.C. 2,800

Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Hon. W. H. Hoyle 2,500

Ontario Government Agent in Great Britain, Richard Reid, 163, Strand, London, W.C. (excluding travelling allowances) 3,600

The Judicature.

Chief Justice of Ontario and Chief Justice of Appeal, Hon. Sir William Meredith, born 1840 (1912) 8,000
Puisne Judges, Court of Appeal, Hons. James Magee, J. T. Garrow, J. J. McLaren, and F. E. Hodgins each 7,000
C.J., King's Bench, Hon. Sir Glenholme Falconbridge 8,000
Puisne Judges, K.B., Hons. B. M. Britton and W. R. Riddell 7,000
Chief Justice, Common Pleas, Hon. R. M. Meredith 8,000

Puisne Judges, Com. Pleas, Hon. J. V. Teetzel and Hon. Hugh T. Kelly ... each \$7,000
Chancellor, Hon. Sir John Alexander Boyd, K.C.M.G. 8,000
Puisne Judges, Hon. W. I. Middleton and Hon. F. Latchford each 7,000
Chief Justice, Exchequer, Hon. Sir William Mulock, K.C.M.G. 8,000
Puisne Judges, Hon. R. C. Clute and Hon. R. F. Sutherland each 7,000
Master in Ordinary, G. O. Alcorn, K.C. ... 4,000
Registrar Supreme Ct., Ct. of Appeal, N. F. Paterson, K.C. 2,300
Master in Chambers, J. S. Cartwright, K.C. 3,500

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The total area is 141,125,000 acres, and in 1912 the total area of cleared land was 14,447,258 acres, of which 9,574,474 acres were under crops, the total value of the land being \$758,729,268. The total area under pasture in 1912 was 3,082,671 acres, with 346,329 acres of orchards, small fruit, and vineyards. Average production in bushels per acre: Fall wheat, 19'8; spring wheat, 18'7; barley, 29'7; oats, 37'8; rye, 17'4; peas, 16'6; corn, 72'9; buckwheat, 26'3; beans, 17'0; potatoes, 134; turnips, 488; hay (tons), 1'55. 1,102 cheese factories produced 135,521,390 lb. of cheese, valued at \$1,491,410, and 121 creameries made 12,893,650 lb. of butter (\$3,016,135) in 1910. There were 742,139 horses, 2,624,780 cattle, 1,021,848 sheep, 1,702,652 pigs, and 13,024,983 poultry in 1912. Fruit is grown on an extensive scale; there are vineyards and peach orchards of 50 or 60 acres in extent, and innumerable apple orchards. The Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph supplies a general education, together with a technical training in agriculture. The students meet part of their expenses by labouring on the experimental farm, the annual balance of cost for board, washing, and tuition being from £15 to £20 for natives and from £30 to £40 for students from other parts. Free grants of land are obtainable in this Province, and improved farms can also be bought at advantageous rates.

Manufactures.—The total value of manufactured products in 1910 was \$579,810,225 (1900, \$241,533,486), the principal manufacturing centres being (1910): Toronto (\$154,306,948), Hamilton (\$55,125,946), Ottawa (\$20,924,331), London (\$16,273,999), Brantford (\$15,866,229), Windsor and Walkerville (\$12,113,279), Berlin and Waterloo (\$12,078,783), Peterborough (\$10,633,119), Sault Ste Marie and Steelton (\$7,842,384), Guelph (\$7,392,336), St. Catherine's (\$6,024,217), Galt (\$5,252,600), Stratford (\$5,133,840), and Chatham (\$5,023,560).

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, TORONTO, population (1913) 445,575, with great shipping interests on the Lakes, and the chief centre of industrial and commercial activity; Hamilton, the "Birmingham of Canada" (83,918); Ottawa, the Federal capital (95,570), with a large lumber trade and woodenware manufactures; London (52,730); Brantford (23,132); Kingston (19,716); Peterborough (18,360); Windsor (19,877); and in 1910, Fort William (16,499); Berlin (15,196); Guelph (51,175); St. Thomas (14,054); Stratford (12,946); Ourn Sound (12,558); St. Catherine's (12,484); Port Arthur (11,220); Sault Ste Marie (10,984); Chatham (10,770); and Galt (10,299).

QUEBEC.

Area and Population.—The Province of Quebec contains an area estimated at 706,834 square miles, with a population (census 1911) of 2,002,712 (1,011,247 males and 991,465 females), an increase since the last census of 353,814. In 1912 the Province was enlarged by about 355,000 square miles, by the addition of the greater part of the Labrador Peninsula, known as *Ungava*.

Government.—The Government of the Province is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor and a Legislative Council, consisting of 24 members appointed for life, and a Legislative Assembly of 81 members elected for five years to represent the same number of electoral districts in the Province.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Sir François C.

S. Langelier, born 1838 (1911) \$10,000
Aide-de-Camp, hon.
Private Sec., A. Genereux..... 1,250

Executive.

Prime Minister and Attorney-Gen., Hon.

Sir Lomer Gouin, K.C.M.G. \$5,000

Lands and Forests, Hon. Jules Allard..... 4,000

Provincial Treasurer, Hon. P. S. G. Mackenzie 4,000

Agriculture, Hon. J. E. Caron..... 4,000

Provincial Secretary, Hon. J. L. Décarie 4,000

Public Works and Labour, Hon. L. A. Taschereau 4,000

Colonisation, Mines, and Fisheries, Hon. Charles R. Devlin..... 4,000

Without Portfolio, Hon. John C. Kaine and Hon. N. Pérodeau.

The Legislature.

President, Legislative Council, A. Turgeon \$2,500

President, Legislative Assembly, Cyr Delage 2,500

The Judicature.

King's Bench :—

Chief Justice, K.B., Hon. H. Archambault, born 1857 \$8,000

Puisne Judges, Hons. N. W. Trenholme ;

H. J. Carroll, LL.D. ; J. Lavergne ; A.

G. Cross ; Honoré Gervais each \$5,000 to 7,000

Supreme Court :—

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir C. P. Davidson,

LL.D., born 1841..... 8,000

Do. (acting), Hon. F. X. Lemieux, LL.D. 8,000

Puisne Judges, E. Cimon ; C. H. Pelletier,

LL.D. ; Ch. C. de Lorimier, LL.D. ; S. Pagnuelo ;

Louis Tellier ; W. Lynch ; J. E. Robidoux ;

H. C. St. Pierre ; Thomas Fortin ; N. Char-

bonneau ; H. John Dunlop ; M. Hutchinson ;

A. Malouin ; L. J. Cannon ; J. C. McCorkill ;

A. A. Bruneau ; D. Monet ; P. Demers ; Ed.

Guerin ; P. G. Martineau ; W. Mercier ;

A. Tessier ; E. Lafontaine ; J. S. Archibald ;

F. S. Tourigny ; F. O. Dugas ; L. E. Roy ;

C. Archer ; W. A. Weir ; C. Pouliot ; B.

Letellier ; D. E. Dorien ; P. Laurendeau ; G.

Globensky ; Blaise Letellier ; S. Beaudin ;

C. Lane..... each \$5,000 to \$7,000

Representative of Quebec in London, J. P. Pelletier,

36, Kingsway, W.C.

Production and Industry.—The total value of manufactured products in 1910 was \$350,901,556 (1900, \$158,287,094), the principal manufacturing centres being (1910) Montreal (\$166,296,972), Maisonneuve (\$20,813,774), Quebec (\$17,149,385),

Hull (\$7,259,301), and Lachine (\$6,295,716). The lumber industry is still by far the most important trade, but the settled portion of the country has been too much denuded of wood, and the provincial Government has found it necessary to organise an effective service of rangers to prevent the destruction of trees by forest fires. The forest lands cover an area of over 150,000,000 acres, of which 45,000,000 are under licence to cut timber. The wood-pulp industry is assuming great importance ; several large factories have recently been built, and the value of the output, which was only \$800,000 at the last census, is now probably ten times that amount. Improved farms may often be obtained in the eastern townships, largely occupied by settlers from Great Britain, at from £4 to £6 per acre, including dwelling-house, outbuildings, and fencing ; while unimproved lands may be bought from the Government at from 20 to 60 cents per acre, and the purchase-money paid in five instalments. The area of land subdivided for the purpose of settlement unsold on June 30, 1909, was 6,238,099 acres. In 1906 there were 1,392 cheese factories, 627 butter factories, and 736 butter and cheese factories combined.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, QUEBEC (population, 78,190), with a large export timber trade, and the great seaport town of Canada ; and Montreal (population, 570,000, or with suburbs 653,000), the commercial metropolis, and the principal centre of the grain export trade north of New York, situate at the confluence of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Rivers. Ocean-going steamers ascend the St. Lawrence as far as Montreal. Other important cities are Maisonneuve (18,684), Hull (18,222), Sherbrooke (16,455), Westmount (14,579), Trois Rivières (13,691), Verdun (11,629), Lachine (10,699), St. Hyacinthe (9,797), Sorel (8,420), and Lévis (7,452).

NOVA SCOTIA.

Area and Population.—NOVA SCOTIA is a peninsula between 43° 30'–47° N. lat. and 66°–66° 15' W. long., and is connected with New Brunswick by a low fertile isthmus about thirteen miles wide. It comprises an area (with Cape Breton Island) of 20,600 square miles (one-fifth of which consists of lakes, rivers and inlets of the sea) with a total population, at the census of 1911, of 492,338 (251,019 males and 241,319 females), an increase since the last census of 32,764 persons.

Government.—The Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, aided by an Executive Council, a Legislative Council of 21 members, and a Legislative Assembly of 38 members.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. James Drummond McGregor, born 1838 (1910) \$9,000

Executive.

Provincial Secretary, Hon. G. H. Murray, LL.D., K.C. (Premier) \$6,000

Deputy Sec. and Clerk of the Executive Council, F. F. Mathers, LL.B., K.C. ... 3,000

Commissioner, Public Works and Mines, Hon. E. H. Armstrong, K.C. 5,000

Deputy Comm. of Mines, &c., Hiram Donkin, C.E. 5,000

Attorney-Gen., Hon. O. T. Daniels, K.C. ... 5,000

Deputy Attorney-General, Stuart Jenks, LL.B., K.C. 3,000

Without Office, Hons. J. M. Mack, James Macdonald, G. E. Paulkner, J. W. Cosem, and R. M. MacGregor.

*Secretary of Industries and Immigration,
and Dep. Registrar - Gen., Arthur S.
Barnstead, LL.B. \$2,500*

The Legislature.

*President, Legislative Council, Hon. M. H.
Goudge..... \$*

Speaker, House of Assembly, Hon. J. F. Ellis

The Judiciary.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir Chas. J. Townshend \$6,000
Judge in Equity, Hon. Wallace Graham... 5,000
*Puisne Judges, Hons. N. H. Meagher, Ben-
jamin Russell, J. W. Longley, A. Drys-
dale, and J. J. Ritchie each 5,000*
*Judge, Vice-Admiralty Court, Hon. Arthur
Drysedale 600*

*Agent-General for Nova Scotia in London,
John Howard, 57A Pall Mall, S.W. 2,000*

Agriculture and Live Stock.—About 10,000,000 acres are fit for tillage, and the soil is unsurpassed for fertility. The climate is delightful, and the winter is not nearly so cold as in other parts of the Dominion. In 1912 there were 5,064,968 acres of land occupied (2,219,573 improved), of which 758,074 acres were under crop, 1,282,050 acres in pasture, and about 100,000 acres in gardens and orchards, the remainder being woodland. Hay is the most important crop of the Province, occupying one-fourth of all the improved land, and yielding nearly 1,000,000 tons. Fruit is extensively cultivated, and Nova Scotia apples are claimed to be the best in the world (1,000,000 barrels in 1912), the principal district being the Annapolis Valley. Improved farms of 100 to 250 acres, with house and buildings, may be obtained at from £100 to £1,000, whilst the Government offer uncleared Crown lands at \$80 per 100 acres, and 80 cents per acre for any additional quantity. There is a Government agricultural college and experimental farm near Truro for men and women and a well-equipped technical college at Halifax.

Minerals.—The coal deposits are extensive and of good quality, 6,802,997 gross tons were produced in 1912; iron ores are plentiful, and extensive manufactures of iron and steel are carried on at Sydney, Cape Breton; gold mines are being profitably worked.

Manufactures.—In 1911 there were 1,480 industrial establishments with a capital of \$79,596,341, paying wages amounting to \$10,628,955. The value of the total output in 1910 was \$52,706,184 (1900, \$23,592,513), the principal manufacturing centres being Halifax (\$12,140,409) and Sydney (\$9,395,017).

Fisheries.—In 1912 the sum of \$5,645,276 represented the amount invested in the fisheries, the total value of the fish marketed being \$9,367,550, and the number of men employed being 28,368.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, HALIFAX (population 46,619), one of the terminals of the Intercolonial Railway, with a magnificent harbour, is one of the principal winter ports of Canada, and the entrepôt of a large trade with the West Indies and South America; other large towns are Sydney (17,617); Glace Bay (16,569); Amherst (9,000); Sydney Mines (7,470); Truro (6,107); Yarmouth (6,600); New Glasgow (6,383); Spring Hill (5,713), North Sydney (5,418); and Dartmouth (5,058).

CAPE BRETON ISLAND.

Cape Breton Island, formerly a distinct Colony, now incorporated with Nova Scotia, contains an area of 3,975 square miles, with a population of 122,084 inhabitants. The chief city, Sydney (pop. 17,617), on the eastern coast, has valuable collieries in the neighbourhood and is the site of the largest steel works in Canada. A graving dock is to be erected at Sydney by the Dominion Government at the estimated cost of \$4,500,000. The Intercolonial Railway connects the island with the mainland.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Area and Population.—NEW BRUNSWICK is situated between 45°–48° N. lat. and 63° 47'–69° W. long., and comprises an area of 27,985 square miles, with a population in 1911 of 351,889 (179,867 males and 172,022 females), an increase since the last census of 20,769 persons. It was first colonised by British subjects in 1761, and in 1783 by the inhabitants of New England, who were dispossessed of their property in consequence of their loyalty to the British Crown.

Government.—The Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by an Executive Council, and a Legislative Assembly of 48 members elected by the people.

*Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Josiah Wood,
LL.D., P.C.L., born 1843 (March 1, 1912)... \$9,000*

Executive.

*Premier and Minister of Lands and Mines,
Hon. James K. Flemming \$2,400*

*Provincial Secretary and Treasurer, Hon.
H. F. McLeod 2,100*

Public Works, Hon. John Morrissey 2,100

Attorney-Gen., Hon. W. C. Hazen Grimmer 2,100

Agriculture, Hon. David V. Landry, M.D. 2,100

President, Executive Council, J. A. Murray 400

Without Portfolio, John E. Wilson.

*Deputy Provincial Secretary and King's Printer,
R. W. L. Tibbits.*

Deputy Receiver-General, G. N. Babbitt, I.S.O.

Deputy Surveyor-General, T. G. Loggie.

Secretary, Board of Works, H. M. Blair.

Deputy Minister of Agriculture, J. B. Doggett.

Clerk, Executive Council, J. Howe Dickson.

Speaker, Legislative Assembly, G. J. Clarke.

*Representative in London, A. Bowder, 37 South-
ampton Street, Strand, W.C.*

The Judiciary.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir Fredk. E. Barker \$7,000

Judge, Vice-Admiralty, Hon. E. McLeod 7,000

*Judge, Divorce and Matrimonial Causes,
Hon. Harrison A. McKeown.*

*Puisne Judges, Pierre A. Landry, Ezekiel
McLeod, Albert S. White, Jeremiah H.*

Barry, and Harrison A. McKeown each 6,000

Agriculture and Live Stock.—In 1910 13,988 acres were under wheat, 196,795 under oats, and 56,305 under buckwheat, with (1908) 3,416 acres under barley. The produce in 1910 was 33,231 quarters of wheat, 730,985 quarters of oats, and 173,840 quarters of buckwheat. The live stock (1910) included 215,829 cattle, 147,489 sheep, 80,022 pigs, and 61,042 horses. The value of agricultural produce in 1911 was \$18,959,000. Free grants of land are offered, and settlement encouraged. Improved farms are obtainable at reasonable rates. The fisheries include salmon, cod, mackerel, herring, and shad.

Manufactures.—The value of the total output of manufactured goods in 1910 was \$35,422,302 (1900, \$20,972,470), the principal manufacturing centre being St. John (\$10,081,667). The chief industrial pursuits arise from the produce of the forests and the fisheries. Natural gas has been found in immense quantities in Albert County, and the south-eastern section of the Province is remarkably rich in oil shales. Coal is found; also silver, lead, antimony, copper, iron, manganese, and other valuable minerals in considerable quantities.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, FREDERICTON, population (1911) 7,208. St. John (pop. 52,000) is one of the principal winter ports of Canada, and is connected by C.P.R. and Intercolonial Railways with Montreal; Moncton (12,260); Chatham (4,666).

MANITOBA.

Area and Population.—Manitoba, formerly the Red River Settlement, is situated in about the centre of the continent, between 49°–60° N. lat. and 95°–101° W. long., with a total area of 251,832 square miles and a population (1911) of 455,614 (250,056 males and 205,558 females), an increase since the last census of 200,403.

Government.—The Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by an Executive Council of 6 members and a Legislative Assembly of 41 members.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Douglas Colin Cameron, born 1854 (1 Aug., 1911) \$9,000

Executive.

President of Council and Commissioner of Provincial Lands, Hon. Sir Rodman P. Roblin, K.C.M.G., born 1853 \$6,000
Provincial Secretary, Hon. Joseph Bernier 5,000
Provincial Treasurer, Hon. Hugh Armstrong 5,000
Attorney-Gen., Hon. J. H. Howden 5,000
Minister of Education and Municipal Commissioner, Hon. G. R. Coldwell 5,000
Public Works, Hon. W. H. Montague 5,000
Agriculture, Hon. George Lawrence 5,000
Public Utilities Commissioner, Hon. H. A. Robson 6,000

Speaker, Legislative Assembly, J. Johnson

The Judicature.

Court of Appeal:—
Chief Justice, Hon. H. M. Howell \$8,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. A. E. Richards, W. E. Perdue, J. D. Cameron, Alex. Haggart each 7,000
King's Bench:—
Chief Justice, Hon. T. G. Mathers 7,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. D. A. Macdonald, T. L. Metcalfe, J. A. P. Prendergast, A. C. Gatt, J. P. Curran, R. Meyers each 6,000

Agriculture.—The soil is fertile and productive; emigration is invited and encouraged, and liberal grants of land are made to settlers. In 1910 5,596,061 acres were cultivated, of which 2,962,167 acres were under wheat, and the crops were 39,916,391 bushels of wheat, 42,647,766 oats, 12,960,038 barley, and 544,320 flax, rye, and peas.

Manufactures.—The value of the total output in 1910 was \$53,673,609 (1900, \$12,927,439), the principal manufacturing centres being Winnipeg and St. Boniface (\$39,400,608).

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, WINNIPEG, population (1911) 135,430; the third largest city in Canada. Brandon (13,839), St. Boniface (7,483), Portage La Prairie (5,892).

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Area and Population.—British Columbia has a total area estimated at 372,630 to 395,610 square miles, with a total population (census 1911) of 392,480 (251,619 males and 140,861 females), an increase since the last census of 213,823.

Government.—The Government consists of a Lieutenant-Governor and an Executive Council, together with a Legislative Assembly of 42 members.

Lieut.-Governor, Hon. T. W. Patterson ... \$10,000
Private Sec., H. J. S. Muskett 2,100

Executive.

Premier & Minister of Mines, Hon. Sir Richard McBride, K.C.M.G., K.C. \$9,000
Provincial Sec. & Minister of Education, Hon. Henry Esson Young, M.D. 6,000
Finance & Agriculture, Hon. Price Ellison 6,000
Attorney-General, Hon. W. J. Bowser, K.C. 6,000
Lands, Hon. Wm. Roderick Ross, K.C. 6,000
Public Works, Hon. Thomas Taylor 6,000
President of Executive Council, Hon. A. E. McPhillips, K.C. unpr.

Speaker, Legislative Assembly, D. M. Eberts, K.C.

The Judicature.

Supreme Court—Chief Justice, Hon. Gordon Hunter \$7,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. D. Murphy, F. B. Gregory, W. N. P. Clement, and Aulay Morrison each 6,000
Court of Appeal—Chief Justice, Hon. J. A. Macdonald 8,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. P. Æ. Irving, A. Martin, W. A. Gallagher each 7,000
Local Judge in Admiralty, Hon. Archer Martin 1,000

Agent-General in London, John Herbert Turner, Salisbury House, Finsbury Circus, E.C.

Production and Industry.—The total value of the output of manufactures in 1910 was \$65,204,235 (1900, \$19,447,778), the principal manufacturing centres being Vancouver (\$15,070,105), and Victoria (\$4,244,034). The average annual yield of the other industries is: minerals, \$25,000,000; lumber, \$12,700,000; fisheries, \$8,000,000; fruit farm products, \$8,500,000. There are extensive coal measures, and a vast and compact area of merchantable timber; the mines have produced over \$430,000,000, and are still in the early stages of development; the fisheries produce an average annual value of \$12,000,000. Only one-tenth of the available agricultural and fruit lands are at present settled, and there are acres of pulpwood as yet unexploited. There are undeveloped deposits of magnetite and hematite iron and petroleum. The climate is healthful and temperate. The principal exports are fish, coal, gold, silver, minerals and timber.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, VICTORIA. Population (1913), 67,000. Other centres are Vancouver (200,000), New Westminster (20,000), Nanaimo (8,305), Nelson (4,476) and Prince Rupert (6,000).

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Area and Population.—Prince Edward Island lies in the southern part of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between 46° – 47° N. lat. and 62° – 64° 30' W. long. It is about 140 miles in length, and from 4 to 34 miles in breadth; its area is 2,000 square miles (about equal to that of the English county of Norfolk), and its population (census 1911) 93,728 (47,069 males and 46,659 females), a decrease since the last census of 9,543 persons. The island was first settled by the French, who held it for many years as a fishing station. The British took it from them in 1745, but afterwards restored it; they seized it again, however, during the Seven Years' War (1756–1763) and compelled the greater part of the French inhabitants to leave, and from that time it has remained British.

Government.—The Government is vested in a Lieut.-Governor and an Executive Council, and a Legislative Assembly of 30 members elected by the people.

Lieut.-Governor. Hon. Benjamin Rogers
born 1837 (1910) \$7,000

Executive.

Premier and Attorney-Gen., Hon. John A. Mathieson \$2,700
Pror. Sec. and Treas. and Commiss. of Agriculture, Hon. Murdoch McKinnon 1,200
Commissioner of Public Works, Hon. J. A. McNeill 1,200
Without Portfolio, Hons. A. E. Arsanet, John McLean, John A. Macdonald, Murdoch Kennedy, William S. Stewart, Charles Dalton.

Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Hon. J. Edward Wyatt.

Departmental Officers.

Provincial Auditor, John Anderson 1,200
Sup. of Education, Robert H. Campbell ... 1,200
Assist. Sec. and Treas. and Clerk of Exec. Council, Arthur Newbery, L.S.O. 1,450
Sec. Public Works, L. B. McMillan 1,000
Official Court Stenographer and Librarian, W. H. Crosskill 1,200
Registrar of Deeds and Commissioner of Public Lands, W. C. White 1,200

The Judicature.

Chief Justice and Judge of Vice-Admiralty Court, Hon. W. W. Sullivan \$6,000
Assistant Judge of Superior Court and Master of the Rolls, Hon. Francis L. Haszard 5,200
Asst. Judge and V.-C., R. R. Fitzgerald ... 5,200
Prothonotary and Clerk of the Crown, W. A. O. Morson 1,250

Agent-General in London, Harrison Watson, 73 Basinghall Street, E.C.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—There were (1911) 768,256 acres of improved land, of which 477,698 acres are under crops, 284,923 acres of pasture land, and 5,635 acres of gardens and orchards. The soil consists for the most part of a rich red loam, uniform in character and peculiarly suited to the growth of grasses. Nearly the whole of the land is now cleared, and improved farms can be bought at from \$20 to \$60 an acre (including buildings), according to condition and locality. The breeding of silver black foxes in captivity,

after passing through an experimental stage for over twenty years, has now become an established and very profitable industry. There are about 175 fox ranches, conducted by over 100 incorporated companies and a number of private partnerships or individuals. The assessed value of the young foxes born in the spring of 1913 totals \$3,500,000. Shareholders in fox ranches have for two years past received from 50 per cent. to 200 per cent. on their investments, and equally good results are expected in the future. The present value of the foxes and ranch properties is in the vicinity of \$9,000,000, and exceeds the valuation of all the horses, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry on the farms of the island.

Manufactures.—The total value of the manufactures in 1910 was \$3,136,470, against \$2,326,708 in 1900.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, CHARLOTTETOWN, on the shore of Hillsborough Bay, which forms a good harbour. Other towns are Georgetown, Summerside, and Souris.

ALBERTA.

Area and Population.—The Province of Alberta has an estimated area of about 253,000 square miles, including about 2,500 square miles of water, with a population (1911) of 374,663 (223,989 males and 150,674 females), an increase since the Census of 1901 of 301,641.

Government.—The Government is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor and Legislative Assembly composed of 41 members, elected for five years, representing 39 electoral districts into which the Province is divided. The Executive Council consists of four members.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. George Hedley
Vicars Bulkea, LL.D., born 1859 (1905) ... \$9,000

Executive.

Premier and President of the Council, Provincial Treasurer, and Minister of Public Works, Hon. Arthur L. Sifton ... \$7,000
Attorney-General, Hon. C. R. Mitchell ... 6,000
Provincial Secretary, A. J. McLean 6,000
Agriculture, Hon. D. W. Marshall 6,000
Clerk of the Executive Council, M. J. Macleod 800
President of the Legislative Assembly, C. W. Fisher

The Judicature.

Chief Justice, Hon. Horace Harvey
Puisne Judges, Hons. D. L. Scott, C. A. Stuart, N. D. Beck, W. C. Simmons, and W. L. Walsh each

Agent in London, John A. Reid, 1 Charing Cross, S.W.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—There is a succession of wheat fields, homesteads, villages, and towns; while settlers from the U.S., Eastern Canada, and the British Isles arrive in annually increasing numbers. The total area in crops, 1909, was 1,242,644 acres. Spring wheat, 324,472 acres, yielding 6,155,455 bushels; winter wheat, 102,167 acres, yielding 2,312,344 bushels; oats, 693,901 acres, yielding 24,819,661 bushels; barley, 107,764 acres, yielding 3,310,332 bushels. The Provincial Government operate 24 creameries, where they manufacture butter. Free homesteads are available for thousands of settlers in desirable localities.

Manufactures.—The total value of the output in 1910 was \$18,788,826, against \$1,313,375 in 1900, the principal manufacturing centres being Calgary (\$7,751,011) and Edmonton (\$4,493,304).

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, EDMONTON. Population (census of 1911, 24,882; estimated in July, 53,383). Calgary (43,736), Medicine Hat (5,572), Lethbridge (8,048), Strathcona (5,580), Wetaskiwin (2,411), and Red Deer (2,118).

SASKATCHEWAN.

Area and Population.—The Province of Saskatchewan lies between 102°–110° West and 49°–60° North, and has an estimated area of 250,000 square miles, the population, at the census of 1911, being 492,432 (291,730 males and 200,702 females), an increase of 301,152 persons since the census of 1901.

Government.—The Government is vested in the Lieutenant-Governor, aided and advised by an Executive Council of seven members. The Province is divided into fifty-four electoral districts, each of which is represented in the Legislative Assembly by one member.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. George William Brown, born 1860 (1910) \$9,000

Executive.

Premier, President of Council, and Minister of Education, Hon. Walter Scott \$6,000
Attorney-General and Provincial Secretary, Hon. Alphonse Turgeon 5,000
Railways and Highways, Hon. J. A. Calder 5,000
Agriculture, Hon. W. R. Motherwell 5,000
Public Works, Hon. A. P. McNabb 5,000
Municipal Affairs, Hon. George Langley 5,000
Provincial Treasurer and Minister of Telephones, Hon. George Bell 5,000
Clerk of the Executive Council, J. W. McLeod 2,800

President of the Legislative Assembly, Hon. J. A. Sheppard.
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, S. S. Page.

The Judicature.

Chief Justice, Hon. F. W. G. Haultain, born 1857 (1913).
 Puisne Judges, Hons. H. W. Newlands, C. Johnstone, J. H. Lamont, and J. T. Brown.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—Of the total area, 143,927,680 acres are land, and of the total area surveyed, 69,347,400 acres are land, 1,767,716 are water, and 1,436,668 roads. Forest reserves extend 599,642 acres, and the Indian reserves (including 6,683 acres north of the surveyed area, and 95,859 acres in Alberta province) amount to 1,140,286 acres, while 263,623 acres of Indian reserves have been surrendered. The area under homesteads, &c. was 36,470,727 acres in 1911, while 15,177,063 acres had been granted to railway companies, 3,158,900 to Hudson's Bay Company, 3,852,633 acres were school land endowment, and 69,716 had been sold under irrigation system. The area under grain crops in 1913 was 9,653,125 acres, including 5,740,250 acres under wheat.

The principal products are grain and cattle, and Government encouragement is being given to the dairy industry. In 1898 there were but 276,253 acres under wheat, whilst in 1912 there were 5,384,092. In 1898 4,780,440 bushels were produced; in 1913 the yield increased to 110,000,000 bushels. The northern half of the

Province is known only to the traders of the Hudson's Bay Company and the Indian missionary. The climate has a wide range—from 90° to -40° at its greatest extremes. Rainfall is not excessive, and there is an unusual amount of sunshine at all periods of the year.

Manufactures.—The total value of the output of manufactures increased from \$651,667 in 1900 to \$6,332,132 in 1910.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, REGINA. Population (1911), 30,210. Moose Jaw (13,824), Saskatoon (census of 1911, 12,002; estimated September, 1913, 32,000), Prince Albert (6,254), North Battleford (5,900), Weyburn (5,300) and Yorkton (2,309).

YUKON TERRITORY.

THE YUKON TERRITORY, which occupies the north-western extremity of the Dominion, was constituted in 1898, and contains a total area of 207,076 square miles, with a population in 1911 of 8,512 (6,518 males and 2,004 females). It is bounded on the west by Alaska, on the south by British Columbia, on the north by the Beaufort Sea, and on the east by the N.W. Territories. The Government is administered by a Commissioner, with a Legislative Council of 10 members. The capital, Dawson, in the Klondike district, the centre of the gold discoveries of 1898, on the Yukon River, has a population of 3,013 persons.

Commissioner, George Black.
Gold Commissioner and Crown Timber and Land Agent, George P. McKenzie.
Assistant do. (White Horse), R. C. Miller.
Comptroller, G. I. MacLean.
Registrar, A. E. Lamb.
Judge, Hon. C. D. Macaulay.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES of Canada comprise the present unorganised part of British North America lying to the north of the Provinces of Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, and comprise a total area estimated at 1,242,224 square miles, a reduction of nearly 700,000 square miles since the Census of 1911, owing to the transfer of Ungava to the Province of Quebec in 1912 and by rearrangements of boundaries with Manitoba and Ontario in the same year. The population in 1911 was ascertained to be 17,196 (8,673 males and 8,523 females), a decrease since 1901 of 2,933 persons. Their administration (Headquarters, Ottawa) is entrusted to the officers of the Royal North-West Mounted Police, the Comptroller of the Force being also Commissioner of the Territories, with full executive, legislative, and administrative authority. The Territories for nearly 250 years have been under the almost absolute control of the Hudson's Bay Company, but of recent years the Dominion Government has taken an increasingly active part in the administration. Several expeditions to Hudson's Bay, with a view to ascertaining the feasibility of the navigation of the Bay and Straits, have been made, and at several points on the shores of the Bay police posts are maintained, being visited from time to time by an exploring ship sent into the Bay for that purpose.

Commissioner of N.W.T. and Comptroller of the Canadian Royal North-West Mounted Police, Lawrence Knottesford-Fortescue (Ottawa).

PROGRESS OF CANADA, 1871-1912.

Heading.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1912.
POPULATION	3,485,761	4,324,810	4,833,239	5,371,315	7,206,643	7,467,000
IMMIGRATION	27,773	47,991	82,165	49,149	311,084	354,237
AGRICULTURE:—						
Wheat	1,646,781	2,366,554	2,701,246	4,224,542	10,373,958	9,758,400
bushels	16,723,873	32,350,269	42,212,811	55,572,368	215,851,300	199,236,000
Oats	42,489,453	70,493,131	83,428,202	151,497,407	9,219,920	9,216,900
bushels	11,496,038	16,844,868	17,209,989	22,224,365	1,404,352	1,415,200
Potatoes	403,101	...	450,190	448,743	40,641,000	44,014,000
bushels	47,330,187	55,268,790	53,490,857	55,362,635	459,097	472,400
Hay and Clover	3,650,419	4,458,349	5,931,548	6,543,423	66,023,000	81,343,000
tons	3,818,641	5,055,810	7,093,733	7,852,731	7,903,242	7,933,600
LIVE STOCK:—						
Horses	836,743	1,059,358	1,470,572	1,577,493	2,266,400	2,336,800
Milch Cows	1,251,209	1,595,800	1,857,112	2,408,677	2,876,600	2,890,100
Other cattle	1,373,081	1,919,189	2,263,474	3,107,774	4,210,000	4,093,600
Sheep	3,155,569	3,048,678	2,563,781	2,510,239	2,389,300	2,360,600
Swine	...	...	14,105,102	17,922,658	2,792,200	2,656,400
FISHERIES	7,573,199	15,817,162	18,977,878	25,737,154	29,965,433	34,667,872
MINERALS	...	10,221,255	18,976,616	65,797,911	103,220,994	133,127,489
Gold	2,174,412	1,313,153	930,614	24,128,503	9,781,077	12,559,443
Silver	...	347,271	409,549	3,265,354	17,355,272	19,425,656
Copper	...	385,550	1,225,703	6,096,581	6,886,998	12,709,311
Lead	...	9,216	3,857	2,249,387	827,717	1,597,554
Nickel	...	498,286	2,421,208	4,594,523	10,229,623	13,452,463
Pig Iron	...	366,192	337,901	3,512,923	12,307,125	14,550,999
Coal	1,763,423	2,688,621	7,019,425	12,699,243	26,467,646	36,349,299
Cement	...	81,909	108,561	660,030	7,644,537	9,083,216
MANUFACTURES:—						
Capital	77,964,020	164,557,423	353,213,000	446,916,487	1,247,583,609	...
Employés	187,942	254,894	272,033	339,173	515,203	...
Salaries, &c.	40,851,009	59,401,702	79,234,311	113,249,350	241,008,416	...
Products	221,617,773	399,731,867	368,696,723	481,053,375	1,165,975,639	...
TRADE:—						
Total Value	170,266,589	203,621,663	218,384,934	386,903,157	769,443,905	874,637,794
Imports	74,173,618	98,290,823	98,417,266	196,487,632	297,196,365	315,317,250
Exports	96,092,971	105,330,840	119,967,638	190,415,525	472,247,540	559,320,544
STEAM RAILWAYS:—						
Mileage	2,695	7,331	13,838	18,140	25,400	26,727
Capital	257,035,188	284,419,293	632,061,440	816,110,837	1,528,689,201	1,588,937,526
Passengers	5,190,416	6,943,671	13,222,568	18,385,722	37,097,918	41,124,181
Freight	5,670,836	12,065,323	21,753,021	36,999,371	79,884,282	89,444,331
Earnings	19,470,539	27,987,509	48,192,099	72,868,749	188,733,494	219,403,753
Expenses	15,775,532	20,121,418	34,960,449	50,368,726	131,034,785	150,726,540
ELECTRIC RAILWAYS:—						
Mileage	...	...	...	553	1,224	1,308
Passengers	...	...	...	120,934,656	426,296,792	488,865,682
Freight	...	...	...	287,926	1,228,362	1,435,525
CANALS:—						
Passengers	...	70,571	146,336	190,428	304,904	292,267
Freight	...	2,673,641	2,902,526	5,665,259	38,030,353	47,587,245
OCEAN SHIPPING:—						
Entered	2,521,573	4,032,946	5,273,935	7,514,732	11,919,339	12,768,191
Cleared	2,594,460	4,071,391	5,421,261	7,028,330	10,377,847	11,821,414
TELEGRAPHS:—						
Government	...	1,947	2,699	5,744	8,446	8,639
Other	...	...	27,866	30,194	33,905	34,841
LETTERS SENT	27,050,000	48,170,000	97,975,000	191,650,000	504,233,000	566,140,000
FINANCE:—						
Revenue	19,335,561	29,635,298	38,579,311	52,514,701	117,789,410	136,108,217
Expenditure	15,623,082	25,502,554	36,343,568	46,866,368	87,774,198	98,161,441
Gross Debt	115,492,683	199,861,537	289,899,229	354,732,433	474,941,487	508,338,592
Net Debt	77,706,518	155,395,780	237,809,030	268,408,004	340,042,052	339,919,461
SAVINGS BANKS:—						
Deposits, P.O.	2,497,260	6,208,227	21,738,648	39,950,813	43,330,579	43,563,764
Deposits, Govt.	2,072,037	9,628,445	17,661,378	16,098,144	14,763,752	14,655,564
Deposits, Other	5,766,712	7,685,888	10,982,232	19,125,097	34,770,386	39,526,755

Newfoundland.

AREA AND POPULATION.

	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population.	
		Census of 1901.	Census of 1911.
Newfoundland	42,750	217,037	238,670
Labrador Coast.....	120,000	3,947	3,949
Total	162,750	220,984	242,619

Increase of the People.

Year.	Increase.			Decrease.			Marriages.
	Births.	Immigrants.	Total.	Deaths.	Emigrants.	Total.	
1906-07	6,908	9,796	16,704	4,122	11,197	15,319	3,688
1907-08	6,699	9,674	16,373	4,142	9,346	13,488	3,524
1908-09	7,182	9,643	16,825	3,683	11,576	15,259	3,456
1909-10	7,199	12,366	19,565	3,673	12,899	16,572	3,656
1911	6,910	13,057	19,967	3,892	13,023	16,915	3,562

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The Island of Newfoundland is situated between $46^{\circ} 37' - 57^{\circ} 39' N.$ latitude and $52^{\circ} 35' - 59^{\circ} 25' W.$ longitude, on the north-east side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and is separated from the North American Continent by the Straits of Belle Isle. The island is about 317 miles long and 316 miles broad, and is triangular in shape, with Cape Bauld (N.), Cape Race (S.E.), and Cape Ray (S.W.) at the angles. The coast is extremely rugged, and the coastal regions are mountainous, the north and east being excessively cold owing to the quantities of ice brought down from the Greenland seas. The interior is undulating and is covered with tofts (round hills) interspersed with lakes, rivers, and swamps, but containing many fertile valleys, where the climate is favourable to agriculture, and a great wealth of forests, mainly of pine and birch. The climate is salubrious, and the people are a strong, healthy, hardy, industrious race. The thermometer seldom falls below zero in winter, and ranges in the shade in summer from 70° to 80° .

GOVERNMENT.

Newfoundland is the oldest English colony, for it was discovered by John Cabot on June 24, 1497; the first land seen was hailed as *Prima Vista*—the present Cape Bonavista. The island was afterwards visited (1500) by the Portuguese navigator, Gaspar de Cortereal, and soon became the centre of an extensive fishing industry, with settlements of Portuguese, Biscayans, and French. In August, 1583, the island was formally occupied by Sir Humphrey Gilbert, in the name of Queen Elizabeth, and by the Treaty of Utrecht (1713) the whole island was acknowledged to be British. A Governor was first appointed in 1728, and in 1885 "Responsible government" was accorded to the island.

The executive is entrusted to a Governor, appointed by the Crown, aided by an Executive Council, with a Legislature of two houses. The *Legislative Council* is appointed by the Crown and consists of 20 members; the *House of Assembly* consists of 36 members, elected by the people, every male British subject aged 21 being entitled to the franchise.

GOVERNOR.

Governor, His Excellency Walter Edward Davidson, C.M.G.	\$10,000
Private Sec.	900

THE MINISTRY.

Premier, *Rt. Hon. Sir Edward P. Morris, Kt., P.C., K.C.M.G., LL.D.	\$2,055
Colonial Secretary, *Hon. J. R. Bennett...	2,055
Minister of Justice, *Hon. D. Morison, K.C.	2,055
Minister of Finance and Customs, *Hon. M. P. Cashin	2,055
Minister of Agriculture and Mines, *Hon. S. D. Blandford.....	2,055
Minister of Marine and Fisheries, A. W. Piccott.....	2,055
Auditor-General, F. C. Berteau	2,055
Minister of Public Works, William Woodford	2,055
Postmaster-General, Hon. H. J. B. Woods	2,055

* The Ministers with an asterisk before their names, together with the Hons. C. H. Emerson, K.C., R. K. Bishop, M. P. Gibbs, and J. C. Crosbie, form the Executive Council.

LEGISLATURE.

The *Legislative Council* consists of not more than 20 members, appointed for life; the *House of Assembly* of 36 members, elected by the people for 4 years.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon. John Harris.

Speaker of the House of Assembly, Hon. W. R. Warren, K.C.

JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir W. H. Horwood ... \$5,135

Assist. Judge, Hon. George Emerson 4,110

Do., Hon. G. M. Johnson 4,110

EDUCATION.

Education is denominational, and is assisted by Government. Primary schools were attended in 1911 by 50,246 pupils, and Secondary schools by 1,323 students. The Government grants in 1911 amounted to \$337,372.

RELIGION.

At the Census of 1901 and 1911 the following statistics were obtained:—

Religion.	1901.	1911.
Roman Catholics.....	75,989	81,177
Church of England.....	73,008	78,616
Methodists	61,388	68,045
Presbyterians	1,497	1,876
Salvation Army	...	2,767
Various	9,099	10,138

FINANCE.

The revenue, expenditure and debt of Newfoundland for the 5 years ended June 30, 1907-1911, are stated as under (\$2 = 4s. 2d. or \$4 8 = £1 sterling):—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Public Debt.
	\$	\$	\$
1906-7.....	2,837,142	2,711,788	22,371,867
1907-8.....	2,820,019	2,785,835	22,662,943
1908-9.....	2,947,869	2,947,869	23,056,573
1909-10.....	3,447,989	3,137,775	22,943,197
1910-11.....	3,527,126	3,354,747	27,176,280

EXTERNAL TRADE.

The external trade of the island for the 5 years ending June 30, 1911, is stated as follows:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$
1906-7.....	10,426,040	12,101,161	22,527,201
1907-8.....	11,516,111	11,815,769	23,331,880
1908-9.....	11,403,337	10,848,913	23,251,250
1909-10.....	12,799,696	11,824,997	24,624,693
1910-11.....	13,383,910	11,975,747	25,359,657

The trade was distributed in 1910-11 as under:—

Country.	Imports from.	Exports to.
United Kingdom.....	\$3,092,429	\$2,345,342
United States	4,943,874	1,249,550
Canada	4,607,720	1,745,389
Portugal	20,055	1,508,448
Brazil	8	2,161,027

The principal imports in 1910-11 were flour, textiles, coal, hardware, and provisions; the

principal exports were codfish, value \$6,544,604; cod, whale, and seal oil, value \$889,788; seal-skins, \$275,287; tinned lobsters, \$360,495; copper, copper ore, iron pyrites, and other minerals, \$1,550,685; total value of the fishery products in 1910, \$8,798,932.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

The inhabitants are chiefly located on the coast-line of the shore and bays, and the greater part are engaged in fishing—for cod in summer, and seal fishing in winter and spring; agriculture, mining, and lumbering are also engaging attention and affording means of employment, while large pulp and paper mills have been erected. The larger portion of the interior is practically in a state of nature; but the railways have opened up large tracts of rich agricultural, mineral, and timber lands hitherto of small value.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—There were 770 miles of railway open in 1911. The trans-insular line runs to Port-aux-Basques, *via* Exploits River and Bay of Islands, with branch connexions to Placentia, the principal settlements in Conception Bay, and to Lewisporte (in Notre Dame Bay). Branch lines are under construction.

Posts and Telegraphs.—There were 652 post offices in 1911, dealing with 3,600,000 letters and post cards, 3,300,000 newspapers and books, and 118,078 parcels. There are 4,718 miles of telegraph line and 829 of telephone wire.

Shipping.—On Dec. 31, 1910, the Mercantile Marine of Newfoundland consisted of 3,318 sailing vessels of 132,510 tons, and 68 steam vessels of 14,041 tons. In 1909-10 the tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at Newfoundland ports was 2,099,698 tons, of which 1,259,392 tons were British.

TOWNS.

The CAPITAL, ST. JOHN'S (population 32,292), contains two cathedrals, several banks, and numerous public buildings. Other towns are Harbour Grace (4,279), Carbonear (3,540), Twillingate (3,348), and Bonavista (3,911).

LABRADOR.

Labrador, a dependency of Newfoundland, forms the most easterly part of America, and extends from Blanc Sablon, in the Straits of Belle Isle, on the south, to Cape Chudleigh, at the entrance to Hudson's Straits (or to Cape Wolstenholme), on the north; the boundaries between Quebec and Labrador being a matter of keen controversy which is expected to come up for settlement before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Labrador possesses valuable cod, herring, trout, and salmon fisheries. One of the grandest spectacles in the universe is provided by the Great Falls of Labrador, on the Hamilton River. The inhabitants of this 850 miles of coastal America are mainly Eskimos, engaged in fishing and hunting. There are no towns, but there are Moravian Mission stations at Maggovic, Hopedale, Nain, Okak, Hebron and Killinek. Pulp and paper mills have been founded at Sandwich Bay and Hamilton Inlet, to deal with the almost inexhaustible supply of timber.

Australia.

(The Commonwealth of Australia.)

AREA AND POPULATION.

States and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population. †		
		Census of 1901.	Census of 1911.	Dec. 30, 1912.
New South Wales (Sydney)	309,460	1,354,846	1,646,734	1,777,534
Victoria (Melbourne)	87,884	1,201,070	1,315,551	1,380,561
South Australia (Adelaide)	380,070	358,346	408,558	430,090
Queensland (Brisbane)	670,500	498,129	605,813	636,425
Tasmania (Hobart)	26,215	172,475	191,211	197,205
Western Australia (Perth)	975,920	184,124	282,114	306,129
Northern Territory (Darwin)	523,620	4,811	3,310	3,475
Papua (Port Moresby)	88,460	300,000	350,000	350,000
Federal District (Canberra)	912	*	1,714	1,940
Total	3,063,041	4,073,801	4,805,005	5,083,359

Increase of the People.

Year.	Increase.			Decrease.			Marriages.
	Births.	Oversea Arrivals.	Total.	Deaths.	Oversea Departures.	Total.	
1908	110,545	72,208	182,753	46,426	66,771	113,197	32,551
1909	114,071	83,609	197,680	44,172	61,826	105,998	33,775
1910	116,801	95,692	212,493	45,590	65,780	111,370	36,592
1911	122,193	141,909	264,102	47,869	72,609	120,478	39,482
1912	133,088	166,958	300,046	52,177	83,217	135,394	42,147

Inter-censal Increases, 1861-1911.
(Exclusive of Aborigines and of Papua.)

Year of Census.	Result of Census.			Decennial Increase.	Immigration during Period.	
	Males.	Females	Total.			
1861	668,377	482,814	1,151,191	...	...	...
1871	910,511	752,528	1,663,039	504,224	1861-1871	188,158
1881	1,214,913	1,035,281	2,250,194	552,155	1871-1881	223,326
1891	1,704,039	1,470,353	3,174,392	924,198	1881-1891	374,097
1901	1,977,928	1,795,873	3,773,801	599,409	1891-1901	2,377
1911	2,313,035	2,141,970	4,455,005	681,204	1901-1911	42,147

Races and Religions.

Races.		1901.	1911.	Religions.		1901.	1911.
Australians		3,773,801	4,455,005	Church of England		1,497,576	1,710,443
Chinese		33,165	25,772	Presbyterians		426,105	558,336
Japanese		3,554	3,576	Methodists		504,101	547,806
Hindus and Cingalese		4,681	4,106	Other Protestants		319,731	458,379
Aborigines (estimated)			180,000	Roman Catholics...		850,620	921,425
do. half-caste		...	10,113	Jews		15,239	17,287

* Included in New South Wales.

† The Aboriginal inhabitants are not enumerated in the Census, with the exception of half-castes and those employed at stations, etc. Their numbers are estimated at 150,000 to 180,000, many of whom live in the unexplored interior.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The territory of the Commonwealth includes the Continent of Australia, the Island of Tasmania and part of the island of New Guinea (Papua).

Australia (mainland) is probably the oldest of all land surfaces in either hemisphere, and may be regarded as the largest island or the smallest of the Continents, being surrounded by the following waters:—*North*, the Timor and Arafura Seas and Torres Strait; *East*, Pacific Ocean; *South*, Bass Strait (which separates Tasmania from the Continent) and Southern Ocean, and *West*, Indian Ocean. The total area of the Continent is 2,946,691 English square miles, the island of Tasmania having an area of 26,215 square miles, and making a total area for the States and Territories of 2,972,906 square miles. The coast-line of Australia is approximately 8,805 miles, and the geographical position of the Continent is between $10^{\circ} 39' - 39^{\circ} 11'$ South latitude and $113^{\circ} 5' - 153^{\circ} 16'$ East longitude; the greatest distance East to West is 2,400 miles, and from North to South 1,971 miles.

From a physical standpoint the continent of Australia is divisible into an eastern and a western area, the former containing a regular coast-line with a good harbourage, roadsteads, rivers, and inland waterways, and a greater development of fauna and flora; the latter a broken coast-line with estuaries rather than rivers, and but little inland water communication. The whole continent is, roughly speaking, a vast, irregular, and undulating plateau, sometimes below the level of the sea, surrounded by a mountainous coast-line, with frequent intervals of low and sandy shore on the north, west and south. A large part of the interior, particularly in the west, consists of sandy and stony desert, covered with spinifex, and containing numerous salt-marshes, though reaches of grass-land occur here and there. The geological formation of Australia is remarkable for its simplicity and regularity; the *strike* of the rocks is, with a single exception, coincident with the direction of the mountain-chains, from N. to S.; and the tertiary formation to be found in the N., S., and W. develops in the S.E. into a gigantic tertiary plain, watered by the Darling and the Murray Rivers. Nearly all round the coast, however, and in eastern and south-eastern Australia, stretching far inland from the coastal range, is a rich grazing country, admirably adapted to the rearing of sheep. The most extensive mountain system takes its rise near the S.E. point, and includes a number of ranges known by different names in different places, none of them being of any great height. The principal rivers are the Murray, with its tributaries, the Murrumbidgee, Lachlan, and Darling, in the S.E. part of the island, which fall into the sea on the south coast; on the east coast, the Hawkesbury, Hunter, Clarence, Richmond, Brisbane, Mary, Burnett, Fitzroy, and Burdekin; on the west, the Swan, Murchison, Gascoyne, Ashburton, Fortescue, De Grey, and Fitzroy; on the north, the Drysdale, Ord, Victoria, and Daly; and the Roper, the Flinders, and Mitchell, which debouch into the Gulf of Carpentaria. Lakes are numerous, but nearly all are salt; the scarcity of the natural water supply has been, however, mitigated by successful borings. Minerals comprise gold, silver, copper, iron, and coal in large quantities, antimony, mercury, tin, zinc, &c.

Climate.—The seasons commence about March 21 (Autumn), June 21 (Winter), Sept. 22 (Spring), and Dec. 22 (Summer). The climate is extremely dry, but, except in the tropical coast-land of the north, the Continent is everywhere highly beneficial to Europeans, the range of temperature being smaller than that of other countries similarly situated.

GOVERNMENT.

The Government is that of a Federal Commonwealth within the British Empire, the executive power being vested in the Sovereign (through the Governor-General), assisted by a Federal Executive Council of seven Ministers of State and such honorary Ministers who may be appointed thereto. The Constitution rests on the fundamental law of March 16, 1898, ratified by the Imperial Parliament on July 9, 1900; and the Commonwealth was inaugurated on Jan. 1, 1901. Under the Constitution the Federal Government possesses limited and enumerated powers as surrendered by the federating States, the residuum of legislative power being in the Governments of the various States. Briefly stated, the enumerated powers include authority over commerce and navigation, finance, defence, posts and telegraphs, census and statistics, and conciliation and arbitration in extra-State industrial disputes; with authority to assume the control of railways and lighthouses, marriage and divorce, emigration and immigration, currency and banking, and weights and measures.

Gov.-Gen., His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Lord Denman, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. £10,000

- *Chamberlain*, Lord Richard Nevill, C.M.G.

Private Secretary, Arthur Guise.

Military Secretary, Capt. Sir Walter Barttelot, Bart.

Aides-de-Camp, Capt. G. Le R. Burnham; Capt. R. V. Pollok.

Official Secretary, Maj. George Steward, C.M.G.

Executive Council (June 24, 1913).

<i>Prime Minister and Minister of Home Affairs</i> , Hon. Joseph Cook	£2,100
<i>Treasurer</i> , Rt. Hon. Sir John Forrest, P.C., G.C.M.G.	1,650
<i>Attorney-General</i> , Hon. William Hill Irvine, K.C.	1,650
<i>Minister of State for External Affairs</i> , Hon. Patrick McMahon Glynn, K.C.	1,650
<i>Postmaster-General</i> , Hon. Agar Wynne ...	1,650
<i>Minister of State for Defence</i> , Hon. Edward Davis Millen	1,650
<i>Minister of State for Trade and Customs</i> , Hon. Littleton Ernest Groom	1,650
<i>Vice President, Executive Council</i> , Hon. James Hiers McColl.	
<i>Ministers without Portfolio</i> , Hon. William Henry Kelly, Hon. John Singleton Clemons.	

PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS.

Prime Minister's Department :—

<i>Sec.</i> , M. L. Shepherd.	
<i>Public Service Comm.</i> , Duncan McLachlan, C.M.G., I.S.O.	
<i>Sec. Public Service Comm.</i> , W. J. Clemens.	
<i>Auditor-General</i> , John William Israel, I.S.O.	
<i>Sec. to Auditor-General</i> , G. H. Gatehouse.	

Treasury :—

<i>Secretary and Commissioner of Pensions</i> , George Thomas Allen, C.M.G., I.S.O.	
<i>Asst. Sec.</i> , James Richard Collins.	
<i>Accountant</i> , C. J. Cerutti.	
<i>Commissioner of Land Tax</i> , G. A. McKay.	
<i>Governor, Commonwealth Bank</i> , D. K. Miller.	

Attorney-General's Department :—

<i>Sec.</i> , Robert R. Garrahan, C.M.G.	
<i>Chief Clerk</i> , G. A. Knowles.	
<i>Crown Solicitor</i> , Gordon Hardwood Castle.	
<i>Commr. of Patents</i> , G. Townsend.	

External Affairs :—

<i>Sec. to Dept.</i> , Atlee A. Hunt, C.M.G.	
<i>Chief Clerk</i> , F. J. Quinlan.	

Postmaster-General :—

<i>Sec. to Dept.</i> , Justinian Oxeuham.	
<i>Chief Clerk</i> , J. C. T. Vardon.	
<i>Chief Electrical Engineer</i> , John Hesketh.	
<i>Chief Accountant</i> , G. G. Haldane.	
<i>Govt. Meteorologist</i> , H. A. Hunt.	

Defence :—

<i>Sec.</i> , Commander S. A. Pethebridge, C.M.G.	
<i>Chief Clerk</i> , T. Trumble.	
<i>Chief Accountant</i> , J. B. Laing.	
<i>Chemical Adviser</i> , Marcus Bell.	

Trade and Customs :—

<i>Comptroller-General</i> , S. Mills.	
<i>Director of Quarantine</i> , J. H. L. Cumpston.	
<i>Analyst</i> , W. P. Wilkinson.	
<i>Director of Fisheries</i> , H. C. Dannevig.	
<i>Director of Lighthouses</i> , J. F. Ramsbotham.	

Home Affairs :—

<i>Sect. to Dept.</i> , Col. David Miller, I.S.O.	
<i>Chief Clerk</i> , W. D. Bingle.	
<i>Director-Gen. of Works</i> , Col. P. T. Owen.	
<i>Commonwealth Statistician</i> , G. H. Knibbs, C.M.G.	
<i>Chief Electoral Officer</i> , R. C. Oldham.	
<i>Director of Commonwealth Lands and Surveys</i> , C. R. Scrivener.	

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Federal Parliament consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives. The *Senate* contains 36 members, six from each of the Original States, elected for six years by universal suffrage. The *House of Representatives*, similarly elected for a maximum of three years, contains members proportionate to the population, with a minimum of 5 Representatives for each State. The House of Representatives, 1913-1916, is made up of 27 for New South Wales, 21 for Victoria, 10 from Queensland, 7 from South Australia, and 5 each from Tasmania and Western Australia, and consists of 38 Liberals and 37 members of the Labour Party.

President of the Senate, Hon. T. Givens.

Speaker, House of Representatives, Hon. W. E. Johnson.

THE JUDICATURE.

There is a Federal High Court with a Chief Justice and 6 Judges, having original and appellate jurisdiction, subordinate to the final Appeal Court of the Empire, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

Chief Justice, Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel Griffith, P.C., G.C.M.G.

Judges, Rt. Hon. Sir Edmund Barton, P.C., G.C.M.G.; Hon. I. A. Isaacs; Hon. H. B. Higgins; Hon. F. G. Duffy; Hon. C. Powers; Hon. G. E. Rich.

INTER-STATE COMMISSION.

The Inter-State Commission was constituted in 1913, its members being A. B. Piddington, K.C., Hon. G. Swinburne, and N. C. Lockyer, I.S.O.

DEFENCE.

In 1913 there was a total membership of the Defence Force of 240,065, of whom 281 officers and 7,507 men were serving in the Navy and 4,885 officers and 227,422 others in the Army. The latter figure includes 50,000 riflemen and 146,000 cadets.

Navy.

An agreement was entered into (1902) by the Commonwealth and Imperial Governments under which a naval force was to be maintained (for ten years, 1903-13) in Australasian waters by the British Board of Admiralty, in return for annual contributions from Australia (£200,000) and New Zealand (£40,000), a third party to the agreement. This agreement provided also for the maintenance of Sydney as a first-class naval station, and for the nomination of naval cadets in the Royal Navy by the Australian and New Zealand Governments. This agreement is to merge into an *Australian Defence Scheme*, under which the Commonwealth will provide and maintain certain ships of war, which will form an Australian squadron of the Royal Navy, under the command of a Commonwealth officer in time of peace, and an integral part of the Eastern Fleet of the Royal Navy in time of war. Ships of the Royal Australian Navy are known as *H.M.A.S.* (His Majesty's Australian Ship).

Board of Naval Administration :—

President, The Minister of State for Defence.

First Naval Member, Rear-Admiral Sir William

R. Creswell, K.C.M.G.

Second Do., Capt. C. H. Hughes-Onslow, R.N.

Third Do., Eng.-Capt. W. Clarkson, C.M.G.
Finance and Civil Do., Paymaster-in-Chief
H. W. E. Manisty, R.N.

Army.

By a Federal Law of 1910 military training is compulsory on all male citizens between the ages of 12 and 26—in *Cadet Corps* 12-18, and *Citizen Soldiers* 20-26, with short periods of training in the field. The *Peace Effective* is about 80,000 of all ranks; the *War Establishment* about 127,000 upwards. Australian troops are a magnificent force, unrivalled as mounted infantry. The estimated expenditure of the Army in 1912-13 was £3,089,000.

Board of Military Administration.—

President, The Minister of State for Defence.
Chief of the General Staff, Brig.-Gen. J. M. Gordon, C.B.

Adjutant-General, Col. H. G. Chauvel, C.M.G., A.D.C.

Quartermaster-General, Lieut.-Col. V. C. M. Selheim, C.B.

Chief of Ordnance, Col. R. Wallace.

Finance Member, J. B. Laing.

Secretary, Hon. Capt. T. Griffiths.

Inspector-General, Maj.-Gen. G. M. Kirkpatrick, R.E., C.B.

Staff Officer, Col. W. G. Patterson.

FEDERAL FINANCE.

The Revenue and Expenditure of the Commonwealth for the years 1908-9 to 1912-13 are stated as follows:—

Years.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Balance repayable to States.
	£	£	£
1908-9	14,350,793	6,420,398	7,930,395
1909-10	15,540,669	7,499,516	8,041,153
1910-11	18,806,237	13,158,529	5,647,708
1911-12	20,548,520	14,724,097	5,824,423
1912-13	21,899,413	15,779,483	6,119,930

The Estimated Revenue and Expenditure for 1913-14 was made up as follows:—

Estimated Revenue.	Estimated Expenditure.
Customs and £	Payments to £
Excise 14,900,000	States 6,315,000
Post Office ... 4,548,000	Old Age Pen-
Land Tax 1,400,000	sions 2,620,000
Defence 35,000	Defence 3,035,370
Miscellaneous 579,000	Post Office ... 5,189,265
	Miscellaneous 4,302,365

The Customs and Excise Revenue is collected by the Commonwealth and partly repaid to the States at the rate of 25s. per head of the population.

DEBT.

The Commonwealth has now undertaken responsibility for the Northern Territory Debt and the Port Augusta-Coodnadatta Railway Debt, whose combined amounts are £5,671,847. The other State Debts remain at the charge of the State Governments. The total of the Public Debts of the several States on June 30, 1912, was £277,124,095 (N.S.W. £100,052,635; Victoria £60,737,216; South Australia £31,680,124; Queensland £47,068,186; Tasmania £11,302,411; and Western Australia £26,283,523).

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

The estimated value of the products of the Commonwealth in 1910 and 1911 was:—

	1910	1911
Agricultural	£39,752,000	£38,774,000
Pastoral	56,993,000	50,725,000
Dairying, etc.	17,387,000	19,107,000
Forests and Fisheries	4,789,000	5,728,000
Mining	23,215,000	23,480,000
Manufacturing	45,598,000	50,767,000
	£187,734,000	£188,581,000

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The total land area of the Commonwealth is estimated at 1,903,731,840 acres, of which 15,642,000 were under cultivation in 1911-12. The following table shows the areas and crops of 1912-13, the figures for maize being for the previous year:—

Crop.	Acreage.	Produce. Bushels.
Wheat	7,340,000	91,981,000
Oats	874,000	16,116,000
Maize	315,000	8,356,000
Hay	3,217,000	3,955,000
Sugar Cane	155,000	1,135,000

Live Stock.

	1911	1912
Sheep	93,003,000	84,000,000
Cattle	11,828,000	11,658,000
Horses	2,279,000	2,399,000
Pigs	1,110,000	844,000

In 1912 the Commonwealth produced 734,000,000 lb. of wool (as in the grease) against 768,572,000 lb. in 1911, and 792,868,000 lb. in 1910; 187,260,000 lb. of butter, against 211,578,000 lb. in 1911, and 193,212,000 lb. in 1910; 16,147,000 lb. of cheese, against 15,887,000 lb. in 1911, and 16,538,000 lb. in 1910; and 54,370,000 lb. of bacon and hams, against 53,265,000 lb. in 1911, and 45,150,000 lb. in 1910.

Mines and Minerals.—In 1912 the value of gold produced was £9,880,000; silver and lead, £4,217,000; copper, £3,304,000; tin, £1,344,000; coal, £4,418,000; the value of all minerals produced in 1912 being £25,849,000.

Manufactures.—In 1912 there were in the Commonwealth 14,878 industrial establishments, employing 327,516 hands; wages paid amounted to £31,295,876; the value of plant and machinery £34,460,895; of materials used £88,317,749, value added by manufacture £60,427,360, and total value of final output £148,745,109.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

The Imports and Exports of the Commonwealth for the five years 1908-1912 are as follows, the value of gold and silver coin and bullion being included in the totals:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1908	£49,799,273	£64,311,058	£114,110,331
1909	51,171,896	65,318,836	116,490,732
1910	60,014,351	74,491,150	134,505,501
1911	66,967,488	79,482,258	146,449,746
1912	78,158,600	79,096,090	157,254,690

The total trade of 1911 amounted to £32 12s. per head, and of 1912 to £35 8s. per head.

The share of the various States in the external trade of the Commonwealth in 1912 is shown on the next page.

State.	Imports.	Exports.*
New South Wales.....	£32,303,124	£32,958,529
Victoria	25,081,074	19,113,121
Queensland*	7,456,917	9,209,454
South Australia	6,972,765	9,615,279
Western Australia	5,317,392	7,640,707
Tasmania*	1,009,198	499,894
Northern Territory	18,130	59,106

The exchange of trade was with the principal countries as under in 1911 and 1912 (in £ sterling, 000 omitted):—

Country.	Imports from		Exports to	
	1911	1912	1911	1912
United Kingdom	39,499	45,925	35,310	31,459
Germany	4,437	5,145	6,642	7,441
United States	7,748	9,450	1,464	2,043
Belgium	2,008	2,146	6,112	6,585
France	614	574	8,180	8,022
New Zealand	2,974	3,352	2,655	2,229
India	2,122	2,106	3,320	2,915
Ceylon	739	864	5,413	7,589
Japan	833	950	833	1,169
South Africa	77	295	1,718	1,488

The principal articles of merchandise exchanged in 1911 and 1912 were as follows (in £ sterling, 000 omitted):—

Imports.	1911.	1912.
Apparel and Textiles.....	16,419	18,155
Metal Manufactures, except Iron and Steel	5,353	6,469
Iron and Steel	5,916	7,069
Machinery	3,984	4,771
Drugs, Chemicals, and Fertilizers	2,179	2,394
Timber	2,788	2,853
Paper and Stationery.....	2,832	3,116
Bags and Sacks	1,149	1,009
Oils (in bulk)	1,556	2,023
Sugar	406	1,191
Tea	1,245	1,324
Spirits	1,260	1,244
Arms, Ammunition and Explosives	894	952
Tobacco	899	1,046

Exports.	1911.	1912.
Wool	26,071	26,355
Wheat	9,642	6,403
Skins and Hides	3,228	4,290
Butter	4,637	3,343
Copper Matte, Ingots and Ore	2,346	3,311
Zinc Concentrates	1,619	1,970
Tallow	1,937	1,550
Mutton and Lamb	1,634	1,592
Flour	1,392	1,457
Timber	1,062	890
Coal	901	1,147
Lead (Pig and Matte)	1,109	1,618
Beef	1,102	1,631
Tin (Ingots)	765	791

* Goods transferred from one State to another for transshipment to an overseas country are counted as an export from the State whence they were finally despatched from the Commonwealth; thus, much of the produce of Queensland and Tasmania are credited in the export returns to New South Wales and Victoria.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—The total length of Government (and private) railways open at June 30, 1912, is stated as follows, the private lines being included in the totals and shown in parentheses:—

State.	Miles open.
New South Wales	4,098 (266)
Victoria	3,673 (51)
Queensland.....	4,633 (367)
Western Australia	3,430 (832)
South Australia	1,973 (34)
Tasmania	701 (205)

Northern Territory 145 —

Total..... 18,653 (1,755)

The gross earnings of all Government lines in 1911-12 were £19,100,995, working expenses £12,471,004, and net earnings £6,629,991, being at the rate of 23.51 per train mile, and representing a return on the total cost (£160,557,000) of 4.13 per cent., as against 4.45 per cent. in 1910-11.

Shipping.—The Australian mercantile marine consists of 1,171 steamers (311,059 tons) and 1,316 sailing vessels (66,243 tons), other vessels not self-propelled, 276 vessels (63,065 tons), a total of 2,793 vessels (440,367 tons). The entrances and clearances of vessels engaged in overseas trade at the various Australian ports in the five years 1908-1912 were as follows (tonnage in brackets):—

Year.	Entered.	Cleared.
1908.....	2,022 (4,295,679)	2,029 (4,285,472)
1909.....	2,000 (4,361,194)	1,910 (4,155,557)
1910.....	1,988 (4,607,820)	2,060 (4,725,326)
1911.....	2,081 (4,993,220)	2,093 (4,991,581)
1912.....	2,035 (5,103,357)	2,017 (5,111,957)

Of the vessels entered (1912), 1,399 were under the British flag (Australia, 358, of 456,143 tons; U.K., 749, of 2,684,863 tons; N.Z., 292, of 637,316 tons); and 324 under foreign flags (German, 211, of 612,821 tons; French, 87, of 182,835 tons; United States, 26, of 43,110 tons).

Posts and Telegraphs.—In 1912 there were 8,225 post and receiving offices, dealing with 700,000,000 letters, etc.; there were 4,180 telegraph offices, with 101,000 miles of wire, transmitting and receiving 17,000,000 cable and telegrams in 1912. Telephones are highly organised and generally used.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL.—CANEERBA, in the Federal District, purchased in 1911 from the State of N.S.W., is to be laid out as the capital of the Commonwealth. Meanwhile the seat of government is MELBOURNE.

There were 16 cities and towns with a population exceeding 20,000 at the census of 1911, viz.:—

SYDNEY (N.S.W.)	637,102
MELBOURNE (Vic.)	591,830
ADELAIDE (S.A.)	192,294
BRISBANE (Q.)	141,342
PERTH (W.A.)	84,580
Newcastle (N.S.W.).....	65,500
Ballarat (Vic.)	44,000
Bendigo (Vic.)	42,000
HOBART (Tas.)	38,055
Broken Hill (N.S.W.)	31,000
Geelong (Vic.)	28,880
Charter Towers (Q.)	25,000
Launceston (Tas.).....	24,536
Ipswich (Q.)	23,000
Rockhampton (Q.)	21,033
Fremantle (W.A.)	20,000

WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND CURRENCY.

The *Weights and Measures* in general use are the same as those of the United Kingdom. The *Coinage* is of the same denomination as that of the U.K., and the gold coins are identical in appearance; *silver* 2s., 1s., 6d., and 3d. pieces and *bronze* 1d. and ½d., of the same weights and composition as those of the U.K., but of special design. The coinage of the U.K. of all denominations is legal tender.

Banking.—On March 31, 1913, the liabilities of the Banks of Issue throughout the Commonwealth amounted to £155,970,967, and the assets to £164,493,956. At the close of the financial year 1911-12 there were 1,736,004

depositors in the Savings Bank, the amount of the deposits being £166,956,778.

COMMONWEALTH OFFICES IN LONDON,
72 Victoria Street, S.W.

High Commissioner, Rt. Hon. Sir George Houstoun Reid, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.
Official Secretary in Gt. Britain of the Commonwealth of Australia, Capt. R. Muirhead Collins, R.N., C.M.G.
Accountant, Frank Savage.
Chief Clerk and Supply Officer, A. W. Arkill.
Military Adviser, Lt.-Col. P. N. Buckley, R.A.F.
Naval Representative, Capt. Haworth-Booth, R.N.

States of the Commonwealth.

I. NEW SOUTH WALES.

The State of New South Wales is situated between the 29th and 37th parallels of S. lat. and 141st and 154th meridians of E. long., and comprises an area of 310,367 square miles—i.e., more than six times the area of England, and nearly three times the size of Great Britain and Ireland.

POPULATION.

Census.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1881	410,211	339,614	749,825
1891	608,003	515,951	1,123,954
1901	710,005	644,841	1,354,846
1911	857,698	789,036	1,646,734

The estimated population on the 30th June, 1913, was 1,809,125, viz., 950,534 males and 858,591 females.

Increase of the People.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1907	42,195	16,410	12,189
1908	42,525	16,090	12,642
1909	43,769	15,840	13,048
1910	45,533	16,191	14,294
1911	47,677	17,179	15,267
1912	51,993	18,886	16,664

Religions.

All religions are free. There is no State Church. About three-fourths of the people are Protestants, the members of the Church of England in New South Wales, according to the census of 1911, numbering 734,000; Roman Catholics numbering 412,013, Presbyterians 182,911, and Methodists 151,274.

Payments to ministers ceased in 1862, and since that year they have been restricted to those then in receipt of the subvention. In 1912 the amount paid was only £550 to 4 recipients.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Relief.—The Eastern or coastal district is traversed by a mountain range known as the Great Dividing Range, which is called locally the *Australian Alps* (or *Munlong Range*) in the south—the highest point being Mount Townsend or Kosciusko (7,305 feet)—in the centre the *Blue*

Mountains, and in the North the *Liverpool Range* and *New England Range*, the last-named continuing across the Queensland border.

Rivers.—The eastern or coastal district is watered by the Tweed, Richmond, Clarence, Macleay, Hastings, Manning, Karuah, Hunter, Hawkesbury, Shoalhaven, Clyde, Moruya, Tuross, Bega, Towamba, and Snowy Rivers. The western portion of the country is not well watered, but immense reservoirs are being constructed for irrigation purposes, and many artesian bores have been laid down. The Darling and the Murrumbidgee, both tributaries of the Murray, which divides the State from Victoria, are navigable for part of the year only.

Climate.—The climate is dry and very healthy. At the capital the average mean shade temperature is 63°; the mean temperature in the shade for the north coast is 68·1°, Hunter and Manning district 64·1°, south coast 59·6°, northern tableland 56·4°, central tableland 57·4°, southern tableland 56·0°, north-western slope 66·2°, central western slope 63·5°, south-western slope 61·6°, north-western plain 68·4°, central western plain 65·8°, Riverina district 62·3°, and western division 65·5°.

GOVERNMENT.

New South Wales was first colonised as a British possession in 1788, and after progressive settlement a partly elective legislature was established in 1843. In 1855 "Responsible Government" was granted, the present Constitution being founded on the Consolidating Act of 1902. The executive authority is vested in a Governor (appointed by the Crown), assisted by a Council of Ministers.

GOVERNOR.

Governor of New South Wales, His Excellency Sir Gerald Strickland, G.C.M.G., born 1861 (1913) £5,000
A.D.C.'s, Capt. R. Forbes; Capt. H. Talbot.
Official Secretary, H. S. C. Budge.
Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Sir William Portus Cullen, K.C.M.G., LL.D., born 1855.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Salaries of Ministers of the Crown, £11,040.

President, H.E. the Governor.

Premier, Colonial Secretary, and Attorney-Gen., W. A. Holman.
Minister for Labour and Industry, J. S. T. McGowen.
Vice-President of the Executive Council, F. Flowers, M.L.C.

Colonial Treasurer, J. H. Cann.
Minister for Public Works, A. Griffith.
Secretary for Lands and Minister of Agriculture,
J. L. Treflé.
Minister of Justice and Solicitor General, D. R.
Hall, M.L.C.
Minister of Public Instruction, A. C. Carmichael.
Secretary for Mines, A. Edden.

UNDER-SECRETARIES, &C.

Public Service Board, E. H. Wilshire, J.P.
 (Chairman); **W. J. Hanna; J. M.**
Taylor, M.A., LL.B......each £1,000
Under-Secretary, Chief Secretary's Dept.,
Clerk of the Executive Council and
Chief Electoral Officer, F. A. Coghlan,
J.P......1,000
Treasury, J. W. Holliman, I.S.O......1,000
Lands, A. J. Hare.....1,000
Director General of Public Works, Joseph
Davis, M.L.C.E......1,500
Attorney-General and Dept. of Justice,
J. L. Williams, B.A., J.P......1,000
Mines, E. F. Pittman, A.R.S.M., J.P......1,000
Agriculture, Acting Under Secretary and
Director, George Valder.....840
Industrial Registrar, Dept. of Labour and
Industry, J. B. Holme, LL.B., J.P......850
Public Instruction, Peter Board, M.A., J.P.
Government Statistician, J. B. Trivett,
F.R.A.S., F.S.S......800
Chief Commissioner for Railways and
Tramways, T. R. Johnson, M.INST.C.E......3,000
Assistant do., John Harper, Harry
Richardson.....each 1,500
Secretary, James S. Spurway.....600
Chief Accountant, George Macoun.....1,000
Chief Mechanical Engineer, Ernest E.
Lucy.....1,200
Engineer-in-Chief for Existing Lines,
James Fraser.....1,250
Superintendent of the Lines, Charles A.
Hodgson.....1,000
Goods Manager, John Day.....900
Comptroller of Stores, John Parry.....800
Solicitor, John S. Cargill.....1,200
Medical Officer, Dr. George H. Taylor.....900
Signal Engineer, Cyril B. Byles.....600
Traffic Auditor, John H. Williams.....700
Traffic Supt. (Tramways), Jn. Kneeshaw
Electrical Engineer (Railways and
Tramways), Orlando W. Brin.....1,100
Maintenance Engineer (Tramways),
George R. Cowdery.....700
Registrar-General, W. G. Hayes-Williams,
J.P......1,000
Auditor-General, J. Vernon, J.P......1,000
Commissioner of Taxation, L. S. Spiller.....1,000
Commissioner Stamp Duties and Taxation,
R. N. Johnson.....900
Government Printer, W. A. Gullick.....1,000
Director General of Public Health, R. T.
Paton, M.D......1,250
Superintendent of Navigation, Capt. A.
Hacking.....840
Inspector-Gen. of Police, E. C. Day.....1,000
Inspector-Gen. of Insane, Er.2 Sinclair,
M.D......1,000
Compt. Gen. of Prisons, W. M. Macfar-
lane, J.P......900
Commissioner for Water Conservation and
Irrigation, L. A. B. Wade.....1,250
Chief Engineer, do., H. H. Dare.....1,000
Assistant to Director General for Public
Works, Percy Allan.....1,000

Constructor of Government Building Works,
W. Bruce.....£1,000
Government Architect, G. McRae.....840
Government Land Valuer, E. J. Sievers.....1,000
Chief Engineer for Metropolitan Railway
Construction, J. J. C. Bradfield.....1,000
Chief Engineer, Railway and Tramway
Construction, W. Hutchinson.....1,000
Do., Water Supply and Sewerage, E. M.
de Burgh.....1,000
Chief Engineer, National and Local
Government Works, R. E. Jones.....800
Chief Engineer, Harbours and Drainage,
T. E. Burrows.....800
Chief Electrical Engineer, W. Corin.....750
Engineer Superintendent, Govt. Dockyard,
A. E. Cutler.....1,000

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

Agent-General in London, T. A. Coghlan,
I.S.O., J.P., 123-125 Cannon Street, E.C......1,850
Secretary, Thomas George White.....550
Consulting and Inspecting Engineer,
W. Shellshear, M.I.C.E......1,100
Superintendent of Immigration for New
South Wales and Victoria, Percy
Hunter, Melbourne Place, Strand.....1,000

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of two Houses, the Legis-
 lative Council and the Legislative Assembly.
 The *Legislative Council* consists of not less than
 21 members (57 in September, 1913), appointed by
 the Crown for life. The *Legislative Assembly*
 consists of 90 members, representing 90 electoral
 districts. Each member of the Legislative
 Assembly receives £500 per annum, and members
 of both Houses travel free over the Government
 railways and tramways in the State, and are
 provided with official stamped envelopes for the
 free transmission of correspondence through the
 post. With few exceptions all natural-born or
 naturalised persons 21 years of age, who have
 resided 6 months in the Commonwealth, 3
 months in the State and one month in the
 electoral district, are entitled to the franchise.
 which was conferred upon women in 1902, and
 was first exercised by them in 1904. At the
 last General Election in October, 1910, of 444,242
 males on the roll in contested electorates,
 322,199, or 72·5 per cent., voted, and, similarly,
 of 400,139 females on the roll, 262,154, or 65·5
 per cent., voted.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon.
Sir Francis Bathurst Suttor, Knt......£750
Chairman of Committees, Hon. B. B.
O'Connor.....470
Clerk of the Parliaments, John J. Cal-
vert, I.S.O., J.P......740
Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Hon. H. D.
Morton.....1,000
Chairman of Committees, R. D. Meagher
Clerk of Assembly, R. A. Arnold, J.P......960

THE JUDICATURE.

The judicial system includes Magistrates'
 Courts and Quarter Sessions and a Supreme
 Court with a Chief Justice and 7 Puisne Judges.
 Trial by jury has been in force since 1824.
Chief Justice, Hon. Sir W. P. Cullen,
K.C.M.G., LL.D......£3,500
Puisne Judges, Hon. A. H. Simpson
(Ch. Judge in Equity), Hon. P. W.
Street (in Bankruptcy and Probate),

Hon. Robert D. Pring, Hon. R. M. Sly,
Hon. Alexander Gordon (*Divorce*); Hon.
D. G. Ferguson; Hon. J. M. Harvey each £2,600
Crown Solicitor, J. V. Tillett 1,640

EDUCATION.

Education.—Education is non-sectarian, compulsory, and free, school fees in State, primary, and superior schools having been abolished in October, 1906. The total enrolment in 1912 in 3,505 State schools was 259,822, and the average daily attendance 171,028. The State expenditure on Education, Science, and Art was £1,604,944. The University of Sydney, with which 4 colleges are affiliated, including the Women's College, was incorporated in 1851. In addition to the State schools there are 755 private colleges and schools, with 62,266 scholars, and 31 other schools with 2,045 scholars, exclusive of many business colleges and shorthand schools.

FINANCE.

The Revenue and Expenditure and Public Debt of New South Wales for the five years ended June 30, 1913, are stated as under:—

Year.	Net Revenue.	Total Expenditure.	Public Debt.
	£	£	£
1909	13,625,071	12,882,607	50,307,419
1910	14,540,073	13,038,150	92,525,095
1911	13,839,139	13,087,538	95,523,926
1912	15,776,816	15,277,001	100,052,635
1913	16,053,806	17,002,292	106,170,747

Banking, &c.—There were (June 30, 1913) 16 banks within N.S.W., with total assets £61,518,704, and liabilities £57,702,935. The savings bank deposits on Dec. 31, 1912, amounted to £28,371,901.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture is one of the principal industries of the State; 3,737,269 acres are under cultivation, producing during the year ended March 31, 1913, 32,487,336 bushels of wheat, 5,111,990 bushels of maize, 1,674,075 bushels of oats, besides other kinds of grain, with 91,610 tons of potatoes and 13,863 cwt. of tobacco. Sugar-cane to the extent of 140,914 tons was produced; and 719,106 gallons of wine, and 1,534,000 bushels of oranges, lemons, &c. (all citrus fruit); almost every kind of fruit and vegetable may be grown. The total extent of land alienated and in process of alienation on June 30, 1912, was 55,645,880 acres, while the area of land leased for pastoral occupation and homestead, mining, and other purposes at the same date was 126,024,074 acres.

Live Stock.—The great plains are admirably adapted for sheep-farming, and several breeds of sheep, including the celebrated merino, were introduced in 1813. On December 31, 1912, there were 716,457 horses, 852,782 dairy cows, 2,188,052 all other cattle, 39,025,392 sheep, and 293,653 pigs. In 1912, 326,804,000 lb. (stated as in the grease) of wool, valued at £12,823,000, were produced, in addition to 568,500 cwt. of tallow, valued at £821,600; also 76,609,528 lb. butter, 5,454,685 lb. cheese, and 16,526,376 lb. bacon and hams.

Minerals.—The goldfields were discovered in 1851. Coal, coke, copper, silver, lead, zinc, bismuth, tin, iron, antimony, asbestos, platinum, alunite, wolfram, scheelite, molybdenite, cobalt,

and kerosene shale are also found; and diamonds, rubies, opals, and other precious stones. The total value of minerals raised during 1912 was £11,228,676, coal accounting for £3,660,015, silver, silver lead and ore £3,481,266, and gold £702,129.

Manufactories and Works.—In 1912 there were 5,159 manufactories and works; 115,547 hands were employed, 88,220 being males and 27,327 females.

TOWNS.

SYDNEY, the chief city and capital, stands on the shore of Port Jackson, with a water frontage of over 200 miles, the finest harbour in the world, and is surrounded by scenery of surpassing beauty. The city extends four miles north and south by three miles east and west; and contains 132½ miles of streets, and a population of 116,400 (Dec., 1912); or, including suburbs, 1,872½ miles of streets, and a population (Dec., 1912) of 694,800. In addition to the Government buildings, there are the branch Royal Mint, the University, National Art Gallery, museums, free public libraries, observatory, two cathedrals, and numerous churches. The parks within the metropolitan area are 4,838 acres in extent, in addition to which the National Park measures 33,719 acres and Kuringgai Chase 35,300 acres. Other towns are Newcastle (with incorporated suburbs), 56,750; Broken Hill, 32,500; Bathurst, 8,650; Goulburn, 10,100; Granville, 8,600; Parramatta, 12,600; Lismore, 8,200; Maitland, E. and W., 11,700; Grafton and South Grafton, 6,900; Albury, 6,600; Tamworth, 7,400; Lithgow, 8,600; Wagga Wagga, 6,750; and Orange and E. Orange, 6,850.

DEPENDENCIES.

NORFOLK ISLAND, Latitude 29° 2' S., Longitude 167° 48' E., the residence of the descendants of the mutineers of the *Bounty*, removed from Pitcairn Island in 1856, is a Crown Colony. Sir Gerald Strickland, G.C.M.G., Governor of New South Wales, is also Governor of Norfolk Island. Correspondence should be addressed to M. V. Murphy, J.P., Deputy Administrator, Chief Secretary's Office, Sydney. It was given a constitution with a resident magistrate and elective council in 1896. This was dissolved in 1903, when an executive council of a President, two elected and four appointed members, was constituted. Pop. (1911), males 568, females 417, total 985 including Melanesians.

LORD HOWE ISLAND (450 miles north-east of Sydney). Pop. (Census 1911), males 56, females 49, total 105. The affairs of the Island and the control of the Kentia Palm Seed Industry are vested in a Board of Control consisting of F. A. Coghlan (Chairman); A. Salwey; and H. V. Jackson. All correspondence should be addressed to the Chairman, Lord Howe Island Board, Chief Secretary's Office, Sydney, N. S. Wales.

II. VICTORIA.

The State of Victoria comprises the south-east corner of Australia, at that part where its territory projects farthest into the southern latitudes; it lies between the 34th and 39th parallels of South latitude, and the 141st and 150th meridians of East longitude. Its extreme length from east to west is about 420 miles, its greatest breadth is about 250 miles, and its extent of coast-line nearly 600 miles, the entire area being 87,884 square miles.

POPULATION.

Census.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1881	451,623	409,943	861,566
1891	598,089	541,751	1,139,840
1901	603,720	597,350	1,201,070
1911	655,591	659,960	1,315,551
1912	685,895	689,186	1,375,081

Increase of the People.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1908	31,101	15,767	9,334
1909	31,549	14,436	9,431
1910	31,437	14,736	10,240
1911	33,044	15,217	11,088
1912	35,817	16,595	11,738

Religion.

There has been no State aid to religion since 1875. Members of the Church of England in 1911 numbered 451,087, "Protestants" 24,116, Presbyterians 234,553, Methodists 176,662, Baptists 31,244, Church of Christ 16,511, Independents 16,484, and Roman Catholics 286,433.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Relief.—The *Australian Alps* and the *Great Dividing Range* pass through the centre of the State, and divide it into a northern and southern watershed, the latter sloping down to the ocean and containing, especially in the south-east, well-wooded valleys.

Rivers.—The Murray River forms the northern boundary of the State, and has many Victorian tributaries. The capital stands upon the Yarra-Yarra, which rises in the southern slopes of the Dividing Range.

Climate.—The mean temperature over a period of 56 years was 57.4° Fahrenheit, the thermometer rising (on the average four days during the year) above 100° in the shade, and falling (on the average for three nights in the year) below 32° F. The average number of days on which rain fell was 134, and the average yearly rainfall was 5.54 inches.

GOVERNMENT.

Victoria was originally known as the Port Phillip District of New South Wales, and was erected into a separate colony in 1851, with a partially elective legislature. In 1855 Responsible Government was conferred. The executive authority is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown, aided by an Executive Council of members.

GOVERNOR.

Governor of the State of Victoria, * ... £5,000
 Private Sec.,
 Aides-de-Camp,
 Gov., Hon. Sir J. Madden, G.C.M.G., LL.D.

THE MINISTRY (1913).

Premier, Hon. W. A. Watt, M.L.A. 1,200
 Chief Secretary, Hon. J. Murray, M.L.A. ... 1,200

Vacant, Nov. 1913, owing to the resignation of Sir M. Fleetwood Fuller, Bart, K.C.M.G.

Treasurer, Minister of Education and Minister of Labour, Hon. Sir A. J. Peacock, M.L.A. £1,000
 Railways, Mines and Forests, Hon. A. A. Billson, M.L.A. 1,000
 Attorney-General & Solicitor-General, Hon. J. D. Brown, LL.C. 1,000
 Lands, Hon. H. McKenzie, M.L.A. 1,000
 Water Supply and Agriculture, Hon. George Graham, M.L.A. 1,000
 Public Works and Health, Hon. F. W. Hagelthorn, M.L.C. 1,000
 Without Portfolio, Hon. J. Thomson, M.L.A., and J. Cameron, M.L.A., and Hon. W. L. Baillieu, M.L.C.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Public Serv. Commissioner, G. C. Morrison £1,000
 Auditor-General, F. H. Bruford 1,000
 Secretary to the Premier, F. T. Short 624
 Clerk Executive Council, F. W. Mahbott... 408
 Chief Secretary's Department, Under-Secretary, W. A. Callaway 900
 Under Treasurer, M. A. Minogue 900
 Director of Education, F. Tate, I.S.O. 1,000
 Law Department, W. R. Anderson 900
 Registrar of the Supreme Court and Registrar of Titles, H. A. Templeton 700
 Secretary Lands, J. Macgibbon 900
 Secretary Mines, W. Dickson 900
 Chairman State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, Elwood Mead, C.E. 2,000
 Director Agriculture, S. S. Cameron 900
 Secretary Public Works, E. T. Drake 900
 Pub. Health, Chairman, Dr. E. Robertson 650
 Factories—Chief Inspector, H. M. Murphy 800
 Hospitals for Insane—Inspector-General, Dr. W. E. Jones 1,500
 Victorian Railway Commissioners, W. F. Fitzpatrick (chairman), £2,750; C. E. Norman and L. J. McClelland 1,500
 Chief Engineer for Railway Construction, M. E. Kernot 1,000
 Secretary, E. B. Jones (acting) 850
 Govt. Statist, A. M. Laughton 625
 Penal and Gaols Deputy Inspector-General, W. A. Callaway 800
 Industrial Schools Secretary & Inspector, T. Smith 624
 Chief Commissioner of Police, A. G. Sainsbury 900
 Public Librarian, E. La Touche Armstrong 725
 Astronomer, P. Baracchi 700
 Botanist, Professor A. J. Ewart, D.Sc. 700
 Curator of Estates of Deceased Persons, J. W. Stranger 750
 Parliamentary Draftsman, J. T. Collins, M.A. 1,000

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

Agent-General in London, Hon. Peter McBride, Melbourne Place, Strand, W.C.
 Secretary, H. G. W. Neale, J.P. £320
 Melbourne, distant 11,267 miles; transit, 32 to 37 days.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of two Houses—the *Legislative Council* of 34 members, elected for the 17 Provinces for 6 years, one-half retiring every 3 years, and the *Legislative Assembly* of 65 members, elected for a maximum duration of 3 years, for the 65 electoral districts, by universal adult suffrage. The electors for the Council number 270,209, and those for the Assembly, 670,775.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon.

J. M. Davies £750

Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon.

Sir Frank Madden 1,000

THE JUDICATURE.

There are magistrates' courts, and general sessions and county courts; and a Supreme Court with a Chief Justice and four Puisne Judges.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir John Madden, G.C.M.G., LL.D. £3,500

Puisne Judges, Their Honours Sir Thomas

A'Beckett, H. E. A. Hodges, Joseph H.

Hood each 3,000

L. F. B. Cussen 2,500

County Court Judges, W. E. Johnston,

J. G. Eagleson, J. B. Box, W. H. Moule.

J. S. Wasley and H. C. Winneke each 1,500

Master in Equity and Lunacy, and Income

Tax Commissioner, T. Prout Webb, K.C. 1,800

Crown Prosecutors, C. J. Z. Woinarski,

£1,000; J. A. Gurner, £700; S. Leon ... 700

Crown Solicitor, E. J. D. Guinness 1,100

EDUCATION.

Primary Education is compulsory, secular and free between the ages of 6 and 14, there being 238,111 children on the registers in 1912, the average attendance being about 64 per cent.

Secondary Education is principally under private control, 48,391 pupils being in attendance at the 548 schools in 1912. There is a State-aided University at Melbourne, with three affiliated colleges (Trinity, Ormond and Queen's) and a School of Mines at Ballarat.

FINANCE.

The revenue and expenditure and State Debt for the five years ended June 30, 1908-1912, are given as follows:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Debt.
	£	£	£
1908	8,314,480	7,862,246	53,180,487
1909	8,247,684	8,240,177	54,567,197
1910	8,597,992	8,579,980	55,501,725
1911	9,204,503	9,194,157	57,933,764
1912	10,009,796	9,999,342	60,712,216

Banking, etc.—There were (Dec. 31, 1912) 12 banks of issue, with total assets £49,543,884 within the State and liabilities £47,836,052. The savings bank deposits at June 30, 1912, amounted to £19,662,465.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture.—Agriculture has of late years much improved, wheat and oats chiefly being cultivated; the dairy industry has also made marked progress. Of the 5,706,579 acres under cultivation in 1912-13, 2,085,216 were wheat crops and 432,242 oats, and 1,203,728 acres were cut for hay. In 1912-13, 1,206,111 gallons of wine were produced.

Live Stock.—There were in 1912, 655,939 milch cows, producing 67,655,834 lb. of butter and 4,176,778 lb. of cheese; and 852,150 other cattle, 11,802,224 sheep, 240,072 pigs and 530,494 horses.

Minerals.—Victoria is one of the leading gold-producing States in Australia. From the discovery of gold in 1851 to the end of the year 1912, the quantity raised—73,084,216 oz.—amounted in value to £291,703,453, the amount produced in

1912 being 516,255 oz. The value of other minerals raised to the end of 1912, consisting principally of tin, copper, coal, and antimony, is estimated at about £8,148,718 (including building stone, &c., £4,160,479).

Trade and Industry.—Wool, gold (including specie), wheat, flour, biscuit, and butter are the staple productions of the State; and the manufactures (5,263 factories, &c., employing 116,108 hands in 1912) are mainly for home consumption. In 1912 the chief exports overseas were: Wool, £6,990,918; gold (including specie), £3,216,615; butter, £1,545,771; wheat, flour and biscuit, £2,476,819; leather, £253,914; skins and hides, £1,329,400; tallow, £324,497; and live stock, £120,374. A trade is also springing up in preserved and frozen meats, the value of the exports (excluding bacon and hams) being £889,297 in 1912. The principal overseas imports of the State in 1912 were:—Iron and steel, £1,294,912; machines, machine tools and implements, £1,449,019; metals and metal manufactures, £1,410,842; silks, velvets, &c., £935,798; apparel and attire, £1,222,733; bags and sacks, £270,781; tea, £527,618; gold (including specie), £338,796; cottons, £1,654,223; woollens, £917,281; and timber, £979,354.

TOWNS.

MELBOURNE, the chief city and seat of federal government, is an episcopal see, and is distinguished for its University, museum, Mint, public gardens, observatory, public library, hospital, its churches and other institutions. With its suburbs it contained on December 31, 1912, a population of 628,430 inhabitants. Other towns are Ballarat, 42,004; Bendigo (Sandhurst), 39,170; Geelong, 31,235; Castlemaine, 7,212; Warrnambool, 7,100; Maryborough, 5,600; Hamilton, 5,000; Mildura, 4,700; and Stawell, 4,500.

III. SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The State of South Australia is situated between 26° and 37° S. lat. and 120° and 141° E. long., the total area being 380,070 sq. miles.

POPULATION.

Census.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1881	146,183	130,231	276,414
1891	162,241	153,292	315,533
1901	180,485	177,861	358,346
1911	207,358	201,200	408,558
1913	219,971	213,747	433,718

Increase of the People.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1909	10,064	3,782	3,275
1910	10,540	4,014	3,661
1911	11,057	4,038	4,036
1912	12,079	4,336	4,056

Religions.

Religion is free and receives no State aid. In 1912 accommodation was provided for 37,221 members of the Church of England, 89,694 Methodists, 16,875 Congregationalists, 1,643 Baptists, 26,445 German Lutherans in 1,643 places of worship. No information is furnished

about the accommodation for Roman Catholics. At the census of 1911 they numbered 50,964.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Relief.—The eastern portion of the State is divided longitudinally by the *Flinders Range*, which extends from the eastern side of the Gulf of St. Vincent to the Lakes Torrens and Eyre. The western portion is partly desert, which can never be brought into cultivation. The northern portion of the State, between Lake Eyre and 26° South latitude (the northern boundary since the transfer to the Commonwealth of the Northern Territory), is also unpromising in comparison with the fertile land that surrounds the hill country of the east.

Rivers.—Except for the Murray, which flows for some 250 miles through the south-eastern corner into the Southern Ocean, there are no rivers of importance in South Australia.

Climate.—The mean temperature of the original colony is 74°, with a mean rainfall of 16 inches on the plains and 42 inches in the hills, the 50 years' average at Adelaide being 21 inches. The winter temperature averages 53°, with 100° for summer, but the climate is so dry that the inconvenience is comparatively slight.

GOVERNMENT.

South Australia was proclaimed a British Province in 1836, and in 1851 a partially elective legislature was established. The present Constitution rests upon a Law of Oct. 24, 1856, the executive authority being vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown, aided by a Council of 6 Ministers, and the Lieutenant-Governor.

GOVERNOR.

Governor of South Australia, His Excellency
Lieut.-Col. Sir Henry Lionel Galway,
K.C.M.G., D.S.O., born 1859 (1914) £4,000
Private Sec. (vacant).
A.D.C. (vacant).
Lieutenant-Governor, Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel
James Way, Bart., P.C., D.C.L., born 1838
(1890)

MINISTRY.

Premier, Treasurer, and Minister of Education, Hon. A. H. Peake, M.P. £1,000
Chief Secretary, Hon. J. G. Bice 1,000
Commr. of Crown Lands and Immigration,
Hon. F. W. Young, LL.B. 1,000
Attorney-General and Minister of Industry,
Hon. H. Homburg 1,000
Commissioner of Public Works and Minister
of Mines and Marine, Hon. Sir Richard
Butler 1,000
Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation,
Hon. T. Pascoe hon.

UNDER-SECRETARIES, &C.

Under-Secretary, Govt. Statist, and Clerk
to the Executive Council, L. H. Sholl,
C.M.G., I.S.O. £650
Secretary to Attorney-General, G. J. G.
Martin 575
Under Treasurer, T. Gill, I.S.O. 800
Secy. Public Works and Chairman Supply
and Tender Board, J. W. Jones, I.S.O. 650
Surveyor-General, E. M. Smith 1,000
Engineer-in-Chief, G. Stewart 800

Sheriff, O. H. Schomburgk £650
Secy. Commissioner of Lands, T. Duffield 600
Commr. of Insolvency, J. G. Russell, I.S.O. 1,300
Do. of Audit, E. W. Giles 800
Commr. of Railways, A. B. Moncrieff, C.M.G. 1,250
Do. of Police, W. H. Raymond 700
Master of Supreme Court, &c., W. L. Stuart 900
Clerk Legis. Council, F. Halcomb, M.A. 600
Do. House of Assembly, J. C. Morphet 600
Police Magistrate, T. Gepp 600
Director of Education, M. M. Maughan,
B.A. 800
Secy. Minister of Education, L. W. Stanton 600
Chief Mech. Engr. Rlys., B. F. Rushton... 900
Colonial Surgeon and Res. Med. Officer,
Lunatic Asylum, W. L. Cleland, M.B. 600
Supt. Public Bldgs., C. E. Owen Smyth, I.S.O. 800
Crown Solicitor, &c., C. J. Dashwood 1,150
Hydraulic Engineer, C. A. Bayer 800
Princ. Agricultural College, A. J. Perkins 700
Director of Agriculture, W. Lowrie, M.A. 1,250

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

Agent-General in London, Hon. A. A.
Kirkpatrick, 85, Gracechurch St., E.C. £1,200
Sec. and Registrar of Stock, J. B. Whiting 525
Adelaide, 11,100 miles; transit, 30 days.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of a *Legislative Council* of 12 members elected for 6 years, one-half retiring every 3 years; and a *House of Assembly* of 40 members, elected for a maximum duration of 3 years. Election is by ballot, with universal adult suffrage for the House of Assembly for all British subjects, male and female; there is a small property qualification for electors to the Legislative Council, who number 78,614 (19,693 women) in 1912, those for the Assembly numbering 221,490 (106,900 women).

President of the Legislative Council, Hon.
Sir J. L. Stirling, K.C.M.G. £600
Speaker of the House of Assembly, Hon. L.
O'Loughlin 600

THE JUDICATURE.

Law and Justice.—The Supreme Court is presided over by the Chief Justice and two Puisne Judges; there are Courts of Vice-Admiralty and Insolvency, as well as Local Civil Courts, with stipendiary magistrates and the usual Police Courts. The Supreme Court convictions average about 90 annually, which is at the rate of 1 in every 4,300 of the population.

Chief Justice and Judge of Vice-Admiralty,
Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel James Way, Bart.,
P.C., D.C.L. £2,000
Second Judge, Hon. Sir J. Hannah Gordon 1,700
Third Judge, Hon. G. J. R. Murray, M.A. 1,700

EDUCATION.

Primary education is provided by the State, and controlled by a responsible Minister; it is secular, compulsory, and free; there are 749 State schools, with 1,506 teachers and 55,498 scholars; the expenditure in 1911-12 was £223,732. Private schools number 174 (1912), with 690 teachers and 12,127 scholars. *Secondary education* is under private control. There is an endowed *University* at Adelaide, founded in 1874, with 449 undergraduates; all classes are open to women. A State School of Mines and Industries has also been established. The public library, museum, art gallery and local

institutes are supported or assisted by the State; the sum expended for 1911-12 was £14,482.

FINANCE.

The Revenue and Expenditure and Public Debt for the 5 years ended June 30, 1909-1913, are stated below:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Debt.
	£	£	£
1909	3,551,189	3,259,417	27,706,341
1910	3,985,806	3,513,051	19,207,743
1911	4,181,472	3,964,411	28,366,866
1912	4,450,739	4,175,589	29,487,013
1913	4,506,698	4,330,282	30,193,308

Banking.—There are 8 banking institutions in Adelaide, with 247 branches and agencies, having a total liability of £11,750,814 (including £296,510 Perpetual Inscribed Stock) and assets £11,719,810 in 1912. The Government Savings Bank on June 30, 1913, had 283 branches and agencies, with 204,595 depositors (£8,608,479. bearing interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent).

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture.—Of the total area about two-thirds are farmed or grazed, and 4,340,435 acres cultivated—under wheat 2,190,782 acres, hay 521,182, oats 107,881, barley 40,743, and potatoes 7,412 acres, with 1,344,666 acres lying fallow. The quantity of wheat produced in 1912-13 was 21,496,216 bushels. English fruit, oranges, lemons, almonds, and olives are successfully grown, and fruit drying is profitable. There were 23,986 acres of vines, the export of wine to overseas countries being 461,414 gallons in 1912, of which 448,194 gallons (value £51,222) were sent to the United Kingdom. Brandy and other spirits are also produced.

Live Stock.—There were 5,481,489 sheep in 1912, and 53,387,053 lb. of wool (valued at £2,032,383) were exported in 1910; cattle number 383,418, horses 276,539, pigs 69,832, and goats 11,862.

Minerals.—Copper and gold, silver, lead, manganese, bismuth, iron, and coal are found, the total mineral output being valued at £585,478 in 1912.

Manufactures.—In 1912 there were 1,341 factories, employing 28,500 hands, the gross value of the output in 1912 being £13,438,208, and the wages paid £2,869,965.

TOWNS.

ADELAIDE, the chief city and capital, stands on the east coast of the St. Vincent Gulf; population (1912) 196,567, inclusive of suburbs. Other towns are Moonta, Kadina, Wallaroo and Port Pirie on the east and Port Augusta on the west of Spencer Gulf, and Kapunda, Gawler, and Petersburg on the line from Adelaide to the north, and Mt. Gambier in south-east.

IV. QUEENSLAND.

This State, situated in lat. $10^{\circ} 40'$ — 29° S. and long. 138° — $153^{\circ} 30'$ E., comprises the whole north-eastern portion of the Australian continent.

Queensland proper possesses an area of 670,500 square miles (i.e., equal to more than $5\frac{1}{2}$ times the area of the United Kingdom).

POPULATION.

Census.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1881	125,325	88,200	213,525
1891	223,779	169,939	393,718
1901	277,003	221,126	498,129
1911	329,506	276,307	605,813

Increase of the People.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1908	14,828	5,680	4,009
1909	15,554	5,530	4,542
1910	16,173	5,745	4,769
1911	16,991	6,544	5,169
1912	18,758	6,521	5,628

Religion.

Since 1861 no State aid has been afforded to religion. At the census of 1911 there were 212,702 Church of England, 137,086 Roman Catholics, 75,560 Presbyterians, 59,920 Methodists, 24,235 Lutherans, 13,715 Baptists, and 47,394 other Christians, with 5,518 Muhammadans and Pagans, besides "Indefinite," "No religion," &c.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Relief.—The Great Dividing Range on the eastern coast of the continent produces a similar formation to that of New South Wales, the eastern side having a narrow slope to the coast and the western a long and gradual slope to the central plains, where the Kirby's Range divides the land into a northern and southern watershed.

Rivers.—The Brisbane, Burnett, Fitzroy, and Burdekin rise in the eastern ranges and flow into the Pacific, the Flinders, Mitchell, and Leichhardt in the Gulf of Carpentaria, and the Barcoo and Warrego rise in the central ranges and flow southwards.

Climate.—At Brisbane the average temperature for 1912 was $70^{\circ} 2'$, the maximum and minimum shade temperatures being $96^{\circ} 3'$ and $42^{\circ} 6'$. The coastal regions are warm and moist, the plateaus dry and temperate, whilst in the very far west the rainfall is scanty.

GOVERNMENT.

Queensland was constituted a separate colony with responsible government in 1859, having previously formed part of New South Wales. The executive authority is vested in a Governor (appointed by the Crown), aided by an Executive Council of 9 members.

GOVERNOR.

Governor of Queensland, His Excellency Sir Wm. MacGregor, G.C.M.G., C.B., M.D., born 1847 (1909).....	£3,000
Private Sec. (vacant).....	300
A.D.C., Capt. C. G. Foxton.....	300
Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Sir Arthur Morgan, Kt., born 1856 (1908).....	
Pres. of Legis. Council, Hon. Sir A. Morgan	1,000

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

(H.E. the Governor presides.)	
Premier, Chief Sec., and Vice-President, Hon. Digby Frank Denham.....	1,300

Minister without Portfolio, Hon. A. H. Barlow, M.L.C.	
Attorney-General, Hon. T. O'Sullivan, M.L.C.	£1,000
Treasurer and Secretary for Public Works, Hon. W. H. Barnes	1,000
Home Secretary and Secretary for Mines, Hon. J. G. Appel	1,000
Secretary for Railways, Hon. W. T. Paget	1,000
Secretary for Public Instruction, Hon. J. W. Blair	1,000
Secretary for Public Lands, Hon. J. Tolmie	1,000
Secretary for Agriculture and Stock, Hon. John White	1,000
Clerk of the Council and Chief Clerk, Chief Secretary's Dept., E. H. Abell	500

UNDER-SECRETARIES, &C.

Chief Sec.'s Dept., P. J. McDermott, I.S.O.	£800
Home Sec.'s Dept., W. H. Ryder, I.S.O.	800
Public Works, A. B. Brady, M.INST.C.E.	900
Dept. of Justice, J. B. Hall	800
Treasury, W. L. Fowles	900
Public Lands, P. W. Shannon	800
Agriculture, E. G. E. Scriven	800
Public Instruction, J. D. Story	800
Mines, A. R. Macdonald	800
Auditor-General, T. W. Connah, I.S.O.	1,000
Commissioner of Police, W. G. Cahill, C.M.G.	1,000
Commissioner of Income Tax, J. Hughes	800
Commissioner for Railways, C. Evans	2,000
Dep. Comm. for Railways, W. Pagan	1,500
Police Magistrates at Brisbane, R. A. Moore, £650; E. Eglinton, £600; T. Mowbray	550
Sheriff and Registrar Supreme Court, W. A. Douglas	630
Crown Solicitor, T. W. McCawley	700
Government Statistician and Registrar-General, Thornhill Weedon, F.S.S.	550
Commissioner of Public Health, Dr. Elkington, M.D., D.P.H.	900
Postmaster, Capt. John Mackay, I.S.O.	600
General Manager of Central Sugar Mills, A. J. Gibson, PH.D.	1,000
Inspector Genl. of Schools, R. H. Roe, M.A.	800
Government Printer, A. J. Cumming	850
Chief Commissioner of Stamps and Registrar of Titles, J. Mitchell	650
Immigration Agent, J. O'N. Brennan	475
Director of Museum, R. Hamlyn-Harris, D.Sc.	400
Registrar of Industrial Court, J. J. McGee	500
Superintendent of Technical Education, L. Morris, A.M.I.E.E.	600
Principal, Agricultural College, J. Brown, B.Sc., &C.	700
Director of Labour, John B. Crowther	330
Engineer for Harbours and Rivers, E. A. Cullen, M.INST.C.E.	1,000
Hydraulic Engineer, J. B. Henderson, M.INST.C.E.	600
Surveyor-General, A. A. Spowers	700
Government Geologist, B. Dunstan	550
Registrar of Friendly Societies, R. Rendle	600
Chief Protector of Aborigines, R. B. Howard	400
Comptroller General of Prisons, C. E. de F. Pennesfather	600
Govt. Analyst, J. B. Henderson, F.I.C.	630
Government Storekeeper, G. G. McLennan	500
AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.	
Agent-General in London, Major Sir T. B. Robinson, K.C.M.G., Marble Hall, 409, 410 Strand, London, W.C.	1,250
Secretary, P. J. Dillon	500

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of two Houses: a *Legislative Council* of 40 members, nominated for life by the Crown, and a *Legislative Assembly* of 72 members, elected by universal adult suffrage. President of the *Legislative Council*, Hon. Sir Arthur Morgan £1,000
Speaker of the *Legislative Assembly*, Hon. W. D. Armstrong 1,000

THE JUDICATURE.

There is a Supreme Court, with a Chief Justice, and four Puisne Judges; District Courts, presided over by District Court Judges; and Inferior Courts at all the principal towns, presided over by Police Magistrates.

Chief Justice Supreme Court, The Hon. Sir Pope A. Cooper, K.C.M.G. £2,500
Senior Puisne Judges, Hons. Patrick Real and C. E. Chubb, K.C. each 2,000
Puisne Judges, L. O. Lukin (Central), W. A. B. Shand, M.A. (Northern) each 2,000
District Court Judges, Sir Arthur Rutledge, Kt., K.C.; Allan W. Macnaughton; C. Jameson each 1,000

EDUCATION.

Primary Education is compulsory, secular, and free. In 1912 there were 1,298 State schools in operation, with 3,006 teachers and an average daily attendance of 77,323 children; and 151 private and grammar schools, with an average attendance of 14,752. A State-aided University was established during 1910.

FINANCE.

The revenue, expenditure, and debt of Queensland for the five years ended June 30, 1909-1913, are stated as follows:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Debt.
	£	£	£
1909	5,730,560	5,720,619	42,264,467
1910	6,248,800	6,243,125	44,276,067
1911	*5,320,008	5,314,737	44,276,067
1912	*5,989,347	5,965,692	44,613,197
1913	6,378,213	6,372,097	50,390,736

Banking.—The banking deposits on Dec. 31, 1912, were £21,403,578, apart from the £7,667,189 in the hands of the Government Savings Bank.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—Of the total area of 429,120,000 acres the Government have parted with the fee simple of 15,874,202 acres; under a system of deferred payment, 9,577,037 acres more are in process of alienation, and an additional area of 227,099,280 acres leased out for sheep and cattle runs, 47,179,483 acres for grazing farms and homesteads, 42,465,360 acres are held under occupation licence, 162,484 acres under gold-mining and mineral lease, 45,000 for special purposes, and 35,179 acres perpetual lease, and 233,436 acres held otherwise, leaving 86,405,392 practically unoccupied. Wheat, oats, and barley

* Including net amount received from Commonwealth on a per capita basis.

flourish on the Darling Downs, while a still larger area is devoted to maize, which yields an average crop of about 22 bushels per acre. Both English and sweet potatoes are cultivated, as also are coffee, cotton, oranges, peaches, pine-apples, grapes, bananas, coco-nuts, mangoes, plums, and various English fruits. India-rubber and sisal hemp plantations have also been recently started. In the year 1912, 113,060 tons of sugar were produced. The live stock in 1912 included 5,210,891 cattle, 20,310,036 sheep, 674,573 horses, and 143,695 pigs. Wool, meat, and butter are the principal products.

Forestry.—There are many varieties of fancy timber which are much utilised by cabinet makers, &c., among them may be mentioned "silky oak," largely used in furniture and office fittings; maple, a timber with a handsome grain and capable of taking a very high polish. "Bean" is also much in demand for furniture, black walnut, penda, beech, crows' ash, quandong, bally gum, as well as many varieties of the eucalypt, pine, cedar, and sandalwood, the latter being mainly exported to China.

Minerals.—There are rich deposits of gold, copper, tin, lead, silver, antimony, limestone, ironstone, and wolfram, while coal is found in several districts. The gold output in 1912 was valued at £1,477,979, and in 1911 at £1,640,323.

Commerce.—The chief articles of export over-sea, the produce of the State, in 1912 were: Wool, £4,275,520; gold, £74,538; silver, £18,438; tin, £141,957; copper, £577,241; pearl and tortoise-shell, £62,361; meat, including extract, and bacon, hams, and pork, £2,090,177; green and preserved fruit, £613; sugar, £1,117; hides and skins, £478,137; marsupial skins, £21,018; tallow, £466,916; live stock, £51,995; and borderwise, £1,318,399; butter, £674,908; timber, £3,805.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, Brisbane. Population (1912), 145,022.

The contour of the Queensland coast-line and the relative position of its inland parts operate against any centralisation similar to that at Melbourne, Sydney, or Adelaide, and numerous ports of considerable size extend along the coast:—Brisbane, Rockhampton (20,915), Maryborough (11,626), Townsville (13,835), Port Douglas, Mackay, Thursday Island, Cooktown, and Bundaberg (10,132). Other places of importance are Ipswich (18,574), Toowoomba (24,200), Charters Towers (17,298), Gympie (12,419), and Cairns, Mt. Morgan (12,023).

V.—TASMANIA.

Tasmania is an island in the South Pacific Ocean, off the southern extremity of Australia, from which it is separated by Bass Straits, in which are situated the Furneaux Group and King Island, included within the State. It lies between 40° 33'–43° 39' S. lat. and 144° 39'–148° 23' E. long., and contains an area of 26,215 square miles.

POPULATION.

Census.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1881	61,162	54,543	115,705
1891	77,560	69,107	146,667
1901	89,624	82,851	172,475
1911	97,591	93,620	191,211
1912	101,561	95,644	197,205

Increase of the People.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages
1907	5,291	1,998	1,398
1908	5,615	2,129	1,411
1909	5,500	1,842	1,431
1910	5,586	2,116	1,494
1911	5,444	1,924	1,477
1912	5,853	2,057	1,506

Religion.

All religions are free. In 1911 there were 88,000 members of the Church of England, 29,000 Roman Catholics, 25,000 Methodists, 16,000 Presbyterians, and 11,000 Independents and Baptists.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The surface of the country is generally undulating forest land, with mountains from 1,500 to 5,000 feet in height, and wide expanses of level, open plains. There are numerous streams, the Derwent and the Tamar being the largest. The climate is fine and salubrious, and well suited to European constitutions, and the hot winds of Australia do not reach the Island. At Hobart in 1912 the mean annual temperature was 54° 6', the mean summer temperature being 62° 2', and that of winter 47° 1'. The western side of the island is very wet, the eastern side having a rainfall similar to that of eastern England; the average rainfall for Hobart, 1912, was 23·14 inches.

GOVERNMENT.

The island was first settled by the British in 1803 as an appendage to New South Wales, from which it was separated in 1825. In 1851 a partly elective legislature was inaugurated, and in 1856 responsible government was added. The executive authority is vested in a Governor (appointed by the Crown), aided by a Council of responsible Ministers.

GOVERNOR.

Governor of Tasmania, His Excellency Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. Grey Ellison-Macartney, P.C., K.C.M.G., born 1852 (1913) £2,750
Private Sec., Major B. Kerr-Pearse
Lieut.-Governor, Hon. Sir John Stokell Dodds, K.C.M.G. (C.J.), born 1848 (1903)

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Premier & Attorney-General, Hon. A. E. Solomon, M.A. £950
Chief Secretary, Hon. G. H. Butler, M.R.C.S. 750
Treasurer, Hon. H. J. M. Payne 750
Lands, Works, & Mines, Hon. E. Muleahy 750

UNDER-SECRETARIES, &C.

Under-Secretary, H. E. Packer £425
Under-Treasurer (vacant) 550
Auditor-General, J. E. Bennison 550
Registrar-General, R. M. Johnston, L.S.O. 600
Commissioner of Taxes, H. E. Downie ... 525
Do., Railways, G. W. Smith 1,200
Director of Education, W. T. McCoy 600
Surveyor-General and Secretary for Lands, E. A. Counsel 550
Commissioner of Police, J. E. C. Lord 475
Chief Health Officer, S. A. McClintock, D.P.H., D.T.M. & H. 600
Government Printer, J. Vail 500
Director of Agriculture, A. H. Benson 500

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

Agent-General in London, Hon. Sir John McCall,
M.D., 56 Victoria Street, S.W.
Secy., Herbert W. Ely.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of two Houses, a *Legislative Council* of 18 members, elected for six years; and a *House of Assembly* of 30 members, elected for three years, the electors for the latter being all adult Tasmanians who have resided continuously in the State for 12 months; the electorate for the Council is smaller, having a property or educational qualification for both sexes.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon.
Tetley Gant £350
Speaker of House of Assembly, Hon. J.
W. Evans, C.M.G. 350

THE JUDICATURE.

There are justices of the peace and courts of petty, general and quarter sessions, and a Supreme Court with a Chief Justice and two Puisne Judges.

Chief Justice, Sir J. Stokell Dodds, K.C.M.G. £1,500
Puisne Judges, Hon. John McIntyre and
Hon. H. Nicholls.....each 1,200
Solicitor-General, E. D. Dobbie 600
Registrar Supreme Court, P. S. Seager ... 550
Recorder of Titles, J. W. Whyte..... 600

EDUCATION.

Primary Education is compulsory, secular and free, there being 419 State schools in 1912, with 32,817 children on the registers. *Secondary education* is also provided by the State and by private efforts. There is a *University* at Hobart, and special schools at Hobart and Launceston.

FINANCE.

The revenue and expenditure and debt of Tasmania for the five years ended June 30, 1908-1912, are stated as follows:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Debt.
1908	£1,004,309	£928,972	£9,850,233
1909	934,405	960,237	10,134,914
1910	1,008,932	997,321	10,511,752
1911	970,092	1,016,563	11,077,790
1912	1,084,663	1,064,763	11,302,411
1913			

Banking.—In 1913 the banks of issue had total assets £4,466,289, and total liabilities £4,276,131. The savings bank deposits on Dec. 31, 1912, were £2,033,565.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—Of the total area of 16,778,000 acres, on March 1, 1912, 286,065 acres were under crops and 508,714 under artificially-sown grass; wheat, 25,226 acres; while 1,636,352 acres (exclusive of mineral land) were leased from the Crown principally for pastoral purposes, the terms of purchase being £1 an acre for cash, or £1 6s. 8d. in 14 yearly instalments. The live stock on March 31, 1912, included 222,181 cattle, 1,852,669 sheep, 49,152 pigs, and 44,039 horses. The wool clip in 1912 was estimated at 11,116,014 lbs. Fruit of all kinds and of the finest quality is grown in abundance.

Forestry.—The forests of Tasmania abound in the most beautiful cabinet woods and the largest size timbers, adapted for every variety of purpose. In 1912 about 63,242,859 super ft., estimated at about £324,850, were cut by the saw mills.

Minerals.—There are gold, silver, tin, lead, and copper fields on the west coast; over 45,000 acres have been taken on mineral leases, and mines of both lode and stream tin are being worked in the north. The value of tin produced in 1911 was £543,103; of silver £309,098; and of copper £440,444; iron-ore exists, and the value of gold produced in 1912 was £161,300. Coal of a good quality, and in easily accessible positions, is very generally distributed over the island.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, Hobart. Population (1912), 39,107. Other towns are Launceston (pop. 24,148), Zeehan, Ulverstone, E. Devonport, Latrobe, Waratah, Westbury, Longford, Burnie, and Queenstown.

VI.—WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Includes all that portion of the continent west of 129° E. long., the most westerly point being in 112° 52' E. long, and from 13° 30' to 35° 8' S. lat. Its extreme length is, from north to south, 1,480 miles, and 1,000 miles from east to west, and its total area 975,920 square miles.

POPULATION.

Census.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1881	17,062	12,646	29,708
1891	29,807	19,975	49,782
1901	112,875	71,249	184,124
1911	161,565	120,549	282,114
1912	174,205	131,578	305,783

Increase of the People.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1908	7,754	2,882	2,012
1909	7,601	2,706	1,998
1910	7,585	2,744	2,107
1911	8,095	2,924	2,421
1912	8,698	3,337	2,523

Religions.

There is no State aid to religions. At the Census of 1911 there were 109,435 Church of England, 56,616 Roman Catholics, 34,348 Methodists, and 26,687 Presbyterians.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The coastal regions of the west and of the north are undulating, with an interior slope to the central desert of Australia. The Darling and Hamersley ranges of the west have a western slope to the Indian Ocean, into which flow many streams, notably the Swan, Murchison, Gascoigne, Ashburton, Fortescue and De Grey. In the north the Fitzroy flows from the Leopold range into the Indian Ocean, and the Drysdale and Ord into the Timor Sea.

Climate.—The average temperature of Perth (lat. 32° S.) for the past 16 years was 64°, while

the mean for the barometer for 28 years was 30.02 inches. There are wet and dry seasons, the former lasting from May to October. The total rainfall at Perth during 1910 was 37.02, during 1911 23.38, and during 1912 27.85, the average for the past 37 years being 33.11.

GOVERNMENT.

Western Australia was first settled by the British in 1820, and in 1870 it was granted a partially elective legislature. The present constitution rests upon an Amending Act of 1899, under which the Executive is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown and aided by a Council of Ministers.

GOVERNOR.

Governor of Western Australia, His Excellency Maj.-Gen. Sir Harry Barron, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., born 1847 (1913).....£4,000
Private Sec., Capt. H. F. Wilkinson.
A.D.C., Capt. W. G. Lindsell, R.A.
Lieut.-Governor, Hon. Sir Edward A. Stone, K.C.M.G., born 1844 (1906).

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL (1912).

Premier & Col. Treas., Hon. John Scaddan £1,500
Lands, Agriculture and Industries, Hon. Thomas Henry Bath 1,300
Mines & Railways, Hon. Philip Collier ... 1,300
Justice & Education, Hon. Thomas Walker 1,300
Works, Hon. William Dartnell Johnson ... 1,300
Colonial Sec., Hon. John Michael Drew ... 1,300
Without Portfolio, Hon. Jabez Edward Dodd and Hon. William Charles Angwin.

PERMANENT STAFF.

Public Service Commissioner, M. E. Jull... £850
Commr. of Railways, John T. Short..... 1,500
Engineer-in-Chief, J. Thompson, M.I.C.E. 1 300
Under-Secretary, F. D. North, O.M.G. 600
Under-Treasurer, L. S. Eliot, I.S.O. 850
Under-Sec. for Lands, R. C. Clifton, I.S.O. 700
" Works, C. A. Munt 552
" Mines, H. S. King 650
" Law Dept., H. G. Hampton 600
" Agriculture & Industries, T. S. McNulty 600
" Water Supply, H. C. Trethowan 650
Crown Solicitor, W. F. Sayer 960
Registrar, Supreme Court, F. A. Moseley 804
Sheriff & Inspector of Prisons, (vacant) 800
Chief Harbour-Master, Capt. C. J. Irvine 636
Commr. of Police, R. Connell 804
Chief Protector of Aborigines, C. F. Gale ... 528
Auditor-General, C. S. Toppin 800
Prin. Medical Officer, J. W. Hope, F.R.C.P. 1,020
Govt. Printer, F. W. Simpson 600
Registrar-General and Govt. Statistician, Malcolm A. C. Fraser..... 528
Insp.-Gen. of Schools, C. R. P. Andrews... 750
Chief Mechanical Engineer, E. S. Hume, M.I.M.E. 1,000
Engr., Water Supply and Sewage, H. Oldham 750
Deputy Master Royal Mint, Capt. J. Campbell 1,000
Commissioner of Taxation, E. T. Owen ... 650
Surveyor-General, H. F. Johnson 756
State Mining Engineer, A. Montgomery... 804
Agricultural Commissioner (S.W.), J. M. B. Connor..... 756
do. (Wheat Belts), G. L. Sutton 756
do. (Fruit Industries), J. T. Moody ... 756
Govt. Geologist, A. Gibb Maitland 804

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

Agent-General in London, Hon. Sir N. J. Moore, K.C.M.G. Offices, Savoy House, Strand, W.C. £1,500
Secretary, Reginald C. Hare 650

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of a *Legislative Council* of 30 members elected for 6 years, and a *Legislative Assembly* of 50 members elected for 3 years by universal adult suffrage; the electorate of the Council is restricted by a property qualification, that of the Assembly being subject to residence and registration.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon.

H. Briggs £700
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon. M. T. Troy 700

THE JUDICATURE.

There are magistrates' courts and general and quarter sessions, and a Supreme Court with a Chief Justice and three Puisne Judges.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir S. H. Parker..... £2,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. R. F. Macmillan, R. B. Burnside, and J. Rootheach 1,700

EDUCATION.

Education.—Education is compulsory and free, and numerous elementary schools are under the control of the Minister of Education. There is a training college and technical schools, a school of mines at Kalgoorlie, a modern school and a University. The total amount expended on education during the year ended June 30, 1913, was £292,245 (including the University, £14,691).

FINANCE.

The revenue and expenditure and debt of the State for the 5 years ended June 30, 1909-1913, are stated as under:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Debt.
	£	£	£
1909	3,267,014	3,368,551	21,951,753
1910	3,657,670	3,447,732	23,287,453
1911	3,850,440	3,734,448	23,703,953
1912	3,966,674	4,101,082	26,283,523
1913	4,596,659	4,787,063	30,276,436

Banking.—There were 6 banks of issue in the State on March 31, 1913, with total assets £11,761,152 and liabilities £6,802,225. The amount due to depositors in the State savings bank at June 30, 1913, was £4,562,739, and in the Commonwealth Savings Bank the amount due to depositors in Western Australia on March 31, 1913, was £51,208.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—Of the total area (624,588,800 acres) 1,199,991 acres were under crops in 1912-1913, wheat accounting for 793,096 acres; large areas of good wheat-growing soil exist in the southern districts. The live-stock included 806,294 cattle, 4,596,958 sheep, 47,351 pigs, 29,336 goats, and 147,629 horses. In 1912 there were 3,000 acres of vineyards.

Forestry.—The jarrah (*Eucalyptus marginata*), sometimes erroneously called mahogany, covers immense tracts of land in the S.W. portion of the State; its timber is extraordinarily durable, and as it resists the white ant, it is admirably adapted for railway sleepers, and for piles for bridges. The sandalwood (*Santalum cygnorum*)

has long been an article of export; the tuart (*Eucalyptus gomphocephala*) and karri (*Eucalyptus diversicolor*), eucalypti of enormous size, are valuable timber trees; the bark of the mallet tree is exported for tanning purposes.

Minerals.—The groups of the Coolgardie gold-fields (covering a vast portion of the interior and extending to the 125th meridian), as well as other fields, are being constantly worked, the production of gold being 1,282,658 oz. in 1912, and 638,370 oz. in the first six months of 1913. To the Coolgardie group belong the following goldfields: North Coolgardie, Broad Arrow, North-East Coolgardie, East Coolgardie, and Coolgardie. The total amount produced in the State from 1886 to June 30, 1913, is 26,369,496 fine oz.; of this amount 15,598,512 oz. were received at the Royal Mint, Perth.

Magnetic iron, lead, copper, and tin ores exist in large quantities.

Trade.—The principal ports are Fremantle, Albany, Bunbury, Geraldton, and Broome. The imports chiefly consist of provisions, sugar, tea, tobacco, spirits, beer, soap, machinery, ironmongery, clothing of various kinds, &c. The principal exports are of wool, gold, jarrah timber, silver, tin, copper ore, sandalwood, mallet bark for tanning, pearls and pearl-shells, kangaroo skins, wheat, flour, fruit, &c. The estimated value of the exports for 1911 was:—Wool, £1,035,666; timber, £993,395; sandalwood, £27,533; pearls, £100,000 (estimated); shell, £421,609; gold, £1,193,406; gold specie, £4,109,013; hides and skins, £182,435; wheat, £100,148; flour, £121,730.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, Perth. Population (1911) of Metropolitan area, including Fremantle, 106,792.

Perth, the capital, stands on the right bank of the Swan River estuary, 12 miles from Fremantle. Other towns are Fremantle (including suburbs, 20,847), Albany (3,586), Coolgardie (2,000), Kalgoorlie (8,781), Boulder (10,824), Broome, Bunbury (3,763), Claremont (4,222), Geraldton (3,478), Midland Junction (3,484), and Northam (3,361).

Territories.

NORTHERN TERRITORY.

The Northern Territory occupies the centre of the Australian continent between 129°—138° east longitude as far as 26° south latitude, and its administration was taken over by the Commonwealth on Jan. 1, 1911. From 1863 to Dec. 31, 1910, it was part of the territory of "South" Australia.

POPULATION.

Census.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1881	3,347	104	3,541
1891	4,560	338	4,898
1901	4,216	595	4,811
1911	2,734	576	3,310

The number of Aborigines in the Northern Territory is about 15,000. Professor Baldwin Spencer, C.M.G., F.R.S., of the Melbourne University, has formulated a scheme for improving conditions under which the natives live, and for utilising them in the work of developing the Territory.

The transcontinental railway has its terminus

at Pine Creek, 146 miles inland, and a Bill is now before Parliament for the completion of the construction of this railway through the continent, connecting the southern centres. The Government have recently initiated a policy whereby every consideration and encouragement will be given to those desiring to settle on the land, suitable areas for tropical agriculture being granted rent free during the original settler's lifetime or for a period of 21 years, whichever is longer. The Darwin Botanical Gardens, where experiments in tropical agriculture are carried out, are situate 1½ miles west of the town. Portions of the country are well adapted for tropical and semi-tropical agriculture, and successful results have been obtained from experiments with Indian wheat. Pearl fishing is carried on chiefly near Melville Island, and the shell is of good quality. There is also a considerable amount of mining carried on in the Territory. Horse-breeding stations under Government supervision are to be established at an early date for remount purposes, and the Government have recently started experimental farms with favourable prospects. The Government have under consideration the advisability of establishing meat preserving works.

The average rainfall for Darwin and neighbourhood is 63 inches per annum, but further inland it is less than this. Speaking broadly, the country is generally suitable for cattle raising, and recent investigation has shown that much country previously considered desert wastes is capable of use. The Barkly Tableland is capable of carrying many thousands of sheep, and the MacDonnell Ranges are noted as being excellent breeding-grounds for horses. The chief grasses are Mitchell and Flinders. No part of Australia is better watered than the Territory. The chief rivers are Victoria, Adelaide, Daly, Roper, Liverpool, Goyder, McArthur, and the Robinson. The first five are navigable from 40 to 100 miles from their entrance for boats drawing 4 feet. Wildfowl are plentiful, crocodile are numerous in the rivers. Buffalo and wild cattle may be seen within 25 miles of the town, and there are plenty of kangaroo and other marsupials. The best months to arrive for sport would be May to August. The Territory has hitherto been little known in connexion with sport, but offers greater inducements in this direction than any other part of the continent. For the months of April to September the climate is delightful. From October to December it is hot and humid, from January to March is the wet season, when travelling becomes extremely difficult.

Darwin, the seat of Government, occupies an elevated site 80 feet above high-water mark, overlooking Port Darwin, one of the finest harbours in Australia, and contains the offices of the Administrator (Col. J. A. Gilruth) and officials of the Territory. The cable owned by the Eastern Extension Company lands at Darwin from Singapore. The town is healthy and free from malaria.

PAPUA.

The total area of Papua is about 90,600 sq. miles, with an estimated population of 380,000. The territory, formerly known as British New Guinea, comprises the southern and south-eastern shores of the island of New Guinea from the 141st meridian of east longitude eastward as far as East Cape, and thence north-westward as far as the 8th parallel of south latitude

in the neighbourhood of Mitre Rock, together with the territory lying south of a line from Mitre Rock, proceeding along the said 8th parallel to the 147th degree of east longitude, then in a straight line in a north-westerly direction to the point of intersection of the 6th parallel of south latitude and of the 144th degree of east longitude, and continuing in a west-north-westerly direction to the point of intersection of the 5th parallel of south latitude and of the 141st degree of east longitude, together with the Trobriand, Woodlark, D'Entrecasteaux, and Louisiade groups of islands, and all other islands lying between the 8th and the 12th parallels of south latitude, and between the 141st and the 155th degrees of east longitude, and not forming part of the Colony of Queensland; and, furthermore, including all islands and reefs lying in the Gulf of Papua to the northward of the 8th parallel of south latitude. The soil is exceedingly fertile, but the cultivated area is small. Oil has been discovered, and the petroleum industry is likely to become important. The imports were valued at £235,369 in 1911-12, and the exports at £99,990. The ports of entry are Port Moresby, Samarai, Daru, and Bonagai.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

There is an Executive Council of 7 members, who, with 3 non-official members, form also the Legislative Council.

<i>Lieutenant-Governor of Papua, His Excellency John Hubert Plunkett Murray, born 1861</i>	£1,250
<i>Govt. Sec. Hon. A. M. Campbell</i>	700
<i>Commissioner for Lands, Hon. M. S. C. Smith</i>	800
<i>Treasurer, Hon. H. W. Champion</i>	600
<i>Chief Medical Officer, Hon. Fleming-Jones</i>	500
<i>Commissioner for Native Affairs, Hon. B. W. Bramell</i>	500
<i>Clerk, C. G. Garrioch</i>	300

THE JUDICATURE.

Chief Judicial Officer, H.E. the Lieut.-Governor.

Deputy do., Hon. C. E. Herbert

1,000

FINANCE.

The revenue and expenditure of Papua for the 5 years ended June 30, 1912, are stated as follows:—

Year.	Revenue.	Grant.	Expenditure.
	£	£	£
1908	26,019	20,000	48,525
1909	27,705	23,000	51,036
1910	35,918	26,000	64,873
1911	45,972	25,000	70,699
1912	51,035	25,000	85,636

CAPITAL.—Port Moresby.

COAL PRODUCTION, CONSUMPTION, AND EXPORTS, 1911.

TABLE showing the amount of Coal produced in the British Empire and in certain Other Countries, with the Value per Ton at the pit, the Number of Persons Employed in the Mines, the Amount of Coal Consumed and the Amount Exported in 1911. Where the amount consumed and exported exceeds the amount produced the deficit is made up by imports from other countries; e.g., in 1911 Canada imported over 13,000,000 tons, and France nearly 21,000,000 tons.

Country.	Production.	Value at Pit's Mouth.	Persons Employed.		Amount Consumed.	Amount Exported.
			Below Ground.	Above and Below Ground.		
<i>British Empire:—</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>			<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
United Kingdom	271,899,000	8 2	845,608	1,045,272	184,859,000	87,081,000
Indian Empire	12,716,000	4 0	...	116,155	12,173,000	874,000
Canada	10,082,000	10 9	19,544	25,563	21,800,000	1,335,000
Australia	10,550,000	7 6	...	21,762	7,416,000	3,144,000
New Zealand	2,066,000	10 11	2,925	4,290	2,030,000	224,000
<i>Union of South Africa—</i>						
Cape Province.....	79,000	12 11	722	1,114	5,481,000	1,360,000
Natal	2,392,000	6 0	6,527	9,824		
Orange Free State.....	431,000	6 5	...	1,574		
Transvaal	3,878,000	5 3	5,869	8,830		
<i>Other Countries:—</i>						
United States.....	443,025,000	5 11	...	722,322	425,422,000	18,956,000
German Empire.....	158,164,000	9 9	465,174	621,121	133,437,000	36,634,000
France	38,023,000	12 4	142,690	196,786	57,133,000	1,717,000
Russia	22,824,000	10 4	...	180,000	28,298,000	...
Belgium	22,683,000	12 0	103,937	144,154	24,126,000	7,240,000
Japan.....	15,763,000	6 9	...	137,470	10,762,000	5,223,000
Austria-Hungary	15,250,000	8 10	...	80,000	25,000,000	1,210,000
Spain	3,800,000	12 6	...	25,000	6,320,000	...
Sweden	307,000	8 7	1,501	2,134	4,744,000	...

New Zealand.

(The Dominion of New Zealand.)

AREA AND POPULATION.

Islands.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	European Population.	
		Census of 1906.	Census of 1911.
North Island and Islets	44,673	476,732	563,729
South Island and Islets	57,923	411,340	444,120
Stewart Island and Islets	665	304	357
Chatham Islands	375	197	258
Auckland Islands	330	13,121	12,598
Campbell Island	71		
Antipodes Islands	20		
Bounty Islands	6		
Kermadec Islands	13		
Cook Islands.....	150		
Other Islands and Islets	130	...	49,844
Maori Population	...		
Total	104,356	901,694	1,070,910

Increase of the People.

Year.	Increase.			Decrease.			Marriages.
	Births.	Immigrants.	Total.	Deaths.	Emigrants.	Total.	
1908	25,940	44,970	70,910	9,043	30,709	39,752	8,339
1909	26,524	38,650	65,174	8,959	33,931	42,890	8,094
1910	25,984	35,769	61,753	9,639	32,361	42,000	8,236
1911	26,354	41,389	67,743	9,534	37,189	46,723	8,825
1912	27,508	44,660	72,168	9,214	35,733	44,947	9,149

Inter-censal Increases. (Exclusive of Aborigines.)

Year.	Results of Census.			Quinquennial Increase.	Immigration during period.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
1881	269,605	220,328	489,933	..	...
1886	312,221	266,261	578,482	68,549	76,068
1891	332,877	293,781	626,658	48,176	73,816
1896	371,415	331,945	703,360	76,702	105,787
1901	405,992	366,727	772,719	69,359	91,263
1906	471,008	417,570	888,578	115,859	151,579
1911	531,910	476,558	1,008,468	119,890	194,730

Races and Religions.

Races.	1906.	1911.	Religions.	1906.	1911.
Europeans	886,008	1,005,838	Church of England	41'51	41'14
Maoris	43,814	45,653	Presbyterians	22'96	23'32
Half-caste	3,917	4,181	Methodists	10'06	9'43
Chinese	2,570	2,630	Roman Catholics	14'31	13'97

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The Dominion of New Zealand is distant about 1,200 miles south-east of the mainland of Australia, and consists of three main islands in the South Pacific Ocean, known as the North, South, and Stewart Islands, between 33° – 53° South latitude and 162° East longitude– 173° West longitude, with several groups of smaller islands lying at some distance from the principal group.

Relief.—A mountain chain (*Southern Alps*) traverses the west side of the South Island, culminating in Mount Cook, 12,349 feet in height, and sloping down on the east to the extensive Canterbury Plain. The North Island is less generally elevated, but has high summits in Ruapehu (9,700 feet), Tongariro (7,000 feet), and Mount Egmont (8,270 feet).

Rivers and Lakes.—The North Island has a large central lake (Taupo) 36 miles long, from which the river *Waikato* flows north-west to the sea. The volcanic region has a chain of hot lakes and springs which deposit silica. The celebrated "pink terraces" of Rotorua, formed by the deposit of silica tinted with oxide of iron, were destroyed by volcanic action in 1836, but are again in process of formation. The *Wanganui*, which rises in the hills south of Lake Taupo, flows southwards into Cook Strait. The South Island has many Alpine lakes of great depth, but the strike of the mountains and the narrowness of the island give the numerous streams a breadth out of all proportion to their length. The principal rivers are the *Wairau* in the north and the *Waitaki* and *Clutha* in the south, all three rising in the eastern slopes of the mountains.

Climate.—The extremes of daily temperature vary throughout the year only by an average of 20° ; London is 7° colder than the North Island and 4° colder than the South Island. The mean annual temperature of the whole Dominion for the different seasons is:—Spring, 55° ; summer, 63° ; autumn, 57° ; and winter, 48° .

GOVERNMENT.

The west coast of the South Island of New Zealand was discovered by Abel Jansen Tasman, the navigator (voyaging under the direction of the Netherlands' East India Company), on 13 December, 1642. The islands were visited in 1769 by Captain Cook, who returned to them in 1773, 1774, and 1777. In 1793 the Government of New South Wales despatched H.M.S. *Daedalus* to the islands on a diplomatic mission. The first settlement of Europeans was made in 1814, but no colonisation took place until 1825. In 1840 British sovereignty was proclaimed, and on 3 May, 1841, New Zealand was, by letters patent, erected into a separate colony distinct from New South Wales. The Constitution rests upon the Act of 1852, under which the executive authority is entrusted to a Governor appointed by the Crown and aided by a Council of Ministers, with a Legislature of two houses.

GOVERNOR.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief of New Zealand, His Excellency The Earl of Liverpool, P.C., K.C.M.G., M.V.O. ... £7,000

Private Sec., Gavin M. Hamilton.

Military Sec., Capt. C. Shawe.

A.D.C.'s, Capt. T. R. Eastwood, Capt. G. F. Hulton, and Col. J. H. Boscowen (extra).

Hon. A.D.C.'s, Col. R. J. Collins, C.M.G., I.S.O., V.D.; Col. W. A. Day, V.D.; Col. A. H. Russell; Lt.-Col. R. Logan.

* EXECUTIVE COUNCIL (September, 1912).

(His Excellency the GOVERNOR presides.)

Prime Minister, Minister of Lands, Agriculture, Labour, Industries and Commerce, Commissioner of State Forests, Minister in Charge of Land for Settlement, Valuation, and Scenery Preservation Departments, Hon. F. W. Massey ... £1,600

Minister of Finance, Defence, Education, Minister in Charge of Land and Income Tax Department and State Guaranteed Advances Office, Hon. J. Allen ... 1,600

Minister of Railways and Native Minister, Hon. W. H. Herries ... 1,300

* Members of the Executive Council travelling within the Dominion on public service are entitled to an allowance not exceeding £1 10s. per diem, when so engaged, but not during attendance at a session of the General Assembly.

Minister of Public Works, Roads and Bridges, Minister of Mines, and Minister in Charge of Public Buildings and Domains, Hon. W. Fraser ... £1,000

Attorney-General, Minister of Justice, Minister of Stamp Duties, Minister in Charge of Police, Prisons, Crown Law (including Drafting), and Public Trust Departments, Hon. A. L. Herdman ... 1,000

Minister of Customs and Marine, and in Charge of Inspection of Machinery, Advertising, Government Printing and Stationery, Legislative, State Fire Insurance, Government Life and Accident Insurance, Electoral, National Provident Fund, and Old Age Pensions Departments, Hon. F. M. B. Fisher ... 1,000

Minister of Internal Affairs and Immigration, and in Charge of Audit Office, Registrar General, High Commissioner, Museum, Friendly Societies and Laboratory Departments, Hon. F. H. D. Bell K.C. ... 1,000

Postmaster-General and Minister of Telegraphs and Public Health, and in Charge of Hospitals and Charitable Aid, Mental Hospitals, and Tourist and Health Resorts Departments, Hon. R. H. Rhodes ... 1,000

Representing the Native Race, and in Charge of Maori Councils, Cook and other Islands administration, Hon. Dr. Pomare ... 400

PUBLIC OFFICERS.

<i>Solicitor-General</i> , J. W. Salmond, LL.B. ...	£1,250
<i>Controller & Auditor-Gen.</i> , Col. R. J. Collins, C.M.G., I.S.O.	1,000
<i>Commissioner Govt. Life Insurance Dept.</i> , J. H. Richardson, F.R.A.	1,000
<i>Public Trustee</i> , F. Fitchett, C.M.G., LL.D.	1,000
<i>Inspector Mental Hospitals</i> , F. Hay, M.B.	1,000
<i>Public Health, Hospitals and Charitable Institutions</i> , T. H. A. Valintine, D.P.H.	850

UNDER-SECRETARIES, &C.

<i>Internal Affairs</i> , James Hislop	600
<i>Treasury</i> , G. F. C. Campbell	900
<i>Customs</i> , W. B. Montgomery	650
<i>Insp.-Gen. of Schools</i> , George Hogben, M.A.	800
<i>Secretary for Education</i> , Sir E. O. Gibbes	650
<i>Justice</i> , G. C. B. Jordan	650
<i>Commissioner of Police</i> , John Cullen	600
<i>Under Secretary Public Works and Mines</i> , H. J. H. Blow, I.S.O.	900
<i>Crown Lands</i> James Strauchon, I.S.O.	800
<i>Registrar-General</i> , F. W. Mansfield	525
<i>Govt. Printer</i> , John Mackay	750
<i>Commissioner of Taxes</i> , J. M. King	825
<i>Valuer-General</i> , F. W. Flanagan	625
<i>General Manager Railways</i> , E. H. Hiley... ..	3,000
<i>Secretary Gen. Post Office</i> , W. R. Morris... ..	1,000
<i>Commissioner of Stamps</i> , P. C. Corliss... ..	675
<i>Registrar-Gen. Land & Deeds</i> , G. G. Bridges	665
<i>Director Museum and Observatories</i> ,	525
<i>Under Sec. Native Dept.</i> , T. W. Fisher.....	675
<i>Surveyor-General</i> , Jas. Mackenzie	675
<i>Director Geological Survey Department</i> , P. G. Morgan, M.A.	625
<i>Secretary for Agriculture</i> , F. S. Pope	600
<i>General Manager, Tourists' Dept.</i> , B. Wilson.....	525
<i>Secretary for Labour</i> , J. Lomas	565
<i>Marine</i> , G. Allport	625
<i>Clerk of Executive Council</i> , J. F. Andrews	600

HIGH COMMISSIONER IN LONDON.

High Commissioner in London, Hon. Thomas Mackenzie, F.R.G.S., 13 Victoria St., S.W.
Secretary, C. F. W. Palliser.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of a Legislative Council appointed by the Governor (prior to 1891 the appointments were for life; since that date for 7 years only), at present consisting of 42 members; and a House of Representatives, consisting of 80 members elected for 3 years. Four of the members are Maoris elected by the natives. Women are entitled to register as electors and to vote at the elections for Members of the House of Representatives, but are not qualified for election or for appointment to the Legislative Council.

Speaker of the Legislative Council, Hon. Sir Charles Christopher Bowen.

Speaker of the House of Representatives, Hon. F. W. Lang.

THE JUDICATURE.

The judicial system is similar to that of England, with magistrates' courts and quarter sessions, and a supreme court with a Chief Justice and 5 puisne judges.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir Robt. Stout, K.C.M.G. £2,000

Puisne Judges, F. R. Chapman, T. Cooper (Wellington); W. B. Edwards (Auckland); J. E. Denniston (Canterbury); Rt. Hon.

Sir J. S. Williams, P.C. (Dunedin) each 1,800

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

For purposes of local government the Dominion is divided into counties and ridings, with incorporated boroughs, under elected county and municipal councils, town, road and harbour boards. Electors are adult ratepayers of both sexes.

DEFENCE.

Army.

The New Zealand Defence Forces consist of the N. Z. Staff Corps (Officers), the Permanent Staff (Warrant and N.-C. Officers), and the Royal New Zealand Artillery (Field and Garrison); the Territorial Forces consist of 12 regiments of Mounted Rifles; 9 batteries N. Z. Field Artillery; 9 companies N. Z. Garrison Artillery; 4 companies N. Z. Engineers; 2 battalions N. Z. Railway Corps; 17 battalions Infantry; 8 companies N. Z. Signal Corps; the N. Z. Army Service Corps; 2 battalions N. Z. Post and Telegraph Corps; 8 field ambulances N. Z. Medical Corps; the N. Z. Veterinary Corps; the Rifle Clubs; and the Senior Cadets.

Military training is compulsory on all male citizens between the ages of 12 and 25—in *Cadet Corps* 12–18, *Territorial* 18–25, with short periods of training in the field. The *Peace Effective* is about 30,000 of all ranks. The material from which the Australian and New Zealand Armies are being constructed is the finest in the world.

Navy.

The Dominion possesses the super-dreadnought battle cruiser *New Zealand* (18,800 tons), which has been placed at the disposal of H. M. Admiralty, and torpedo-boats and submarine-mining steamers; the Calliope Dock, capable of docking two warships, was subsidised by the Imperial Government in 1898.

FINANCE.

The revenue and expenditure and debt of New Zealand for the 5 years ended March 31, 1909–1913, are stated as follows:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Debt.
	£	£	£
1909	9,001,185	8,785,513	67,781,545
1910	9,238,917	8,990,992	71,778,580
1911	10,297,023	9,343,106	77,688,396
1912	11,032,544	10,340,368	82,193,310
1913	11,734,271	11,082,038	90,060,763

EDUCATION.

The State system of education is free, secular, and compulsory. There were (December, 1912) 2,214 public primary schools, with 4,551 teachers and 166,264 scholars; there are also 310 private schools, with 20,238 scholars, and, in addition, 104 village schools for the Maoris. The higher education of boys and girls in the cities and large towns is carried on in 32 endowed colleges and grammar schools. The University of New Zealand (to which are affiliated Auckland University College, Victoria College, Canterbury College, and the University of Otago, the four colleges having 1,776 students in 1911) has power to confer degrees.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture and Forestry.—The total area of the two main islands is 65,440,815 acres, and the total extent of land under all kinds of crop (excluding lands in artificial grasses), and of land

broken up but not under crop, is (1911) 1,729,504 acres, while there are 14,214,741 acres of land in sown grass, of which 9,214,515 acres had not been previously ploughed. 618,824 acres were under corn crops in 1912-13 (189,869 acres wheat and 386,786 acres oats), the principal crops being 647,453 qr. of wheat, 1,697,990 qr. of oats, and 172,201 qr. of barley. Amongst the forest productions are the Kauri pine (found only at the northern extremity of the islands), much valued for shipbuilding and for its resin (Kauri gum). New Zealand flax is used for the manufacture of ropes and twine.

Live Stock.—The cattle in 1911 numbered 2,202,171; sheep, 23,750,153 (in April, 1912); pigs, 348,754; and horses, mules and asses, 404,688. The pastures of the South Island produce the celebrated sheep of the Canterbury Plain.

Minerals.—Coal-mining is one of the largest industries, the output in 1912 being 2,177,615 tons, the approximate total output to the end of 1912 being 35,460,814 tons. Gold-mining, both alluvial and quartz, is an important industry in many districts, and rich iron ore, in the form of ironsand, has been found in Taranaki, and in the form of brown hematite at Parapara, near Nelson; copper is also found.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

The total imports and exports of the Dominion (merchandise only) are valued as follows, for the 5 years 1908-1912:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	£	£	£
1908.....	17,471,284	16,317,494	33,788,778
1909.....	15,674,719	19,661,996	35,336,715
1910.....	17,051,583	22,180,209	39,231,792
1911.....	19,545,879	19,028,490	38,574,369
1912.....	20,976,574	21,770,581	42,747,155

The principal articles of export in 1912 were:—Wool (£7,105,483), frozen meat (£3,909,569), gold (£1,345,131), butter and cheese (£3,769,202), agricultural products, tallow, Kauri gum, and timber. The principal imports were textiles and clothing (£4,349,074), iron and steel and machinery (£4,321,682), books (£265,985), sugar (£814,202), and spirits.

The external trade of 1912 was shared by the principal countries as under:—

Country.	Imports from.	Exports to.
United Kingdom	£12,499,787	£16,861,256
Australia	2,583,887	2,848,664
United States	2,049,618	620,988
Pacific Islands.....	825,022	338,621
India and Ceylon	696,098	43,424
China.....	43,468	8,689

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—In March, 1913, there were 2,860 miles of Government railway lines in working order, and more under construction; and 29 miles of private lines, together with an excellent coaching system.

Shipping.—During 1912 the vessels entered inwards numbered 677 (tonnage, 1,672,092), and those entered outwards 666 (tonnage, 1,668,630), exclusive of coasting vessels.

Posts and Telegraphs.—The annual postal circulation was (1912) 225,436,646 letters and post-cards, 43,460,016 newspapers, and 61,364,917 books and packets, and the work is effected by 2,350 post offices. There are 12,508 miles of telegraph

line, with 41,892 miles of wire. The telephone service is highly efficient and universal in all centres.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, WELLINGTON, in the North Island.

The estimated population of the chief cities and towns at Census, Dec. 31, 1912, was as follows:—Wellington (and suburbs), 72,842; Auckland (and suburbs), 109,110; Dunedin (and suburbs), 66,981; Christchurch (and suburbs), 83,672; Invercargill, 13,486; Napier, 10,883; Palmerston North, 11,615; Nelson, 8,419; Oamaru, 5,371; Petone, 6,966; Timaru, 11,942; Wanganui, 13,295; Masterton, 5,548; Greymouth, 5,560; and New Plymouth, 7,545.

DEPENDENCIES OF NEW ZEALAND.

Antipodes Group (49° 41' 15" S. lat., and 178° 43' E. long.) are uninhabited.

Auckland Islands lie about 290 miles south of Bluff Harbour, in 50° 32' S. lat., and 166° 13' E. long. The islands contain several good harbours, but are uninhabited.

Bounty Islands (47° 43' S. lat., 179° 0' 30" E. long.) are uninhabited.

Campbell Island is uninhabited.

Chatham Islands, between 43° 30' S. lat., and 175° 40'–177° 15' W. long., have a population of about 234 Europeans and 219 Maoris and half-castes. They support large flocks of sheep and some cattle.

Cook Islands Administration.—The Cook and other islands, annexed to the British Empire in October, 1900, and included in the boundaries of New Zealand since June, 1901, consist of the islands of Rarotonga, Atutaki, Mangaia, Atiu, Mauke, Mitiaro, The Herveyes (Manuae and Aoutu) and Takutea. Outside the Cook group are Savage (or Niue), Palmerston, Penrhyn (or Tongareva), Humphrey (or Manahiki), Reirson (or Rakaanga), Danger (or Pukapuka), and Suvarrow Island, and are situated in the South Pacific, between 8° to 23° S. lat. and 156° to 170° W. long. The population consists of about 12,366 natives and 232 European and other nationalities. The chief products are bananas, oranges, and other tropical fruits, copra, coffee, pearl-shell, and hats (Niue). The exports (1912) were valued at £117,417, and the imports at £112,931. Rarotonga is the chief island, with a native population of 2,620, and a European population of 139. The government is administered locally under the direction of New Zealand. The Federal Council of the Cook Islands, under the direction of the Resident Commissioner at Rarotonga, legislates for all the islands except Niue, which has a Resident Commissioner and an Island Council of its own. The six Arakis of Rarotonga are of equal rank and are all members of the Federal Council. Rarotonga is a place of call for the mail steamers between Sydney, N.S.W., and Wellington, N.Z., and San Francisco, U.S.A.

Resident Commissioner, Rarotonga, H. W.

Northcroft, N.Z.C. £600

Do., Acting, Charles E. MacCormick.

Resident Comm., Niue, H. G. Cornwall. 300

The Kermadec Group, between 29° 10' to 31° 30' S. lat., and 177° 45' to 179° W. long., includes Sunday, Macaulay, Curtis Islands, and L'Esperance, and some uninhabited islets.

The Three Kings (discovered by Tasman on the Feast of the Epiphany, in 34° 9' S. lat., and 172° 8' 8" E. long., are uninhabited.

Union of South Africa.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Provinces and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population.	
		1904.	Census of 1911.
Cape of Good Hope (Cape Town)	276,995	2,409,804	2,561,965
Natal (Pietermaritzburg)	35,290	1,108,754	1,194,043
Transvaal (Pretoria).....	110,426	1,269,951	1,686,212
Orange Free State (Bloemfontein)	50,389	387,315	528,174
Total	473,100	5,175,824	5,973,394

Of the total 5,973,394 persons (1911), 3,069,392 were males, and 2,904,002 females. The increase for the Union (1904-11) was 15·41 per cent. For the Provinces it was as follows:—Cape, 6·44 per cent.; Natal, 7·69 per cent.; Transvaal, 32·78 per cent.; Orange Free State, 36·37 per cent.

The population comprised (1911) 1,276,242 Europeans or Whites (591,078 females), 4,019,006 natives (1,996,057 females), and 678,146 other coloured races (316,867 females). In 1904 the figures were:—Europeans, 1,116,806 (increase, 1904-11, of 14·28 per cent.); natives, 3,491,056 (increase, 1904-11, of 15·12 per cent.); and other coloured races 567,962 (increase, 1904-11, of 19·40 per cent.) The total non-European increase (1904-11) was 15·72 per cent. The proportion of Europeans in the total population in 1904 was 21·58 per cent.; in 1911, 21·37 per cent.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Boundaries.—The provinces of the Union extend from the southernmost point of the African Continent to the watershed of the Limpopo River, i.e., from 34° 50' - 22° South latitude, and include all the British territories within those limits, with the exception of Basutoland and the Swaziland and Bechuanaland Protectorates, while provision is made for the future inclusion within the Union of those territories and of the territories of the British South Africa Company.

Relief.—The southernmost province contains many parallel ranges, which rise in steps towards the interior. The south-western peninsula contains the famous *Table Mountain* (3,582 feet), while the *Great Zwart Berg* and *Lange Berg* run in parallel lines from west to east of the southern province. Between these two ranges and the *Roggeveld* and *Nieuwveld* to the north is the Great Karoo Plateau, which is bounded on the east by the *Sneeubergen*, containing the highest summit in the province (Compassberg, 7,800 feet). In the east are ranges which join the *Drakensbergen* (11,000 feet), between Natal and the Orange Free State.

The Orange Free State presents a succession of undulating grassy plains with good pasture-land, at a general elevation of some 3,800 feet, with occasional hills or kopjes. The Transvaal is also mainly an elevated plateau with parallel ridges in the *Magalies* and *Waterberg* ranges of no great height. The veld or plains of this northernmost province is divisible into the Hooge Veld of the south, the Banker Veld of the centre, and the Bush Veld of the north and east, the first and second forming the grazing and agricultural region of the Transvaal and the last a mimosa-covered waste. The eastern province of Natal has pastoral lowlands and rich agricultural land between the slopes of the *Drakensberg* and the coast, the interior rising in terraces as in the southern provinces.

Rivers.—The *Orange*, with its tributary the *Vaal*, is the principal river of the south, rising in the *Drakensbergen* and flowing into the Atlantic between German South-West Africa and the Cape of Good Hope. The *Limpopo*, or *Crocodile River*, in the north, rises in the Transvaal and flows into the Indian Ocean through Portuguese East Africa. Most of the remaining rivers are furious torrents after rain, with partially dry beds at other seasons.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

The *Cape of Good Hope* was discovered in 1486 by Bartholomew Diaz, the commander of one of the many expeditions sent out by successive Kings of Portugal to discover an ocean route to India. Diaz merely doubled the Cape and returned home. Eleven years later, in 1497, Vasco da Gama not only doubled the Cape and landed in what is now Natal,

but successfully accomplished the voyage to India. The Portuguese, however, did not make any permanent settlement at the Cape, although it was used by their vessels, and subsequently also by those of England and Holland, as a place of call in going to and from the East Indies. In 1652 the Netherlands' East India Company took possession of the shores of Table Bay, established a fort, and occupied the adjacent lands, in order to be always ready with supplies for their passing ships. In 1814 the Cape was formally ceded to the British Crown.

Natal derives its name from the fact of its discovery on Christmas Day, 1497, by the celebrated Portuguese navigator, Vasco da Gama. The first European settlement was formed (1824) by a small party of Englishmen, who came by sea and established themselves on the coast where Durban now stands. Natal was then a part of the great Zulu kingdom under T'Chaka. Between 1835 and 1837 another settlement was formed by a large body of Dutch Boers, who came with their waggons overland from the Cape Colony and settled in the northern districts, where to this day the Boers preponderate. In the year 1843 Natal was proclaimed as British and annexed to the Cape Colony. In 1856 it was erected into a separate colony, with representative institutions, and in 1893 acquired responsible government.

The Transvaal was formed as the *South African Republic* by parties of Dutch Boers from the English colonies who "trekked" into the interior of the continent and wrested the land across the Vaal river from the native chiefs. The discovery of the goldfields within its borders led to the settlement of large numbers of foreigners, and eventually to hostilities with the British Government. A war of nearly three years' duration was fought with great tenacity, and its close was marked by the inclusion of the South African Republic within the British Empire, "responsible government" being granted almost immediately.

The *Orange Free State* was founded, in much the same way as the Transvaal, by Boer emigrants from Cape Colony, and its independence was granted in 1854. Its subsequent history is identical with that of the Transvaal.

GOVERNMENT.

The Union of South Africa is constituted under the South Africa Act, 1909 (9 Edw. VII., cap. 9), passed by the Parliament of the United Kingdom on September 20, 1909. In terms of that Act the self-governing Colonies of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal, and the Orange River Colony became united on May 31, 1910, in a legislative Union under one Government under the name of the Union of South Africa, those Colonies becoming original Provinces of the Union under the names of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal, and the Orange Free State respectively.

The Union Government is seized of all State property, and the Railways, Ports, Harbours, and Customs are administered by Union Commissioners for the benefit of a Consolidated Revenue Fund. The former debts of the Provinces are administered by and form a first charge upon the funds of the Union. Provision is made in the Act of 1909 for the admission to the Union of Rhodesia, and for the transfer to the Union Government of the administration of protected and other native territories. The Union was inaugurated by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G., in 1910.

The seat of the Government is Pretoria; the seat of the Legislature is Cape Town.

The Executive is vested in a Governor-General appointed by the Sovereign, and aided by an Executive Council, with a Legislature of two Houses.

Governor-General (Pretoria), His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Viscount Gladstone,

P.C., G.C.M.G.	£10,000
Secretary, H. J. Stanley, C.M.G.	900
Comptroller and A.D.C., Capt. G. M. Paget, Coldstream Guards	450
Aide-de-Camp, Capt. J. Carruthers, M.V.O., R.F.A.	400
Assistant Secretary, P. Horsfall	250
Chief Clerk, G. E. Birch	600

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

H.E. the Governor-General.

<i>Prime Minister and Minister of Native Affairs</i> , General the Rt. Hon. Louis Botha, P.C.	£4,000
<i>Minister of the Interior</i> (vacant)	3,000
<i>Minister of Finance and Minister of Defence</i> , Hon. J. C. Smuts, K.C.	3,000
<i>Minister of Mines and Industries and of Education</i> , Hon. F. S. Malan	3,000

<i>Minister of Railways and Harbours</i> , Hon. H. Burton, K.C.	£3,000
<i>Minister of Justice</i> , Hon. N. J. de Wet, K.C.	3,000
<i>Minister of Public Works, Posts and Telegraphs</i> , Hon. Sir Thomas Watt, K.C.M.G.	3,000
<i>Minister of Agriculture</i> , Hon. H. C. van Heerden	3,000
<i>Minister of Lands</i> , Hon. H. S. Theron	3,000
<i>Minister without Portfolio</i> , Senator Hon. J. A. C. Graaff	

PERMANENT HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Prime Minister's Department :—

Secretary and Clerk of the Executive Council, Dr. W. E. Bok	£800
Assistant Clerk of Executive Council, H. Gordon Watson	600

Controller and Auditor-General, W. E. Gurney

£2,000	
Agriculture, F. B. Smith	1,500
The Interior, E. H. L. Gorges, M.V.O.	1,500
Mines, H. W. Smythe	1,500
Finance, J. R. Leisk	1,500
Commissioner for Customs and Excise, G. Mayston	1,500
Lands, G. R. Hughes	1,260
Justice, J. de V. Roos	1,800
Native Affairs, E. E. Dower	1,290
Education, G. Hofmeyr	880
Postmaster-General, Jeremiah Wilson	1,420
Mining Engineer, R. N. Kotze	2,000
Defence, H. R. M. Bourne	1,100
Public Works, C. Murray	1,500

HIGH COMMISSIONER IN LONDON.

(Vacant), High Commissioner's Office, 32 Victoria Street, S.W.

Secretary, T. S. Nightingale.

Asst. do., R. A. Blankenberg.

Trades Commissioner, C. du P. Chiappini, 90 Cannon Street, E.C.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Senate consists of 40 members. For ten years after the establishment of Union eight are nominated by the Governor-General in Council and 32 are elected, eight for each Province. The first election was made prior to the establishment of the Union by the two Houses of each of the Colonial Legislatures sitting as one body, and a vacancy will be filled by the choice of the Provincial Council in respect of whose Province a vacancy occurs.

The House of Assembly consists of 121 elected members, 57 of whom represent the Cape of Good Hope, 17 Natal, 36 Transvaal, and 17 the Orange Free State. Members of both Houses must be British subjects of European descent.

President of the Senate, Hon. F. W. Reitz £1,200

Speaker of the House of Assembly, Hon.

Sir J. T. Molteno

2,000

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

A Provincial Council in each Province has power to legislate by ordinance on certain subjects specified in the Act, and on such other subjects as may be delegated to it. All ordinances passed by a Provincial Council are subjected to the veto of the Governor-General in Council. Members of the Provincial Council are elected on the same system as Members of Parliament, but the restriction as to European descent does not apply.

THE JUDICATURE.

SUPREME COURT OF SOUTH AFRICA (Bloemfontein).

APPELLATE DIVISION.

Chief Justice of South Africa, The Rt. Hon. Lord de Villiers, P.C., K.C.M.G.	£4,000
Judges of Appeal, Hon. Sir J. Rose-Innes, K.C.M.G., and Hon. Sir W. H. Solomon, K.C.M.G.	each 3,000

Additional Judges of Appeal, Hon. C. G.

Maasdorp and Hon. J. de Villiers	
Registrar, Taxing Officer and Librarian, J. Esser	£800

Cape of Good Hope Provincial Division.

Judge President and Additional Judge of Appeal, Hon. C. G. Maasdorp	£2,750
Puisne Judges, Hon. Sir E. J. Buchanan, Hon. J. G. Kotze, Hon. W. M. Hopley, and Hon. M. W. Searle each	2,250
Registrar, Taxing Officer and High Sheriff, H. R. Dale	800

Eastern Districts Local Division.

Judge President, Hon. T. L. Graham	£2,250
Puisne Judges, Hon. F. A. Hutton, and Hon. A. J. McGregor	each 2,500
Registrar, R. G. Russouw	625

Grigoland West Local Division.

Puisne Judge, Hon. J. H. Lange	£2,250
Registrar and Master, H. F. Ford	765

Solicitor-General's Office, Grahamstown.

Solicitor-General, Howel Jones, K.C.	£1,000
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Transvaal Provincial Division.

Judge President and Additional Judge of Appeal, Hon. J. de Villiers	£3,250
Puisne Judges, Hon. Sir J. W. Wessels, Hon. A. W. Mason, Hon. L. S. Bristowe, Hon. J. S. Curlewis, and Hon. C. G. Ward each	£3,000; R. Gregorowski
Registrar, Taxing Master and Sheriff of the Transvaal, Hon. C. F. Rorke ...	1,200

Witwatersrand Local Division.

Crown Prosecutor, L. G. Nightingale (acting)	£1,100
Assistant do., R. J. L. Tindall	995
Registrar and Taxing Master, H. D. Bowker	800

Natal Provincial Division.

Judge President, Hon. J. C. Dove Wilson, K.C.	£2,500
Puisne Judges, Hon. W. Broome, Hon. T. F. Carter, K.C., and Hon. K. H. Hathorn, K.C.	each 2,250
Registrar, F. L. C. B. Juta	700
Assistant Registrar, K. W. McAlister ...	581
Registrar, Circuit Court, Durban, W. H. D. Goss	450

Native High Court, Natal.

Judge President, Hon. H. G. Boshoff	£1,300
Judges, Hon. J. C. C. Chadwick, Hon. T. R. Bennett, Hon. C. G. Jackson	each 1,200
Registrar, W. H. Acutt	600

Orange Free State Provincial Division.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir A. F. S. Maasdorp	£2,750
Puisne Judges, Hon. A. W. Fawkes and Hon. D. Ward	2,250
Registrar, W. Munceam	800

Office of the Master of the Supreme Court.

Master (Transvaal Provincial Division), C. S. Barrett	£850
Master (Cape Provincial Division), J. G. B. Heyneinan	880
Master (Natal Provincial Division), H. C. Koch	1,000
Master (O. F. S. Provincial Division), J. A. Colius	900

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

<i>Minister of Justice</i> , the Hon. N. J. de Wet, K.C.	£3,000
<i>Secretary for Justice and Directors of Prisons</i> , J. de V. Roos, B.A., LL.B.	1,800
<i>Under Secretary for Justice</i> , G. D. Rainier	980
<i>Chief Clerks</i> , A. W. Leslie, £800; R. J. Gill, £675; D. D. Keay.	800
<i>Law Advisers</i> , E. L. Matthew, £1,500; C. W. de Villiers, £1,500; J. Barclay Lloyd	1,000
<i>Attorney-General (Transvaal)</i> , F. W. Beyers.	1,800
<i>Professional Assistant</i> , I. P. van Heerden	800
<i>Attorney-General (Cape)</i> , F. G. Gardiner.	1,800
<i>Professional Assistant</i> , C. W. S. Lansdown	800
<i>Attorney-General (Natal)</i> , E. W. Douglas	1,500
<i>Attorney-General (O. F. State)</i> , S. J. de Jager.	1,200
<i>Inspecting Magistrate and Inspector of Prisons (Transvaal and Bechuanaland)</i> , F. L. H. Aitchison.	1,300
<i>Inspecting Magistrates and Inspectors of Prisons (Cape)</i> , W. B. Magennis, £725; G. H. Bright.	750
<i>Inspector of Prisons (Natal, O. F. State and Griqualand West)</i> , G. S. Mardall.	800
<i>Inspecting Magistrate (Natal, O. F. State and Griqualand West)</i> , J. S. Ente.	750

POLICE.

<i>Chief Commissioner of Police for the Union and Commissioner of Police for Transvaal Province</i> , T. G. Truter.	£1,500
<i>Secretary (Deputy Commissioner)</i> , R. C. Bredell.	800

COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS (TRANSVAAL).

<i>Commissioner and Registrar of Companies and Trade Marks</i> , C. W. T. B. Juta.	£800
<i>Chief Clerk and Examiner</i> , R. D. Wedlake.	550

DEFENCE.

(A) BRITISH (IMPERIAL) TROOPS.

The Defence Forces at present consist partly of the garrison of regular troops maintained in the country and paid for out of the Imperial Exchequer, and partly of local forces.

The following British (Imperial) Troops are quartered within the Union:—

Details.	All Ranks.
2 Cavalry Regiments.	1,180
3 Field Artillery batteries.	700
2 Companies of Garrison Artillery.	
2 Engineer Companies.	500
4 Battalions of Infantry.	3,730
Army Service Corps.	260
Royal Army Medical Corps.	190
Army Ordnance Corps.	150
Army Veterinary Corps.	40
Army Pay Corps, &c.	50
Total.	6,800

Headquarters, Pretoria.—The troops are distributed in various stations in the Transvaal, Orange Free State, Natal and Cape of Good Hope Provinces.

(B) UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA TROOPS.

The South Africa Defence Act 1912 became law on June 14, 1912. This Act provides for the establishment of Defence Forces comprising (1) a Permanent Force; (2) a Coast

Garrison Force; (3) a Citizen Force; (4) a Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, and (5) Special Reserves.

Every citizen between the ages of 17 and 60 is liable to render personal service in time of war, and those between 21 and 25 are liable to undergo a prescribed peace training with the Active Citizen Force spread over a period of four consecutive years. The Act states, however, that only 50 per cent. of the total number liable to peace training shall actually undergo that training unless Parliament makes financial provision for the training of a greater number. Citizens between the ages of 21 and 25 who are not entered for peace training with the Active Citizen Force are to be compelled to undergo training during these four years in a rifle association. Provision is also made in the Act for the cadet training of boys between 13 and 17 in urban and other populous areas where facilities can conveniently be arranged.

Though the local Forces may still be stated to be in a state of transition, considerable progress has been made with the re-organisation under the new Defence Act. The Permanent Force—South African Mounted Rifemen—was established on the 1st April, 1913, and preparations for the training of the personnel for the Permanent Batteries have been undertaken and the training has commenced to be carried out.

The Union has been divided into 13 Military Districts and one Military Sub-district. To each Military District has been allotted various Units of different Arms, to which the citizens entered for Peace Training in their 20th and 21st years are now to be posted. The first Training Camps began in September, 1913.

5,919 late members of Militia and Volunteers have transferred to the Active Citizen Force, of which the whole of the personnel will be provided by the Voluntary Entries of Citizens in their 10th and 21st years, which amount to 19,271.

A Cadet organisation is also in existence, and Rifle Associations are being formed.

EDUCATION.

In the South Africa Act, Section 85 (iii.), it is provided that "Education, other than higher education, for a period of five years and thereafter, until Parliament otherwise provides, shall be and remain under the jurisdiction of the respective Provincial Councils." For practical purposes it has been provisionally determined that all post-matriculation instruction shall be deemed to constitute higher education. The Department of Education, under the Minister, is therefore concerned with:—

(a) The University of the Cape of Good Hope, Capetown, established 1873. It is empowered to grant degrees, but has no teaching institution. (b) The South African College, Capetown (1829). (c) Victoria College, Stellenbosch (1881). (d) Rhodes University College, Grahamstown (1904). (e) Huguenot College, Wellington (1907). (f) Grey University College, Bloemfontein (1910). (g) Transvaal University College, Pretoria (1910). (h) South African School of Mines and Technology, Johannesburg (1910). (i) Natal University College, Pietermaritzburg (1909).

The total number of students at these Colleges in 1913 was 1,322. The State expenditure on higher education during 1912-13 was £159,200.

UNION FINANCE.

The Revenue and Expenditure of the Union for the 4 years ended March 31, 1914, are stated as under:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1910-1911.....	14,014,000	13,536,000
1911-1912.....	17,284,848	16,603,693
1912-1913.....	17,465,573	17,204,126
1913-1914.....	15,389,000	16,419,264

DEBT.

The Public Debt of the Union at March 31, 1912, was as follows:—

3% Loans	£54,112,446
3½% Loans	36,297,648
3¾% Loans	2,000,000
4% Loans	22,212,681
4½% Loans.....	800,000
4¾% Loans	1,765,788
5% Loans	581,113

Total £117,769,676

PROVINCIAL FINANCE.

Prior to the passing of the Financial Relations Act, the Provincial Administration received no Revenues beyond what was voted by Parliament by way of subsidies for the performances of the services and duties assigned to them. On the passing of the Act certain Revenues were transferred and assigned to the various Provinces, and, in addition, subsidies were voted by Parliament equal to half the normal or recurrent expenditure. The Province of the Cape of Good Hope receives an additional amount equal to half the expenditure by Local Bodies; while the Provinces of Natal and Orange Free State receive additional grants of £120,000 and £100,000 respectively. The following table gives the estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for the year ending 31st March, 1914:—

Province.	Revenue Transferred or Assigned.	Subsidy.	Total Revenue.	Expenses
	£	£	£	£
Cape of Good Hope).....	328,000	862,000	1,190,000	1,228,913
Natal	105,000	361,000	466,000	464,807
Transvaal ...	637,000	629,000	1,266,000	1,257,780
Orange Free State).....	141,000	341,000	482,000	481,967
Totals.....	211,000	2,193,000	3,404,000	3,433,467

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—Three years of very severe drought have seriously affected the yield of practically every class of crop, but the work of development has continued despite these serious drawbacks. Much has been achieved in the matter of water conservation, and in some districts very large and costly schemes of irrigation have been undertaken, either by private

enterprise or by co-operative action on the part of the people of the district. The cattle disease (known as East Coast Fever) is unfortunately still present in portions of the Transkeian Territories and causing much loss amongst the cattle of the natives. Occasional outbreaks have been reported in the Transvaal and Natal, but since the enforcement of the compulsory dipping of cattle, the disease appears to present few terrors to the cattle owner. The re-stocking of farms in those districts previously visited by the disease is proceeding rapidly, and a concession of free freight for pedigree stock has been obtained. The total exports of wool in 1912 were 162,000,000 lb., valued at £4,780,000, and the value of feathers exported was £2,600,000.

Agricultural Statistics, 1911.

Morgen (2 11654 acres).

Province.	Cultivated.	Fallow.	Grazing.
Cape	974,266	376,873	58,058,667
Natal	...	...	...
Transvaal ...	...	...	...
O.R.C.	...	...	...

Produce of the Crops, 1911.

Provincial Statistics in 1,000 muids (muid of wheat, maize, peas or beans = 200 lb.; of oats and potatoes, 150 lb.; of barley, 160 lb.; of onions, 120 lb.).

Crop.	Cape.	Natal.	Trans.	O.F.S.
Wheat	1,305	...	...	233
Oats.....	1,229	...	...	633
Barley ..	374	...	12	19
Maize	1,728	1,806	3,311	1,788
Kafir Corn	299	...	...	...
Rye	169	...	...	...
Peas and Beans ...	144	...	...	...
Potatoes	415	...	411	200
Sweet do.	250	...	...	...
Pumpkins	7,082	...	...	...
Onions	106	...	...	...
Tobacco ...1,000 lb.	3,767	2,685	7,702	...
Tea1,000 lb.	...	5,007	...	...
Sugartons	...	79,633	...	...

Live Stock, 1911.

Stock.	Cape.	Natal.	Trans.	O.F.S.
Cattle ...	2,715,330	456,087	1,339,298	1,286,234
Horses ...	333,962	75,567	89,160	220,725
Sheep ...	17,134,513	1,519,258	3,415,250	8,587,638
Goats ...	7,953,414	949,274	1,771,720	1,048,571
Pigs	595,730	110,332	302,882	162,666
Mules ...	47,059	15,602	25,275	...
Asses ...	191,086	28,018	106,048	...
Ostriches	728,087	4,111	5,441	...

Manufactures.—In manufactures, steady but satisfactory progress has been made; especially is this the case in respect of furniture making, soap, and lobster canning (the products of which

find a ready market in France and other Continental countries). Amongst other commodities which the Union is now manufacturing are cement, leather, matches, pottery, dynamite, starch, arrowroot, sugar, tea, rope (from local fibres), woollen cloth, salt, etc.

Mines and Minerals.—Gold and diamond mining still continue the chief source of the country's wealth, the former (in 1912) being responsible for upwards of 60 per cent. of the total exports of the Union, and the latter over 15 per cent.; while the total export of all minerals accounted for over 83 per cent. The total value of the mineral output of the Union in 1912 was £52,711,761, the main items being:—

Gold	£ 38,691,688	Lime	£ 129,470
Diamonds...	10,061,489	Silver	124,374
Coal	1,999,378	Salt	63,096
Copper.....	556,978	Asbestos	18,882
Tin	367,699		

The mineral production for the Union of South Africa for 1912 was as follows:—

Gold.			
1912.			
Transvaal.....	9,107,512	fine oz.	£38,686,250
Cape	38	"	162
Natal.....	1,242	"	5,276

Totals..... 9,108,792 " £38,691,688

The labour employed in gold mining in December, 1912, was 24,558 whites and 207,618 coloured (25,295 whites and 196,072 coloured in December, 1911). Of these, 24,520 whites and 207,456 coloured were working in the Transvaal in December, 1912.

Diamonds.

1912.			
Transvaal	2,131,406	carats	£2,386,979
Cape	2,325,549	"	6,190,966
O.F.S.....	614,927	"	1,483,544

Totals..... 5,071,882 " £10,061,489

The labour employed in diamond mining, including individual diamond digging, was in December, 1912, Transvaal, 3,462 whites, 18,007 coloured; Cape, 4,235 whites, 25,322 coloured; O.F.S., 1,177 whites, 9,040 coloured; a total of 8,874 whites and 52,369 coloured (9,825 whites and 48,498 coloured in December, 1911).

Coal.

(Tons of 2,000 lb.)

1912.			
Transvaal	4,751,850	tons	£1,044,986
Cape	74,701	"	41,257
O.F.S.	525,459	"	141,380
Natal	2,765,068	"	771,755

Totals..... 8,117,078 " £1,999,378

2,960 tons of coke, valued at £3,469 were produced in the Transvaal, and 5,000 tons, valued at £8,511, in Natal for 1912. 25,895 gallons of tar were also produced by Transvaal coal companies, valued at £806. The labour employed in coal mining in December, 1912, was: Transvaal, 571 whites, 10,066 coloured; Cape, 95 whites, 953 coloured; O.F.S., 129 whites, 1,905 coloured; Natal, 528 whites, 10,353 coloured; a total of 1,323 whites, and 23,277 coloured (1,217 whites, and 22,400 coloured, December, 1911.)

Silver.

There are no silver mines in the Union. The output of 1,019,013 fine ozs., valued at £124,374, represents silver contained in gold bullion and base metal ores.

Copper.

(Tons of 2,000 lb.)

1,620 tons of concentrates, valued at £49,142, were shipped from the Transvaal, and 16,951 tons of matte and ore, valued at £507,836, from the Cape. The figures for 1911 are 2,079 tons (£48,237) and 21,019 tons (£503,908) respectively.

Tin.

(Tons of 2,000 lb.)

2,932 tons of tin ores, valued at £367,699, were shipped, all being Transvaal production. The figures for 1911 are 3,534 tons, valued at £411,871, including eight tons for the Cape Province.

Salt.

(Tons of 2,000 lb.)

1912.			
Transvaal	1,240	tons	£ 2,694
Cape.....	19,844	"	28,732
O. F. S.	20,764	"	31,670

Totals..... 41,847 " £63,096

Other Minerals.

The value of the Union's production for 1912 of other base materials, such as asbestos, lime, graphite, magnesite, lead, flint, &c., was £170,898, and of miscellaneous products, such as bricks, cement, &c., £663,375, compared to £175,958 and £626,724 respectively for 1911.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

The total value of the Imports and Exports in the 5 years 1908-1912 (exclusive of specie) was as follows:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total Trade.
	£	£	£
1908	24,532,520	43,910,451	68,442,971
1909	27,355,877	49,296,673	76,652,550
1910	36,727,307	53,609,340	90,336,707
1911	36,925,384	57,024,000	93,949,384
1912	38,838,960	62,974,219	101,813,179

The principal articles imported and exported in 1911 and 1912 were:—

IMPORTS.

	1911.	1912.
	£	£
Apparel	2,722,426	2,799,451
Arms and Ammunition.....	261,852	293,334
Bags	365,016	475,862
Cotton Manufactures.....	2,992,720	3,237,058
Drugs and Chemicals.....	930,252	948,543
Electrical Wire and Fittings	486,626	465,331
Food and Drink	6,336,262	6,359,404
Furniture	694,956	712,449
Glycerine	531,611	537,743
Haberdashery	1,792,410	1,412,557
Hardware	1,778,407	1,811,597
Hats and Caps	243,676	266,095
Implements: Agricultural	402,388	448,794
Iron and Steel	1,229,005	1,372,165
Leather Manufactures	1,549,346	1,685,662

	1911.	1912.
	£	£
Machinery	2,958,955	2,688,745
Oils	683,346	725,030
Tobacco	188,606	176,240
Wax (Candle).....	197,136	240,380
Wood and Timber	1,106,143	1,061,047
Woollen Manufactures	891,769	925,430

EXPORTS.

	1911.	1912.
	£	£
Asbestos.....	25,210	19,194
Bark Wattle	289,557	283,060
Buchu Leaves	29,647	38,264
Coal	1,088,080	1,182,252
Copper.....	573,737	432,464
Diamonds	8,281,907	9,153,316
Dynamite	13,937	19,871
Feathers, Ostrich.....	2,253,140	2,609,638
Fish	51,556	74,560
Fodder.....	30,149	44,508
Fruit	53,849	59,807
Gold	35,064,344	38,342,306
Hides and Skins	1,216,431	1,691,042
Mohair	917,874	967,286
Oil: Whale	96,163	150,932
Sugar	23,211	28,200
Tin Ore	244,691	246,329
Tobacco	20,684	24,245
Wines	24,989	18,663
Wool	3,899,828	4,780,594

91·4 per cent. of the exports were shipped to the United Kingdom.

Imports of specie amounted to £1,110,111 in 1911 and £1,006,250 in 1912.

The following table gives the total values and percentages of general merchandise imported, according to countries, in 1912:—

Imports from	Value.	Per cent. of Total.
	£	
United Kingdom.....	21,869,810	58·15
Australia	1,254,771	3·34
India	1,024,127	2·72
Canada	680,707	1·81
Other British Possessions...	621,590	1·65
Total British Possessions...	3,581,195	9·52
Total—British Empire	25,451,005	67·67
<i>Foreign Countries.</i>		
Germany.....	3,324,951	8·84
United States	3,314,776	8·81
Belgium	719,920	1·92
Sweden	613,475	1·63
Holland	752,996	2·00
Brazil	727,456	1·93
France.....	632,746	1·68
Other Foreign Countries	2,074,491	5·52
Total Foreign Countries ...	12,160,811	32·33
Total Imports	37,611,816	100·00

CITIES AND TOWNS.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, PRETORIA.

SEAT OF THE LEGISLATURE, CAPE TOWN.

The following cities had a white population exceeding 10,000 at the Census of 1911:—

City.	Pop. 1904.	Pop. 1911.
Johannesburg (T.)	83,363	119,953
Durban (N.)	31,302	31,783
Cape Town (C.)	44,203	29,863
Pretoria (T.)	21,114	29,618
Port Elizabeth (C.).....	21,987	18,190
Woodstock (C.).....	21,530	17,957
Germiston (T.).....	9,123	15,579
Maritzburg (N.)	15,806	14,737
Bloemfontein (O.F.S.)	15,501	14,720
Kimberley (C.).....	13,556	13,598
Krugersdorp (T.).....	6,946	13,132
East London (C.).....	14,686	12,279
Boksburg (C.)	4,175	11,529

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—The total open mileage at the end of 1912 was 7,848 miles (comprising Cape 3,492, Orange Free State 1,106, Transvaal 2,197, and Natal 1,053), of which 7,383 miles are 3 ft. 6 ins. gauge and 465 miles 2 ft. gauge. The capital expenditure on Government railways up to 31 December, 1912, amounted to £65,442,451, plus £13,029,052 in respect of rolling stock, or a total of £79,371,503. The gross earnings for 1912 were £12,247,027, and the net profit, after payment of interest, £1,866,094. Working expenditure (including renewals) amounted to £7,873,344, or 64·29 per cent. of the gross revenue, as compared with £7,217,070, or 59·6 per cent. of the gross revenue.

Posts and Telegraphs.—At the end of 1912 there were in the Union 2,644 post and telegraph offices. 130,788,307 letters and cards, 69,950,530 newspapers, books, and circulars, 2,121,989 parcels, and 5,692,412 telegrams were received and dispatched in 1912. The number of money orders issued during the year was 491,738, and the value £2,925,518, while 378,629 orders of the value of £2,179,398 were paid. 3,261,045 postal orders amounting to £2,080,627 were issued, and 2,485,700, valued at £1,521,374, paid. The revenue of the post and telegraph department was £1,016,974, and the expenditure £977,189; the revenue of the telegraph and telephone service being £607,864, and the expenditure £562,167. 15,236 miles of telegraph line, carrying 56,860 miles of wire, and 54,997 miles of telephone, were open. 6,675 wireless messages were dealt with, as against 4,328 in 1911. The number of depositors in the Government Savings Bank in 1912 was 239,876, the amount to their credit being £6,545,215.

Shipping.—In 1912 the shipping entered and cleared at the ports of the Union of South Africa was:—

Entered—4,106 vessels of 12,205,300 tons gross.
Cleared—4,080 „ „ 12,163,081 „

RAILWAYS AND HARBOURS BOARD.

The control and management of the railways and harbours, subject to the authority of the

Governor-General in Council, are exercised through a Board consisting of a Minister of State as Chairman, and three Commissioners appointed by the Governor-General in Council. The constitution of the Board at date is as follows:—

Chairman, Hon. Henry Burton, K.C., Minister of Railways and Harbours.

Members, Sir Thomas Reed Price, K.C.M.G., Thomas Smith McEwen, A.M.I.C.E., Lt.-Col. Edward Mackenzie Greene, K.C., C.M.G.

Secretary, T. M. Berrange.

Provinces of the Union of South Africa.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Province of the Cape of Good Hope reaches in S. lat. from 26° to $34^{\circ} 50'$, and in E. long. from $16^{\circ} 25'$ to 30° . Its extreme length from E. to W. is nearly 750 miles, and its breadth 550 miles, with a coast-line of nearly 1,200 miles.

Area and Population.

	Sq. miles.	Pop., 1911.
The Colony.....	206,860	1,553,630
East Griqualand ...	7,594	249,088
Tembuland ...	4,117	236,086
Transkei	2,552	188,895
Walvisch Bay, etc.	430	3,076
Pondoland	3,918	234,637
Bechuanaland	51,254	99,553

Cape Province 276,995 2,564,965

Of the coloured population (1,982,588 in 1911), 19,763 were Malays, and 415,282 a mixture of various races; the rest are Hottentots, Fingoes, Kaffirs, and Bechuanas. Of the white population (582,377 in 1911), 301,268 were males and 281,109 females. Of the coloured, 954,403 were males and 1,028,185 females. Of the European population in 1911, 24,245 were professional, 143,925 domestic, 37,796 commercial, 87,795 agricultural, 50,031 industrial, 232,730 were dependants, and 5,855 indefinite and unspecified. Of the coloured population, the great majority are engaged in agricultural or domestic employments.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1908	60,524	33,967	9,445
1909	56,318	34,186	9,427
1910	55,737	34,974	10,475
1911	57,379	33,480	11,396
1912	60,838	35,852	12,406

Religion.—In 1911 there were 1,437,688 Christians—479,825 Dutch Churches, 282,619 Anglican Communion (including Church of England, Church of Province of South Africa, Church of Ireland, Episcopal Church of Scotland and Episcopalian), 74,005 Presbyterians, 147,378 Independents or Congregationalists, 285,283 Wesleyans, 19,161 other Methodists, 21,506 Lutherans, 21,167 Moravians, 22,953 Rhenish Mission, 12,234 other Lutherans, 13,704 Baptists, 35,934 Roman Catholics, 21,919 other Christians; Muhammadans 24,189, Jews 16,744; "of no religion" 1,077,998, of whom 1,047,233 were natives.

Education.—The colony is divided into 119 school districts, each under the control of a School Board, two-thirds of the members being locally elected, and one-third nominated partly by Government and partly by Municipal or Divisional Councils. Education is compulsory for children of European extraction in 116 School

Chief Officers:

General Manager, Johannesburg, W. W. Hoy.
Assistant do., Johannesburg, G. C. S. Clark, C.M.G.
Assistant do., Bloemfontein, W. H. Barrett.
Assistant do., Cape Town, H. Salmon.
Engineer-in-Chief, Johannesburg, A. M. Tipsett, M.I.C.E.
Chief Mech. Engineer, Pretoria, D. A. Hendrie.
Chief Accountant, Johannesburg, G. A. Reid.
Chief Railway Storekeeper, Germiston, C. Cock.
Catering Manager, Johannesburg, R. A. Simmons.

Board Districts. The necessary grants are provided from the general revenue to supplement local contributions of at least equal amount.

Aided Schools, June 30, 1913, 4,306, enrolment 217,995, attendance 187,073. There are 94,880 European pupils and 122,215 non-European pupils. There are 8,446 teachers. Government expenditure on education for 1908-9 £521,687; 1909-10 £420,141; provincial expenditure (excluding higher education, for which see under Union of South Africa) 1912-1913, £785,051.

Charitable Institutions, Hospitals, Pauperism.—In the hospitals 12,379 patients were treated in 1912. There is no recognised system of poor law relief, but 863 persons received indoor relief during the year, and 5,391 received outdoor relief.

Harbours and Works.—There are magnificent harbours at Table Bay (Cape Town), Port Elizabeth, East London, and Mossel Bay. There are electric tramways in Capetown, Port Elizabeth, East London, and Kimberley.

CAPITAL, CAPETOWN. Total population (1911), white and coloured, 67,170 (with suburbs, 149,461).

Administration.—The Province is administered by an Administrator, appointed for five years by the Governor-General, aided by a Provincial Council of 51 members (elected for three years). There is an Executive Committee of four members in addition to the Administrator, who is Chairman of the Committee.

Local Government.—There are 124 municipalities, each governed by a Mayor or Chairman and Councillors, a certain number of whom are elected annually by the ratepayers. There are 87 Village Management Boards.

Administrator, Hon. Sir N. Frederic de Waal, K.C.M.G. £2,500

Executive Committee, C. R. Arnold; Daniel Retief; Hon. W. Ross; A. C. A. van Rooy.

Provincial Secretary, N. Janisch, C.M.G.

Capetown is 5,979 miles from Southampton; transit, 16 days.

NATAL.

The Province of Natal comprises an area of 35,290 square miles, (including Zululand, 10,424 square miles), with a seaboard of 360 miles.

Population.	Census, 1904.	Census, 1911.
Europeans	97,109	98,114
Indians and Asiatics ...	100,918	133,439
Natives	910,727	962,490

Total 1,108,754 1,194,043

The race question in Natal is complicated by the presence of large numbers of Indian subjects of the Crown, brought over during the latter half of the nineteenth century to supply the deficiency of local labour. The measures taken to control the movements and settlement of the

Asiatic population led to serious disturbances in November, 1913.

In 1912 the births registered numbered 5,655, the deaths 1808, and the marriages 2,355. In 1911 there were 564,648 males and 629,395 females.

Education.—A University College has been founded at Pietermaritzburg, and there are 2 Government high schools, 3 preparatory schools, 62 primary schools, 2 art schools, 5 Indian schools, and 2 Government schools for coloured children, 120 Government-aided schools, and 171 Government-aided farmhouse schools for European children. There are also 2 Technical Institutes, 34 Indian schools, 231 native schools, and 19 coloured schools, which receive Government aid, and a large number of private schools.

PIETERMARITZBURG, the capital and seat of the Provincial Government, is situated about 54 miles inland from Port Natal. Total population (white and coloured), 29,347.

In Durban (population, May 7, 1911, 69,187), or Port Natal, is the only harbour of any importance on the south-east coast. The entrance is now safe and navigable for any vessel at any time; the average low-water depth at the entrance, the bar being no longer existent, for 1908 being 33 ft. 7 in.

Administration.—The government is administered by an Administrator, aided by a Provincial Council of 25 members (elected for 3 years). There is an Executive Committee of 4 members.

Administrator, Hon. C. J. Smythe.

Executive Committee, E. W. Evans, J. Schofield, J. W. Moor, J. S. Wylie, K.C.

Provincial Secretary, G. T. Plowman, C.M.G.

Natal, 6,800 miles; transit, 20 days.

ZULULAND.

Zululand, annexed in 1897, comprises about two-thirds of the country formerly under Zulu kings, and is bounded on the south and south-west by the Tugela River; on the south-east by the Indian Ocean; on the north by the Portuguese possessions; and on the west by the new territory (formerly Utrecht and Vrijheid districts of the Transvaal) and Swaziland. The *Amaputaland Protectorate*, created by proclamation of Nov. 22, 1897, was annexed to Zululand on Dec. 27, 1897, and now forms part of the Province. The *Northern Districts* territory (consisting of the Magisterial Divisions of Vrijheid, Utrecht, Paulpietersburg, and Babanango) was annexed to Natal on January 27, 1903.

THE TRANSVAAL.

The Province of the Transvaal has a total area of 110,426 square miles, about 20,000 square miles lying within the tropics. The Census of 1911 showed a population of 1,686,222, of whom 971,555 were males and 714,657 females; the population comprised 420,562 Europeans or whites, 1,219,845 natives, and 45,805 other coloured races. In 1912 there were 19,876 births, 15,753 deaths, and 6,843 marriages.

Religion.—The religious statistics for 1911 are:—

Churches.	Whites.	Others.
Dutch Churches	204,058	24,634
Anglican	89,805	51,355
Presbyterian	24,739	6,670
Methodists	27,938	92,969
Roman Catholics	22,312	6,439

Churches.	Whites.	Others.
Lutherans	6,618	101,271
Other Christians	13,801	24,253
Jews	25,892	...
Hindus, etc.	89	13,672
No Religion	2,460	943,616

Education.—There were 711 schools (12 for coloured children) in 1913, with a total enrolment of 58,200 and an average attendance of 52,577, and 3 normal colleges. There were also 251 native schools, with 14,741 pupils.

The Capital is PRETORIA, pop. 1911, 48,609 (white 29,660, coloured 18,949); the principal town being JOHANNESBURG (the centre of the Witwatersrand goldfields), population in 1911, 237,220 (white 120,411, coloured 116,809).

Administration.—The government is administered by an Administrator, aided by a Provincial Council of 36 members (elected for 3 years). There is an Executive Committee of 4 members.

Administrator, Hon. J. F. B. Rissik.

Executive Committee, C. Braumer, J. F. Brown,

General S. W. Burger, B. D. G. Pienaar.

Provincial Secretary, A. B. Roberts.

Pretoria is distant from London 7,200 miles; transit, *via* Capetown, 19 days.

ORANGE FREE STATE.

The Province of the Orange Free State has a total area of 50,389 square miles, and is divided into 24 districts. The population at the last three Censuses was:—

Year.	White.	Coloured.	Total.
1890	77,716	129,787	207,503
1904	142,679	244,636	387,315
1911	175,189	352,985	528,174

In 1911, of the whites, 94,488 were males and 80,701 females; and of the coloured races, 183,030 were males and 169,955 females.

Religion.—In 1911 the adherents of the Dutch Reformed Church numbered 175,311: Wesleyans, 88,857; Anglicans, 42,401; Presbyterians, 7,549; Congregationalists, 8,368; Lutherans, 8,727; Roman Catholics, 5,696; Jews, 2,808; and "No Religion," 173,336 (173,192 natives).

Education.—Higher education is under the control of the Union Ministry. In 1913 there were 800 Government-aided schools, with an enrolment of over 25,000 pupils, and, except when the parents object, both official languages are taught.

BLOEMFONTEIN, the Capital and seat of the Provincial Government, had a population of 26,919 (14,760 whites, 12,160 coloured) in 1911. A new sewerage system and an additional water supply are in successful operation. Six new bridges of masonry, 85 ft. span, have been built over the Bloem Spruit, which has been straightened to avoid a repetition of the serious flood of Jan., 1904.

Administration.—The government is administered by an Administrator, aided by a Provincial Council of 25 members (elected for 3 years). There is an Executive Committee of 4 members.

Administrator, Hon. A. E. W. Ramsbottom.

Executive Committee, C. V. Botha, General F. J. W. J. Hattingsh, N. C. Haveanga, P. E. Scholtz.

Provincial Secretary, A. M. N. de Villiers.

Bloemfontein is distant from London 6,700 miles; transit, *via* Capetown, 19 days.

Imperial British Dominions.

NOTE.—See also *The Indian Empire, Canada, Newfoundland, Australia, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa*). The following list includes the British Dominions and Protectorates which have not yet received "Responsible Government."

ASCENSION,

an isolated Island in the South Atlantic (3,477 miles from Plymouth, 760 from St. Helena, and 900 from Cape Palmas on the African Coast), is of volcanic origin, the peak rising to the height of 2,820 feet, situated $7^{\circ} 55' 55''$ S. lat., and $14^{\circ} 25' 5''$ W. long. It is said to have been discovered by a Portuguese named João de Nova Gallego, on Ascension Day, 1501, and two years later was visited by Alphonse d'Albuquerque, who gave the island its present name. Its extreme length is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and extreme breadth 6 miles, with a circumference of 22 miles and an area of about 38 square miles, and being situated in the heart of the S.E. trade winds, its climate is dry and salubrious up to 1,800 feet, but above that height to its limit it is damp and foggy. It remained uninhabited till 1815, when the English took possession of it. The island is under the Board of Admiralty, by whom an officer is appointed as commandant. The inhabitants consist of officers and their families, seamen, marines, and Kroomen; a limited number of men also have their families with them, the full complement of the island being about 100 (exclusive of 35 members and servants of the Eastern Telegraph Co.) with about 35 women and children. Georgetown, the garrison settlement, is situated in a small bay on the N.W. coast. The island is fortified, and is connected by the Eastern Telegraph Co. with St. Vincent, St. Helena, Sierra Leone and Buenos Ayres. It now possesses a steam factory, while there is also an excellent hospital and sanatorium. Partridges are being preserved for sporting purposes, and steps are being taken to exterminate the rabbits, which were formerly preserved and now prove a pest. Ascension is visited by the sea-turtle from January to May, which lay their eggs in the sand, 106 being "turned" during 1913; their weight being from 500 to 800 lb. The sooty tern, or "wide-awake," use the island as a nesting-place about every eighth month, their eggs being much appreciated by the inhabitants. In 1907 there were about 15 acres of ground under cultivation, producing vegetables and a small quantity of fruit, and there is also a small amount of pasturage for sheep and cattle.

Commandant, Capt. H. C. Bennett, R.M.L.I.
Surgeon, A. C. Rusack, M.B., R.N.
Assist. Paymaster in Charge, C. F. Webber, R.N.
Transit from London, about 14 days.

BAHAMAS.

The Bahamas (or Lucayas) are an archipelago of the British West Indies, lying between $21^{\circ} 42' - 27^{\circ} 34'$ N. lat. and $72^{\circ} 40' - 79^{\circ} 5'$ W. long., and extending from the coast of Florida on the north-west to Haiti on the south-east. The group consists of about twenty inhabited islands, and an immense number of islets and rocks, comprising an area of about 4,404 square miles, and a population (Census 1911) of 55,944, the most part being descendants of liberated Africans. The principal islands are: New Providence (containing the capital, Nassau), San Salvador, Abaco, Grand Bahama, Long Island, Eleuthera, Exuma,

Mayaguana Harbour Island, Great Inagua, Andros Islands, Watlings Island, Rum Cay, Long Cay, Ragged Island and Bimini. Originally settled by Englishmen, the Bahamas were, in 1781, surprised by the Spanish, but at the peace of Versailles were restored to the English. The climate is salubrious, and in the winter Nassau, which is outside the tropics, is frequented by many Americans. The chief industry is sponge-gathering; the exports of sponge in 1912 being valued at £172,051. The fruit trade is principally with the United States, bananas, coco-nuts, fruit and vegetables being exported. Mahogany, lignum-vitæ, mastic, ironwood, ebony, logwood, and satinwood are found throughout the islands; tobacco, castor-oil plants, and cotton flourish, but enterprise is lacking to encourage these industries. A fibre industry is fairly established, the land under the fibre plant being 25,000 acres, and the value of Bahamas hemp fibre exported in 1912, £66,437. The imports are chiefly food-stuffs, wines, spirits, cotton, silk and worsted fabrics, and hardware.

The Government is vested in a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 9 members, a nominated Legislative Council of 9 members, and an elective Representative Assembly of 29 members.

CAPITAL, Nassau.

	1910.	1911.	1912.
Public revenue ...	£84,386	£85,592	£97,574
Expenditure	85,315	82,676	88,077
Public debt	55,639	51,568	47,223
Total imports ...	329,014	311,095	358,111
Total exports ...	193,803	209,251	276,115

Governor, His Excellency Sir George Basil

Haddon-Smith, C.M.G. (1912)	£2,000
Chief Justice, Daniel Thomas Tudor, K.C.	1,000
Colonial Secretary, W. Hart Bennett, C.M.G.	600
Attorney-Gen., F. C. Wells Durrant, K.C.	400
Receiver-Gen., W. R. Hunt	500
Postmaster, C. O. Anderson	350
Surveyor-Gen., William Miller	500
Commandt. of Police, R. H. C. Crawford	400
Stipendiary & Circuit Magistrates, J. M. Rae, H. C. Stronge	(each) £450 to 500
Inspector of Imperial Lighthouses, Comm. F. J. Lobb, R.N.	800

Nassau is distant from Liverpool 4,000 miles; transit, 14 days.

BARBADOS,

the most windward of the West India Islands, is situated in $13^{\circ} 4' N.$, and longitude $59^{\circ} 37' W.$ It is nearly 21 English miles long by 14 broad at the widest part, and comprises an area of 106,470 acres (about 166 square miles), about 100,000 acres being cultivated. The population (Census of April 2, 1911) was 171,893 (1,035 per square mile). The principal exports are sugar, molasses, rum and cotton, and the imports rice, salted meat, corn, salted fish, butter, flour, and Indian corn meal. Liberal provision is made for elementary education, and Harrison's College provides for higher education. Unlike most of the neighbouring islands, Barbados has always remained in the possession of Great Britain, by

which it was settled in 1625. In 1885 it was constituted a distinct government, with a Governor, aided by an Executive Council and an Executive Committee, a Legislative Council of nine members appointed by the Sovereign, and a House of Assembly of twenty-four members elected yearly on the basis of a moderate franchise.

The CAPITAL and port is Bridgetown (pop., 1912, 16,648), on the shores of an open roadstead (Carlisle Bay).

	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
Revenue	£213,297	£221,906	£234,126
Expenditure	211,949	215,697	230,339
Public debt	422,900	422,900	436,900
Total imports	1,345,194	1,539,710	1,465,431
Total exports	1,088,830	1,005,931	1,085,569
Imports from U.K. ...	562,641	599,390	559,629
Exports to U.K. ...	129,218	109,893	91,414

Governor, His Excellency Sir Leslie Probyn,

K.C.M.G. £2,500

Private Sec. & A.D.C., Capt. E. S. Brown 200

Colonial Secretary, Maj. J. A. Burdon, C.M.G. 750

Officer Commanding Local Forces, W. E. Clark.

Chief Judge, Sir. Wm. Herbert Greaves ... 1,200

President of Legislative Council, His Hon.

W. K. Chandler, LL.D., C.M.G.

Clerk, do., H. W. Collymore.

Speaker, House of Assembly, Hon. Sir

F. J. Clarke, K.C.M.G. 250

Clerk, do., C. P. Bowen 400

Attorney-General, Hon. C. P. Clarke, K.C. 1,000

Solicitor-Gen., H. W. Reece, K.C. 250

Treasurer, W. L. C. Phillips. 700

Auditor-General, E. T. Grannum, C.M.G. ... 600

Controller of Customs, S. T. Harrison, C.M.G. 600

Inspector-Gen. of Police and Supt. of Fire

Brigade, W. E. Clark. 600

Colonial Postmaster, W. H. Bailey, I.S.O. 500

Registrar, W. L. H. Haynes. 400

Provost-Marshal, F. B. Smith, I.S.O. 600

Health Officer, J. F. E. Bridger, M.B. 500

Barbados, distant 3,635 miles; transit, 11 days.

BERMUDA.

The Bermudas, or Somers Islands, are a cluster of about 100 small islands (15 or 16 only of which are inhabited, the rest being mere rocks) situated in the west of the Atlantic Ocean, in 32° 15' N. lat. and 64° 51' W. long, comprising an area of about 19 square miles, and containing (Census 1911) a population of 18,994, of whom 6,691 are white, exclusive of army and navy. These islands derive their name from Bermudez, a Spaniard, who sighted them in 1527; but they were first colonised by Admiral Sir George Somers, who was shipwrecked here in 1609, on his way to Virginia. The nearest point of the mainland is Cape Hatteras, in North Carolina, 580 miles distant. Bermuda possesses a strongly fortified dockyard, where the British squadron refits.

The Government is administered by a Governor, who is also commander-in-chief of the military forces. He is advised by an Executive Council of 6 members, appointed by the Crown. There is also a Legislative Council, composed of 9 members appointed by the Crown; and a representative House of Assembly consisting of 36 members, four of whom are elected by each of the nine parishes. There are 1,360 electors, whose individual qualifications are the possession of freehold property of not less value than £60.

The climate is mild and healthy. There are no streams or wells, and the inhabitants are dependent on the rainfall stored and preserved

in tanks. Vegetation is prolific, the principal trees being the Bermuda cedar (juniper) formerly of great importance for shipbuilding. The islands produce large quantities of onions, potatoes, and green vegetables, which are largely exported, together with cut flowers and Lily bulbs, to New York. Arrowroot and bananas are also grown, but meat, flour and other articles of consumption are imported from the U.S. and Canada. Fish are plentiful round the coasts. The islands are much frequented as a health resort by Americans and Canadians.

	1910.	1911.	1912.
Public revenue.....	£78,593	£79,248	£83,629
Public expenditure...	68,392	90,100	78,210
Public debt, Dec. 31	45,500	45,500	45,500
Total Imports	517,074	545,540	637,178
Total Exports	106,508	134,933	116,586
Imports from U.K.	158,043	153,867	170,779
Exports to U.K.	2,475	3,557	2,277

Governor & Commander-in-Chief, His

Excellency Lieut.-General Sir G. M.

Bullock, K.C.B. £3,300

A.D.C., Capt. R. P. B. Lawrence

Colonial Secretary & Registrar-General,

R. Popham Lobb..... and fees 500

Attorney-General, Reginald Gray, K.C. ... 500

Receiver-General, A. F. Smith, I.S.O. 500

Chief Justice, P. M. C. Sheriff..... 800

Assistant Judges, C. V. Ingham and

A. W. Bluck fees.

Solicitor-General, O. T. Middleton fees.

Postmaster, C. H. Tucker..... £400

Naval Officer in Charge, Commander G.

E. Corbett, R.N.

D.A.A. & Q.M.G., Capt. G. R. A. Nugent, R.A.

General Staff Officer (2nd Grade), Maj. S. J. Jervis.

C.R.A., Lt.-Col. A. T. Saltren-Willett, R.G.A.

C.R.E., Maj. H. E. G. Clayton, R.E.

Chief Ordnance Officer, Lt.-Col. R. K. Scott, D.S.O.

Paymaster, Maj. J. V. F. S. Whitmarsh.

S.M.O., Lt.-Col. R. H. Hall, R.A.M.C.

Hamilton, 2,970 miles; transit, 9 days.

BORNEO.

Borneo is a large island in the Eastern Archipelago, extending from lat. 7° 4' N. to 4° 10' S., and from long. 108° 50' to 119° 20' E. It is about 850 miles in length and 600 in breadth, and contains an area of 280,000 square miles, divided by the equatorial line into two nearly equal portions. The population is probably about 1,846,000, consisting chiefly of Dyaks, Malays, Kyans, Papus or Negritos, Chinese, Bajaus, Dusuns, Muruts and Bugis (the aboriginal Celebes). The island was discovered by the Portuguese in 1521, and at the present time rather more than two-thirds of the island is now included within the Dutch possessions in the East Indies. The remainder of the island is under British protection.

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

The territory of British North Borneo occupies the northern part of the island, with a total area of about 31,000 square miles, and a coast line of over 900 miles. The population is about 204,000, consisting mainly of Mohammedan settlers on the coast, aboriginal tribes inland, and a large number of Chinese traders, artisans, and agricultural labourers. The interior is mountainous

(Mount Kinabalu, 13,455 feet) and is densely timbered.

The chief town is Sandakan, on the north-east coast. The appointment of the Governor is subject to the approval of the Secretary of State. For administrative purposes the whole district is divided into ten provinces. The laws are based on the Indian codes of criminal and civil procedure, amended and adopted by local proclamations. There is an Imam's Court for Mohammedan law.

	1910.	1911.	1912.
Revenue	\$1,238,505	\$1,363,362	\$1,508,285
Expenditure ...	815,208	822,251	909,380
Exports	4,609,021	4,836,795	5,662,908
Imports	3,801,306	4,603,071	5,476,214

The chief products are timber, tobacco, rubber, sago, rice, gums, gutta-percha, coco-nuts, rattans, and all varieties of jungle produce. The country is suitable for the cultivation of sugar, tapioca, rubber, pepper, and gambier on a large scale. Coal and gold have been found. Exports of leaf tobacco, (1909) \$2,521,901; (1910) \$2,319,183. A railway has been constructed from Weston to Beaufort (20 miles) where it connects with the line from Jesselton (56 miles), which has been extended to Tenom (33 miles). A further extension has been completed to Melalap (10 miles). Wireless telegraphy stations are in course of construction at Sandakan, Jesselton, Lahad Datu and Sebatik.

There is a native military force of 800 men under European officers, with one machine and four mountain guns. There is a Church of England and a Roman Catholic mission, and churches at Sandakan, Kudat, and Jesselton.

List of Officers (British North Borneo).

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency C. W. C. Farr	£2,000
Government Sec., F. W. Fraser	\$5,300
Asst. Govt. Sec., T. A. Robertson	4,200
Judicial Commr., S. Sawrey-Cookson ..	5,200
Commandant, Maj. C. H. Harington ...	5,300
Finance Commissioner, B. McEnroe	5,544
Residents:—	
Sandakan, A. R. Dunlop	5,100
West Coast, E. H. Barraut	5,100
Kudat, H. Myddelton (act.)	4,540
East Coast, F. J. Moysey	4,200
Interior, A. B. C. Francis	4,500
Auditor, C. P. Van Kinschot	4,800
Principal Medical Officer, W. B. Orme ...	£800
Commissioner of Lands, G. C. Woolley ...	\$4,500
Supt. of Customs, M. M. Clark	4,500
Postmaster-General and Supt. of Telegraphs, R. Scott Atkinson	4,200
Supt. of Public Works, A. Johnston	4,500
Engineer Manager of Railways, J. W. Watson	£1,000

BRUNEL.

Sultan, H.H. Mohamed Jemal-ul-alam, *suo*.
May 11, 1906.

A native State on the north-west coast of the island of Borneo. The total area is about 4,000 square miles, the estimated population being 30,000 (1911). The territory was placed under British protection in 1888, and on Jan. 1, 1906, the Sultan accepted by treaty a British Resident to assist and advise him in the administration. The chief town, Brunei, has a population of nearly 10,000, and is built entirely on the water, communication being possible only by boat.

High Commissioner, The Governor of the Straits Settlements.

British Resident, Brunei, S. Codrington (F. W. Douglas, acting).

Brunei is 5 hours by steamer from Labuan, and communication is now regularly maintained.

BRITISH GUIANA,

which includes the Counties of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, is situated on the north-east coast of South America and has a total area of 90,277 square miles, with a seaboard of more than 300 miles. The population, Dec. 31, 1912, was estimated at 299,044, of whom 129,181 were East Indian immigrants. The colony is bounded on the south by Brazil, on the west by Venezuela, and on the north and N.E. by the Atlantic Ocean. The climate is hot, but not unhealthy. The cultivated portion of the country, amounting to about 150,000 acres (of which 68,000 acres are in sugar-cane), is confined to the sea-coast and to a short distance from the rivers. The coastland is very like Holland, being below the level of the sea, and intersected with canals constructed by its former Dutch owners. At the junction of the boundaries of British Guiana and Venezuela is Mt. Roraima, a flat-topped mountain 8,740 feet above sea level, and on the Potaro River is the Kaieteur Falls, with a clear drop of 741 feet and a total fall of 822 feet. The seasons are divided into dry and wet, the two dry seasons lasting from the middle of February to the end of April, and from the middle of August to the end of November. The temperature ranges between 75° and 90° F. The birth-rate in 1912 was 33·1, and the death-rate 29·2 per 1,000. The chief product is sugar, which forms 65 per cent. of the export trade. The leading exports for the year 1912 were as follows:—Sugar, value £1,019,489; rum, £149,011; gold, 48,779 oz., valued at £177,968; diamonds, 5,229 carats, valued at £6,861; timber, £13,090; and balata, £101,547. There are about 10,000 aboriginal Indians; they are occupied largely in fishing, hunting, and raising crops of cassava.

The Government consists of a Governor and a Court of Policy of 15 other members, 7 official and 8 elected, with an Executive Council, consisting of the Governor, 5 official and 3 unofficial members nominated by the Crown. There are 1,603 miles of post-office telephone wire and 530 of telegraph lines, with 72 post-offices. There are 95 miles of railway.

CAPITAL, Georgetown. Population, 48,802.

	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.
Public revenue	£563,000	£593,499	£580,446
Public expenditure	£52,757	£88,626	£90,745
Total debt	887,115	885,815	884,615
	1910.	1911.	1912.
Total imports	1,749,766	1,811,180	1,703,355
Domestic exports ...	1,628,106	1,850,733	1,576,988
Imports from U.K.	833,561	889,202	898,458
Exports to the U.K.	728,195	648,786	725,626

Governor, His Excellency Sir Walter Egerton, K.C.M.G.

(With allowance for contingencies, £1,000, and Customs Duty Allowance, £250.)

Government Sec., C. Clementi £1,350 to £1,500

Attorney-Gen., J. J. Nunan, K.C., LL.B. £1,350 to 1,500

Auditor-Gen., W. J. Robson 800

Immigration Agent-Gen., J. Hampden 800

King 800

Government Emigration Agent in India, R. P. Gibbs	£1,000
Receiver-General, R. Clifton Grannum.....	800
Compt. of Customs, J. M. Reid	800
Commng. Militia, Insp.-Gen. of Police & Insp. of Prisons, Col. G. C. de Rinzy ...	750
Col. Civil Engineer (vacant)	800
Postmaster-General, N. Farrar	700
Surgeon-General, J. E. Godfrey, M.B.	1,200
Commr. of Lands & Mines, F. Fowler	800
Harbour Master, Capt. J. B. Thelwall.....	600
Solicitor-Gen., C. Rees Davies	750
Chief Justice, Sir Thomas Crossley Rayner	1,800
Puisne Judges, M. J. Berkeley, £1,250 ; A. Earnshaw	1,000

Georgetown, 3,963 miles ; transit, 15½ days by Royal Mail steamer on alternate Wednesdays from Southampton.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

British Honduras, in Central America, lies within 18° 29' 5" to 15° 53' 55" N. latitude and 89° 9' 22" to 88° 10' W. longitude. Its extreme length and breadth are 174 m. and 68 m. respectively ; it abuts on the Atlantic, and is bounded on the north by Yucatan (Mexico), on the west and south by Guatemala, and on the east by the Caribbean Sea. The total area is about 8,598 square miles, with a population (Census 1911) of 40,458—20,374 males and 20,084 females. The climate generally is damp and hot, but not unhealthy. The temperature ranges from 50° to 98°. The average lies between 75° and 80°, but this is considerably tempered by the prevailing sea-breezes. The country consists chiefly of primeval forest, with savannahs and so-called "pine-ridges," which are open sandy plains covered with a wiry grass and dotted with pine-trees, affording fair runs for cattle. The ground is level and swampy along the coast-line, and generally flat for about ten to twenty miles inland ; after which hills from 500 ft. to 4,000 ft. high succeed each other to the western boundary.

The staple products are the natural woods of the colony, principally mahogany and logwood ; export of mahogany, 1912, 16,019,932 ft. Sugar is grown, and rubber and cacao plantations have been started. Fruit, including bananas, plantains, coco-nuts, pineapples, oranges, and

mangoes, grow well, while inland there are extensive regions of good pasture, and there are indications that gold and other minerals exist. About 60,000 acres are under cultivation. The best description of cocoa trees grow wild in the bush. Crown lands can be purchased at \$2 per acre, plus cost of survey, which averages about \$1.25 per acre, or leased at an annual rental of 25c. to 30c. per acre. There are 56 primary schools in the colony, and 5 schools with secondary departments in Belize.

British Honduras is governed as a Crown colony. There is an Executive Council of 3 official and 3 appointed members and a Legislative Council of 5 official and 7 appointed members. The Governor is President of both Councils.

CAPITAL, Belize.	Population (1911), 10,478.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
Public revenue.....	\$459,295	\$1,201,908*	\$575,243	
Public expenditure	542,810	532,123	425,496	
	1910.	1911.	1912.	
Public debt	\$168,815	\$946,415	\$946,415	
Total imports	2,819,217	2,886,677	3,496,908	
Total exports	2,344,380	1,602,226	2,856,143	
Imports from U.K.	600,889	620,961	666,765	
Exports to U.K. ...	329,490	300,130	309,336	
Gov. and Com.-in-Chief, His Excellency Wilfred Collet, C.M.G.			\$8,748	
Private Sec., Lieut. H. H. Caffyn.....			840	
Colonial Sec., Robert Walter			and house	3,500
Treasurer and Collector of Customs, W. L. McKinstry				2,916
Surveyor-General, H. Innes Perkins, I.S.O.				3,402
Director of Public Works, J. P. Auld				3,645
Executive and Electrical Engineer, Morton Cuthbert				1,750
Prin. Medical Officer, J. H. Hugh Harrison				2,916
Supt. of Police, R. Wyatt				1,500
Colonial Postmaster, L. R. Hulse.....				1,796
Chief Justice, W. S. Shaw				4,374
Attorney-General, L. H. Elphinstone				2,916
Registrar-General, R. H. Furness				1,944
Clerk to Councils, H. E. Phillips				1,800
Auditor, J. Craig				1,944

Belize is distant from London about 5,701 miles ; transit, 13 days.

* Including revenue from loans.

BRITISH EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA.

Dominions and Capitals.	Area (Sq. Miles).	Estimated Population.
Somaliland (Berbera)	68,000	300,000
East Africa Protectorate (Nairobi)	400,000	{ 4,000,000 2,500,000
Uganda (Kampala)		
Zanzibar (Zanzibar)	1,000	200,000
Nyasaland (Zomba)	40,000	1,000,000
Total	509,000	8,000,000

THE history of the European occupation of East Africa may be briefly stated thus :—The Portuguese acquired their rights by discovery and conquest. The Germans obtained a footing on the mainland opposite Zanzibar between 1880 and 1885, at which latter date the Sultan of Zanzibar recognised their Protectorate over Usagara, and in the same year they declared a Protectorate over Witu. In 1888 the Imperial British East Africa Company received a Royal Charter, having been granted a few years previously by Seyyid Barghash, Sultan of Zanzibar, administrative rights over his mainland possessions. In 1890 the respective spheres of Great Britain and Germany were settled by agreement. Zanzibar

became a British Protectorate, and Germany withdrew from her Protectorate over Witu in favour of Great Britain. It will be observed that on this portion of the African Continent the French have made no acquisitions, but their annexation of the great island of Madagascar places them in a position of importance on the East Coast, although their influence does not extend to the mainland. The rivalry of European Powers has resulted in the division of the territory on the East into "spheres of influence," the definition of whose boundaries has given rise to much diplomatic negotiation, and is not yet finally completed. From the boundary of Amatongaland northward to Cape Delgado is *Portuguese*; from Cape Delgado to the river Umba is *German East Africa*: the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, part of the Somali Coast, and the territory from the Umba to the river Juba, form *British Protectorates*, the boundary of the *Italian Sphere* extending northward as far as the British Protectorate on the Somali Coast.

The Imperial Government, through the Colonial Office, took over the administration of the E. Africa, Uganda, and Somaliland Protectorates on April 1, 1905. British Central Africa, now styled Nyasaland, was similarly transferred on April 1, 1904.

BRITISH WEST AFRICA.

Dominions and Capitals.	Area (Sq. Miles).	Estimated Population.
Gambia (Bathurst)	4,000	1,16,000
Gold Coast (Accra)		
Ashanti	120,000	850,000
Northern Territories.....		
Sierra Leone (Freetown)	4,000	360,000
Protectorate		
Southern Nigeria (Lagos)	30,000	80,000
Northern Nigeria (Zungeru)	77,830	1,000,000
	250,000	8,000,000
		9,000,000
Total	491,880	19,736,000

THE West Coast of Africa has been eagerly frequented by European traders since it was first explored by the Portuguese in the latter part of the 15th century, just before the discovery of America by Columbus. In the 17th century all the chief maritime nations of Europe, except the Spaniards, had forts or factories established on the coast, from which they supplied slaves to their plantations in the West Indies and on the mainland of America. The importance of the coast was much diminished at the commencement of the nineteenth century, when the slave trade was suppressed, and the Dutch and the Danes relinquished their possessions; but a healthier interest in the West Coast has since arisen in the development of a legitimate trade in tropical products. The British territories therein consist of the Colonies and Protectorates of the Gambia, Sierra Leone, the Gold Coast (including Ashanti and the Northern territories), and Southern Nigeria, which are all situated upon the coast of North-Western Africa, between the mouth of the river Senegal and the Cameroons; and of the Protectorate of Northern Nigeria. These territories were not originally colonies in the strict sense of the word, but merely trading settlements, in which the products of the neighbouring countries were collected and exchanged for European goods with as little outlay as possible; but of late years a great part of the revenue has been expended on the development of the territories, the advancement of the education of the natives, and on the encouragement of the cultivation of natural produce. The climate is such that Europeans cannot live there permanently, and even the native inhabitants suffer from malarial fever, but a very great improvement in this respect has been effected of recent years as the result of the closer study of tropical ailments and greater regard to personal and public hygiene. British authority has been extended by the gradual addition of Protectorates as dependencies to the Colonies above mentioned, and through the action of the Royal Niger Company, which exercised all the functions of government until the territories under its control were incorporated with Southern and Northern Nigeria in 1900. Germany possesses the territory of the Cameroons and Togoland, in the immediate neighbourhood of the British possessions.

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

THE WEST INDIES, so named in 1492 by Columbus, who believed the islands to form the western limits of India, are a number of islands and islets, some of them mere rocks, situated between 10° to 27° North and 59° 30' to 85° West. The whole archipelago extends in a curve from the Florida Channel (North America) to within 7 miles of the

coast of Venezuela (South America), and is divisible into three main groups.—I. GREATER ANTILLES, which contain the largest islands, *Cuba* (44,000 sq. miles) and *Hispaniola* (28,000 sq. miles), being Independent; Jamaica and its dependencies, British; and Puerto Rico, a dependency of the United States. II. BAHAMAS, which are entirely British. III. LESSER ANTILLES, which are divided among the United Kingdom, France, Netherlands, Denmark, Venezuela and the United States. The total area of the Archipelago is nearly 100,000 square miles, of which 72,000 square miles are Independent, 12,300 British, 3,750 United States, 1,350 French, 430 Netherlands, 140 Danish and 90 Venezuelan. The

Islands and Capitals.	Area (Sq. Miles).	Estimated Population.
Greater Antilles :—		
Jamaica (Kingston).....	4,450	855,600
Cayman Islands (Georgetown)	225	5,600
Bahamas :—		
Bahamas (Nassau)	4,400	56,000
Turks and Caicos (Grand Turk)	170	5,700
Lesser Antilles :—		
Barbados	166	196,000
Leeward Islands—		
Antigua (St. John's)	108	31,500
Barbuda	75	750
St. Kitts (Basseterre)	68	26,000
Nevis (Charlestown)	50	13,000
Anguilla	35	4,000
Dominica (Roseau)	300	34,000
Montserrat (Plymouth)	33	12,200
Virgin Islands (Road Town)	58	5,600
Windward Islands—		
Grenada (St. George's)	134	67,000
St. Lucia (Port Castries).....	233	48,700
St. Vincent (Kingstown)	150	42,000
Trinidad and Tobago—		
Trinidad (Port of Spain)	1,750	309,500
Tobago (Scarborough).....	114	20,750
Various Islets	31	—
Total	12,550	1,733,900

trade of the Archipelago is principally with the United States; the exchange of trade between the British West India Islands and the United Kingdom in 1912 is shown below :—

Domestic Imports from United Kingdom, 1912
(Board of Trade) :—

Apparel, &c. £123,598	Iron & Steel
Beer and Ale 70,395	Manufs. £181,666
Cottons..... 538,322	Soap
Machinery .. 162,309	Woolens .. 89,898
£2,920,531	

Total Exports to the United Kingdom, 1912 (Board of Trade) :—

Cocoa, Raw £455,981	Oranges £58,517
Coffee	Rum
Cotton, Raw 195,168	Sugar
£1,803,861	

CAYMAN ISLANDS.

The Cayman Islands, forming a dependency of Jamaica, are situated between the meridians 79° 44' and 81° 26' W., parallels of 19° 15' and 19° 46' N., and consist of three islands, Grand Cayman, Cayman Brac, and Little Cayman, with a total area of 225 square miles. They are said to have been discovered by Christopher Columbus on his return voyage from Porto Bello to Haiti, and called "Las Tortugas."

The islands were originally a rendezvous for pirates, as is evidenced by the finding every now and again of "treasure" buried in the earth close to the sea coast.

There is very little sickness attributable to the climate and no malarial fever or other tropical or sub-tropical disease. The birth rate in 1912 was 33·3, the death rate 8·3 per 1,000. The population in June, 1911, was 5,564 (2,322 white, 2,211 coloured, and 1,031 black). The inhabitants lead a seafaring life; the principal industries are coconut planting, turtle fishing and cattle raising.

The government is administered by a Commissioner, assisted by the "Justices and Vestry," in the same manner as the government of the Turks Islands. The principal town is Georgetown, in Grand Cayman, population (1911) 1,449. Commissioner and Judge of the Grand Court, A. C. Robinson.

	1911-12.	1912-13.
Revenue	£3,126	£3,243
Expenditure	2,912	3,076
Reserve Fund	3,000	3,000

CEYLON,

an island in the Indian Ocean, to the south-east of the peninsula of Hindustan, is situated between $5^{\circ} 53\frac{1}{2}'$ — $9^{\circ} 50'$ N. lat. and $79^{\circ} 48'$ — $81^{\circ} 52'$ E. long. Its area is (with outlying islands) 25,481 square miles, or more than three-fourths of that of Ireland. Its greatest length is from north to south, 270 miles; and its greatest width 140 miles.

The climate varies with the altitude of the district; but on the whole, though tropical, it is healthy, except in the low-lying jungle. The coolest months are December and January; the hottest are April and May.

The population (Census of 1911) was 4,110,367, the most important element being the Sinhalese, descendants of colonists from the valley of the Ganges, who first settled in the island about B.C. 543. In 1507 the Portuguese landed in Ceylon and formed settlements along the coast; but about 150 years later they were dispossessed by the Dutch. In 1796 the British took possession of the Dutch settlements on the island, and annexed them to the Presidency of Madras; but five years after, in 1801, Ceylon was erected into a separate Crown colony. In 1815 the King of Kandy was deposed and banished; and his dominions, which had up to that time maintained their independence of European rule, were annexed to the British Crown.

The staple products of the islands are agricultural. The most important for home consumption is rice in its two forms of padi and dry grain. The principal exports are tea, coffee, and products of the coco-nut palm, cinchona, rubber, cocoa, cinnamon, cardamoms, ebony, and a little vanilla.

About one-fourth of the island is under cultivation, and the leading areas in 1912, in acres, were:—Rice, 680,574; other grain, 101,708; tea, 580,845; coffee, 1,512; coco-nuts, 942,631; rubber, 215,000; cinchona, 263; cinnamon, 47,292; cocoa, 43,358; and tobacco, 16,241. The live stock in 1909 included 984,678 black cattle, 524,876 buffaloes, 96,335 sheep, 170,645 goats, 97,148 pigs, and 4,042 horses. Among the more important native industries are gold, silver, ivory and tortoiseshell work, pottery, mats, fans, and wood-carving. Ceylon is famous for precious stones, especially catseyes, rubies, &c.; and the pearl fishery in the Gulf of Mannar, off the N.W. of the island, yielded a revenue of Rs.2,405,645 in 1905. The manufacture of salt is a Government monopoly.

There are 604 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles of railway open, 510 $\frac{1}{4}$ being 5 ft. 6 in. gauge and 94 miles 2 ft. 6 in.; and in 1912 the post and telegraph offices numbered 492, there being 4,990 miles of telegraph wire.

The Government of Ceylon is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 6 members, and a Legislative Council of 21 members, including the Governor and the Executive Council. The Legislative Council contains representatives of the principal races and interests in the island. Four of the ten unofficial members are elected, the rest nominated by the Governor.

For administrative purposes the island is divided into 9 provinces, at the head of each of which is a Government agent. The larger towns have municipalities or local boards; and in the country districts the natives retain their village councils and tribunals for matters of minor importance.

Public revenue.....	Rs. 45,336,740	Rs. 50,156,329
Public expenditure....	42,489,880	45,666,173

	1911.	1912.
Public debt	Rs. 92,398,028	Rs. 91,960,909
Total imports	164,405,788	181,999,991
Total exports	182,028,968	198,954,902
Imports from U.K.	43,443,786	50,999,044
Exports to U.K.	87,359,604	97,756,191

CAPITAL, Colombo (population, 227,026).

Governor, His Excellency Sir Robert Chalmers, K.C.B.	Rs. 105,000
A.D.C., Lieut. R. Chalmers	£300
Priv. Sec., Malcolm Stevenson, C.C.S.	£750 to £900

Commdg. Forces, Brig.-Gen. N. H. L. Malcolm, C.B., D.S.O.	Rs. 23,480
Colonial Secretary, Hon. R. E. Stubbs ..	£2,000
Principal Assistant do., A. R. Slater ..	850
2nd do., A. G. Clayton	Rs. 11,250
3rd Assistant, D. W. Arnott	£475
Controller of Revenue, Hon. A. S. Pagden ..	Rs. 20,250

Colonial Auditor, D. S. McGregor	£1,000
Treasurer, Hon. B. Senior, I.S.O.	£1,450

Government Agents:—	
Western Province—	
Hon. H. R. Freeman (acting)	Rs. 18,000
Central, Hon. G. S. Saxton	19,125
Northern, C. S. Vaughan	16,312
North-West, W. L. Kindersley	15,750
Southern, Hon. R. B. Hellings	18,000
Eastern, J. O'K. Murty	15,750
North Central, B. Constantine	15,750
Uva, F. Bartlett	12,375
Sabragamuwa, R. N. Thaine	£900

Surrey General, R. S. Templeton	Rs. 15,937
Director Pub. Wks. (vacant); T. H. Chapman (acting)	£1,000
Postmaster-General, F. J. Smith	Rs. 15,750
Principal Collector of Customs, F. Bowes ..	15,750

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir Alfred George Lascelles, K.C.	£2,250
Sen. Puisne Judge, Hon. A. Wood Renton ..	1,400
Puisne Judge, Hon. J. C. W. Pereira, K.C. ..	1,400
Do. do. Hon. G. F. M. Emsis	1,400
District Judge, Colombo, H. A. Loos	1,200
Do. do. Kandy, F. R. Dias	1,150
Do. do. Galle, C. R. Cumberland	Rs. 16,312
Do. do. Jaffna, M. S. Pinto	£700
Attorney-Gen., Hon. Anton Bertram, K.C. ..	1,400
Solicitor-Gen., Hon. J. van Langenberg, K.C. ..	900
Registrar-General, Bertram Hill	Rs. 16,875
Director of Education, J. Harward	£1,000
Principal Colonial Medical Officer, Maj. Sir Allan Perry, Kt., R.A.M.C.	1,400

Police, I. E. David	Rs. 15,000
Prisons, Major A. W. De Wilton	£1,200
Manager Railways, G. P. Greene	1,400

The MALDIVES ARCHIPELAGO lies to the S.W. of Ceylon, a few degrees north of the equator. Malé, the seat of government, is about 400 miles distant from Ceylon, to which the islands have always been nominally tributary. The Sultan acknowledges his allegiance by sending an annual embassy to Colombo. The natives are Muhamadans. The islands are unhealthy, and the main exports are dried fish, cowrie shells, coco-nut coir, and tortoiseshell.

Colombo, distant from London 6,300 miles; transit, 16 days.

CYPRUS

is an island in the Mediterranean Sea, between N. lat. $34^{\circ} 33'$ and $35^{\circ} 41'$, and E. long. $32^{\circ} 17'$ and $34^{\circ} 35'$. It is about 40 miles distant from the nearest point of Asia Minor; and 60 miles from Latakia on the Syrian coast. The distance

to Port Said, at the entrance of the Suez Canal, is 238 miles. The larger part of the island is an irregular parallelogram, 100 miles long and 60 to 30 broad; from which a narrow peninsula, 5 or 6 miles wide, runs out for 40 miles towards the north-east. The area is 3,584 square miles. The population at the census of April 2, 1911, numbered 274,108, of whom 20.59 per cent. were Muhammadans, and the remainder mostly members of the Orthodox Greek Church. The principal productions are grain of various kinds, sesame, linseed, wine and spirits, silk, olives, locust-beans (carobs), cotton, wool, hides, aniseed, sponges, sumac leaves, terra umbra, gypsum, and salt. The fertility of the soil has for centuries been proverbial. In 1912 the wine export was 1,327,252 gals., and that of spirits 59,069 gals., the bulk of wine going to Egypt and the spirits to Turkey. The climate varies in different localities. In the plains the summer heat is very great, and the British troops suffered when first stationed in the island. Excellent summer quarters were, however, found in the hills; and, owing to the enforcement of various sanitary measures, the death-rate of the whole island is nearly as low as that of any European country.

Cyprus is still nominally part of the Ottoman Empire, the amount payable to the Sublime Porte yearly being £87,800 for revenue, £5,000 in compensation for State lands, and 4,266,220 oke of salt in kind (an oke = 2.8 lb.). This sum is not actually paid to the Sultan, but is retained as part payment of the loss sustained by England and France in paying the deficiency on the Guaranteed Turkish Loan of 1855. The inhabitants have been granted a political franchise, every man paying direct taxes having a vote. The government is administered, under the Colonial Office, by a High Commissioner, assisted by a Legislative Council composed of eighteen members, six being official and twelve elected. The island is divided into three electoral districts, each returning one Muhammadan and three Christian members.

For administrative and legal purposes it is divided into six districts. In each district the executive government is represented by a commissioner; and each has a Court of Law presided over by an English judge, who is assisted by two native judges, one being a Christian and the other a Muhammadan. There is also a Supreme Court for the whole island, consisting of two English judges.

The capital is Nicosia (Lefkosia), near the centre of the island, with a population of 16,052 in 1911; the other principal towns are Larnaca (population 9,262), Limassol (10,302), Famagusta (5,327), Kyrenia (1,726), and Paphos (3,435).

Important works at Famagusta have rendered the inner harbour accessible to steamers, and a narrow-gauge railway connecting the harbour with the capital (36 miles) was opened in 1905, and has been extended westwards to Morphou, a total of 60 miles. There is a regular service of steamers from Egypt, leaving Port Said every Wednesday.

	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
Revenue	£286,848	£319,572	£334,685
Expenditure	251,520	235,256	258,661
	1910.	1911.	1912.
Total imports.....	£580,480	£635,427	£706,169
Total exports.....	651,068	702,803	789,415
Imports from U.K.	118,203	144,481	175,129
Exports to U.K. ...	138,839	169,347	241,561

High Commissioner, His Excellency Maj. Sir Hamilton John Goold-Adams, G.C.M.G., C.B.	£3,000
Private Sec. & A.D.C., R. M. Cunningham	200
Chief Secretary, Capt. C. W. J. Orr, R.A.	800
Assistant Sec., D. J. Jardine (acting) ...	400
Chief Clerk, E. F. Lucie-Smith	£250 to 300
Treasurer, W. A. Bowring	600
Chief Justice, Sir C. R. Tyser	1,000
Puisne Judge, Stanley Fisher	750
King's Advocate, W. A. Russell	750
Chief Med. Officer, Dr. R. A. Cleveland ...	500
Director Public Works, E. H. D. Nicolls ...	500
Registrar-General, F. O. J. Ongley	550
Chief Commdt. Police, Maj. W. W. Durham-Hall	500
Princ. Forest Officer, A. K. Bovill	500
Chief Collector of Customs, W. J. D. Ansell, I.S.O.	500
Director of Agriculture, W. Bevan (acting) Commissioners :—	
Nicosia, C. S. Cade	450
Larnaca, C. B. Wodehouse	600
Limassol, Maj. W. N. Bolton	525
Famagusta, F. R. S. Baxendale	500
Paphos, Major G. C. Bayly	450
Kyrenia, E. E. McDonald	400
Presidents of District Courts :—	
Nicosia, J. R. Holmes	525
Larnaca, W. H. H. Thorne	500
Limassol, A. L. C. Stuart	525
Famagusta, J. C. Macaskie	500
Paphos, W. T. Porter	450
Kyrenia, H. A. Bros	450
Auditor, E. du Boulay	£400 to 520
Island Postmaster, E. H. Hore	350 to 400
Chief Inspector of Schools, Rev. Canon F. D. Newham	£300 to 350
Genl. Manager, Railways, G. A. Day	600
Distance, 3,030 miles; mail transit, 6 to 9 days.	

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

A British Protectorate was announced over the territories of the Imperial British East Africa Company on June 18, 1895, and the Company handed over the administration on July 1, 1895. The Imperial British East Africa Company was incorporated by Royal Charter, dated September 3, 1888; and under the control of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, exercised sovereign jurisdiction over the territories leased to it by the Sultan of Zanzibar, or acquired by treaties entered into with native chiefs.

These territories are now comprised under the name of "The East Africa Protectorate," and include the whole of the coast from the Umba to the Juba River, as also the vast territories in the interior bounded in part by international conventional lines. The southern boundary was defined by the Anglo-German conventions of 1886, 1890, and 1893; that on the east (along the Juba) and north-east, by an agreement with Italy (1891). On the west the Protectorate adjoins that of Uganda.

The administration of the Protectorate is carried on under the Colonial Office. The title of "Commissioner" was changed to "Governor" in 1907, and Legislative and Executive Councils were instituted.

A great portion of this vast region consists of pasture lands or barren wastes, but there are not lacking extensive districts of great natural fertility on the coast, as well as in the interior. The Protectorate is divided for administrative purposes into eight provinces, which are sub-

divided into districts and sub-districts: (1) Seyidie, (2) Ukamba, (3) Tanaland, (4) Jubaland, (5) Kenya, (6) Naivasha, (7) Nyanza, (8) Northern Frontier District, of which the centres of administration are respectively Mombasa, Nairobi, Lamu, Kisimayu, Nyeri, Naivasha, Kisumu and Marsabit. Of the provinces Ukamba and Naivasha are best suitable to colonisation by Europeans. There is also a considerable region within the boundaries of the Protectorate which is still undeveloped, and has not yet been included in any administrative district. The population of the Protectorate has been estimated lately at 4,000,000, but no accurate census has ever been taken. Its area is approximately 200,000 square miles.

The East Africa Protectorate also includes the Witu Protectorate, a small tract of country at the mouth of the river Tana. The British Protectorate was proclaimed Nov. 19, 1890. In March, 1891, the Imperial British East Africa Company undertook the administration of the country, from which they withdrew on July 31, 1893. Witu is now regarded for administrative purposes as part of Tanaland.

Mombasa, which is connected with Europe by telegraph, possesses perhaps the finest harbour on the east coast of Africa (population, about 30,000, of whom 200 are Europeans). There is also telegraphic communication along the coast between Mombasa and Lamu, and between Mombasa and Entebbe, the capital of the Uganda Protectorate. There are also extensions to Kiambu, Nandi, Wadelai on the Nile, Machakos, Mumias, Nyeri, and Port Hall. The Uganda Railway has its terminus at Mombasa, which is connected with the mainland by a railway bridge 1,732 feet in length. Nairobi, the capital of the Protectorate, and central station of the Uganda Railway, has a population of about 25,000, of whom 1,200 are Europeans. There are also some 400 European farmers in the immediate neighbourhood of Nairobi.

The principal exports are ivory, grain, rubber, fibre and copra; the principal imports are piece-goods, rice, grain and flour, building materials, European provisions, &c.

The importation of arms and ammunition is prohibited, except under the most stringent regulations, and the introduction and local manufacture of spirits is also heavily checked.

Communication with England by Union Castle Line *via* Suez Canal.

	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
Revenue.....	£609,586	£729,078	£952,525
Expenditure.....	682,041	772,354	961,178
Imports	1,000,346	1,247,260	1,808,343
Exports	962,911	1,016,890	1,203,201

Shipping entered, 1912-13, 1,635,640 tons.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Henry Conway Belfield, C.M.G. £3,000
(and £1,000 duty allowance)

A.D.C.,
Chief Secretary, C. C. Bowring, C.M.G. ... 1,000
(and £100 duty allowance)

Asst. do., W. J. Monson..... 750

Provincial Commrs., C. W. Hobley, C.M.G., £860; J. Ainsworth, C.M.G., £835; S. L.

Hinde, £785; C. R. W. Lane, C. S. Reddie, and J. W. T. McClellan ...each 700

Chief Justice, R. W. Hamilton 1,000

Judges, J. W. Barth, and A. T. Bonham Carter..... £800 and 700

Land Officer, R. B. Wright..... £600 to 800

Treasurer, H. A. Smallwood	£600 to £750
Chief of Customs, F. W. Major, I.S.O.	700
Commandant of 3rd Bn. King's African Rifles, Lt.-Col. B. R. Graham.....	700
P.M.O., A. D. Milne.....	£750 to 850
Insp. Gen., Police, E. Africa and Uganda, Capt. W. F. S. Edwards, D.S.O.	£600 to 800
Director of Public Works, W. M. Ross	700
General Manager, Uganda Railway, H. B. Taylor.....	£1,500 to 2,000
Director of Agriculture, A. C. Macdonald	£800 to 1,000
Conservator of Forests, E. Battiscombe	£500 to 700
Dir. of Surveys, Capt. G. C. William, R.E.	800
CAPITAL, Nairobi; transit, about 21 days.	

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

These, the only considerable cluster in the South Atlantic, lie about 300 miles east of the Straits of Magellan, between 51° 15'—53° S. lat. and 57° 40'—62° W. long. They consist of East Falkland (area 3,000 sq. miles), West Falkland (2,300 sq. miles), and upwards of 100 small islands (islets, rocks, and sandbanks), comprising in the aggregate 6,500 sq. miles, and a population in 1912 of 3,298. Mount Adam, the loftiest peak in the colony, rises 2,315 feet above the level of the sea. The Falklands were discovered by Davis in 1592, and visited by Hawkins in 1594. After having successively belonged to France and Spain, they were given up to Great Britain about 1771, but not actually occupied. In 1820 the Republic of Buenos Aires established a settlement in these islands, which was destroyed by the Americans in 1831. In 1833 they were again taken possession of by the English for the protection of the whale-fishery, and colonised, and from that time to the present have so continued, being, as a whole, the most southerly organised colony of the British Empire. The climate, though somewhat bleak, is usually considered healthy, and the temperature is on the whole equable, the thermometer ranging in winter from 20° to 50°, and in summer from 40° to 65°. The islands are chiefly bog-land, and have proved suitable for sheep; kitchen-gardens occupy the only cultivated part. The population is mainly British, and is principally engaged in sheep-farming and seafaring industries. The chief exports in 1912 were wool, whale-oil and guano, tallow hides and sheepskins. The total tonnage of vessels entered in 1912 was 197,803. There are three places of worship (one Church of England, one Roman Catholic, and one Baptist). The only important settlement is Port Stanley, at the head of Port William, on the coast of East Falkland.

There is a volunteer force of 118 men.

SOUTH GEORGIA, an island 800 miles east-south-east of the Falkland Group, with an area of 1,000 square miles, is a dependency of the Falkland Islands. Among other dependencies are the South Shetlands; the South Orkneys (on which the Argentine Government have, with the permission of H.M. Government, established a meteorological station); the Sandwich Group; and a part of the mainland of the Antarctic, known as Graham's Land.

	1910.	1911.	1912.
Public revenue.....	£18,535	£24,207	£22,155
Expenditure	17,405	22,460	22,527
Total imports	94,294	93,913	93,264
Total exports	308,930	471,156	615,180
Imports from U.K.	81,924	86,597	82,453
Exports to U.K.	227,192	311,750	378,843

The government is vested in a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 3 members, and a Legislative Council, the members of both being appointed by the Crown.

Governor and Chief Justice, His Excellency William Lamond Allardye, C.M.G. (and fees) £1,500
Colonial Secretary, &c. (vacant) 600
Colonial Treasurer, &c., W. A. Thompson £300 to 400

Colonial Surgeon A. H. B. Pearce 300

CHIEF TOWN, Port Stanley. Population (1911), 925.

Port Stanley is distant about 8,130 miles; transit, 27 days, monthly from Liverpool. Telegrams sent by post from Monte Video or direct by wireless telegraphy, through Punta Arenas.

FIIJI.

This is a group of 200 to 250 islands (of which some are, however, mere uninhabited islets and rocks) in the South Pacific Ocean, about 1,100 miles north of New Zealand, which extend 300 miles from east to west, and 300 north to south, between 15° 45'–21° 10' S. lat. and 176° E.–178° W. long. The gross area of the group is about 7,435 square miles. The islands are of volcanic origin, with lofty mountains, and well wooded. The principal are Viti Levu (Great Fiji) and Vanua Levu (Great Land). The climate is equable and remarkably healthy for Europeans; the average temperature in the shade in the cool season is 72°, rising to 84° in the hot season, extremes lying between 60° and 94°. Vegetation is remarkably luxuriant, the chief productions being the bread-fruit tree, banana, plantain, pea-nuts, yams, and dalo (taro), coco-nut, sugar-cane, tea, cotton, maize, tobacco, and arrowroot. Sugar, pearl-shells, maize, bêche-de-mer, copra, and coco-nut oil were for some time the chief exports, but the principal exports in 1912 were sugar, copra, green fruit, trocas shell, and molasses. The Governor is appointed by the Crown, and is assisted by an Executive Council, consisting of 7 official members. Laws are passed by a Legislative Council (of which the Governor is president), containing 10 official and 8 unofficial members, of whom 6 are elected and 2 (natives) nominated by the Governor. Native administration is carried on through the chiefs under the Governor's supervision. The population (Dec. 31, 1912) was estimated at 148,891 (87,695 native Fijians, 48,614 Indian immigrants, 4,090 Europeans, and some Polynesians and others).

	1910.	1911.	1912.
Public income	£211,952	£240,395	£283,947
Public expenditure	236,661	265,347	268,158
Public debt	104,115	793,515	182,815
Total imports	870,120	957,079	940,044
From Brit. Dominions	750,984	864,514	848,359
Total exports	1,009,493	1,276,207	1,058,960
To Brit. Dominions	996,299	1,274,580	1,056,625

CAPITAL, Suva, in the island of Viti Levu. Population (1911), 7,788.

Governor of Fiji, His Excellency Sir Bickham Sweet-Escott, K.C.M.G. (and £1,000 as High Comm. of W. Pacific) £3,000
Chief Justice, His Hon. Sir Charles Major (and £300 as Chief Jud. Commr. (W. P.)) 1,000

* £40,815; † £35,815; ‡ £30,815 Debts to Imperial Government, bearing no interest.

Colonial Sec., Hon. Eyre Hutson, C.M.G.	£1,000
Asst. Do., A. Montgomerie	500
Attorney-Gen., Hon. A. Ehrhardt, K.C.	900
Chief Medical Officer, Hon. G. W. A. Lynch	775
Commissioner for Lands, Hon. Dyson Blair	600
Native Commissioner, Hon. W. Sutherland	750
Agent-General of Immigration, Hon. A. R. Coates	575
Receiver-General, Hon. R. S. D. Rankine	600
Commissioner of Works, Hon. W. A. Miller	800
Registrar of Supreme Court and Registrar-General, R. Greene	550
Inspector-General of Constabulary and Prisons and Sheriff, Hon. Islay McOwan	600
Local Auditor, G. P. Bradney (and £70 as Auditor, Western Pacific)	515
Colonial Postmaster, H. P. St. Julian	500
Chief Police Magistrate, G. G. Alexander	550

Suva is 11,000 miles from London; transit from London, via Vancouver, about 30 days; and via Sydney, about 44 days.

GAMBIA.

The West African river Gambia, which is navigable for some 300 miles from its mouth, was discovered by the Portuguese in 1447; and in 1588, the year of the Spanish Armada, Queen Elizabeth, being then at war with Spain and Portugal, gave a charter to a British Company to trade with the Gambia, and as early as 1618 an effort to do so was made, but it was not successful. In 1686 a fort was built upon a rocky island, and, in honour of the new King, was named Fort James; but the English merchants had formidable rivals in the Portuguese and French, and it was not until 1783 that the river was recognised, by the Treaty of Versailles, as British. The Colony had no regular political institutions until 1807, when it was put under the Government of Sierra Leone. The Colony of the Gambia was created in 1843, and was constituted a separate government in 1888. It now consists of the Island of St. Mary, British Kombo, Albrede, the Ceded Mile, MacCarthy Island, and various other islands and territories on the banks of the river. The total area is estimated at 4,000 sq. miles. The population of the Island of St. Mary, at the census of April 2, 1911, was 7,700, and that of the Protectorate, 138,401. The climate is unhealthy during the rainy season, viz., from June to October; but during the rest of the year it is less unhealthy. The chief export is ground nuts, which form nearly eight-tenths of the total exports. They are sent chiefly to Marseilles, where the oil is extracted and used for the same purpose as olive oil. Beeswax, palm kernels, hides, rubber and calabashes are also exported; and rice, cotton, maize, and a kind of millet called *kous* are produced in the countries bordering the Gambia, but not in sufficient quantities to meet local requirements. The chief imports are cotton goods, kola nuts, rice, spirits, hardware, sugar, wine, and tobacco. A Company of the W.A.F.F. (3 officers and 120 non-commissioned officers and men) is stationed in the Colony, and there is an armed police force in the settlement (numbering 82 men), which performs both civil and military duties. The government, which is that of a Crown Colony, is now vested in a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council, consisting of 3 official members (besides the Governor), and by a Legislative Council of 5 official members and 4 unofficial members, nominated by the Crown.

	1910.	1911.	1912.
Public revenue	£82,880	£86,454	£96,222
Public expenditure	63,301	71,390	81,340
Public debt	<i>nil</i>	<i>nil</i>	<i>nil</i>
Total imports.....	578,983	807,118	756,853
Total exports	535,447	682,036	735,172
Imports from U.K.	233,737	272,501	269,896
Exports to U.K. ...	38,610	63,612	50,641

CHIEF TOWN, Bathurst. Population (1911) 7,700.

Governor, (vacant).....	£2,500
Private Secretary and A.D.C.,	
Colonial Secretary, W. T. Campbell	250
Chief Magistrate, E. A. Hume	800
Receiver-General, Cecil Gwyn	750
Legal Assistant E. St. J. Jackson	*600
Senior Med. Officer, E. A. Chartres	400
Superintendent of Police, &c., C. Greig	*400
Travelling Commissioners, H. L. Pryce, C.M.G., £500; E. Hopkinson, £500; J. K. McCallum, H. F. Sproston, Capt. E. B. Leese... each	£400
Colonial Engineer, H. Hollis.....	*500

Transit from London, 14 days.

GIBRALTAR.

a rocky promontory, 3 miles in length and $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile in breadth, and 1,439 feet high at its greatest elevation, near the southern extremity of Spain, with which it is connected by a low isthmus. It is about 14 miles distant from the opposite coast of Africa. Gibraltar was captured in 1704, during the war of the Spanish Succession, by a combined Dutch and English force, under Sir George Rooke, and ceded by the Treaty of Utrecht, 1713. Since that time it has remained continuously in possession of the British. Of the many attempts to retake it, the most celebrated was the great siege in 1779-83, when General Elliott, afterwards Lord Heathfield, held it for 3 years and 7 months against a combined French and Spanish force. The town stands at the foot of the promontory on the N.W. side. Gibraltar is a free port, and enjoys the advantages of an extensive shipping trade. During the year 1912 3,585 vessels entered, with a total tonnage of 5,923,948. The chief sources of revenue are the port dues, the rent of the Crown estate in the town, and duties on wine, spirits, tobacco, and beer. There is an enclosed harbour with an area of about 400 acres, three graving docks, and docking accommodation for the largest battleships in the British Navy. The civilian population (Census of April, 1911) was 19,120.

The Governor is in command of the garrison, and exercises all the functions both of government and legislation, there being no executive or legislative council.

	1910.	1911.	1912.
Revenue	£80,929	£94,573	£105,738
Expenditure	76,410	73,390	81,613
Imports from U.K.	656,330	734,522	826,171
Exports to U.K. ...	32,268	26,884	24,485
Governor and Commr.-in-Chief, His Excellency Lieut.-General Sir H. S. G. Miles, K.C.B., C.V.O. (and table allowance £500)			£4,500
Assistant Military Secretary, Capt. T. D. Jackson, M.V.O., D.S.O., R. Lanc. Regt.			383
Aide-de-Camp, Lieut. C. H. Greville, Gren. Guards			273

* Exclusive of allowances.

Gen. Staff Officer, Maj. F. H. G. Stanton, R.A.	£383
A.A. & Q.M.G., Col. C. G. Morrison.....	456
D.A.A. & Q.M.G., Capt. G. N. T. Smyth-Osbourne, Devon Regt.....	383
Garrison Adj. & Qr.-Mr., Capt. E. Bankes	383
Commanding Royal Artillery, Major-Gen. J. T. Johnston, C.B.	1,095
Brigade-Major R.A., Capt. A. F. U. Green	383
Chief Engineer, Col. A. Grant, R.E.....	600
Deputy Director Medical Services, Col. J. Maher, A.M.S.	600
Officer Commanding A.S. Corps, Lt.-Col. J. C. L. Black	600
Assist. Director of Ordnance, Col. F. J. Angell	600
Command Paymr., Lt.-Col. A. Haynes ..	600
Admiral Superintendent, H.M. Dockyard, Vice-Admiral F. E. E. Brock, C.B.	
Colonial Sec., Sir F. Evans, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.	1,000
Asst. do., J. Porral	350
Treasurer and Collector, A. C. Greenwood	£400 to 600
Captain of the Port, Commr. W. H. Niles, R.D., R.N.R.	500
Police Magistrate, W. P. Michelin ...	£500 to 600
Chief of Police, J. Cochrane	300 to 400
Postmaster-General, C. W. Hill.....	400 to 500
Surgeon, Colonial Hospital, W. Turner, M.V.O., M.D.	250
Chief Justice, Sir H. R. Pipon Schooles ...	1,000
Attorney-Gen., B. H. T. Frere, K.C., LL.B.	800
Registrar, Supreme Court, J. Discombe	£400 to 500

Distance, 1,209 miles; transit, 4 days.

GOLD COAST.

The Gold Coast Colony comprises the coast of the Gulf of Guinea from about 3° 7' W. to 1° 14' E. of Greenwich, with a protectorate extending inland to an average distance of 440 miles, or to the 11° of N. latitude, bounded on the west and north by the French colonies of the Ivory Coast and French Soudan, and on the east by the German colony of Togoland. The total area of the colony and its dependencies is estimated at 80,235 sq. miles. The population (Census of April 2, 1911) was: Gold Coast Colony, 857,516; Ashanti, 287,814; Northern Territories, 357,519; total, 1,503,386, of whom about 1,000 are Europeans. The natives are almost all Pagans, but the number of Muhammadans and Christians is steadily increasing. The Castle and settlement of Elmina was founded by the Portuguese and taken from them by the Dutch. In 1682, some English merchants built a fort at Kormantyne, and subsequently many forts and factories were established by the English and other nations. The first English Company to trade with the Gold Coast was chartered in 1662. This was succeeded in 1672 by the Royal African Company, which enlarged and strengthened Cape Coast Castle until it was the best on the coast, and also built forts at Dixcove, Sekondi, Kommenda, Anamabo, Winneba, and Accra. This was again succeeded in 1750 by the African Company of Merchants, which was constituted by Act of Parliament, with liberty to trade and form establishments on the West Coast of Africa between 20° N. and 20° S. lat. The settlements were in 1821 transferred to the Crown, and placed under the government of Sierra Leone, from which they were finally separated in 1874 under the

title of Gold Coast Colony. The Dutch and English forts were intermingled until 1867, when an exchange was effected which gave all those on the west of the Sweet River to Holland and those on the east to Great Britain. In 1872 the Dutch transferred all their forts to Great Britain, which had previously, in 1850, bought the Danish forts. It was out of this transfer that the Ashanti war of 1873-4 arose, as the King of Ashanti, who had always been on good terms with the Dutch, feared that he would be cut off from the sea. In this war, as in those of 1896 and 1900-1, the British arms were completely victorious, and the kingdom of Ashanti has now been added to the dominions of the British Crown.

The trade is principally with the United Kingdom. Gold is found in considerable quantities. The principal exports in 1912 were: Cocoa £1,642,733, gold £1,470,660, lumber, £228,745, rubber £168,729, palm kernels £205,365, and kola nuts £134,236. The chief imports are textiles, alcohol, and hardware. The climate, generally, is hot and moist and very malarious, but is becoming annually less unhealthy by the aid of medical science and sanitation. The Government assists the missionaries in educational matters, and has established schools of its own. Great efforts are being made to improve the sanitary condition of the coast towns. The principal towns are lighted and policed. 1,492 miles of telegraphs have been established in the colony, of which 290 miles are in Ashanti and 203 miles in the Northern Territories. A Government railway runs from Sekondi through Tarkwa, the centre of the gold-mining industry, to Kumasi (168 miles). Another line runs from Accra to Mangoase (39 miles) and further developments are being surveyed.

The seat of government is Accra* (population 19,588). The other principal towns are: Cape Coast (11,269), Ada (1,572), Elmina (5,079), Sekondi (9,122), Tarkwa (2,426), Kwitta (3,630), Axim (3,285), Kumasi (18,853), Saltpond (3,540), and Winnebah (5,840). The government is administered by a Governor, aided by a nominated Executive Council. There is a Legislative Council of 6 official and 4 unofficial members.

	1910.	1911.	1912.
Total revenue	£1,006,633	£1,111,632	£1,230,851
Expenditure	924,862	914,500	1,157,092
Total imports	3,439,831	3,784,260	4,023,322
Imports from U.K.	2,503,171	2,842,894	2,622,932
Total exports	2,697,706	3,792,454	4,307,802
Exports to U.K.	1,837,676	2,453,629	2,680,973

Governor, His Excellency Sir Hugh Charles

Clifford, K.C.M.G. (1913) £4,000
(and allowance, £1,000)

A.D.C., Lieut. J. Hamilton-Dalrymple... 300

Colonial Secretary, Maj. H. Bryan, C.M.G. 1,200

Chief Assist. Sec., W. C. F. Robertson... 700

Senior Assistant, A. C. Finlay... £500 to 600

Assistant Secs., F. W. F. Jackson, C. W.

Welman... each £400 to 500

Junior Assistant Secs., H. B. Popham,

G. C. Brown... each £300 to 400

Chief Clerk, C. E. H. Hellis... 350 to 400

Attorney-General, W. R. Townsend... 1,000

Solicitor-General, R. A. Maude... 600

Treasurer, E. B. Reece... 750

Chief Assistant Treasurer, S. S. Davis £500 to 600

Accountant, H. M. Lewis... 400

Senior Assistant Treasurers, P. F. Barton

and R. E. Burns... each 400

Lt.-Col. Comdg. G.C. Regt., Lt.-Col. E.

Panter-Dewnes... £800

Prin. Medical Officer, F. G. Hopkins... 1,000

Director of Works, P. N. H. Jones... 1,000

Genl. Manager, Rlys., A. E. Cruickshank... 1,000

Comptroller of Customs, P. L. H. Archer... 750

Assistant Comptroller of Customs,

O. Mitchell... £500 to 600

Commissioners of Provinces, J. Maxwell,

C. H. Harper, J. T. Furley, and

H. C. W. Grimshaw... each 700

Secretary for Mines, Frank Cogill... 800

Sec., Native Affairs, F. G. Crowther... 650

Postmaster-General, S. B. Gosling... £600 to 700

Deputy do., W. T. E. Wallace... 500 to 600

Senior Surveyors, G. J. Righton, and W.

Young... each £400 to 500

District Surveyors, H. E. M. Campbell,

E. L. Heppell, L. E. Lupton... £300 to 400

Commissioner of Police, E. V. Collins... 700

Director of Education, D. J. Oman... 690

Chief Justice, Sir P. Crampton Smyly... 1,500

Puisne Judges, F. H. Gough, £1,000;

L. E. Hawtayne, C. E. Watson and F.

C. A. Barrett-Lennard... each 1,000

Ashanti:—

Chief Commissioner, F. C. Fuller, C.M.G. 1,250

Commissioners, T. E. Fell, Maj. C. E.

D. O. Rew, A. J. Philbrick... each 700

Northern Territories:—

Chief Commissioner, Capt. C. H.

Armitage, C.M.G., D.S.O... 1,250

Commissioners, Maj. R. A. Irvine,

C.M.G., Capt. B. M. Read, E. O.

Warden... each 700

Distant from Liverpool, 3,920 miles; transit, 14

to 30 days.

HONG KONG.

The Crown Colony of Hong Kong consists of a number of islands situated off the south-eastern coast of China, at the mouth of the Canton River, in 22° 10'—22° 34' N. lat. and 113° 52'—114° 30' E. long., and of a portion of the mainland.

Hong Kong is an island about 10 miles long and from 2 to 6½ miles broad, with a total area of 29 square miles; it lies close to the mainland, being separated at one point by a narrow strait (Lye-moon) not more than a quarter-mile wide, and was first occupied by Great Britain in January, 1841, and was formally ceded by the Treaty of Nankin in 1842; British Kowloon was subsequently acquired by the Peking Convention of 1860; and the New Territories, being the southern part of the Kwangtung province, by a lease signed June 9, 1898. The whole colony comprises an area of about 390 square miles, with a population (1912) of 467,777, of whom 446,614 were Chinese. The white residents, including naval and military, numbered 10,946.

The capital of the colony is Victoria, which lies along the northern shore of the island, facing the mainland; and between the mainland and the city is the harbour, which is one of the finest in the world, with a water area of some 10 square miles. The port is free, and is fortified. It possesses excellent docks, capable of holding the largest vessels for the purposes of repair. There is a considerable ship repairing and construction industry. Shipping entered (1911) 18,092,625 tons; (1912) 18,408,766 tons. A railway, of which 23 miles belong to the Government, runs from Kowloon to Canton; the length north of the Sham Chun River (which is the

* Pronounced A'kráh.

boundary of the British territory) is controlled by the Chinese Government.

The island is broken in shape and mountainous, the highest point being Victoria Peak, which is about 1,770 feet high. The Peak District is a favourite place of residence, and is reserved for Europeans. The hot season lasts from May to October. During the winter months, from November to March, the climate is cooler, drier, and more invigorating. The average daily maximum temperature ranges from 87° in July to 62° in February, and the average daily minimum temperature from 78° in July to 55° in February. The average annual rainfall is 83 in., of which not less than 75 per cent. falls between May and September, when the S.W. monsoon prevails.

Hong Kong is the centre of a vast trade in many kinds of produce, chiefly sugar, opium, flour, oil, amber, cotton, ivory, betel, sandalwood, rice, tea, woollens, silks, salt, &c.

Much encouragement is given by the Government to education in the colony. In 1912 there were 75 schools subject to Government supervision, attended by 6,333 pupils. The University (opened in 1912) includes faculties of medicine, engineering and arts.

Hong Kong is a Crown colony, and its government is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 8 members, together with a Legislative Council of 14 members, including himself, a representative from the Chamber of Commerce, and a representative of the Justices of the Peace. There is also a Sanitary Board, partly elected, which controls all sanitary measures.

CAPITAL, Victoria; population (1912), 227,750.

	1911.	1912.
Public revenue	\$7,497,231	\$8,180,694
Public expenditure	7,077,177	7,203,543
Public debt, 1 Jan.	£1,485,732	£1,485,732
Imports from U.K.	2,985,812	3,761,337
Exports to U.K.	1,734,628	841,616

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His

Excellency Sir Francis H. May, K.C.M.G. £6,000

A.D.C., Capt. L. R. Taylor 300

Private Sec. & Extra A.D.C., Capt. E. M. Conolly

Commanding the Forces, Maj.-Gen. F. H. Kelly, C.B.

Colonial Secretary, Hon. Claud Severn ... 1,600

Treasurer, &c., Hon. A. M. Thomson ... 7,200

Attorney-Gen., Hon. J. A. S. Bucknill, K.C. £1,500

Director of Public Works, Hon. W. Chatham, C.M.G. £7,800

Sec. for Chinese Affairs, E. R. Hallifax ... 6,000

Chief Justice, His Hon. Sir Wm. Rees Davies, K.C. £2,000

Puisne Judge, H. H. J. Gompertz..... \$8,400

1st Police Magistrate, F. A. Hazeland ... 6,600

Capt.-Supt. Police, Hon. C. McI. Messer . 7,200

Principal Civil Medical Officer, J. T. C. Johnson £800

Crown Solicitor, J. H. Kemp 990

Harbour-Master, &c., Capt. B. R. H. Taylor, R.N. 900

Hong Kong, 9,834 miles, *via* Suez Canal;

transit, 29 days, or *via* Siberia, 18 to 23 days.

JAMAICA.*

aboriginally Xaymaca, or Land of Wood and Water—an island situate in the Caribbean Sea, about 90 miles to the south of Cuba, within 17°

* The Government publishes annually a *Handbook of Jamaica*, full of information respecting the history and personnel of the island.

43°—18° 32' North lat. and 76° 11'—78° 21' W. long. It is the largest and most valuable of the British West Indian Islands, being 144 miles in length and 49 in extreme breadth, containing an area of 4,450 square miles, and a population, in April, 1911, of 831,383; the whites numbered 15,605; coloured, 163,201; blacks, 630,181; East Indians, 17,380; and Chinese, 2,111.

Jamaica was discovered on May 3, 1494, by Columbus, who called it St. Jago. It was taken possession of by the Spaniards in 1509; but in 1655 a British expedition, sent out by Oliver Cromwell, under Penn and Venables, attacked the island, which capitulated after a trifling resistance. In 1670 it was formally ceded to England by the Treaty of Madrid.

From the sea-level on all sides of Jamaica a series of ridges gradually ascend towards the central ranges, dividing the large rivers, and attaining, in the culminating Peak of the Blue Mountains, in the eastern part of the island, an elevation of 7,388 feet. From these mountains at least 70 streams descend to the north and south shores, but none are navigable except the Black River, and that only for small craft. There are several excellent harbours, and the island is intersected by good roads. There are 198 miles of railway open. Telegraph stations and post-offices are established in every town and in very many villages; the number of accounts open in the savings banks was 36,560 (1912). Most of the staple products of tropical climates are raised. Sugar and rum are manufactured and exported; the latter is still counted the best in the world; and the coffee raised in certain districts of the Blue Mountains fetches the highest price that is given in the London market. There is an extensive trade in fruits, chiefly bananas and oranges, with the U.S.A. and U.K. Maize and Indian corn grow luxuriantly. The Guinea grass, from four to six feet in height, grows wild, and is superior to any other for pasturage, while the woods furnish an abundance of rich dye-stuffs, drugs, and spices, and the forests abound in the rarest of cabinet woods. The Governor is assisted by a Privy Council not to exceed 8 members; the Legislative Council consists of the Governor, the senior military officer, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Director of Public Works, and the Collector-General (all *ex officio*), and of such other persons, not exceeding 10, as the King or the Governor may appoint, called Nominated Members, and 14 elected by the people, being one for each parish of the island. The island is divided into three counties, Surrey in the east, Middlesex in the centre, and Cornwall in the west. The principal city is Kingston, the seat of government and the largest port and town, pop. (Census, 1911) 57,379; the next in importance are Spanish Town, pop. 7,119; Montego Bay, 6,616; and Port Antonio, 7,074. Chief exports (1 Jan. to 31 Dec., 1912): Fruit, 54.7; coffee, 10.7; sugar, 5.1; dye-woods, 3.4; pimento, 3.0; rum, 2.6; cocoa, 5.4; minor products, 15.1. The chief customers are the U.S.A., 59.8; U.K., 13.2; Canada, 5.5; other countries, 21.5.

	*1911-12.	1912-13.
Public general revenue ...	£1,161,014	£1,206,161
Expenditure from income.	1,155,208	1,304,929
Expenditure from loans...	2,976	2,087
Public debt.....	3,871,305	3,843,074
Total imports.....	2,865,553	3,050,479
Total exports.....	2,948,067	2,709,283

* (1912.) 1 Jan. to 31 Dec.

Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir William Henry Manning, K.C.M.G., C.B.	£5,000
A.D.C. and Private Secretary, Capt. Hon. R. T. St. John	
Extra A.D.C., Capt. Ian O. Dennistoun, M.V.O.	
Comdg. Troops, Brig-General J. R. A. Dalrymple-Hay, C.B., D.S.O.	
Colonial Secretary, Hon. Philip Clarke Cork, C.M.G.	1,200
Asst. Colonial Secretary, R. Johnstone, I.S.O.	£600 to 700
Auditor-Gen., Hon. L. J. Bertram, C.M.G.	900
Director Public Works, Hon. J. H. W. Park	£1,000 to 1,200
Superintending Medical Officer, Hon. J. E. Ker, M.R.C.S.	£800 to 1,000
Collector-General, Hon. A. H. Miles, I.S.O.	£800 to 900

Collector of Customs and Shipping Master, Kingston, R. E. Nunes	600
Director of Agriculture, Hon. H. H. Cousins Inspector-General of Police and Prisons, Lt.-Col. A. E. Kershaw	850
Director of Education, Hon. J.R. Williams, M.A.	800
Treasurer, C. C. Anderson	£600 to 700
Postmaster, Hon. J. B. Lucie-Smith	600
Chief Justice and Keeper of Records, His Hon. A. M. Coll	1,600
Puisne Judge, Hon. C. H. Beard	1,000
Judge of Kingston Court, J. F. Cargill	£800 to 900
Registrar Supreme Court, H. J. C. Brown, K.C.	600
Attor.-Gen., Hon. E. St. John Branch, K.C. Crown Solicitor, J. F. Milholland	1,000
Administrator-Gen. and Trustee in Bank- ruptcy, John M. Nethersole.....and fees	820
Registrar-Gen., Deputy Keeper of Records and Registrar of Titles, D. Balfour	£500 to 600
Government Printer, J. C. Ford	500
Protector of Immigrants,* C. W. Dooryl... ..	350
Emigration Agent in India, A. Marsden... ..	500
Kingston is distant from London 4,000 miles; transit, 14 days.	

LEEWARD ISLANDS.

The Leeward Islands of the West Indies under British authority consist of the 5 presidencies of (1) Antigua, with Barbuda and Redonda; (2) St. Christopher and Nevis, with Anguilla; (3) Dominica, under Administrators; (4) Montserrat; and (5) the Virgin Islands, with Sombrero, under Commissioners, all, except the latter, having their own local legislature. These 5 presidencies are administered by a Governor, to whom the Administrators and Commissioners are subordinate, and there is also a General Legislative Council, possessing concurrent legislative powers with the local Legislatures on certain subjects. The population of the federal colony at the Census of 1911 was 127,189. The General Legislative Council consists of 8 *ex-officio* and 8 elective members, with the Governor as President.

Governor, His Excellency Sir H. Hesketh Bell, K.C.M.G. £2,600

Private Sec. & A.D.C., Lt. W. W. Beynon 250 || **Chief Justice and Keeper of the Records,** His Honour Sir F. M. Maxwell, K.C. | 1,000 |
| **First Puisne Judge,** His Honour F. H. Parker | 700 |

* Seconded for duty in India as Asst. Emigration Agent.

Second Puisne Judge, His Honour S. R. Pemberton	£600
Colonial Sec., T. A. V. Best	650
Attorney-Gen., Hon. T. S. Sidney, K.C. ...	500
Crown Attorney, St. Kitts, E. C. Watley ..	200
Dominica, M. J. Camacho	200
Auditor-Gen., Hon. W. D. Auchinleck, I.S.O. Govt. Analytical Chemist and Supt. of Agriculture, H. A. Tempany, B.Sc.	£500 to 600
Chief Inspector of Police, Lt.-Col. E. Beil ..	405
Inspector of Schools, W. Skinner	£300 to 400
Revenue	1910-11. £164,375
Expenditure	1911-12. £174,818
Public debt	1912-13. £172,480
Imports	159,263
Exports	158,924
Transit, 13 to 16 days.	273,250
	267,050
	266,850
	567,817
	713,414
	558,165
	566,754
	563,339

(1) ANTIGUA (AND BARBUDA).

Antigua is the seat of government and residence of the Governor-in-Chief. It lies in 17° 6' N. lat. and 61° 45' W. long., and is about 70 miles in circumference. Its area is nearly 108 square miles, equal to 68,980 acres, of which nearly 17,000 are under cultivation. The population (with Barbuda) in 1911 was 32,265, including 13,989 males and 18,276 females. Settled by the English in 1632, and granted to Lord Willoughby by Charles II., this is one of those islands which has always been more distinctively English. It was at one time a naval and military station of some importance. It is much less hilly and wooded than the other Leeward Islands and is largely given up to the cultivation of sugar, for which two central sugar factories have been erected. Cotton is being planted, and the island also exports molasses, tamarinds, and arrowroot. In March, 1898, the Crown Colony system of government was instituted.

Revenue	1910-11. £52,326
Expenditure	1911-12. £52,292
Public debt	1912-13. £53,490
Total imports	53,495
Total exports	129,900
	123,700
	123,500
	177,594
	187,688
	168,274
	199,284
	164,813
	164,968

CAPITAL, St. John's, population (1911), 7,910.
President & Island Sec. (the Colonial
Secretary of the Leeward Islands).

Treasurer, F. W. Griffith	£350
Magistrate, W. H. Whyham, I.S.O.	500
Colonial Engineer, W. M. Jarvis (acting) ...	450

Barbuda is situated 30 miles N. of Antigua, of which it is a dependency, in lat. 17° 35' N., long. 61° 45' W. Area, 75 square miles. Population, 775. The island is flat and fertile in parts, producing cotton, corn, pepper, tobacco, and vegetables, and was formerly a possession of the Codrington family. Wild deer are plentiful and afford excellent sport, and there is good tarpon and other fishing.

Magistrate, O. Nugent	£50
Manager, G. Sutherland	£150 to 200

Redonda, a small island with a phosphate industry, has a population of about 20.

(2) ST. KITTS-NEVIS

(WITH ANGUILLA).

The islands of St. Kitts, Nevis, and Anguilla were united in 1882 to form one Presidency, and taken together they had a population at the Census of 1911 of 43,303, and a total area of about 150 square miles. The climate is decidedly

healthy for the tropics, the temperature being from 78° to 85°.

St. Kitts, the principal island of the Presidency, and the oldest colony in the West Indies, is situated in lat. 17° 18' N. and long. 62° 48' W., and comprises an area of 68 square miles, its greatest length being 28 miles, and greatest breadth about 5 miles. It is one of the most effectively cultivated sugar islands in the West Indies, a continuous line of green estates sweeping up all round the coast from the sea towards the central cone, which rises to a height of 3,711 feet (Mount Misery). The capital, Basseterre, pop. (1911) 8,159, is a port of registry, and had 64 sailing vessels of 1,105 tons in 1911.

Nevis (separated from St. Kitts by a strait some 3 miles wide) has an area of 50 square miles, with a population in 1911 of 12,495. Sugar-cane and cotton are grown. Its greatest elevation is 3,596 feet. Chief town, Charlestown. Pop. (1911), 912.

Anguilla is about 60 miles N.W. of St. Kitts, 16 miles in length, and varies in breadth from 1 to 3 miles, containing an area of 35 square miles. Population (1911) 4,075. Salt is the principal production, besides cattle, ponies, and garden stock, while cotton is extensively cultivated.

	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
Public revenue.....	£52,748	£58,002	£57,078
Expenditure.....	49,872	50,737	53,508
Public debt.....	50,093	46,734	47,351
Imports.....	195,277	306,666	252,637
Exports.....	205,693	212,481	187,961

Administrator, T. L. Roxburgh, C.M.G.

Clerk and Private Sec., G. C. Johnson ...	£700 to £900
Treasurer, Registrar of Shipping & Shipping Master, Edward R. Jones ...	300
Magistrates: St. Kitts, G. O'D. Walton, £400; Captain A. Roger, I.S.O., £350; Nevis, C. C. Greaves, £225; Anguilla, W. E. Burton	£250
Supt. of Public Works, (vacant)	400

(3) DOMINICA,

the largest island of the colony, and the loftiest of the Lesser Antilles, is situate between 15° 20'—15° 45' N. lat. and 61° 13'—61° 30' W. long., 95 miles S. of Antigua, and is about 29 miles long and 15 broad, comprising an area of 291 sq. miles, or 186,240 acres, of which about 70,000 acres are under cultivation. The island is of volcanic origin and very mountainous and picturesque, abounding in streams fairly well stocked with fish, and the soil is very fertile. The temperature varies, according to the altitude, from 55° to 85°. The cultivation of sugar has been practically replaced by cocoa, limes, coffee, and fruit. The population numbered 33,863 at the Census of 1911; included in this total are 420 Caribs, of whom 170 are of pure blood. The climate is healthy, and during the winter months very pleasant. Yellow fever is unknown, and from November to June the island is suitable as a health resort for pulmonary and rheumatic invalids. There is an Executive Council composed of official and unofficial members, and a Legislative Council, consisting of the Administrator, who sits as President, and 6 official and 6 non-official members nominated by the Governor. The principal towns are Roseau, on the south-west coast, population about 6,500, and Portsmouth, population about 1,000.

	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13
Public revenue.....	£41,472	£44,054	£45,300
Expenditure.....	39,050	38,792	40,304
Public debt.....	47,295	46,631	44,486
Imports.....	147,322	164,695	159,529
Exports.....	112,111	124,678	152,458
Administrator, W. Douglas Young, C.M.G. (with £100 allowance).....	£700 to £900		
Private Sec., Capt. H. Peebles.....	250		
Treasurer, Hon. W. H. Porter, I.S.O.	400		
Colonial Engineer, P. Noble, A.M.I.C.E.	600		
Registrar, T. C. Lartigue.....	300		
Magistrates, R. F. Garraway; N. C. Ruggles; W. M. Wigley..... (each)	300		
Medical Officers, H. A. A. Nicholls, C.M.G., £400; R. H. Allport; A. H. Rich; L. S. Senhouse; E. B. Garrard..... (each)	250		

(4) MONTserrat

is situated in 16° 45' N. lat. and 62° W. long., 26 miles S.W. of Antigua. It is about 11 miles in length and 7 in breadth, comprising an area of 32½ square miles, with a population (Census 1911) of 12,196. Discovered by Columbus in 1493, it was settled by Englishmen, but conquered and held by the French, and only finally assigned to Great Britain in 1784. It is justly considered the most healthy and beautiful of the Antilles; it contains three active soufrières and several hot springs, while the scenery is charmingly diversified. About two-thirds of the island are mountainous, the rest well cultivated. The lime-tree is largely grown, and its products to the value of £42,052 were exported in 1912-13, also 289,234 lb. of sea island cotton, to the value of £19,356. A flourishing fruit and vegetable preserving industry has been started—jams, preserves and pickles, of various sorts, being made in considerable quantities, and shipped to the U.K. and Canada. The chief town is Plymouth, with a population (1911) of 1,534.

	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
Revenue.....	£12,262	£12,945	£11,932
Expenditure.....	11,365	10,030	10,556
Public debt.....	11,100	11,100	11,100
Total imports.....	38,106	44,795	40,526
Total exports.....	34,393	55,930	42,053

Commissioner & Treasurer, Lt.-Col. W. B.

Davidson-Houston, C.M.G.	£600
Assist. Treasurer, Hon. E. F. Dyett.....	318
Senior Medical Officer, J. C. McPherson ...	250
Magistrate, &c., G. I. Mendes.....	300

(5) THE VIRGIN ISLANDS,

a group of islands belonging chiefly to Great Britain and Denmark, form a connecting link between the Greater and Lesser Antilles. Such of the islands as are British became so in 1666; the principal are—Tortola (the largest), situate in 18° 27' N. lat. and 64° 40' W. long., Virgin Gorda, and Anegada. The area of the British possessions is 58 square miles, and the population in 1911 was 5,562. There is good pasturage for cows, sheep, and goats. Sugar and cotton are grown in increasing quantity; fishing and poultry-rearing are also carried on. A valuable mine of copper has been worked at Virgin Gorda. The capital of the group is Road Town, on the south-east of Tortola; population (1911), 410.

	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
Revenue.....	£6,091	£8,200	£4,795
Expenditure.....	5,964	9,446	4,980
Imports.....	8,717	9,570	10,323
Exports.....	6,684	8,852	7,258
Commissioner and Treasurer, Leslie Jarvis	£300		

MALTA,

an island in the Mediterranean Sea, 58 miles from Sicily and about 180 from the African coast, about 17 miles in length and 9 in breadth, and having an area of 92½ square miles. The colony includes also the adjoining island of Gozo, with an area of 24½ square miles; COMINO—the site of the Sultan's disaster in 1889 and now a sanitary station—and several islets. The civil population of the whole group, according to the Census taken on April 2, 1911, was 211,564. In religion the Maltese are Roman Catholics. The lower orders are mainly Punic in race. The Maltese dialect, which is generally spoken, is of Semitic origin, and is held by some to be derived from the Carthaginian and Arabic tongues. The upper classes are mostly descendants of those who sought the protection of the Order of St. John during the Middle Ages, from all parts of Southern Europe. They speak English and Italian. There is a Maltese order of nobility consisting of 29 families. The islands are highly cultivated. The chief products are corn, oranges, melons, grapes, forage, cummin seed, onions, and potatoes; figs and honey are plentiful. It was estimated that in 1912-13 the area under cultivation in Malta and Gozo was about 41,681 acres. It is estimated that 3,000 females are employed in making lace. The principal occupation of the people is in connexion with shipping. On Census day 1911 there were 22,882 persons living in Valletta, but the total population of the Colony was 1,820 to the square mile. The principal harbour is one of the finest in the world; it is very deep, and large vessels can anchor alongside the shore. It is an important port of call for vessels passing to and from the East and the Suez Canal, being about half-way between Gibraltar and Port Said. There is an extensive arsenal and important dockyard, Malta being the headquarters of the Mediterranean Fleet; and an additional graving dock was opened on Feb. 12, 1892. There is also a hydraulic dock, originally constructed by private enterprise, which has been taken over by the Admiralty. Two new dry docks and both arms of the breakwater at the mouth of the principal harbour have now been completed. The island is strongly fortified, and has a garrison which, on April 2, 1911, consisted of 9,023 males and females. The military expenditure for 1912-13 amounted to £517,005, of which £2,500 was contributed by the Colony. The climate, although not tropical, is very hot in summer. The mean temperature for the summer months (June, July, August and September) is 75° 7". In winter the range is from 51° 3' to 58°. In 1912-13 the highest temperature in the shade was 101°, and the lowest 33° 6". Citta Vecchia, the former capital of the island, contains the ancient palace of the courts of justice, the Cathedral, and the Seminary; its population has now dwindled to about 500, but its suburb, Rabato, had 8,414 inhabitants in 1911. Citta Vecchia has been entirely eclipsed in importance by the modern capital of Valletta, which was founded in 1566. Malta possesses a University and Lyceum; 164 elementary and infant schools, 2 secondary schools, and 37 night schools, maintained at a total cost to the Government of £38,882 in 1912-13; in addition there are garrison schools, a Dockyard school, and 67 private schools which receive no grants-in-aid from the Government.

The island of Malta is said to have been

converted to Christianity on the occasion of the shipwreck of St. Paul in 58 A.D. In the Dark Ages it was taken by the Moors, its commerce was destroyed, and it was used mainly as a base for piratical expeditions. In 1090 it was again brought under Christian rule, being conquered by the Norman Count Roger of Sicily. For 440 years it followed the fortunes of that kingdom, but was in 1530 handed over to the Knights of St. John, who made of it a stronghold of Christianity. In 1565 it sustained the famous siege, when the last great effort of the Turks was successfully withstood by Grand Master La Vallette. The Knights expended large sums in fortifying the island and carrying out many magnificent works, until they were expelled by Napoleon in 1798. The Maltese rose against the French garrison soon afterwards, and with the assistance of some British and Neapolitan troops, compelled the French to capitulate in 1800. The islands were then ceded to Great Britain, the cession being confirmed by the Treaty of Paris of 1814. The government is administered by a Governor, who is usually a distinguished General, assisted by an Executive Council consisting of 11 official and 2 unofficial members, and by a Legislative Council, called the Council of Government—10 official and 8 elected members. The Governor is President in both.

In 1912-13 the Port of Valletta was entered by 3,485 vessels (tonnage, 5,208,478).

CAPITAL, Valletta. Population (1911), 22,882.

	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
Public revenue ...	£441,444	£448,114	£442,035
Expenditure	467,373	467,783	427,581
Imports	2,356,043	2,615,519	2,614,566
Exports	863,429	987,844	977,056
Imports from U.K.	958,045	1,141,140	1,129,199

MEDITERRANEAN COMMAND.

General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Gen.

Sir Ian Hamilton, G.C.B., D.S.O.

MALTA COMMAND.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Gen. Sir H. M. L. Rundle, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.

(table allowance £500) £4,300

A.M.S., Maj. F. D. Finlay	
A.D.C., Capt. G. M. Darell, C. Gds.....	
Colonial A.D.C., Capt. Contino Teuma	
Castelletti, M.V.O., K.O. Malta Militia	300
General Staff Officer, Major E. H. E. Daniell, D.S.O.	101
A.A. & Q.M.G., Col. H. P. Shekleton, C.B.	129
D.A.A.G., Maj. T. C. W. Molony, D.S.O., R.A.; Capt. C. Ogston	101
Commg. R.A., Maj.-Gen. J. S. S. Barker...	1,095
Brig.-Maj., do., Capt. G. P. C. Blount, R.A.	37
Chief Engineer, Col. F. H. Horniblow.....	148
Asst. Dir. S. & T., Col. E. A. Bramhall ...	684
Deputy Director of Medical Services, Col. R. Porter, M.B., R.A.M.C.	821
Asst. Dir. Ordn. Stores, Col. F. W. McT. Bunny	720
Commg. Inf. Brig., Brig.-General F. A. Adam, C.B.	748
Brigade-Major, Capt. L. F. R. Renny ...	337
Vice-Pres. of the Council of Govt. (vacant)	150
Lieut.-Governor and Chief Secretary to Government, His Hon. Maj. Sir J. E. Clauson, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.	1,300
(and duty allowance £300)	

<i>Assistant Secretary to Govt. & Clerk of the Councils</i> , E. Bonavia	£400
<i>Crown Advocate</i> , Hon. Sir V. Frendo	
Azopardi, C.M.G., LL.D.	600
<i>Public Works</i> , Hon. L. Gatt, C.M.G.	500
<i>Director of Public Instruction</i> , Hon. Prof. Henry Magro, M.D.	500
<i>Auditor</i> , J. C. Fisher	400
<i>Receiver-General & Director of Contracts</i> , Hon. T. Vella	500
<i>Comptroller of Charitable Institutions</i> , Hon. C. Pace Bardon	500
<i>Collector of Customs and Supt. of Ports</i> , Hon. Col. N. G. Biancardi, C.V.O., C.M.G., A.D.C.	500
<i>Postmaster-General (vacant)</i>	500
<i>Superintendent of Police</i> , T. Curmi, M.V.O.	500
<i>Chief Justice & Pres. of Court of Appeal (vacant)</i>	1,000
<i>Judges</i> , Dr. Z. Roncali ; Dr. G. Pulicino ; Dr. A. Micallef, Dr. A. Farnis ; Dr. S. Micallef	600
Malta is 2,280 miles by sea, and <i>via</i> Naples about 1,995 ; transit, 4 days.	

MAURITIUS.

Mauritius is an island lying in the Indian Ocean, 500 miles east of Madagascar, between 57° 18'—57° 48' E. long. and S. lat. 19° 50'—20° 31', and comprising an area of 720 square miles. The permanent population at the Census of 1911 was 368,791, of whom 257,697 were Indians (the majority originally Coolies imported for working the sugar estates), and the remainder mainly of French or mixed descent.

Mauritius was discovered about the year 1507 by the Portuguese, but they never formed any settlement on it. The Dutch visited it in 1598, and named it Mauritius, in honour of the Stadtholder, Prince Maurice of Nassau. In 1644 they established a small colony on the shore, but in 1710 or 1712 they abandoned the island, and in 1715 the French took possession of it and changed the name to Ile de France. Under the French it became a great centre of trade, but in 1789 the seat of French Government in the East was removed to it from Pondicherry, and it was taken by a British force in 1810. The French language and French law have been preserved under British rule when the ancient name, Mauritius, was restored.

Of the total cultivable area of 188,000 acres, 147,990 are under sugar, 20,000 under fibre, and 20,100 under other crops; the necessities of life have all to be imported from abroad. Rice and grain are obtained from India, flour and frozen meat from Australia, oxen from Madagascar, and minor imports from South Africa and elsewhere. The chief trade of the island is with India. Being just within the tropics it has a hot climate; but, except in Port Louis and some of the low-lying districts, it is not unhealthy. The island is subject to cyclonic disturbances, and a hurricane in 1892 was particularly severe.

There is an excellent harbour on the N.W. coast, on which the capital, Port Louis, stands, and the annual trade of the island passes almost entirely through Port Louis. In 1912 there were 12½ miles of railway (119½ of 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge and 10 of 2 ft. 6 in.), 63 post-offices, 57 telegraph and 38 telephone offices in the island, with 379¼ miles of telegraph and 154½ miles telephone wires (Government).

The Government is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 4 official members, and of such other persons in the service of the Government as the Governor, through instructions of the Secretary of State, may from time to time appoint, and a Legislative Council of 27 members, 8 being *ex-officio*, 9 nominated by the Governor, and 10 elected by a moderate franchise. Port Louis has 2 members, and each of the country districts 1.

The inhabitants of European descent are mostly Roman Catholic. Education has two branches:—(1) *Superior or Secondary Instruction*, to which is attached the Government Royal College with its Schools; (2) *Primary Instruction*, consisting of the Government schools and the grant-in-aid schools. The total expenditure on education in 1912 amounted to Rs. 600,050. Of the pupils in the Government and aided schools, 62·07 per cent. are Roman Catholics, 2·31 per cent. Church of England, 0·99 per cent. other Christian denominations, 10·59 per cent. Muhammadans and 24·04 per cent. Hindoos and others. The troops in the Colony on December 31, 1912, numbered 1,416.

CAPITAL, Port Louis. Population (1911), 50,060.*

	1910-11.	1911-12.
Public revenue	Rs. 11,129,988	Rs. 10,435,668
Public expenditure	9,578,244	9,843,980
Public debt	£1,296,090	£1,290,690
Paper circulation...	Rs. 5,080,250	Rs. 5,080,250
Total imports	Rs. 37,725,717	Rs. 32,266,707
Total exports.....	46,803,492	37,184,189
Imports from U.K. ...	12,142,996	11,569,227
Exports to U.K. ...	13,397,414	4,466,656

<i>Governor & Commander-in-Chief</i> , His Excellency Maj. Sir John Robert Chancellor, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., R.E.	Rs. 50,000
<i>Commanding Forces</i> , Maj.-Gen. C. R. Simpson, C.B.	13,500
<i>Colonial Sec.</i> , John Middleton	15,000
<i>Procureur & Advocate-General</i> , E. Koenig	13,500
<i>Receiver-General</i> , E. A. Grannum	12,500
<i>Collector of Customs and Harbour Master</i> , Lieut. H. C. Scroggs, R.N. ...	10,000
<i>Protector of Immigrants</i> , B. A. Francis	9,000
<i>Director of Public Works & Surveys</i> , P. Le Juge de Segrals, M.L., C.E.	9,000
(personal allowance, Rs. 1,000.)	
<i>Registrar-General</i> , M. L. A. Noël	9,000
<i>Local Auditor</i> , A. G. Biden	7,500
<i>Director, Medical & Health Dept.</i> , R. Denman, M.R.C.S.	Rs. 10,000 to 12,000
<i>Director Public Instruction</i> , W. T. A. Entage	12,000
<i>Chief Judge</i> , F. A. Herchenroder, K.C.	15,000
<i>Puisne Judges</i> , Hons. C. S. Davson and W. Haycraft.....each	12,000

DEPENDENCIES OF MAURITIUS.

(1.) RODRIGUES, 350 miles almost due east of Mauritius. Population (Census 1911), 4,829. Area, 40 square miles. Cattle, beans, salt fish and goats are the principal exports. The island is under the administration of a magistrate from Mauritius who takes his orders from the Governor of Mauritius.

Magistrate, G. Rousset (*acting*)

(2.) OTHER DEPENDENCIES. Most of the scattered groups of coral islands belonging to Great Britain in the Indian Ocean are administered by

* Census figure (31 March, 1911). Estimated population on 31 December, 1912, 50,004.

the Mauritius Government, being visited periodically by two magistrates, whose duty it is to enquire into the condition of the labourers, and settle any disputes which may be referred to them. The chief product is cocoa-nut oil. The most important is Diego Garcia (pop. 1911, 517), one of the Chagos Archipelago, which lies on the direct route from the Red Sea to Australia, and, as it possesses a good harbour, has been much used of late years as a coaling station. The total population of the "Other Dependencies" (1911) is 1,344.

Transit from London to Mauritius, 27 days.

NIGERIA.

* SOUTHERN NIGERIA.

The Colony and Protectorate of Southern Nigeria includes the territories situated on the Bight of Benin, between Dahomey on the west and the Cameroons on the east, and is divided into three Provinces, of which the Western coincides with the former Colony and Protectorate of Lagos, and the Central and Eastern with the former Protectorate of Southern Nigeria. The headquarters of the Government are at Lagos. The area of the whole territory is 80,000 sq. miles, and the population roughly 8,000,000.

The chief industry is agriculture, and crops consist of cocoa, maize, plantains, earth-nuts, yams and cassava, while coffee and cotton are also grown. The natural products exported are palm oil and kernels, gum copal and rubber, and the export of cocoa, cotton and maize is steadily increasing. A railway has been constructed from Iddo Island, near Lagos, to Zungeru, the capital of Northern Nigeria, a distance of about 429 miles, crossing the Niger at Jebba; and a junction between this railway and the railway from Baro to Kano in the northern Protectorate has been effected by means of an extension to Minna, 38 miles east of Zungeru. There is thus direct rail communication between Lagos and Kano, over a total distance of about 717 miles. Further railway extensions have been sanctioned by the Secretary of State. Centres of trade are Lagos, Calabar, Opobo, Bonny, New Calabar, Brass, Benin, Warri, Supele, Akassa, and Forcados, the two last named being situated at the Forcados and Nun mouths of the Niger, which, with the rest of the territories south of Idah on the Niger, passed on January 1, 1900, from the administrative control of the Royal Niger Company to that of Southern Nigeria.

The principal imports are cotton goods, cooper's stores, hardware, cutlery, and spirits.

	1911.	1912.
Revenue	£1,956,175	£2,235,412
Expenditure	1,717,259	2,110,498
Total imports	5,234,186	6,430,601
Total exports	5,354,101	6,089,706
Imports from U.K.	3,682,207	4,398,368
Exports to U.K.	2,576,610	2,850,683

Governor and Commander in Chief of Northern and Southern Nigeria, His Excellency Col. Sir Frederick John Dealtry Lugard, G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.

(1912) £6,000
Political Secretary, Major E. J. Lugard, D.S.O. £800 to 900

* The amalgamation of Northern and Southern Nigeria is to be brought about at an early date.

Col. Sec., A. G. Boyle, C.M.G.	£1,500
Principal Assistant Col. Sec., D. C. Cameron	£700 to 900
Provincial Commissioners, F. S. James, C.M.G., and H. Bedwell, C.M.G., each £1,200; Major H. C. Moorhouse, D.S.O.	1,000
Assistant Prov. Commrs., A. B. Harcourt, I.S.O., W. E. B. Copland-Crawford	£700 to £900 and £600 to 800
Senior District Commrs., W. G. Ambrose, C. H. Elgee, R. A. Roberts, H. M. Douglas, J. Watt, R. D. N. Raikes, P. V. Young	£600 to 700
Financial Commr., C. E. Dale	1,100
Chief Justice, A. Willoughby Osborne	1,500
Puisne Judges, J. Winkfield, W. H. Stoker, K.C., A. F. C. Weber, J. E. Green	1,000
Attorney-General, A. R. Pennington, K.C.	1,100
Solicitor-General, R. J. B. Ross	£700 to 900
Principal Medical Officer, T. Hood	£900 to 1,000
Commandant of S. Nigeria Regt. West African Frontier Force, Lt.-Col. F. H. G. Cunliffe	900
Director of Public Works, H. F. Peet	£900 to 1,000

Do. Marine, Lt. H. A. Child, C.M.G., R.N.	1,000
General Manager of Railway, A. S. Cooper	£1,100 to 1,300
Conservator of Forests, H. N. Thompson	1,000
Comptroller of Customs, T. F. Burrowes	£800 to 1,000
Inspr.-Gen. of Police, C. E. Johnstone	£700 to 900
Director of Agriculture, W. H. Johnson	£600 to 800
Director of Education, H. J. Hyde-Johnson	£600 to 800
Postmaster-General, S. B. Gosling	600 to 800
Director, Railways and Works, J. Eaglesome, C.M.G.	£1,500 to 1,800
Headquarters, Lagos. Transit, 16 days. Telegraph to Lagos, Warri, Bonny and Calabar, with considerable extensions inland, connecting with Lagos.	

NORTHERN NIGERIA.

This Protectorate was established on January 1, 1900, and includes the northern portion of the territories formerly administered by the Royal Niger Company. It is bounded on the south by Southern Nigeria, to the west and north by the French possessions in the hinterland of Dahomey and the Sudan, and on the east by Lake Chad and the German territory of the Cameroons.

Since the occupation of Kano and Sokoto in February and March, 1903, steps have been taken for the establishment of administrative control over the whole of the Protectorate, of which the area is about 256,000 square miles. The population has been estimated at about 9,000,000. The centre of administration is Zungeru, near the Kaduna River, a tributary of the Niger, and the Protectorate is divided for administrative purposes into 13 Provinces. The imports are much the same as in Southern Nigeria, with the exception of spirits, which are prohibited under the Brussels Act, and the principal exports are shea butter, shea nuts, and tin. The tinfield on the Bauchi plateau, discovered some years ago, has recently attracted much attention, and its development will be further assisted by the recent completion of a branch railway of about 100 miles in length from Zaria. The railway, 360 miles in length, from Baro on the Niger to Kano, is now complete and open for

traffic; and there is an excellent service of trains on the Lagos Government Railway, which joins the Baro-Kanol line at Minna. Further railway extensions have received the sanction of the Secretary of State. There is telegraphic communication from Lagos to Jebba, Zungeru, and Lokoja, and the line has been continued along the Benue, as well as in other directions. Steam communication with England *via* Forcados.

The grant-in-aid from Imperial funds to N. Nigeria amounted to £275,000 in 1910-11, and to £347,000 in 1911-12, of which £100,000 was for railway construction.

	1910-11.	1911-12.
Revenue (local)	£274,990	£545,292
Expenditure.....	565,760	827,939

Chief Secretary, C. L. Temple, C.M.G.

£1,000 to 1,250

Residents, 1st Class, W. P. Hewby, C.M.G., H. S. Goldsmith, C.M.G., Capt. F. H. Ruxton, W. F. Gowers, F. B. Gall *£750 to 850*

Residents, 2nd Class: Major W. S. Sharpe, C.M.G., P. M. Dwyer, Major H. D. Larymore, C.M.G., Major J. E. C. Blakeney, J. A. Ley Greaves, Capt. G. Anderson, E. C. Duff, E. J. Arnett, Major W. H. Browne, D.S.O., G. W. Webster, J. M. Fremantle, J. C. P. Sciortino, C. F. Rowe, E. G. M. Dupigny, K. V. Elphinstone

£500 to 700

Treasurer, J. H. Bratt

Chief Justice, Sir E. A. Speed

Attorney-General, J. M. M. Dunlop

Puisne Judge, E. V. Parodi

Principal Medical Officer, F. Manning

£900 to 1,000

Commandant of N. Nigeria Regt. W.A.

Frontier Force, (vacant).....

Director of Education, H. Vischer ...

£500 to 700

Headquarters, Zungeru.

NYASALAND PROTECTORATE

(British Central Africa).

This country was proclaimed a British Protectorate on May 14, 1891. The Protectorate comprises the eastern portion of British Central Africa, and the control of the administration was transferred from the Foreign Office to the Colonial Office on the 1st of April, 1904. The remainder of the territory is administered by the British South Africa Company.

The population of the Protectorate is estimated at, roughly, 1,000,000, including 733 Europeans and 463 Asiatics, and it has a total area of about 40,000 square miles.

The principal exports are cotton, tobacco, cillies, and coffee. The cultivation and export of cotton and tobacco are considerable, and there are prospects of a steady development of these industries. Ivory, tea, ground nuts, and rubber are also exported. The principal imports are soft goods, provisions, and hardware. On Lake Nyasa there are seven steamers. There are also twenty-two steamers on the Zambesi and Shiré rivers. At Chinde, situated in Portuguese territory at the mouth of the Zambesi, is a piece of land leased from the Portuguese Government, where goods intended for the Protectorate may be transhipped free of duty.

Chief towns:—Blantyre (population about 250 Europeans and 7,000 natives) and Zomba, the headquarters of the Government. Communication is maintained between Chiromo (at the

function of the rivers Ruo and Shiré), and Chinde by the African Lakes Company's steamers and the British Central Africa Co.

Between Chinde and Europe, the means of communication are the Union Castle Mail S.S. Co., Messrs. Rennie's line *via* Natal, the British India Steam Navigation Co., and the German East Africa S.S. Co.

A railway, 113 miles in length, connecting Port Herald (the nearest port to the coast) with Blantyre, is open for traffic, and will probably be extended to Lake Nyasa *via* Zomba. A railway is being constructed from the north bank of the Zambesi River to connect with the existing line at Port Herald. Communication between the south bank of the Zambesi and Beira is also being undertaken, and when these lines are completed, Nyasaland will be linked to the South African railway system. The Protectorate is connected by telegraph overland with the Cape, *via* Fort Salisbury; and, with the Portuguese wires, to Chinde and Quilimane. The African Trans-Continental Telegraph Company's line has now been extended northwards as far as Ujiji on Lake Tanganyika.

	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
Revenue	£94,980	£97,356	£128,273
Expenditure	112,369	118,070	166,361
Imports (excl. transit)	193,490	247,548	272,889
Exports (excl. transit)	147,340	198,577	174,650

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His

Excellency George Smith, C.M.G. (with

duty allowance £200)

A.D.C., Capt. J. L. Caldecot. *£2,000*

Deputy Governor, Maj. F. B. Pearce, C.M.G. **900*

A.D.C.,

Commandant of 1st Bn. King's African

Rifles, Lt.-Col. R. H. Baldwin

Judge of High Court, C. J. Griffin ...

H.B.M. Consul and Agent, Chinde, S.

Hewitt-Fletcher

Secretary to Administration, H. L. Duff **600*

£500 to 600

Treasurer, W. Wheeler, C.M.G.

Principal Med. Officer, H. Hearsey ...

Supt. of Native Affairs, J. C. Casson *£450 to 600*

Director of Public Works and Survey,

T. I. Binnie

**£450 to 600*

PACIFIC ISLANDS.

(1) *The British Solomon Islands*, protected since 1893, and consisting of Guadalcanar, Malaita, San Cristoval, New Georgia, and other islands situated in about 8° S. and 160° E., with a total area of about 8,500 square miles. The *Santa Cruz Group* and several other islands were incorporated in the Protectorate in 1898 and 1899; and in 1900 Choiseul Ysabel, with the islands in Bougainville Straits and Lord Howe's group, were transferred by treaty from Germany. The revenue in 1912-13 was £15,433, and the expenditure £14,770; exports, 1912-13, £109,921; imports, £131,761. White pop., 540; native pop., 150,000. The seat of government is Tulagi.

Resident Commissioner, Charles M. Woodford,

C.M.G.

£950

(2) *The Gilbert and Ellice Islands Protectorate*.

The Gilbert Group, situated between 4° N. and 3° S. latitude and 172° and 177° W. longitude, consists of 16 islands, with several small islands or islets depending upon them; and the Ellice Group, between 5° S. and 10½° S. latitude and 176° E. and 179° 58' W. longitude, consists of nine

* Exclusive of allowances.

islands. Ocean Island (or Paanopa), in lat. $0^{\circ} 52'$ S. and long. $169^{\circ} 35'$ E., was proclaimed British in 1906. Total area, 180 square miles; population (1911), 30,523 natives, 301 Asiatics, and 297 Europeans. Revenue (1911), £21,331; expenditure, £17,965; imports (1908), £60,000; exports (1911), £233,950.

The Union or Tokelau Group, Fakaafu, Nukunono and Atafu, were included in the Protectorate in 1909, with a port of entry at Atafu.

Resident Commissioner, E. C. Eliot £700 to £800

(3) *The Tonga or Friendly Islands*.—A protectorate over the Tonga Islands was proclaimed 19 May, 1900. These islands are situated in the Southern Pacific to the E.S.E. of Fiji, and 390 miles therefrom, with an area of 385 square miles, and a population on Dec. 31, 1912, of 22,527 natives of Tonga. The limits of the group are between 15° and $23^{\circ} 30'$ S. and 173° and 177° W. Tongatabu is the seat of government, the king being Jioaji Tubou II. Soil generally is fertile; the principal exports are copra, fungus, green fruit, kava, and candle-nuts. Revenue, 1912-13, £43,938; expenditure, £38,497; imports, £169,472; exports, £216,511. Of the total shipping cleared in 1912-13, 68,161 tons—66,361 were British.

Agent and Consul, H. E. W. Grant, C.M.G. £850

(4) *The Phoenix Islands* (Wilkes, Gardner, Birnie, Hull, Enderbury, Phoenix, and Sidney), between $2^{\circ} 30'$ and $4^{\circ} 30'$ S. and 171° and 174° W.

(5) *Pitcairn Island*, situate in lat. $25^{\circ} 3' 30''$ S., long. $130^{\circ} 8' 30''$ W. Pop. (April, 1907), 144, descendants of the mutineers of H.M.S. *Bounty*. Arrowroot is manufactured and exported.

Deputy Commissioner, H. A. Richards (H.M. Consul for the Society Islands).

Chief Magistrate, Edmund McCoy.

(6) *Fanning Island*, in lat. $3^{\circ} 51' 23''$ N., long. $159^{\circ} 21' 50''$ W. Pop., 21 Europeans in connection with Pacific cable station, and about 200 Gilbert Islanders in copra industry.

Deputy Commissioner, Alfred Smith.

(7) *The New Hebrides Group* lies between the 12th and 20th degrees of south latitude and the 165th and 170th of east longitude. In 1906 a Convention was signed under which the administration of the Group was assumed by Great Britain and France. British and French Resident Commissioners were appointed in 1907. Nat. pop. about 65,000, European 677. Principal exports, maize, copra, and bananas, also coffee, timber, and sulphur. A British steamer runs regularly between Sydney and the group, and French steamers from Sydney and New Caledonia.

British High Commissioner, Sir Bickham Escott, K.C.M.G.

French High Commissioner, M. A. Brunet.

British Resident Commissioner, M. King £800

French Resident Commissioner (vacant).

(8) There are also a large number of scattered groups and isolated islands.

High Commissioner, The Governor of Fiji £1,000

Assistant to High Commissioner, A. W.

Mahafy 800

Chief Judicial Commissioner, The Chief

Justice of Fiji, Sir C. Major 300

Sec. to High Commn., C. H. Hart-Davis 450

ST. HELENA,

probably the best known of all the solitary islands in the world, is situated in the South Atlantic Ocean, 955 miles S. of the Equator, 760° S.E.

of Ascension, 1,140 from the nearest point of the American Continent, and 1,800 from the coast of S. America, in $15^{\circ} 55'$ S. lat. and $5^{\circ} 42'$ W. long. It is $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, $6\frac{1}{2}$ broad, and encloses an area of 47 square miles, with a population (Census 1911) of 3,520. St. Helena is of volcanic origin, and consists of numerous rugged mountains, the highest rising to 2,700 feet, interspersed with picturesque ravines. The climate vies with that of Madeira in point of salubrity and evenness of temperature. Although within the tropics, the south-east "trades" keep the temperature mild and equable. The thermometer goes up to 84° in the town at the sea-level; but in the country, 1,800 feet above the sea, the maximum is about 74° , and the mean temperature ranges from 59° in September to 66° in March, there being very little difference between night and day; the lowest temperature in winter is 51° , and the total rainfall (1912) 44.24 inches. St. Helena was discovered by the Portuguese navigator, Juan de Nova Castella, on May 21, 1502 (St. Helena's Day), and remained unknown to other European nations until 1588. It remained uninhabited until the Dutch colonised it *circa* 1645. The English East India Company seized it in 1651; but it was retaken by the Dutch in 1672. In 1673 it was again taken from the Dutch and was held by the Company, who had obtained a charter for its possession from Charles II., until 1834 (with the exception of the period 1815 to 1821, during which the British Government held it as a residence for Napoleon Bonaparte, who died there May 5, 1821), when it was ceded by them to the Crown. In 1900 the island was used as a place of internment for prisoners of war from South Africa. It was formerly an important station on the route to India, but its prosperity received a fatal blow by the cutting of the Suez Canal, and it is now frequented only by a few sailing ships homeward bound from the East Indies. The tonnage dues on calling ships were abolished in 1882, and the port is now free to all ships except when bringing or taking cargo to and from the port; the number which called in 1910 was 51. The phormium industry and lace-making, both under Government control, were established during 1907. It is of strategical importance as a coaling station, and has recently been fortified by the Imperial Government. St. James's Bay, on the north-west of the island, possesses a good anchorage. The garrison was withdrawn in October, 1906.

The government is administered by a Governor, with the aid of an Executive Council of 5 members, the Governor alone making all ordinances.

CAPITAL, Jamestown. Population (1911), 1,416.

	1910.	1911.	1912.
Public revenue	£9,306	£11,122	£10,042
Expenditure	9,596	9,129	9,449
Debt	nil.	nil.	nil.
Total imports	37,570	42,412	41,749
Total exports	9,234	9,959	6,150
Imports from U.K. ...	33,781	38,206	38,020
Exports to U.K.	8,160	8,513	5,366

Governor, His Excellency Major H. E. S.

Cordeaux, C.B., C.M.G. £775

A.D.C. (vacant) uny.

Colonial Treasurer and Harbour Master,

Robert R. Bruce £282

Chief Clerk, Clerk to Executive Council, and

Emigration Agent, A. Hinds ...and fees 150

Police Magistrate, &c., J. Homagee, I.S.O. 390

Colonial Surgeon, W. J. J. Arnold, M.B. 297

Govt. Schoolmaster, Leslie Tucker	£216
Do. Schoolmistress, Eleanor Short and fees	95
Manager, Govt. Flax Mill, H. J. Broadway	150
Manageress, Govt. Lace Schools, Miss Girdwood	120
Distance, 4,477 miles; transit, 17 days.	

SARAWAK.

Raja, H.H. Charles Johnson Brooke, G.C.M.G., born June 3, 1829; suc. his uncle, the Raja Sir James Brooke, June 11, 1868; m. 1869, Margaret Alice Lily de Windt (H.H. the Ranees), of Highworth, Wilts.

Heir, Charles Vyner Brooke (H.H. the Raja Muda), b. Sept. 26, 1874; m. 1911, Hon. Sylvia Brett.

Resident, 1st Division, Hon. Ivone Kirkpatrick-Caldecot \$6,600

Resident, 3rd Division, Hon. J. Baring-Gould 6,000

Resident, 4th Division, Hon. R. S. Douglas 6,000

Treasurer, Hon. F. H. Dallas 6,000

Commandant (vacant).

Postmaster-General, C. C. Robison 5,100

Commissioner of Public Works and Surveys, &c., E. L. Grove, A.M.I.C.E. 6,000

Princ. Medical Officer, D. L. Greene, M.B. 4,800

Advisory Council in England.

Bertram Brooke (H.H. the Tuan Muda).

C. A. Bampfylde (late Resident, 1st Division).

H. F. Deshon (late Resident, 1st Division).

C. Willes Johnson (Legal Adviser).

Offices Millbank House, Westminster, S.W.

Secretary, J. F. Rowlatt.

Sarawak is a state on the north-west coast of the island of Borneo, with a seaboard of 400 miles, an area of about 50,000 square miles, and a population of about 600,000, composed of various races. The territory of the Raja of Sarawak extends from Cape Datu in the south to the mouth of the River Lawas, where it touches the boundary of the Sultanate of Brunei. The southern boundary is formed by three ranges, the Serang, Kelingkang and Batang Lupar mountains; the eastern boundary is a broken range of mountains with peaks rising to 10,000 feet. The principal rivers are the Rejang (navigable for about 160 miles), the Baram (navigable for about 100 miles), the Batang-Lupar and the Limbang. Kuching, the capital, stands on a small river (the Sarawak) which is navigable from its mouth to Kuching (20 miles). The government consists of a hereditary sovereign, with a council of 7 (3 Europeans and 4 Malay magistrates), and a general council of 50, composed of European and Malay officials and native chiefs, and meeting every 3 years. The civil service is composed of English officials to the number of 50, appointed by the sovereign. The government of Sarawak was obtained in 1842 from the Sultan of Borneo by the late Sir James Brooke, who became well known as Raja Brooke of Sarawak, and was uncle of the present Raja. Other concessions have been made in 1861, 1882, 1885, 1890, and 1904, when the Limbang River was obtained. The Lawas River was purchased from the British North Borneo Company in 1906. The country produces sago, gutta-percha, india-rubber, beeswax, birds'-nests, gold, silver, diamonds, antimony, quicksilver, tobacco, rice, rattans, coal, gambier, and pepper. A large petroleum field has been discovered in the Baram district, and promises to become a valuable

asset. Gold exports, (1909) \$1,139,440; (1910) \$951,119.

	1910.	1911.	1912.
Revenue	\$1,407,359	\$1,420,420	\$1,521,839
Expenditure	1,263,062	1,341,761	1,251,239
Imports	7,811,556	5,666,441	6,921,899
Exports	8,098,142	7,183,925	8,670,526
Imports from U.K.	£19,774	£32,946	£28,125
Exports to U.K.	43,272	41,344	1,761

CHIEF TOWN, Kuching. Population (1911), 30,000. Distance from London, 8,700 miles; transit, 25 to 30 days. Telegrams sent by post from Singapore; steamer leaves Singapore for Kuching and Kuching for Singapore every Tuesday, arriving on Thursdays.

SEYCHELLES.

The Seychelles Islands, which number altogether 90, were occupied by the French about 1742, captured by a British ship in 1794, and were finally assigned to Great Britain in 1814. By letters patent of Sept., 1903, they were erected into a separate colony. The principal islands of the group are Mahé, Praslin, Silhouette, Curieuse, and La Digue, and the total area of the islands, with dependencies, is estimated at 148½ square miles, of which Mahé occupies nearly 56 square miles. The population of all the islands (Census 1911) was 22,691 (Mahé 17,721, Praslin 2,018, La Digue 1,364, other islands 1,588), an increase since the Census of 1901 of 3,454. Victoria, the capital, on the N.E. side of Mahé, has an excellent harbour; it is an Admiralty coaling station, and depot for patent fuel. Although only 498. of the Equator, the islands are very healthy, the death-rate in 1912 being 14.76 per 1,000. There are 17 Roman Catholic and Church of England primary schools, and a grant-in-aid of Rs.12,000 was voted for 1912; there is a Government college (King's College) and a school (Victoria School), maintained at an annual cost of nearly Rs.17,000, for higher education.

The principal exports are copra, vanilla, cocoanuts, cocoa-nut oil, tortoise-shell, cacao, soap, and guano. Aldabra, one of the dependencies of the Seychelles, and about 680 miles from Mahé, is famous for the gigantic land tortoises, whilst the unique double coco-nut, *Coco de Mer*, is found in Mahé, and, in larger quantities, in Praslin, where there is a famous valley. Mahé is in telegraphic communication with all important parts of the world *via* Mauritius and Zanzibar. The Governor is assisted by an Executive Council of 3 members (2 *ex-officio* and 1 nominated), and by a Legislative Council of 3 official and 3 unofficial members.

	1910.	1911.	1912.
Revenue	Rs. 543,650	Rs. 545,356	Rs. 475,304
Expenditure	491,589	512,267	589,605
Imports	1,476,934	1,351,832	1,176,511
Exports	2,242,730	1,903,779	1,757,048

Savings Bank
Deposits 90,562 76,823 68,904
Debt 225,586 216,974 208,124

Capital, Victoria.

Governor & Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Lt.-Col. Charles Richard Mackey O'Brien, C.M.G. Rs.18,000

Clerk to Governor, Private Sec., and Clerk to Councils, G. C. du Boulay

Chief Justice, A. K. Young Rs.2,700 to Rs.3,900

Crown Prosecutor, &c., R. D. Unienville Rs.9,000

<i>Treasurer and Collector, L. O. Chitty</i>	Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 6,000
<i>Auditor, W. F. Baldwin</i>	Rs. 4,500 to Rs. 5,250
<i>Chief Med. Off., J. B. Addison, M.R.C.S.</i>	Rs. 4,500
<i>Superintendent of Public Works and Surveys, W. M. Vaudin</i>	Rs. 4,000
<i>Inspector of Schools and Principal of King's College, G. Mackay</i>	Rs. 4,000
<i>Curator of Botanic Station, R. Dupont</i>	Rs. 4,000
<i>Inspector of Police & Supt. of Prisons, L. A. Tonnet</i>	Rs. 3,000
Letters from London <i>via</i> Marseilles, 18 days; to London, 18-19 days.	

SIERRA LEONE.

The peninsula of Sierra Leone (Lion Mountain) was ceded to Great Britain in 1787 by the native chiefs, to be used as an asylum for the many destitute negroes then in England; and great numbers of liberated Africans from North America and the West Indies, besides those taken in slavers on the coast, have from time to time been settled there. In this respect Sierra Leone is really a colony, while it is also of commercial importance. The extreme length of the Colony is about 210 miles, with an estimated area of 4,000 sq. miles. The population in 1911 amounted to 75,572, of whom 650 were resident Europeans. Of the rest, more than half were liberated Africans and their descendants, while the remainder belonged to the neighbouring tribes. The liberated Africans were brought from all parts of Africa, and as the result no less than 60 different languages are said to be spoken in Freetown. The exports are palm-oil, palm-kernels and kola nuts; but ginger, ground nuts, india-rubber, gum-copal, hides, beeswax, and rice are also exported. The principal imports are cotton goods, coal, apparel, hardware, provisions and tobacco. A railway (227½ miles) has been constructed from Freetown to Pendembu; a branch line runs to Makump (66½ miles); and an extension across the Rokelle River to Makene in the Karene district is under construction. There are 295 miles of combined telegraph and telephone service.

A Protectorate was proclaimed on August 31, 1896, over territory between 7° and 10° N., and 11° and 13° W., being bounded on the N. and N.E. by French Guinea, and on the S. and S.E. by Liberia. It has an area of about 27,000 square miles and a population estimated at 1,327,569. For administrative purposes it is divided into 6 districts under District Commissioners; the principal peoples being the Limbas and Korankos in the north, the Timinis in the centre, and the Mendis in the south. The principal products are rubber, gum, palm-oil and palm-kernels, benni-seed, rice, ground and kola nuts.

	1910.	1911.	1912.
Public revenue.....	£424,215	£457,759	£559,855
Public expenditure	361,222	432,448	524,417
Total imports	1,162,470	1,267,231	1,424,864
Total exports	1,249,367	1,300,238	1,540,754
Imports from U.K.	907,595	950,815	912,014
Exports to U.K. ...	180,254	313,572	272,735

The Governor is aided by Executive and Legislative Councils, the latter consisting of 7 official and 4 unofficial members.

Freetown, the capital and seat of government, is the greatest seaport and has the finest harbour in West Africa.

<i>Governor, His Excellency Sir E. M. Mervether, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.</i>	£2,500
<i>A.D.C. and Private Sec., Maj. H. W. G. Meyer-Griffith</i>	300
<i>Chief Justice, G. K. T. Purcell</i>	*1,200
<i>Colonial Secretary, †A. C. Hollis, C.M.G.</i>	*1,000
<i>Attorney-Gen., †D. F. Wilbraham</i>	*£700 to 900
<i>Treasurer, †E. O. Johnson, I.S.O.</i>	*700 to 800
<i>Comptroller of Customs, †A. P. Viret</i>	*600 to 700
<i>Circuit Judge, E. V. Parodi</i>	*900
<i>P.M.O., †T. E. Rice</i>	*£800 to 1,000
<i>Solicitor-Gen., F. A. Van der Meulen</i>	£500 to 700
<i>Registrar-General, and Police Magistrate, K. J. Beatty</i>	£500 to 700
<i>Director of Public Works, C. A. Copland</i>	*£600 to 800
<i>P.M.G. and Savings Banks, H. T. March</i>	*£500 to 700
<i>Bishop of Sierra Leone, Right Rev. J. Walmsley, D.D.</i>	

Staff of Imperial Forces.

<i>Major-General Commanding, †J. A. Ferrier, C.B., D.S.O.</i>	
<i>A.D.C., Lt. W. McC. C. Cowan, R.A.</i>	
<i>Genl. Staff Officer, Maj. C. Coffin, R.E.</i>	
<i>D.A.A.G. and D.A.Q.M.G., Capt. M. H. C. Bird</i>	
<i>Commg. R.A., Lt.-Col. Kirke</i>	
<i>Commg. R.E., Maj. G. C. Kemp</i>	
<i>Commg. A.S.C., Maj. H. Davies</i>	
<i>Senior M.O., Lt.-Col. J. J. Gerrard, R.A.M.C.</i>	
<i>Chief Ordn. Officer, Capt. R. P. Jones</i>	
<i>Command Paymaster, Maj. C. G. R. Smith</i>	

Freetown, 3,078 miles from Liverpool; transit, 10 to 14 days.

SOMALILAND.

(The Somaliland Protectorate.)

In 1884 a Protectorate was declared over part of Somaliland, a country now subject (except where reserved by Great Britain and Italy) to Abyssinia, and forming the north-eastern horn of the African continent. The British Protectorate contains about 68,000 sq. miles. The population, mainly consisting of Somalis, a Muhammadan tribe, is estimated at 300,000. The boundaries are defined by treaty with Abyssinia and Italy; the northern coast as far as 49° E. and the 8th parallel of N. latitude are the limits on the north and south. Only the coastal regions are at present under direct administrative control, the interior being at the mercy of the Mullah Muhammad—the "Mad" Mullah—against whose depredations the friendly tribes have (since 1910) to rely upon their own efforts, supplemented by arms supplied by the British Government. In 1913 an ill-timed advance against the Mad Mullah met with a serious reverse, entailing a considerable loss of life.

The Protectorate was transferred in 1898 from the administration of the India Office to that of the Foreign Office, and on April 1, 1905, to that of the Colonial Office.

	1911-12.	1912-13.
Total imports	£256,330	£243,364
Total exports	228,035	213,403
<i>Commissioner, H. A. Byatt, C.M.G.</i>	£800	
<i>Deputy do., G. F. Archer, C.M.G.</i>	500	

* Exclusive of allowances. † Members of Council.

Treasurer, H. T. Powell	£350 to £500
Commandant of Indian Contingent, Capt. H. C. Dobb.....	600
Medical Officers, A. J. M. Paget, R. E. Drake-Brockman	£400 to 500
Principal Towns, Berbera, Bulhar, and Zeyla.	

SOUTH AFRICAN HIGH COMMISSION.

High Commissioner for South Africa, His Excellency the Right Honourable Viscount Gladstone, P.C., G.C.M.G. (also receives £10,000 as Governor-General of the Union of South Africa)	£3,000
Imperial Secretary and Accountant, C. H. Rodwell, C.M.G.	1,200
Assistant Accountant, H. J. Roberts ...	
Chief Clerk, C. L. O. B. Dutton	750
Resident Commissioner, Southern and Northern Rhodesia, Colonel R. Burns Begg	1,500
Secretary, C. D. Douglas-Jones	840

The High Commission.—The office of High Commissioner, which was formerly combined with the Governorship of Cape Colony, was by a Commission issued in 1900 vested in Lord Milner, by a similar Commission issued in 1905 in Lord Selborne, and by a similar Commission, dated March 30, 1910, in Lord Gladstone, who is also Governor-General of the Union of South Africa. The High Commissioner is Governor of Basutoland, and supervises the affairs of the Bechuanaland Protectorate and of Swaziland, and he exercises the control provided by Order in Council over the Administration of the British South Africa Company in Southern and Northern Rhodesia. The Southern Rhodesia Order in Council, 1898, and the Northern Rhodesia Order in Council, 1911, provide respectively for a control by the High Commissioner over legislation, important appointments, and Native Affairs in Southern and Northern Rhodesia, and for the appointment of a Resident Commissioner, who is paid from Imperial funds and acts as the local representative of the High Commissioner and the Imperial Government.

BASUTOLAND.

(The Territory of Basutoland.)

Basutoland is an inland Native Territory of South Africa, lying between 28° 45' and 30° 40' South latitude and 27° and 29° 30' East longitude, with an area of 11,716 square miles. The Census of 1911 showed 403,111 natives and 1,396 whites.

The territory is well watered, and enjoys a good climate. It is one of the finest grain producing districts in South Africa, and the abundant grass enables the Basuto to rear immense herds of cattle. The Maluti Mountains, forming a part of the great Drakensberg chain, occupy most of the country, which is elevated, broken, and rugged.

The territory is governed by a Resident Commissioner under the direction of the High Commissioner for South Africa, the latter possessing the legislative authority which is exercised by proclamation. The chiefs adjudicate on cases between natives, with a right of appeal to the magistrates' courts, where all cases between Europeans and natives are brought. The revenue is derived from Customs, native tax, Post-office, and licences. Telegraph offices have been opened at Leribe, Maseru, Teyateyaneng, Morija, Mafeteng, Mohale's Hoek, Quthing and Peka.

There are 280 schools, with 20,211 scholars, a large proportion being in the schools of the French Protestant Mission. Grants in aid of education to the extent of £14,495 were made in 1912-13. The chief articles of export are grain, wool, cattle, and horses, the imports being chiefly blankets, hardware, and groceries.

	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
Revenue	£145,501	£138,865*	£161,512
Expenditure	134,888	111,968*	171,765

CAPITAL, Maseru. Pop., 1,300 (200 whites).	
Resident Commissioner, Sir Herbert Cecil Sloley, K.C.M.G.	£1,800
Deputy Resident Commissioner and Treasurer, Barry May	925
Government Secretary, C. E. Boyes	800
Accountant, T. A. Williams	460
Assistant Commissioners:—	
Mafeteng, J. P. Murray	653
Mohale's Hoek, E. D'Urban Blyth.....	690
Leribe, W. D'P. Mansel	640
Berea, Andrew Thomas Bond	500
Qacha's Nek, R. M. B. Smith	570
Maseru, C. E. Boyes (Govt. Sec.).	
Quthing, L. Griffiths	500
Chief Veterinary Officer, F. A. Verney ...	700
Director of Public Works, H. W. Gibson...	550
Director of Education, F. H. Dutton, M.A.	500
Prin. Med. Officer, Edward Charles Long	800
Cont. of Stores, Stephen Bernard Dutton	420
Maseru is distant from London 7,668 miles; transit, through the Cape, about 20 days	

BECHUANALAND.

(The Bechuanaland Protectorate.)

The Bechuanaland Protectorate is a country of British South Africa, in the centre of the vast tableland stretching north to the Zambesi.

The Protectorate is bounded on the south and east by the Cape and Transvaal Provinces of the Union, on the north by Rhodesia and the Zambesi, and on the west by German South-West Africa. It is about 400 miles long and 450 miles broad, with a total area of about 275,000 square miles. The population at the Census of May 7, 1911, was 125,350, of whom 1,692 were whites.

The climate is healthy during part of the year, but malarial fever is prevalent during February, March, and April. The country is essentially pastoral, although Kaffir corn and mealies are sown, and when the rainfall is adequate crops are reaped. Cattle thrive, and numbered 323,911 at the Census of 1911. Much of the country is thick bush. The High Commissioner for South Africa has the power of making laws by proclamation for the Protectorate, where he is represented by a Resident Commissioner. The population is almost entirely a native one, the principal tribes being those of Khama (Bamangwato), of Linchwe (Bakathla), of Sechele (Bakwena), of Gasetiwe (Bangwaketse), of Batlotle (Bamaletse), and of Mathibe (Batawana).

The railway from Kimberley to Vryburg and Mafeking traverses the Protectorate on its way to Rhodesia. There is a telegraph line from Cape Colony through from Mafeking, via Gaberones, and Francistown to Bulawayo and Salisbury. The chief European centres are Gaberones, Francistown, and Serowe, whither the Chief (Khama) and all his people moved a few years ago from Palapye. The headquarters of the

* For nine months ended March 31, 1912.

Protectorate Administration are at Mafeking, Cape Province.

	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
Revenue	£52,067	£59,305	£62,114
Expenditure	64,791	65,936	62,393

The annual deficiency is made good by an Imperial grant-in-aid. The grant for 1911-12 amounted to £10,000.

Resident Commissioner, Lt.-Col. F. W. Panzera, C.M.G.	£1,500
Government Secretary, J. C. Macgregor ...	975
Accountant, Vernon Eason	500
Assist. Commr. and Magistrate in Southern Protectorate, J. Ellenberger	800
Assist. Com. and Magistrate in Northern Protectorate, R. M. Daniel	750
Magistrate, Nyaniland, A. G. Stigand ...	604

RHODESIA.

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY

Board of Directors:—Rt. Hon. Sir Starr Jameson, Bart., C.B. (President); Rochfort Maguire; P. Lyttelton Gell; Hon. Sir Lewis Michell, C.V.O.; H. Birchenough, C.M.G.; The Marquess of Winchester; Otto Beit; H. Wilson Fox; Baron E. B. d'Erlanger; D. O. Malcolm; Lt.-Col. Hon. E. Baring, C.V.O.; The Duke of Abercorn.

Secretary, D. E. Brodie; Assistant Secretary, A. P. Millar; Registrar, R. C. Bolton.

Head Office, 2 London Wall Buildings, E.C.

Emigration and Information Office, 138, Strand, W.C.

Emigration Office for Scotland, 131, Buchanan Street, Glasgow.

Capetown Agency, F. B. Philip, Rhodes Buildings, Cape Town.

Commercial Representative in South Africa (Bulawayo), P. S. Inskipp.

Resident Mining Engineer in Rhodesia, A. H. Ackermann, Bulawayo.

Director of Land Settlement, C. D. Wise, Salisbury. Administrators, Southern Rhodesia (Salisbury), Sir W. H. Milton, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.; Northern Rhodesia (Livingstone), L. A. Wallace, C.M.G.

AREA AND POPULATION.

	Sq. m.	Pop.
Southern Rhodesia (Salisbury)	148,575	770,000
Northern Rhodesia (Livingstone)	290,000	826,000

The total area of Rhodesia is about 450,000 square miles, the total population being estimated at 1,600,000 in 1911. The territory is named after Cecil Rhodes, the founder of the British South Africa Company, and extends from Lake Tanganyika and the Congo watershed in the north, to the Limpopo River in the south.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—The main arteries of communication are the Rhodesia and the Mashonaland Railways. The former is a continuation of the line from Cape Town to Vryburg, *via* Kimberley, and was opened to Bulawayo in November, 1897, the distance from Cape Town being 1,362 miles. A line connecting Bulawayo with Salisbury (300 miles) was completed in Oct., 1902. From Salisbury the Mashonaland Railway runs eastwards to Umtali and thence to the port of Beira (Portuguese), a distance of 375 miles. The section from Bulawayo *via* the Wankie coal-fields to the Victoria Falls (281 miles) was completed in June, 1904. The line crosses the Zambesi at the Victoria Falls, traverses Northern Rhodesia, and crossing the border (507 miles),

extends a further 272 miles to Kambore, in the Belgian Congo State. A branch line of standard gauge (3 ft. 6 in.) runs from Salisbury to the Eldorado mine (75 miles) and is being extended to Sinoia (5 miles). A narrow gauge line (2 ft.) leaves this branch at Banket Junction and runs to Ayrshire mine (16 miles); and a standard gauge line leaves the Eldorado branch at Mt. Hampden Junction (13 miles from Salisbury) for the Shamva mines (73 miles). A line connects Gwelo with Selukwe (23 miles); another runs from Bulawayo *via* Gwanda to West Nicholson (104 miles), opening up the mining district to the south-east; another connects Bulawayo with the Matopo Hill, where the founder of Rhodesia is buried, and a branch line from Lyndhurst (near Gwelo) to Umvuma (50 miles) is being extended to Victoria (70 miles).

Telegraphs.—The African Transcontinental Telegraph Line ("Cape to Cairo") has been constructed as far as Ujiji in German East Africa, about 3,250 miles from the Cape.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

Area and Population.—The total area is 148,575 square miles, and the estimated population (1911) 770,000, of whom 23,606 are Europeans. The native population is estimated at 744,559, with 2,912 Asiatics and other coloured persons, including those of mixed race.

Constitution.—Southern Rhodesia is administered by the Company under the Charter of 1889, amplified from time to time by Orders in Council. The Administrator is advised by an Executive Council consisting of the Resident Commissioner and not less than three members, appointed by the Company with the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. There is a Legislative Council, consisting of the Administrator, the Resident Commissioner (*ex officio*), and 18 members, of whom six are nominated by the Company with approval of Secretary of State, and 12 are elected by the registered voters.

The laws in force in the Cape Colony up to June 10, 1891, were adopted for Southern Rhodesia, so far as they are applicable. Subsequent legislation has been by proclamation of the High Commissioner and by ordinances passed by the Legislative Council. Municipal self-government has been established in Salisbury and Bulawayo.

Industrial Progress.—Southern Rhodesia is rich in mineral deposits, and it abounds in traces of the ancient gold-workers. Though the climate is sub-tropical, the average altitude makes it well suited for European occupation, and for the cultivation of European fruit-trees, cereals, and vegetables, in addition to tobacco and the indigenous products of the country. The local breeds of cattle are constantly restocked by importation of pedigree stock.

The first regular crushing returns began in September, 1898, and the gold produced to June 30, 1913, was of the value of £23,790,866. The output for the year ended 31 December, 1912, was valued at £2,707,369. Silver, copper, coal, diamonds, lead, chrome iron, asbestos, and other minerals have also been produced in considerable quantities.

Administrative revenue, 1912-13, £757,846; administrative expenditure, 1912-13, £844,786.

SALISBURY, the seat of government, is situated on the Mashonaland plateau, 4,880 ft. above sea-level (white population, 1911, 3,479). BULAWAYO,

the largest town in Matabeleland, 4,466 ft. above the sea-level, had a white population of 5,199 in 1911.

NORTHERN RHODESIA.

This territory, a large portion of which was first opened to British influence by David Livingstone, is partly occupied by the native tribes living under their own chiefs, but large tracts are being opened up for European settlement. Extensive mineral deposits, copper in particular, have been discovered. Indigenous India-rubber is found in large areas. The country is well timbered and well watered by the Zambesi and Kafue rivers and their affluents, and is suitable for agriculture and stock farming, and has for many years supported large herds of native cattle. Game is also abundant.

The total area is about 290,000 sq. miles, and the population was estimated in 1911 at 826,000, of whom 1,497 are Europeans.

Revenue, 1912, £122,618; expenditure, 1912, £188,806.

SWAZILAND.

(The Swaziland Protectorate.)

Swaziland (called by the natives KwaNgwane) lies between the Drakensberg and Lebombo Mountains in British South Africa. The Transvaal Province forms a boundary on the south, west and north, the eastern boundary being Zululand (Province of Natal) and Portuguese East Africa (Delagoa Bay). The total area is 6,536 square miles, and the population (1911) 99,959, of whom 1,083 are whites, the remainder being Ama-Swazi Bantus (or Swazis).

Swaziland is divisible into three longitudinal regions: the mountainous regions of the west, with an approximate altitude exceeding 4,000 feet; the Middle Veld, about 2,000 feet lower; and the Low Veld, bounded on the east by the Lebombo Mountains, with an average altitude not exceeding 1,000 feet. Except in the Low Veld the country is well watered and healthy.

The Swaziland Protectorate was placed under the control of the High Commissioner for South Africa by an Order in Council of Dec. 1, 1906. By the Act constituting the Union of South Africa no alienation of the land by natives is permitted. The country is ruled by the native chiefs. The paramount chief (Sobhuza) was born in 1898, and his grandmother (Nabotsibeni, widow of the chief Mbandini) acts as Regent. The soil is generally fertile, but pastoral pursuits are preferred to agriculture, large herds of sheep and cattle being reared. The crops include grain, bananas, sugar, coffee, tea and mealies, while cotton is indigenous in certain districts, and is planted elsewhere with success. The country possesses considerable mineral wealth, including gold, tin, coal and copper. Mbabane, the headquarters of the administration, is situated on the hills at an altitude of 4,300 feet, and Bremersdorp, the old capital, is on the Middle Veld. There are no other European villages. The administration has a native school at Zombodi, the kraal of the Regent, and has schools for European children at Mbabane, Bremersdorp, Ferreira's, Hluti, Parady's and Mankaiana. There is bi-weekly communication by coach between Mbabane and Breyten, on the Springs-Ermelo railway extension, a distance of 89 miles. Elsewhere communication is by runners. There are telegraph offices at Mbabane, Pigg's Peak, Bremersdorp and Ezulwini.

	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
Revenue.....	£58,723	£57,307	£58,437
Expenditure.....	62,258	62,191	58,543
Debt	—	100,000	100,000

Since 1904 the sum of £175,725 has been spent on the expropriation of monopolies, etc. The excess of expenditure is accounted for by the cost of settlement of the concessions question.

CAPITAL, Mbabane.

Resident Commissioner, R. T. Coryndon, C.M.G.

Deputy Resident Commissioner and Government Secretary, D. Honey.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

The whole of the Malay Peninsula, from the southern boundary of Siam to the Strait of Singapore, is within the British sphere, the administrative groups being the *Straits Settlements* (Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Labuan, Cocos Islands and Christmas Island), the *Federated Malay States* (Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang), the *Federated Malay States* (Kelantan, Trengganu, Kedah and Perlis or Palit) and the *Protected State of Johor*.

The Settlements forming what is known as the Colony of the Straits Settlements consist of the island of Singapore (with its dependencies), Penang (including Province Wellesley and the Dindings), Malacca, the Cocos or Keeling Islands, Christmas Island, and Labuan. These Settlements have an entire area of about 1,600 square miles, with a population (1911) of 714,069.

The Government consists of a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council of 7 members, and a Legislative Council of 10 official and 7 unofficial members, appointed by the Crown. Two of the unofficial members are nominated by the Chambers of Commerce at Singapore and Penang respectively. The Resident Councillor of Penang has a seat in both Councils. The law of the colony is the common and statute law of England as it was in 1826, qualified by Indian Acts until 1867 and since then by local ordinances. The Supreme Court consists of the Chief Justice and four puisne judges, and constitutes also a court of appeal, from which there is yet another appeal in certain cases, viz., to the Privy Council. The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court includes that of a Colonial Court of Admiralty. There are also in each Settlement and in Labuan district courts with limited civil and criminal jurisdiction, and the usual police magistrates' and coroners' courts.

The climate of the colony is almost uniform throughout the year, and foliage is perennial. The rainfall in 1912 amounted in Singapore to 106.60 inches, in Penang to 100.12 inches, and in Malacca to 67.00 inches.

The exports comprise—gutta-percha, gambier, pepper, india-rubber, horns, hides, canes, para rubber, shells, sago, tapioca, spices, dye-stuffs, copra, rattans, coffee, gums, tin, preserved pineapples, &c.

The chief imports are rice, cotton piece goods, opium, petroleum, and coal.

	1911.	1912.
Public revenue	\$11,409,221	\$12,912,577
Public expenditure ...	9,085,389	9,295,102
Public Debt (Dec. 1)	£ 7,943,452	£ 6,913,852
*Imports	\$398,034,421	\$450,039,016
*Exports	341,889,822	375,128,758
Imports from U.K. ...	40,791,966	46,737,774
Exports to U.K.	85,909,362	85,408,247

* Exclusive of coasting traffic.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Arthur Henderson	
Young, K.C.M.G.	£5,000
A.D.C., Lieut. R. Crofton, R.A.	450
Comm. Troops, Maj.-Gen. T. E. Stephenson, C.B.	
Colonial Secretary, R. J. Wilkinson	1,500
Res. Councillor of Penang, Hon. W. Evans	\$9,600
Do. Malacca, L. E. P. Wolferstan	£800 to £1,000
Chief Justice, Sir W. H. Hyndman Jones	2,000
Attorney-General, J. A. Goodman	1,500
Treasurer, Hon. J. O. Anthonisz	\$7,800
Colonial Engineer, Hon. F. J. Pigott	£1,050 to £1,200

Puisne Judges, S. L. Thornton	1,400
Do. W. W. Fisher	1,200
Do. T. Sercombe Smith	\$8,400
Do. L. P. Ebdon	£1,200
Auditor-General, A. T. Bryant	\$7,800
Solicitor-General, P. J. Sproule	£800 to £1,000
Assistant Colonial Secretary and Clerk of Councils, M. S. H. McArthur	£800 to 1,000
Insp.-Gen. of Police, Capt. A. R. Chancellor (actg.)	1,200
District Judges (Singapore), G. A. Hall, \$6,000; H. W. Firmstone, £800 to £1,000; (Penang), W. C. Michell	\$6,000
Princ. Civil Med. Off., W. Gilmore Ellis, M.D.	6,600
Secretary for Chinese Affairs, C. J. Saunders	£1,050 to 1,200
Master Attendant, Comm. C. A. Radcliffe, R.N.	£750 to 900
Inspector of Prisons, H. Chevallier	£650 to 750

SINGAPORE is an island situated off the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula, from which it is separated by a narrow strait about three-quarters of a mile in width; its length is about 27 miles, and its breadth 14 miles; it comprises, with the adjoining islets, an area of 217 square miles. It was first occupied in 1819, and formally ceded to the British Government by the Sultan of Johor in 1824. The seat of government for all the settlements is the town of Singapore, situated on the south side of the island in lat. $1^{\circ} 16' N.$ and long. $103^{\circ} 53' E.$, with 303,321 inhabitants in 1911. The climate is fairly healthy for Europeans, except for the absence of any marked change of temperature throughout the year.

The number of merchant vessels entered and cleared in 1912, exclusive of native craft, was 11,927, with a tonnage of 16,444,246. The total for the whole colony was 20,467, with a tonnage of 25,841,494. The total native craft entered at all four ports, Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Labuan, during the same year was 20,120 (tonnage, 757,946). The harbour, in the extent of its shipping, is one of the greatest ports in the world, being a port of call for vessels trading between Europe or India and the Far East, the North of Australia, and the Netherlands Indies, and is strongly defended. The Tanjong Pagar docks and wharves were taken over by Government in 1905 at a cost (fixed by arbitration) of \$29,000,000. The King's Dock (opened in 1913) is the largest east of Suez, being 879 feet long, 100 feet wide, and 34 feet deep; its cost was \$3,500,000.

Singapore is a free port; no duties are levied upon anything except opium, spirits, wines, beer and petroleum consumed in the colony. The aggregate trade returns for 1912 (including inter-settlement trade) amounted to \$580,992,239, the value of exported tin being \$47,879,242.

Labuan is an island of the Malayan Archipelago, situated about 6 miles off the north-west coast of Borneo, in $5^{\circ} 16' N.$ lat. and $155^{\circ} 15' E.$ long., and forms part of the Settlement of Singapore. Its area is about 28 square miles; and its population is 6,546. It was ceded to Great Britain by the Sultan of Brunei in 1846, being at that time uninhabited. The island has a fine harbour, and possesses extensive coal-mines (which are closed down at present). The exports consist of coal, cloth, rice, sago, earthenware, brassware, &c. Victoria Harbour, in the south-east, is the principal inlet, and affords good anchorage. There is a cable station of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company on the island. Imports (1912), \$1,286,713; exports, \$1,147,341.

Resident, H. Chevallier (acting).

The Cocos-Keeling Islands are a group of about 20 small islands about 700 miles south-west of Sumatra, and form part of the Settlement of Singapore. The population is 749, and the island exports about 800 tons of copra. There is a station of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company on Direction Island.

CHRISTMAS ISLAND, in the Indian Ocean, about 200 miles south-west of Java, and 700 miles east of the Cocos-Keeling Islands, has an area of about 56 square miles and a population of 1,369. A District Officer is stationed on the island, which contains enormous phosphate deposits worked by the Christmas Island Phosphate Company. The amount exported in 1912 was 156,948 tons.

PENANG is the northernmost of the Settlements. It includes Penang or Prince of Wales's Island (population, 1911, 141,559), on the eastern side of which is Georgetown, the port and capital, and the strip of mainland opposite, known as Province Wellesley (population 1911, 128,978), and the Dindings. Penang Island, about 15 miles long and 9 broad, is situated off the west coast of the Malay Peninsula, in lat. $5^{\circ} 18' N.$, long. $100^{\circ} 21' E.$, and was ceded to the Government of India in 1786 by the Raja of the neighbouring territory, Kedah. Area, 108 square miles. At the time it was founded, Penang was the only British settlement in further India; now it is the emporium for all the trade of the northern and more prosperous parts of Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula. Its aggregate trade for 1912 (including inter-settlement trade) amounted to \$269,655,096; the export of tin from the port being \$59,296,425 in 1912.

Province Wellesley is a strip of coast about 45 miles in length with an area of 288 square miles, ceded by the Raja of Kedah in 1798, with some land S. of the Krian River acquired more recently. The province is in a high state of cultivation as compared with the neighbouring territory, containing rice, sugar, spices, tapioca and rubber plantations.

The Dindings Territory (area 183 square miles, population in 1911, 7,466) is at present little developed; but it contains what is considered the best natural port on the western side of the peninsula. The headquarters are at Lumut, where a District Officer is stationed, and steamers call regularly at Pangkor. The territory comprises a group of islands (of which Pangkor is the largest); and a strip of the mainland on the west coast of the peninsula, cut out of the State of Perak, and measuring about 22 miles long by about 10 miles in width.

MALACCA, the largest of the Settlements, situated on the western coast of the peninsula,

between Singapore and Penang, and about 110 miles to the N. W. of Singapore, comprises an area of about 720 square miles. It is one of the oldest European settlements in the East, having been taken possession of by the Portuguese in 1511, and held by them till 1640, when the Dutch drove them out. In 1795 it was captured by the British, and retained till 1818, when it was restored to the Dutch; it finally became a British possession, in pursuance of the treaty with Holland, March 17, 1824, being exchanged for the British settlements in Sumatra. The population in 1911 was 124,081.

Aggregate trade, 1912 \$22,114,728
(Including para rubber, \$20,353,914, exported in 1912.)

Singapore, distant 8,700 miles; transit, 22 days.
Penang, 20 days; and Malacca, 23 days.

THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

These States are situated on the mainland of the Malay Peninsula, and are closely connected with the Straits Settlements; they consist of the States of Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan, and Pahang, which have by treaty (1895) renewed their engagements with the British Government, and are administered under the advice of a Chief Secretary to Government, who controls the Residents subject to the instructions of the High Commissioner, who is also Governor of the Straits Settlements. The total area of the Federation is 27,506 square miles, with a population in 1911 of 1,036,999. The principal towns are Kuala Lumpur (Sel.), pop. 46,718; Ipoh (Pk.), 23,978; Taiping (Pk.), 19,556; Kampar (Pk.), 11,604; Serembar (N.S.), 8,667; Klang (Sel.), 7,657; and Telokanan (Pk.), 6,927.

The first three States are on the west coast, and extend from the border of Province Wellesley to that of the independent State of Johor. Pahang is on the east coast. All are governed by their native rulers under the above-mentioned control.

There are 734 miles of railway all constructed from revenue, including the Johor State Railway (120½ miles), which was opened for traffic on July 1, 1909, thus establishing through communication between Penang and Singapore. There are 2,294 miles of road, and 1,560 miles of bridle-paths, while the principal rivers are navigable for small boats. The chief export and source of revenue is tin, of which about one half of the world's supply is produced. Rubber, coco-nuts, and rice are extensively cultivated. The climate is very uniform, and may be described as hot and moist. There is no well-marked dry season, and the rainfall in the low country is about 95 inches. The average maximum shade temperature is 90°, and the minimum 70°.

The States maintain a highly efficient regiment of Sikh troops (the Malay States Guides), and are policed by a mixed force of Indians and Malays, officered by Europeans.

	1911.	1912.
Public revenue	\$35,056,544	\$42,647,687
Public expenditure ...	25,202,749	30,990,488
Public debt	nil.	nil.
Total imports	\$66,532,039	\$76,122,679
Total exports	116,280,927	154,974,195
Imports from U.K. ...	6,308,871	8,455,181
Exports to U.K.	24,608,111	43,477,184

High Commissioner, The Governor of the Straits Settlements (Singapore).

Chief Secretary to Government, Sir Edward Lewis Brockman, K.C.M.G. (Kuala Lumpur).....£2,000

British Residents :-

Perak, R. G. Watson, C.M.G.	*£1,300
Selangor, E. G. Broadrick	*1,200
Negri Sembilan A. H. Lemon	*1,200
Pahang, E. J. Brewster	*1,200
Chief Judicial Commissioner T. de M. L. Braddell	1,500
Judicial Commissioners, L. M. Woodward; J. R. Innes; L. P. Ebdon	each *1,200
Secretary to High Commissioner, H. Marriott (acting)	*£800 to 1,000
Under Secretary to Government, J. F. Owen (acting)	*£1,050 to 1,200
Legal Adviser, F. Belfield	*1,050 to 1,200
Commtd., Malay States Guides, Lt.-Col. E. R. B. Murray	1,220
Director of Public Works, J. Trump	*£1,050 to 1,200

General Manager Railways, P. A. Anthony	*£1,250 to 1,400
Treasurer, H. C. B. Vane	*1,050 to 1,200
Commr. of Police, W. W. Douglas	*1,050 to 1,200
Sec., Chinese Affairs, C. J. Saunders	*1,050 to 1,200
Director of Education, J. B. Elcum	*1,050 to 1,200
Surveyor-General, Col. H. M. Jackson, R.E.	*£1,050 to 1,200
Auditor-Gen., F. W. Talbot	*800 to 1,000
Director, Posts and Tel., C. H. Allin	*800 to 1,000
Conservator of Forests, C. Hummel	*£1,050 to 1,200
Sen. Warden of Mines, W. E. Kenny	*£800 to 1,000
Commr. Trade and Customs, W. P. Hume	*£1,050 to 1,200
Controller of Labour, J. R. O. Aldworth	*£1,050 to 1,200
Asst. Surveyor-General, Maj. G. S. Knox, R.E.	*£750 to 900
Principal Medical Officer, C. L. Sansom	*£1,050 to 1,200

Director Institute Med. Research, H. Fraser	*£800 to 1,000
Director of Agriculture & Govt. Mycologist L. Lewton-Brain	*£800 to 1,000
Geologist, J. B. Scrivenor	*650 to 800
Director of Museums, H. C. Robinson	*540 to 660
Supt. Printing Dept., J. Brown	*450 to 600
Kuala Lumpur (Pop. 46,718) is distant 8,500 miles from London; transit, 21 days (via Penang).	

THE FEUDATORY MALAY STATES.

State and Capital.	Sq. Miles.	Population.
Kelantan (Kota Baru).	5,870	286,750
Trengganu (Trengganu)	5,000	154,000
Kedah (Alor Star)	3,150	246,000
Perlis (Kangar).....	300	32,740

In 1909 a treaty was effected between the United Kingdom and Siam whereby the latter obtained the abrogation of certain extra-territorial rights in return for the cession of suzerain rights over the four Malay States of Kelantan, Trengganu, Kedah, and Perlis. These States had been administered under the advice of British officers in the service of Siam, and little change was made when the transfer of suzerainty was carried out. Kelantan and Trengganu are on the east coast of the Malay Peninsula, and Kedah and Perlis on the west coast.

* Exclusive of allowances.

KELANTAN lies between $4^{\circ} 38' - 6^{\circ} 15' N.$ and $101^{\circ} 26' - 102^{\circ} 45' E.$ on the east coast of the Malay Peninsula, with a total length of about 120 miles and a breadth of 50 miles. The northern portion is flat and fertile, producing rice, coco-nut and betel-nut, and affording pasturage for large quantities of live stock. Agriculture, fishing, and the production and weaving of silk are the principal industries, but gold and tin are mined and gold is dredged in the Kelantan River. The southern and larger portion is mountainous and barren. The capital, Kota Bharu, 8 miles from the mouth of the Kelantan River (which is navigable for about 80 miles), has a population of 12,000. Other towns are: Tumpat (4,000) and Tabar (3,000). A British adviser assists the Sultan.

British Adviser, W. Langham-Carter (acting).

TRENGGANU, between $4^{\circ} 30' - 5^{\circ} 45' N.$ and $102^{\circ} 15' - 103^{\circ} 30' E.$, lies south of Kelantan on the east coast of the Malay Peninsula, with approximately similar dimensions and area to that State. The government has received a much needed reform since the State was transferred to British suzerainty, and the former industries of agriculture (mainly rice), silk weaving, shipbuilding, and tin mining are reviving under the improved conditions. The exports of tin ore in 1912 were valued at \$485,201, and of fish at \$571,718. The capital, Trengganu, on the river of that name, contains 13,901 inhabitants.

British Agent, W. D. Scott (E. A. Dickson, acting).

KEDAH, between $5^{\circ} 5' - 6^{\circ} 40' N.$, lies on the west coast of the Peninsula, and includes the Langkawi group of islands. The population in 1911 was 245,986, and the approximate area 3,150 sq. miles. Rice is the principal crop in North Kedah, while coco- and betel-nut and rubber are cultivated in South Kedah. The capital is Alor Star, 8 miles inland on the Kedah River, with a population of 12,000. The Sultan is assisted by a council and a British adviser.

British Adviser, W. G. Maxwell.

PERLIS, the most northerly State, is on the west coast of the Malay Peninsula. The area is about 300 sq. miles and the population is 32,740. The capital is Kangar, a few miles up the Perlis River. The Raja (Syed Alewi) is assisted in the government by a State Council and a British adviser.

British Adviser, G. M. Laidlaw (acting).

JOHOR.

The Malay State of Johor occupies the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula, between the Settlement of Malacca, the States of Negri Sembilan and Pahang, and the Straits of Singapore. The total area is approximately 9,000 sq. miles, with a population of 180,412 in 1911, of whom about one half are Malays and one third Chinese. The foreign relations of the State have been under British direction since 1885. The country is less hilly than other parts of the peninsula, and is watered by the Muar, Johor, and Endau rivers. The capital, Johor Bharu, has 9,359 inhabitants (1911), and is situated on the south coast of the mainland opposite the island of Singapore. The climate is healthy and fairly equable. The province of Muar (capital, Bandar Maharani) was placed under the rule of the Sultan of Johor in 1877.

Revenue (1912)	\$4,348,641
Expenditure (1912)	3,231,406
Debt (1912)	10,468,578

Sultan of Johor, H.H. Ibrahim, K.C.M.G., born 1873, succeeded his father (Tumenggong Abubakar), 1895.

British Adviser, D. G. Campbell, C.M.G.

Legal Adviser, M. H. Whitley.

TRINIDAD and TOBAGO.

TRINIDAD is the most southerly of the West India Islands. It is close to the north coast of the continent of S. America, the nearest point of Venezuela being 7 miles distant. It lies between $110^{\circ} 3' - 10^{\circ} 50' N.$ lat. and $60^{\circ} 55' - 61^{\circ} 56' W.$ long., and is about 69 miles in length by 54 in breadth, with an area of 1,860 square miles (382,500 acres cultivated), and a population at the Census of 1911 of 333,552 (including Tobago). The island was discovered by Columbus in 1498, was colonized in 1588 by the Spaniards, and capitulated to the British under Abercromby in 1797. The chief town and port of entry, Port of Spain (pop. 59,796), is one of the finest towns in the West Indies, with electric lighting, tram, and telephone services. Other towns of importance are San Fernando (pop. 8,667), about 30 miles south of the capital; Princetown (pop. 4,497), and Arima (pop. 4,020). A remarkable phenomenon is the pitch lake near the village of La Brea, 110 acres in extent, containing an apparently inexhaustible supply; in 1912, 176,077 tons (£202,106) were exported. The soil is rich and productive, the most important products being sugar, cocoa, molasses, rum, and coco-nuts, and various kinds of timber and fruits. The chief exports (1912) were sugar, rum, molasses, bitters, and cocoa (48,880,685 lb.). Coal is found in Manzanilla, and is indicated in other parts of the island. The petroleum industry has made considerable advance, boring operations being carried out on 13 different fields; 69 prospecting licences, and exploration licences covering an area of 150,186 acres, have been issued. There are 124 miles of railway open, and waterworks and sewage operations have been established. The island is crossed by the telegraph wire of the West India and Panama Company, by Government telegraph and private telephone wires. There is also wireless telegraphic communication between Trinidad and Tobago and between Trinidad and Demerara. The Government is vested in a Governor, an Executive Council, and a Legislative Council, all of whom are nominated by the Crown.

	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
Revenue	£948,383	£950,743	£932,513
Expenditure ...	927,033	959,551	947,221
Public debt ...	1,051,092	1,047,793	1,045,093
	1910.	1911.	1912.
Imports	£3,343,011	£5,018,848	£4,682,335
Exports	3,467,588	4,769,486	4,472,537

Tobago was annexed in 1889 to the Government of Trinidad, and on Jan. 1, 1899, it was constituted a ward of that island. It is between $11^{\circ} 9' N.$ lat. and $60^{\circ} 43' W.$ long., about 75 miles south-east of Grenada, 18 miles north-east of Trinidad, and 120 miles S.S.W. of Barbados; is 26 miles long, and from 6 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ broad, and has an area of 114 square miles, with a population (Census 1911) of 20,749. It is one of the most healthy of the West Indies; the temperature varies from 81° to 88° .

There are two towns in the island, viz., Scarborough (pop. 729) and Plymouth (pop. 535).

Governor, His Excellency Sir George Ruthven Le Hunte, G.C.M.G.	£5,000
Private Secretary, G. D. Owen	
A.D.C., Capt. C. R. C. Boyle	
Colonial Secretary, S. W. Knaggs, C.M.G.	1,200
Assistant Do., W. M. Gordon	£600 to 750
Attorney-General, H. C. Gollan, K.C.	1,300
Command. Loc. For. & Insp.-G. of Constabulary, Lt.-Col. G. D. Swain	1,000
Auditor-Gen., R. Gervase Bushe, C.M.G.	800
Chief Justice, Sir A. W. van Lucie-Smith	1,600
Director of Public Works and Inspector of Mines, Arch. G. Bell, M.I.C.E.	1,200
Solicitor-General, Robt. R. A. Warner, K.C.	607
First Puisne Judge, A. D. Russell, LL.D.	£1,000 to 1,200

Second Puisne Judge, E. B. Wright, LL.D.	1,000
Collector of Customs, H. B. Walcott	£800 to 900
Sub-Intendant, Crown Lands, H. F. Gan- teume	600
Receiver-General, Denis Slyne	800
Protector of Immigrants, Commander W. H. Coombs, R.N.	800
Registrar-Gen., T. I. Potter	550
Postmaster-Gen., A. E. C. Ross	550
Harbour Master, Capt. J. B. Saunders	550
Surgeon-General, H. L. Clare, M.D.	1,100
Schools Inspector, Lt.-Col. J. H. Collens, V.D.	700

CAPITAL, Port of Spain (pop. 59,796); transit, 14 days.

TRISTAN DA CUNHA

is the chief of a group of islands of volcanic origin lying in lat. $37^{\circ} 6'$ S. and long. $12^{\circ} 2'$ W., discovered in 1505 by a Portuguese admiral (Trisão da Cunha), after whom they are named. The population numbers about 100, and the inhabitants are said to be very long-lived. The principal settlement (Edinburgh) is in the north-west of the island. In spite of periods of distress the inhabitants refuse to leave the island for the Cape of Good Hope, to which they are attracted by offers of land.

INACCESSIBLE ISLAND is a lofty mass of rock with sides 2 miles in length; the island is the resort of penguins and sea-fowl.

THE NIGHTINGALE ISLANDS are three in number, of which the largest is 1 mile long and $\frac{3}{4}$ m. wide, and rises in two peaks, 960 and 1,105 ft. above the sea-level respectively. The smaller islands, Stoltenhoff and Middle Isle, are little more than huge rocks. Numbers of seals and sea-elephants visit these islands.

GOUGH ISLAND (or Diego Alvarez) in $40^{\circ} 40'$ S. and $9^{\circ} 44'$ W., lies about 250 miles S.S.E. of Tristan da Cunha. The island is about 8 miles long and 4 miles broad, with a total area of 40 square miles, and has been a British possession since 1816. The island is the resort of penguins and has valuable guano deposits. There is no permanent population.

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS.

These West India islands geographically form a sort of annexe of the Bahama group, from which Government they were separated in 1848. In 1873 they were annexed to Jamaica, from the north-west of which they are distant about 420 miles. They have an area of about 170 square miles. The population in 1911 was 5,615, of which the principal island, Grand Turk, contains 1,681. Salt is the principal industry of the

islands, and Sisal hemp and sponges are exported.

A Commissioner administers the government of the Dependency, assisted by a Legislative Board. This Board has control of local finance, and passes local ordinances, subject to the assent of the Governor of Jamaica, who is also the medium of communication between the Commissioner and the Colonial Office. The Legislature of Jamaica has the power to pass laws applying to the Turks and Caicos Islands, and the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Jamaica extends to the Islands in matters of divorce and matrimonial causes, and is also a Court of Appeal.

	1910.	1911.	1912.
Revenue	£8,646	£8,318	£8,213
Expenditure	6,827	7,695	8,092
Total Imports	27,915	24,722	27,662
Total exports	24,461	23,793	25,947

Commissioner and Acting Judge, Fredk.

H. Watkins, I.S.O. £700
Grand Turk, via U.S., 13 days.

UGANDA.

(The Uganda Protectorate.)

A British Protectorate over the territory of Uganda was proclaimed in the "London Gazette" of June 19, 1894, and included only the country subject to King Mwanga, known as Buganda, bounded by the territories known as Busoga, Bunyoro, Ankole and Toro. This Protectorate has since been extended, and now includes Ankole and Toro, which form the *Western Province*, Bunyoro and the territories east of the Nile to the south boundary of the Sudan forming the *Northern Province*, the districts of Busoga, Bukedi, Teso, Lango and Karamoja, forming the *Eastern Province*, and the territory between Lake Rudolf and the south boundary of the Sudan and the eastern boundary of the Northern Province, which is known as the *Rudolf Province*. The Buganda Province lies on the north-west shore of Lake Victoria, about 800 miles by railway and steamer from Mombasa, the coast port. It is situated on and to the north of the Equator. Bunyoro lies further to the north between the Victoria Nile and Lake Albert. The Eastern Province extends from the Victoria Nile to Mount Elgon and the N.W. boundaries of the East Africa Protectorate. Toro lies to the W. of Buganda, and Ankole to the S.W. The census population (1911) was 2,843,325. In 1913 there were 823 Europeans, 3,110 Asiatics and 2,889,561 natives—total 2,893,494. The total area is 121,437 miles (105,060 land and 16,377 water).

The principal town of Buganda is Kampala, but the centre of the Protectorate Administration is at Entebbe, 25 miles distant, on the shores of Lake Victoria. The port on Lake Victoria for Kampala is Port Bell, which is being connected with Kampala, 7 miles away, by a railway. The principal exports are ivory, skins, chillies, cotton, rubber, coffee, and sim sim. The export of cotton has increased from 43 tons, valued at £1,089, in 1905-6, to 6,313 tons, valued at £254,379, in 1912-13, when cotton seed to the value of £11,335 was also exported. Principal imports are cotton cloths, prints, groceries, &c. Uganda is connected by telegraph with Mombasa (E. Africa Protectorate), and there are six Government steamers on Lake Victoria, including two of 600 and two of about 1,000 tons dis-

placement. There are also steamers on Lakes Albert and Kioga.

A railway 61 miles in length has been constructed between Jinja, in Busoga, and Namagazali, at the entrance of the Nile on Lake Kioga.

In July, 1897, Mwanga left Uganda and headed an insurrectionary movement in Buddu, which was suppressed. He then fled to the neighbouring German territory, and his infant son, Daudi Chwa, was declared King of Uganda, with a native council of regency. King Mwanga died in May, 1903. In Sept., 1897, a mutiny broke out among the Soudanese troops in the Protectorate, which was only suppressed after several months' fighting, in circumstances of great difficulty and danger, in which several British officers lost their lives (Parly. Paper, Africa, No. 10, 1898). The military forces have since been completely reorganised.

The Uganda Railway.—A survey of the route to be followed by a railway to connect Uganda with the coast at Mombasa was made in 1892. In 1895 construction was commenced, and the last rails were laid at the terminus on Victoria Nyanza (584 miles) on December 20, 1901, on which date the first locomotive completed the journey from the sea to the lake. The administration of the railway (with the Busoga railway and railway marine) is controlled by the Government of the East Africa Protectorate. A three-wire telegraph line has been erected along the railway, and there is also telegraphic communication from the terminus on the lake to Nimule, on the Nile. Messages are accepted for Nimule, and sent thence to stations further inland by post. A volunteer corps has been organised.

	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
Revenue (local) ...	£191,094	£203,492	£238,655
Expenditure	252,347	283,689	292,147
Imports	555,358	624,537	779,946
Exports	340,226	392,591	457,010

<i>Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Frederick John Jackson, K.C.M.G., C.B. (1911).....</i>	£2,200
<i>Chief Secretary, H. R. Wallis, C.M.G. £700 to 800</i>	
<i>Provincial Commrs., F. A. Knowles, F. Spire, C. W. G. Eden, T. Grant £500 to 700</i>	
<i>Chief Justice, W. M. Carter</i>	900
<i>Puisne Judge, S. C. King Farlow</i>	700
<i>Attorney-General, D. Kingston.....</i>	£500 to 600
<i>Principal Medical Officer, A. D. P. Hodges, C.M.G.</i>	900
<i>Asst. Chief Secretary, E. B. Jarvis</i>	£500 to 600
<i>Treasurer, G. D. Smith, C.M.G.</i>	£550 to 750
<i>Dir. of Public Works, C. V. A. Espeut £600 to 750</i>	
<i>Director of Surveys, R. C. Allen</i>	£500 to 700
<i>Director of Agriculture, S. Simpson</i>	£500 to 700
<i>Commandant of 4th Bn. King's African Rifles, Lt.-Col. L. E. S. Ward</i>	700

CAPITAL (Administrative Headquarters), Entebbe.

WEIHAUWEI.

The territory of Weihaiwei was leased to Great Britain by China by a convention made on July 1, 1898, and lies in latitude 37°30' N., longitude 122°10' E. It is situated in the Chinese province of Shantung, and comprises the island of Liu Kung, all the islands in the Bay of Weihaiwei, and a belt of land 20 English miles wide along the entire coast-line, with a total area of about 285 square miles, and a population in 1911 of 147,177, in which are included 3,000 resident on the island of Liu Kung. In addition to the leased territory there is a

sphere of influence which comprises that portion of the province of Shantung lying east of the meridian 121°40'—an area of 1,500 square miles. The winter is cold, but dry and bracing. The summer heat is not excessive, and the rainfall is, as a rule, small.

The Government is administered by a Commissioner, who discharges his functions under the Weihaiwei Order in Council of July 24, 1901, by which he is empowered to make ordinances, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for the administration of the territory, and provision is made for a High Court, in which all jurisdiction, civil and criminal, is vested, subject to an appeal to the Supreme Court of Hong Kong, and for District Magistrates' Courts. The village communities are administered through their headmen. Weihaiwei is a port of call for steamers running to and from the North of China, and there is regular steam communication with the port of Shanghai.

Commissioner, Sir J. H. Stewart Lockhart, K.C.M.G. Sec. to Government and Magistrate (vacant). District Officer and Magistrate, R. F. Johnston. Financial Assistant, H. B. Ching. Medical Officers, H. Hickin, M.B.; W. M. Maut.

WINDWARD ISLANDS.

The Windward, or Southern, group of the West Indian Islands includes Barbados, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, the Grenadines, Grenada, and Tobago. Of these, Barbados is a separate colony with its own governor, and Tobago is attached to Trinidad. The Government of the Windward Islands is made up of the three colonies of Grenada (the seat of government), St. Vincent, and St. Lucia, with their dependencies, the Grenadines being divided between Grenada and St. Vincent. The total area is 508 square miles, with a population (Census 1911) of 157,264. There is one governor for the three islands; but there is no General Legislative Council as in the Leeward Islands, and no common tariff or treasury. There is a Court of Appeal, consisting of the judges of the three colonies and of Barbados, a common Audit, and a common Lunatic Asylum; but, with this exception, each island retains its own institutions, and in the governor's absence is governed by an Administrator subordinate to him.]

<i>Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir James Hayes Sadler, K.C.M.G., C.B.</i>	£2,500
<i>Private Secretary & A.D.C., Capt. Gordon S. Ness</i>	200
<i>Transit, about 14 days.</i>	

GRENADA

(AND THE GRENADINES).

Grenada is situated between the parallels of 12° 30'–11° 58' N. lat. and 61° 20'–61° 35' W. long., and is about 21 miles in length and 12 miles in breadth; it is about 96 miles north of Trinidad, 68 miles S.S.W. of St. Vincent, and 100 miles S.W. of Barbados. Area, about 85,120 acres, population (including some of the Grenadines), 65,750 (1911). The country is mountainous and very picturesque, and the climate is healthy. The Grand Etang, a lake on the summit of a mountain ridge about 1,740 feet above the level of the sea, and Lake Antoine, are the most remarkable natural curiosities; near the former a sanatorium, under Government auspices, has been established. Grenada was discovered by

Columbus in 1498, and named Conception. It was originally colonised by the French, and was definitely ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Versailles in 1763.

The soil is very fertile, and cocoa, spices, rubber, cotton, coffee, and fruit are grown. The forests are rich in timbers, particularly bullet wood, locust, mahogany, white cedar, and galba, and vanilla and several varieties of gum-yielding trees are indigenous. Turtles are caught and exported, and whales are met with, especially among the Grenadines. The imports chiefly comprise dry goods, bread-stuffs, hardware, &c. The Legislative Council consists of 14 members, seven of whom are officials.

St. George's, on the south-west coast, is the chief town, and possesses a good harbour.

	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
Public revenue.....	£81,413	£98,646	£86,393
Expenditure.....	75,428	81,012	84,093
Public debt.....	123,670	123,670	123,670

	1910	1911	1912
Total imports.....	£279,368	£399,216	£279,875
Total exports.....	291,760	264,640	285,590

<i>Colonial Sec., Edward Rawle Drayton, C.M.G.</i>	£750
<i>Treasurer, H. Ferguson</i>	600
<i>Chief Justice, Robert Stewart Johnstone</i> ...	850
<i>Attorney-General, N. J. Paterson</i>	650
<i>Registrar and Magistrate, Southern District, John Stuart Martin</i>	450
<i>Magistrates, E. B. Amphlett, E. Dist., £350;</i> <i>T. M. Comissiong, W. Dist., £350; G. W. Smith, N. Dist. & District Commr. of</i> <i>Carriacou</i>	350
<i>Postmaster, T. B. C. Musgrave</i>	300

The GRENADINES are a chain of small islands lying between Grenada and St. Vincent (within which Governments they are included), comprising an area of 8,462 acres. The largest island is Carriacou, attached to the Government of Grenada, pop. (1911), 6,886.

ST. LUCIA,

the largest and most picturesque of the Windward group, situated in 13° 50' N. lat. and 60° 58' W. long., at a distance of about 90 miles W.N.W. of Barbados, 21 miles N. of St. Vincent, and 21 miles S.E. of Martinique, is 24 miles in length, with an extreme breadth of 12 miles. It comprises an area of 233 square miles, with a population (1912) of 49,963. It possibly possesses the most interesting history of all the smaller islands. Fights raged hotly around it, and it constantly changed hands as between the English and the French. It is mountainous, its highest point being 3,745 feet above the sea, and for the most part it is covered with forest and tropical vegetation. The principal exports (1912) are sugar (88,143 cwt.), rum (12,545 gals.), cocoa (17,094 cwt.)—which is now extensively cultivated—fuel, and sticks. Limes are being planted and the land lustrous promises to become important. The chief places are Castries, the capital (pop. 1911, 6,266), and Soufrière (pop. 2,300).

Port Castries, one of the finest in the W.I., is a coaling depôt. In 1912, 849 steamers (tonnage 1,36,533) entered Port Castries.

	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
Public revenue.....	£65,066	£71,979	£66,293
Expenditure.....	67,288	69,329	67,825
Public debt.....	146,930	144,730	142,230
Total imports.....	277,208	318,591	315,361
Total exports.....	238,955	273,111	287,601

<i>Administrator & Col. Sec., Edward John Cameron, C.M.G. (and allowance £300)...</i>	£1,000
<i>Chief Justice F.H. Collier</i>	700
<i>Attorney-General, A. de Freitas</i>	500
<i>Treasurer, E. D. Laborde, I.S.O.</i>	500
<i>Colonial Engineer, M. A. Murphy</i>	500
<i>Registrar, J. E. M. Salmon</i>	500
<i>Magistrates, T. A. Drysdale, £400; A. F. Palmer</i>	350
<i>Chief of Police, Maj. G. L. J. Golding</i>	400

ST. VINCENT,

an island about 95 miles west of Barbados, situate in 13° 10' N. lat. and 60° 57' W. long., is 18 miles in length and 11 in breadth, comprising an area, with its dependencies, of 150 sq. miles, and a population (March 31, 1913), of 44,434. In 1846 a large number of Portuguese labourers, amounting to 2,400, entered the island, and proved a valuable acquisition. St. Vincent is more thoroughly English than the two other islands of the group, though it has been the scene of warfare. In 1783 it was secured to Great Britain.

The chief products are arrowroot, cotton, sugar, molasses, rum, cassava, cocoa, coffee, and spices. The St. Vincent arrowroot has a specially good name in London, and its Sea-island cotton is of particularly fine quality. Its chief imports are linen, cotton and woollen manufactures, Canadian flour, fish, lumber, &c. Steps have been taken to settle the labouring classes on lands specially acquired for the purpose.

CAPITAL, Kingstown. Population (1911), 4,300.

	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
Public revenue.....	£30,125	£34,852	£38,088
Expenditure.....	30,343	33,735	33,993
Total imports.....	£97,737	£110,926	£129,142
Total exports.....	101,180	118,625	111,684

<i>Administrator and Colonial Sec., Hon. C. Gideon Murray (and £100 table allowance)</i>	£800
<i>Chief Justice and Vice-Chan., and Police Magistrate of 1st District, R. B. Roden</i> ...	600
<i>Attorney-General, R. E. Noble (acting)</i>	400

ZANZIBAR.

(The Zanzibar Protectorate.)

The Zanzibar dominions became independent in 1856 under the rule of Seyyid Majid, a son of Seyyid Said, Sultan of Muscat and Zanzibar. They formerly extended along the mainland as far south as Tughli Bay and north as War-sheikh; but since the cession of the coast-line from Ruvuma to Wanga, including the island of Mafia, to Germany in 1890, and of the Benadir coast to Italy in 1904, they are now confined to the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, a ten-mile coast-line from Wanga to Kipini, the islands of Lamu, Manda, Patta, and Siwa, together with the port of Kismayu, with a radius of 10 miles. As far as the mouth of the Juba, the Zanzibar dominions on the mainland are under the administration of H.M. Government through the Governor and Commander-in-Chief in the East Africa Protectorate (q.v.). Zanzibar has been a British Protectorate since November, 1890. On July 1, 1913, the Protectorate was transferred from the Foreign to that of the Colonial Office.

By a decree of Sultan Hamoud (1897) the legal status of slavery ceased to be recognised in the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba.

The principal imports are piece-goods, ivory, copra, groceries, rice, and coal; the exports are ivory, cloves, copra, hides, gum-copal, and many minor articles.

The large quantities of goods which pass through Zanzibar in mail and other steamers, and those which are transhipped to and from the coasting vessels in the harbour without being landed, are not included in the statistics from which the above figures are taken, which do not, therefore, give an adequate idea of the importance of the port of Zanzibar as the centre of trade in E. Africa. There is direct communication with the United Kingdom by the Union Castle and Ellerman-Harrison Lines, and also a monthly cargo service by the British India Steam Navigation Company. There are through steamers to and from Europe of the Messageries Maritimes, the Deutsche Ost Africa Linie, and the Società Nazionale de Servizi Marittimi; and a three-weekly service to and from Bombay by the latter company.

As the centre of the Arab power, Zanzibar, from the beginning of the nineteenth century until quite recently, dominated the trade of East Africa. The island contributes comparatively little to the actual commerce of the world beyond a very considerable export of cloves, worth on an average £300,000 per annum, but it serves as a "gigantic go-down" or storehouse for the whole East African coast, where both imports and exports are received and distributed.

Of late years the importance of Zanzibar as a port of transhipment and distributing centre has largely decreased, owing to the development of the mainland, to the opening up of the coast ports to direct steamship service with Europe, and to the transfer to Aden of the seat of trade with the Benadir coast. Recent figures, however, tend to indicate that the island, in spite of losing the main transhipment trade, will continue, from the very fact of its geographical position, to retain control of the local traffic—of that portion of the trade which goes to small towns up and down the adjacent mainland coast.

The City of Zanzibar, on the island of the same name, is the largest in East Africa, and possesses a magnificent harbour, which presents great facilities for shipping and trade generally. The population of Zanzibar and Pemba (Census of 1911) was 128,914, the area of the former 640 square miles, and of the latter 380 square miles.

The town of Zanzibar is lighted by electric light and possesses a telephone system. There are wireless telegraphic stations on Pemba and Zanzibar Islands, and the German Government have recently erected a wireless station on the mainland at Dar-es-Salaam, 42 miles from Zanzibar. There are 75 miles of roads, suitable for motor traffic, in Zanzibar, and the construction of light tramways in Pemba is under consideration.

The trade of the Port of Zanzibar in 1912 was shared by the principal countries as under:—

Country.	Imports from.	Exports to.
	£	£
British India	378,508	201,056
German E. Africa ...	102,163	162,525
U. K.	137,603	90,841
France.....	7,869	195,446
South Africa	44,295	48,218
Netherlands	68,613	725
U.S.A.	45,611	47,271
Germany.....	31,644	110,338
E. Africa Protectorate	76,696	124,296

The number of ocean-going steamers which entered the port in 1912 was—German 149, British 124, French 30, the total tonnage being 781,819; 191 coasting vessels (26,924 tons) and 4,476 dhows (66,467 tons) entered the port in 1912.

	1910.	1911.	1912.
Imports	£993,031	£1,179,699	£1,030,996
Exports	1,033,467	1,193,139	1,036,127

Sultan, H. H. Seyyid Khalifa bin Harub, succeeded his brother-in-law, Dec. 9, 1911.

Agent & Consul-General, J. H. Sinclair (acting) £1,800

Judges of H.B.M. Court, Lindsey Smith, £1,300; J. W. Murison, £900; T. S. Tomlinson 700
H.B.M. Consul (vacant) 600
Vice-Consul, G. B. Beak £300 to 500
First Minister, Capt. F. R. Barton, C.M.G.
Financial Member of Council, J. Corbett Davis.
Legal Member of Council and Attorney-General, P. Shearman-Turner.

Zanzibar is distant 6,850 miles; transit, 20 days.

MEAT SUPPLY OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1900-1912.

Year.	Total Supply.			Relative Percentage.		Per head of Population.		
	Home. (1,000 cwt.)	Imported. (1,000 cwt.)	Total.	Home.	Imported.	Home. (lb.)	Imported. (lb.)	Total.
1900-01	29,330	20,936	50,266	58.3	41.7	79.5	56.8	136.3
1901-02	29,847	20,488	50,335	59.3	40.7	80.2	55.0	135.2
1902-03	29,856	18,745	48,601	61.4	38.6	79.5	49.9	129.4
1903-04	29,366	20,595	49,961	58.8	41.2	77.6	54.4	132.0
1904-05	29,849	20,789	50,638	58.9	41.1	78.2	54.4	132.6
1905-06	29,252	21,843	50,095	57.3	42.7	75.9	56.7	132.6
1906-07	29,424	21,365	50,789	57.9	42.1	75.7	55.0	130.7
1907-08	30,033	21,357	51,390	58.2	41.8	76.6	55.0	131.6
1908-09	30,667	20,841	51,508	59.5	40.5	77.6	52.7	130.3
1909-10	30,602	19,514	50,116	61.1	38.9	76.7	48.9	125.6
1910-11	29,693	21,565	51,259	57.9	42.1	73.8	53.6	127.4
1911-12	32,052	21,203	53,255	60.2	39.8	79.0	52.3	131.3

United States.

(The United States of America.)

AREA AND POPULATION.

Divisions.	Gross Area, 1910 (sq. miles).	Population.	
		Census 1910.	Census 1900.
United States	*3,026,789	91,972,266	75,994,575
Alaska	590,884	64,356	63,592
Guam	210	†11,635	—
Hawaii	6,449	191,909	154,001
Panama Canal Zone	436	†56,481	—
Philippines	115,026	†8,276,802	†7,360,551
Porto Rico	3,435	1,118,012	†962,019
Samoa	77	†7,050	†5,840
Military, etc., abroad	—	55,608	91,219

* Land Area, Continental United States, 2,973,890.

† Estimated.

Increase of the People.

(Continental U.S. only.)

YEAR OF CENSUS.	TOTAL POPULATION.			INCREASE OVER PRECEDING CENSUS.	DECENNIAL IMMIGRANTS.
	White.	Coloured.	Total.		
1850	19,553,058	3,638,808	23,191,876	6,122,423	1,713,251
1860	26,922,537	4,520,784	31,443,321	8,251,445	2,511,060
1870	33,589,377	4,968,994	38,558,371	7,115,050	2,377,279
1880	43,402,970	6,752,813	50,155,783	11,597,412	2,812,191
1890	55,101,258	7,846,456	62,947,714	12,791,931	5,256,613
1900	66,809,196	9,185,379	75,994,575	13,046,861	3,687,564
1910	81,731,957	10,240,309	91,972,266	15,977,691	8,795,386

IMMIGRATION.

Statistics concerning the arrival of aliens are available for nearly a century, but the Government exhibits little interest in those who leave its shores. Since 1790 over 31,000,000 alien passengers have arrived in the U.S. The following figures (from the *Statistical Abstract*) show the number of arrivals at certain periods from 1820-1913:—

YEAR.	IMMIGRANTS.	YEAR.	IMMIGRANTS.
1820	8,385	1906	1,100,735
1840	84,066	1907	1,285,349
1850	369,980	1908	782,870
1860	133,143	1909	751,786
1870	387,203	1910	1,041,570
1880	457,257	1911	878,587
1890	455,302	1912	838,172
1900	488,572	1913	1,197,892
1905	1,026,499		

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

The Law of Divorce differs in many of the States, while South Carolina has no Divorce Law. In addition to adultery and cruelty of the husband or adultery of the wife, abandonment (desertion), habitual drunkenness, and imprisonment for felony are qualifying offences.

YEAR.	MARRIAGES.	DIVORCES GRANTED.		
	Total.	To Wife.	To Husband.	Total.
1887	483,069	18,190	9,729	27,919
1892	577,870	24,002	12,577	36,579
1897	622,350	29,934	14,765	44,699
1902	746,733	41,424	20,056	61,480
1903	786,132	43,604	21,321	64,925
1904	781,145	44,010	22,189	66,199
1905	804,787	45,756	22,220	67,976
1906	853,290	48,607	23,455	72,062

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

There are no complete statistics of Births or Deaths. The former are practically ignored, while the latter are reported only in the "Registration Area," which covers little more than half the United States. The following table shows the Deaths recorded in the Registration Area for the decade 1902-1911:—

YEAR.	DEATHS (Reg. Area).	YEAR.	DEATHS (Reg. Area).
1902	508,640	1907	687,034
1903	524,415	1908	691,574
1904	551,354	1909	732,538
1905	545,533	1910	805,412
1906	658,105	1911	839,284

FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION OF U.S. (CENSUS OF 1910.)

Country.	Number.	Country.	Number.	Country.	Number.	Country.	Number.
Austria	1,174,973	Denmark	181,649	Italy	1,343,125	Spain	22,108
Belgium	49,400	England	877,719	Japan	67,744	Sweden	655,207
Canada—		France	1,174,418	Mexico	221,915	Switzerland ..	124,848
French	385,083	Germany	2,501,333	Norway	403,877	Turkey in Asia	59,729
Other	819,554	Greece	101,282	Portugal	59,360	Turkey in	
China	56,756	Holland	120,063	Russia and		Europe	32,230
Cuba and other		Hungary	495,609	Finland	1,732,462	Wales	82,488
West Indies	47,635	Ireland	1,352,251	Scotland	261,076	Other Countries	158,992

Total.....13,515,886

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The Republic occupies the southern portion of the North American Continent, between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, in latitude 25° - 49° North and longitude 67° - 124° $30'$ West, its northern boundary being Canada and the southern boundary Mexico.

Its coast-line on both oceans has an estimated length of about 15,610 miles, besides 3,620 miles on the great lakes and 5,744 on the Gulf of Mexico. The principal river is the mighty Mississippi-Missouri, traversing the whole country from north to south, and having a course of 4,500 miles to its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico, with many large affluents, the chief of which are the Yellowstone, Nebraska, Arkansas, Ohio, and Red Rivers. The rivers flowing into the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans are comparatively small; among the former may be noticed the Hudson, Delaware, Susquehanna, Potomac, and Savannah; of the latter, the Columbia, Sacramento, and Colorado. The Mobile and Colorado of Texas fall into the Gulf of Mexico, also the Rio Grande, a large river partly forming the boundary with Mexico. The areas of the water-basins have been estimated as follows:—Rivers flowing to the Pacific, 644,040 square miles; to the Atlantic, 488,877; and to the Gulf of Mexico, 1,683,325 square miles, of which 1,257,547 are drained by the Mississippi-Missouri. The chain of the Rocky Mountains separates the western portion of the territory from the remainder, all communication being carried on over certain elevated passes, several of which are now traversed by railroads; west of these, bordering the Pacific coast, the Cascade Mountains and Sierra Nevada form the outer edge of a high table-land, consisting in great part of stony and sandy desert, and in which occurs the Great Salt Lake, extending to the Rocky Mountains. Eastward the country is a vast, gently undulating plain, with a general slope southwards towards the marshy flats of the Gulf of Mexico, extending to the Atlantic, interrupted only by the Alleghany Mountains, of inferior elevation, in the Eastern States. Nearly the whole of this plain, from the Rocky Mountains to some distance beyond the Mississippi, consists of immense treeless savannahs and prairies of luxuriant grass. In the Eastern States (which form the more settled and most thickly inhabited portion of the territory) large forests of valuable timber, as beech, birch, maple, oak, pine, spruce, elm, ash, walnut; and in the south, live-oak, water-oak, magnolia, palmetto, tulip-tree, cypress, &c., still exist, the remnants of the wooded region which formerly extended over all the Atlantic slope, but into which great inroads have been made by the advance of civilisation. The Mississippi valley is eminently fertile. The mineral kingdom produces in great abundance iron, copper, lead, zinc, and aluminium; the non-metallic minerals including immense quantities of coal, anthracite, petroleum, stone, cement, phosphite rock, and salt. Precious metals include gold and silver, raised mainly in Colorado, California, and Alaska (gold), and Colorado, Montana, Utah and Idaho (silver); while precious stones are worked in great variety, including the turquoise, sapphire, tourmaline, and garnet.

HISTORY.

EARLY COLONISATION.—A natural factor, the great expanse of ocean which divides the American continent from Asia, has saved America from Asiatic domination; and it required many centuries of progress before the European adventurer dared to attempt the passage of the narrower Atlantic. The aboriginal inhabitants were comparatively few in number, and being generally backward in development, except in Mexico, have left few permanent traces of their presence.

American history may therefore be said to commence with the colonising expeditions from Europe in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; for, although *Columbus* discovered America in the fifteenth century (Oct. 12, 1492), no definite European settlement was attempted until the last quarter of the sixteenth century, when England, Holland, Sweden, France, and Spain made determined efforts to bring into account the potential wealth of the newly discovered continent. Of these nationalities the English secured a paramount

influence, through their natural aptitude for colonisation, which continues to distinguish that race (and in a greater degree the Scotch) amongst the nations of Europe. In the seventeenth century a chartered company founded *Jamestown* (1607), and many Royalist settlements were established in the district which had been named *Virginia*, after Queen Elizabeth, in the previous century. But step by step with the Church and Royalist foundations in the south a similar series of Puritan and Separatist centres was established in the north. The small band of "Pilgrim Fathers" in their 180-ton *Mayflower*, from Southampton, England, to Plymouth, Massachusetts (1620), was soon followed by a stream of well-to-do merchants from Boston, Lincolnshire, and other east coast English towns, and *New England* became rapidly prosperous. Between these two settlements the Dutch had established themselves in *New Netherlands* (1621), and the Swedes in *New Sweden* (1638). Other English foundations were *Maryland* (1632), *Carolina* (1663), *New York* (1664), *New Jersey* (1665), and *Pennsylvania* (1681). From that date Continental enterprise may be said to have ceased for half a century, and *Georgia* (1732) was the last of the English settlements.

EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.—A continuous struggle was waged between the English and French settlements in America, but until the War of 1754-1763 little part was taken by Great Britain in the actual campaigns. The issue of this war decided the fate of America. It secured the possession of the Pacific coast for the inhabitants of the Atlantic slope, and roused the interests of the British Government in the possibilities of its American colonies. The Home Government endeavoured to recover from the colonies part of the cost of the war by which their existence had been secured, but "taxation without representation" was bitterly resented. In December, 1773, some English ships laden with tea arrived in the harbour of Boston, where a non-importation agreement was strictly enforced. A mob of colonists, disguised as Indians, boarded the vessels and threw their contents into the sea. This *Boston Tea Party* of December 16, 1773, remains as an outstanding incident in the quarrel between America and Great Britain. In spite of the counsels of Chatham the King persisted in repressive measures, generally with inadequate forces and at inopportune moments. The colonists resisted in arms, and bloodshed ensued at the first engagement at *Lexington*, April 19, 1775, and continued until the *Capitulation of Yorktown*, October 19, 1781, when Lord Cornwallis surrendered with the whole of his forces to General Washington. When peace was concluded, Sept. 3, 1783, between America and Great Britain, no vestige of territory over which the dispute had raged remained under British rule.

The Declaration of Independence.—On July 4, 1776, the delegates of the various American colonies adopted the Declaration of Independence.* "We, the representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, solemnly publish and declare that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, Free and Independent States." This Declaration was at length acknowledged by Great Britain, and the United States of America from this beginning has become one of the greatest Powers of the world. The Declaration of Independence was followed by the framing of a *Constitution*, which was ratified in 1787 to 1790 by the 13 *Original States* (Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Georgia, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maryland, South Carolina, New Hampshire, Virginia, New York, North Carolina, and Rhode Island). This Constitution established a legislature of two houses, and vested the executive power in an elective President; and on April 30, 1789, *George Washington* entered office as the first of a line of Presidents of the United States of America.

NINETEENTH CENTURY.—The maritime war of Britain and France led to the outbreak of hostilities between the former and the United States, owing mainly to the rival interpretation of the law of allegiance in connexion with impressment of British subjects from American ships to serve in the British Navy. On June 18, 1812, the United States declared war against Britain, in which the latter was generally successful on land and the United States almost invariably victorious on the sea. A land engagement at *Chateaugay* on October 26, 1813, gained lasting glory for the troops of Canada; and earlier in the same year—June 1, 1813—a duel at sea between the *Chesapeake* and the *Shannon* did much to restore the prestige of the British Navy. Peace was concluded by the *Treaty of Ghent* on December 24, 1814, after a purposeless war, which Canada alone has reason to remember with satisfaction.

* On April 30, 1819, the Raleigh (N.C.) Register published the following document, said to have been adopted by the Committee of Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, on May 20, 1775, the day after the receipt of the news of the battle of Lexington. "In the third session of the Second Continental Congress, Richard Henry Lee proposed, and John Adams, of Massachusetts, seconded, a resolution declaring the United Colonies free and independent States; and Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Roger Sherman, and Robert Livingston were appointed a committee to draw up a Declaration of Independence. This famous document, composed almost entirely by Jefferson, was adopted unanimously on July 4, 1776."

The Gold Rush.—In 1846 a dispute arose between the United States and Mexico in connexion with the boundaries of *Texas*, recently (1845) admitted as a State of the Union, and after hostilities of several months the war ended in the *Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo* (1847). Under this treaty Mexico surrendered the disputed portions of *Texas* and New Mexico, part of *Arizona*, and *California*. In 1848 immense excitement prevailed through the discovery of gold in Upper *California*, and a great rush of goldseekers entered the newly acquired territory, which remains the principal gold-producing State of the Union.

The Civil War.—Among the industrial classes of America in 1860 nearly 4,000,000 were negro slaves, descendants of those planted in the Colonies by Britain. The question of their emancipation led to a bitter dispute between the Northern and Southern States of America, the latter seceding from the Union in 1861. Two years earlier *John Brown*, an advocate of emancipation, had embittered the relations between the North and South by a raid upon the Government arsenal of *Harper's Ferry*, which he captured and held until forced to surrender; and although he was hanged by the Government his object was eventually achieved by President Lincoln's *Emancipation Proclamation* of January 1, 1863. The *Secession of the Southern States* was followed by hostilities, which included many pitched battles, fought with astounding tenacity and prolific slaughter on both sides. The *Battle of Gettysburg*, July 1-3, 1863, and of *Antietam*, Sept. 17, 1862, have never been surpassed for proportional losses of those engaged. Hostilities ceased soon after the surrender of *General Lee* at *Appomattox* on April 9, 1865, and the bitterness engendered by the war was buried in a lasting peace. By a careless observance of the Foreign Enlistment Act Britain permitted the departure from Liverpool of the *Alabama*, which committed depredations upon the Federal shipping, and was also guilty of other acts of negligence. Thus Britain became involved in a dispute which was settled by arbitration under the Treaty of Washington, May 8, 1871, by which she was called upon to pay £3,250,000 damages to the United States. In the four years' war the Confederate (Southern) States lost over 200,000 men by death and disease, while the victorious Federal (Northern) States lost close on 350,000 from the same causes.

War with Spain.—The continuous misgovernment of the neighbouring island of *Cuba* brought America into conflict with Spain in 1898. A succession of revolts, which the Spanish forces were unable to suppress, left Cuba the prey to anarchy, and induced the United States to despatch to Havana the warship *Maine*. By accident or design that vessel was destroyed by an explosion (Feb. 15), and the United States declared war against Spain on April 25, 1898. The outcome of the hostilities was the freedom of *Cuba* and the acquisition by the United States of the Spanish possessions in the *Philippine Islands*, in addition to *Guam* and *Puerto Rico* in the West Indies.

TWENTIETH CENTURY.—On June 28, 1902, Congress appropriated the sum of \$40,000,000 for the purchase of all outstanding rights in the work inaugurated on the *Panama Canal*, and on April 28, 1904, a further sum was granted for the purchase of a strip of territory on each side of the proposed waterway from the Republic of Panama. Operations were immediately undertaken, and the Canal was completed in 1913, and will be officially opened on Jan. 1, 1915.

Reciprocity with Canada.—Conferences between United States and Canadian representatives took place in November, 1910, at Ottawa, and in January, 1911, at Washington, and concurrent legislation in Washington and Ottawa was contemplated with a view to establishing permanent reciprocal trading relations. In view, however, of the change of Government after the Canadian General Election of October, 1911, further progress in the direction of Reciprocity is improbable.

Anglo-American Arbitration.—A Treaty of Arbitration between the United Kingdom and the United States was signed at Washington, August 3, 1911, but it was mutilated by Congressional amendments until it became unrecognisable. The original Treaty contained seven Articles, which were stated in the 1912 Edition of *Whitaker's Almanack*.

GOVERNMENT.

The United States of America is a Federal Republic consisting of 48 States and 1 Federal District (of which 13 are Original States, 7 were admitted without previous organisation as Territories, and 28 were admitted after such organisation), and of 1 organised Territory.

THE CONSTITUTION.—By the Constitution of Sept. 17, 1787 (to which ten amendments were added on Dec. 15, 1791, and eleventh to fifteenth Jan. 8, 1798, Sept. 25, 1804, Dec. 18, 1865, July 28, 1868, and March 30, 1870), the government of the United States is entrusted to three separate authorities—the Executive, the Legislative, and the Judicial.

THE EXECUTIVE.

THE *Executive* power is vested in a President, who is elected every four years, and is eligible for re-election. The mode of electing the President is as follows:—Each State appoints, in such manner as the Legislature thereof directs, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or anyone holding office under Government, shall be appointed an elector. The electors for each State meet at their respective State Capitals on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November of the year preceding the year in which the Presidential term expires, and there vote for a President by ballot. The ballots are then sent to Washington, and opened by the President of Senate in presence of Congress, and the candidate who has received a majority of the whole number of electoral votes cast is declared President for the ensuing term. If no one has a majority, then from the three highest on the list the House of Representatives elects a President, the votes being taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote. There is also a Vice-President, who, on the death of the President, becomes *ex officio* President for the remainder of the term. In case of the removal or death of both President and Vice-President, a statute provides for the succession of the Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of War, Attorney-General, Postmaster-General, Secretary of Navy, and Secretary of the Interior, so that the State can never be without a Head or Ruler.

The President must be 35 years of age and a native citizen of the United States. He receives a salary of \$75,000, with a travelling allowance of \$25,000. Executive duties:—

(1) He is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and of the Navy (and of States Militias when they are in Federal service), and he commissions all officers therein.

(2) With the consent of the Senate, he appoints the ten Cabinet officers and all the chief (and many minor) officials.

(3) He exercises a general supervision over the whole Federal Administration and sees that the Federal Laws are duly carried out. Should disorder arise in any State which the authorities thereof are unable to suppress, the aid of the President may be invoked.

(4) He conducts the Foreign Policy of the Republic, and, with the approval of the Senate, negotiates Treaties with Foreign Powers. The Declaration of War rests with Congress.

(5) He recommends legislative measures to Congress, and when such measures are amended by Congress may signify his objections to the amendments. But if a measure so amended is again passed by both Houses of Congress by a two-thirds majority in each House it becomes law, notwithstanding the objections of the President.

THE PRESIDENT.

President of the United States, Woodrow Wilson, of N.J. (born at Staunton, Va., 28 Dec., 1856; educated at Princeton Univ. 1875-1879; President of Princeton Univ. 1902-1910; Governor of New Jersey 1910-1913), elected 2 Nov. 1912, and came into office 4 March, 1913, until 4 March, 1917. *Democrat*.

1. *Vice-President of the United States (and ex-officio President of the Senate)*, Thomas Riley Marshall, of Indiana (born 1854, admitted to the Bar 1875, Gov. of Indiana 1909-1912).

THE CABINET.

(In order of succession to the Presidency.)

2. *Secretary of State*, William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska (born 1860, admitted to the Bar 1883, Member of Congress 1891-1895), appointed 5 March, 1913.

3. *Secretary of the Treasury*, William Gibbs McAdoo, of New Jersey (born 1863, admitted to the Bar 1884), appointed 5 March, 1913.

4. *Secretary of War*, Lindley M. Garrison, of New Jersey (born 1864, admitted to the Bar 1886), appointed 5 March, 1913.

5. *Attorney-General*, James Clark McReynolds, of Tennessee (born 1862, Assistant Attorney-General 1903-1912), appointed 5 March, 1913.

6. *Postmaster-General*, Albert Sidney Burleson, of Texas (born 1863, admitted to the Bar 1884, member of Congress 1899-1913), appointed 5 March, 1913.

7. *Secretary of the Navy*, Josephus Daniels, of North Carolina (born 1862, Chief Clerk Dept. of the Interior 1893-95), appointed 5 March, 1913.

8. *Secretary of the Interior*, Franklin Knight Lane, of California (born 1864, Chairman of Interstate Commerce Commission 1912-1913), appointed 5 March, 1913.

Secretary of Agriculture, David Franklin Houston, of Missouri (born 1866, Chancellor of the Washington University, St. Louis), appointed 5 March, 1913.

Secretary of Commerce, William C. Redfield, of New Jersey (born 1858, Member of Congress 1911-1913), appointed 5 March, 1913.

Secretary of Labor, William Bauchop Wilson, of Pennsylvania (born 1862, Member of Congress 1907-1913), appointed 5 March, 1913.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

New York and Pennsylvania Aves., Washington, D.C.

The Department of State has cognizance of all matters appertaining to Foreign Affairs, including correspondence with Representatives of the U.S., both diplomatic and consular, and with accredited Representatives of Foreign States in the U.S. The Secretary of State is the custodian of the Great Seal of the U.S., which is affixed by him to all proclamations, to various commissions, and to warrants of extradition; he is also the Custodian of the Laws of the U.S. and of Treaties made with Foreign Powers. He grants and issues Passports, and communicates to Congress reports made by Diplomatic and Consular officers of the U.S. He is the medium of correspondence between the President and the chief executives of the States of the Union.

Secretary of State, William Jennings Bryan, Neb.	\$12,000
Private Sec., Manton M. Wyvell, N.Y.	2,500
Counsellor, John Bassett Moore, N.Y.	7,500
Assistant Secretary, John E. Osborne, Wyo.	5,000
Second do., A. A. Adeo, D.C.	4,500
Third do. Dudley Field Malone, N.Y.	4,500
Director of Consular Service, W. J. Carr, N.Y.	4,500
Chief Clerk, Ben G. Davis	3,000
Solicitor, Joseph W. Folk, Mo.	5,000
Assistant Solicitors, Frederick Van Dyne, N.Y.; Lester H. Woolsey, N.Y.; Edwin M. Borchard, N.Y.	each 3,000
Foreign Trade Advisers, Robert F. Rose, Mont.; William B. Fleming, Ky.	each 4,500
Chief, Latin American Division, Boaz W. Long, N.M.	4,500
Chief, Division of Far Eastern Affairs, Ransford S. Miller, N.Y.	4,500
Chief, Diplomatic Bureau, S. Y. Smith, D.C.	2,250
Chief, Consular Bureau, Herbert C. Hengstler, Ohio	2,250
Chief, Bureau of Appointments, Miles M. Shand, N.J.	2,100
Chief, Bureau of Citizenship, Richard W. Flournoy, jr., Md.	2,100
Chief, Bureau of Indexes and Archives, John R. Buck, Me.	2,100
Chief, Bureau of Accounts, William McNeir, Mich.	2,300
Chief, Bureau of Rolls and Library, John A. Tonner, Ohio	2,100
Chief, Division of Information, John H. James, Ohio	3,000
Translators, John S. Martin, jr., Pa.; Wilfred Stevens, Minn.	each 2,100
Law Clerks, Henry L. Bryan, D.C.; Fred K. Nielsen, Neb.	each 2,500

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY.

15th Street, Washington, D.C.

The Secretary of the Treasury prepares and submits annually to Congress estimates of the revenue and disbursements of the U.S., and collects and manages the revenue, and renders accounts of the payments and balances. He controls the minting and printing of money, and the administration of the revenue cutter service, and also of the life-saving, public health, and marine hospital services, and the construction of public buildings.

Secretary of the Treasury, William Gibbs McAdoo, N.Y.	\$12,000
Assistants, John Skeeton Williams, Va.; Charles S. Hamlin, Mass.; Byron R. Newton, N.Y.	each 5,000
Chief Clerk, James L. Wilmeth, Ark.	4,000
Supervising Architect, Oscar Wenderoth, N.Y.	6,000
Director of the Mint, George E. Roberts, Iowa	5,000
Chief, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Joseph E. Ralph, Ill.	6,000
Chief, Appointments Division, James E. Harper, S.C.	3,000
Chief, Book-keeping and Warrants Division, Charles H. Miller, Mass.	4,000
Chief, Public Monies, E. B. Daskam, Conn.	3,000
Chief, Customs Division, Frank M. Halstead, Wash.	4,000
Chief, Loans and Currency, A. T. Huntington, Mass.	3,500
Chief, Stationery and Printing, Frederick F. Weston, Iowa	2,500
Superintendent of Mails, S. M. Gaines, Ky.	2,500
Government Actuary, Jos. S. McCoy, N.J.	2,250
Register, Gabe E. Parker, Okla.	4,000
Comptroller of the Treasury, Geo. E. Downey, Ind.	6,000
Assistant do., Walter W. Warwick, Ohio.	4,500
Treasurer of the U.S., John Burke, N. Dak.	8,000
Assistant do. (vacant).	3,600
Comptroller of Currency (vacant)	5,000
Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Wm. H. Osborne, N.C.	6,000
Deputy do., R. Williams, jr., Ohio, \$4,000; G. E. Fletcher, La., \$3,600; Luther F. Speer, Pa.	4,000
Solicitor of Internal Revenue, Fletcher Maddox, Mont.	4,500
Solicitor of the Treasury, W. T. Thompson, Neb.	4,500
Auditor of Treasury, William E. Andrews, Neb.	4,000
Auditor of War Dept., James L. Baity, Mo.	5,000
Auditor of Interior, Robert W. Woolley, Va.	4,000
Auditor of Navy, Edward Luckow, Wis.	4,000
Auditor of State, Edward D. Hearne, Del.	4,000
Auditor of Post Office, Charles A. Kram, Pa.	5,000
General Supt., Life-Saving Service, Sumner L. Kimball, Me.	4,000
Chief of the Secret Service, Wm. F. Flynn, N.Y.	4,000
Supervising Surgeon-General Public Health and Marine Hospital, Rupert Blue, S.C.	5,000

General Customs Appraisers.

Appraisers of Merchandise, Byron S. Waite, Mich.; W. B. Howell, N.J.; H. M. Somerville, Ala.; Israel F. Fischer, N.Y.; Sam B. Cooper, Me.; Eugene G. Hay, Minn.; Charles P. McClelland, N.Y.; Jerry B. Sullivan	each 9,000
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DEPARTMENT OF WAR.

(17th Street and Pennsylvania Ave., Washington, D.C.)

The Secretary of War prepares estimates of the expenses of the Department of War, and supervises the expenditure of all appropriations made by Congress for that Department. He

also supervises the Military Academy at West Point, the National Cemeteries, the Board of Ordnance and Fortification, the improvement of rivers and harbors, and matters appertaining to navigation. He approves the planning and construction of bridges over navigable waters as authorized by Congress, and is responsible for the construction of the Panama Canal.

<i>Secretary of War</i> , Lindley M. Garrison, N.J.	\$12,000
<i>Private Sec.</i> , Ky.	2,500
<i>Assistant Secretary</i> , Henry S. Breckinridge, Ga.	5,000
<i>Assistant and Chief Clerk</i> , J. C. Scofield, Ga.	4,000
<i>Chief of Staff</i> , Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood...	8,000
<i>Adjutant-General</i> , Brig.-Gen. George Andrews	6,000
<i>Inspector-General</i> , Brig.-Gen. E. A. Garlington	6,000
<i>Judge-Advocate-General</i> , Brig.-Gen. E. H. Crowder	6,000
<i>Chief, Quartermaster Corps, and Chief of Administrative Division</i> , Maj.-Gen. J. B. Aleshire	8,000
<i>Chief, Finance and Accounting Division</i> , Brig.-Gen. G. R. Smith	6,000
<i>Chief, Supplies Division</i> , Brig.-Gen. H. G. Sharpe	6,000
<i>Chief, Construction and Repair Division</i> , Col. Fred G. Hodgson	4,000
<i>Chief, Transportation Division</i> , Lt.-Col. Chauncey B. Baker	3,500
<i>Surgeon-General</i> , Brig.-Gen. George H. Torney	6,000
<i>Chief of Engineers</i> (vacant)	6,000
<i>Chief of Ordnance</i> , Brig.-Gen. William H. Crozier	6,000
<i>Chief Signal Officer</i> , Brig.-Gen. George P. Scriven	6,000
<i>Bureau of Insular Affairs</i> , Brig.-Gen. Frank McIntyre	6,000

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

(1435 K Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.)

The *Attorney-General* is the chief law officer of the Government and head of the Department of Justice. He advises the President and the chief executive officers on legal questions arising out of their administration, and generally supervises the U.S. attorneys and marshals in judicial districts. He provides special counsel when required to do so by a department of the Government of the U.S.

<i>Attorney-General</i> , James C. McReynolds, Tenn.	\$12,000
<i>Private Sec.</i> , John T. Suter, D.C.	3,000
<i>Solicitor-General</i> , John W. Davis, W. Va.	10,000
<i>Private Sec.</i> , Frank Cole, N.Y.	3,000
<i>Assistant to Attorney-General</i> , George Carroll Todd, N.Y.	7,000
<i>Assistant Attorneys-General</i> , Samuel Haston Thompson, Col.; Winfred T. Denison, N.Y.; Samuel J. Graham, Pa.; Ernest Knaebel, Col.; Jesse C. Adkins, D.C.	each 5,000
<i>Assistant A.G., Post Office Dept.</i> , William H. Lamar, Md.	5,000
<i>Assistant A.G., Interior Dept.</i> , Preston C. West, Okla.	5,000
<i>Solicitor of the Treasury</i> , William T. Thompson, Neb.	5,000
<i>Solicitor of Internal Revenue</i> , F. Maddox, Mont.	5,000

<i>Solicitor, Dept. of Commerce</i> , Albert Lee Thurman, Ohio	\$5,000
<i>Solicitor, Dept. of Labor</i> , John B. Densmore, Mont.	5,000
<i>Chief Clerk</i> , Orin J. Field, Kan.	3,500
<i>Attorney in charge of Titles</i> , Henry L. Gilbert, Mich.	3,500
<i>Chief, Division of Accounts</i> , J. J. Glover, Ohio	2,500
<i>Disbursing Clerk</i> , James H. Mackey, Col.	2,750
<i>Attorney in charge of Pardons</i> , James A. Finch, N.Y.	3,000
<i>Supt. of Prisons and Prisoners</i> , Robert V. La Dow, N.Y.	4,000
<i>Appointment Clerk</i> , C. B. Sornborger, Vt.	2,000

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

(Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D.C.)

The *Postmaster-General*, as head of the Post Office Department, appoints the officers and employes of the Department (except the four Assistant Postmasters-General and the Purchasing Agent, who are appointed by the President with the consent of the Senate). He appoints all postmasters whose salary does not exceed \$1,000 per annum, and with the consent of the President makes postal treaties with Foreign Governments. In general, he manages the domestic and foreign mail service, and awards and carries out contracts made for the Department.

<i>Postmaster-General</i> , Albert S. Burleson, Texas	\$12,000
<i>Private Sec.</i> , Ruskin McArdle, Texas	3,000
<i>First Assistant P.M.G.</i> , Daniel C. Roper, S.C.	5,000
<i>Second do.</i> , Joseph Stewart, Mo.	5,000
<i>Third do.</i> , Alexander M. Dockery, Mo.	5,000
<i>Fourth do.</i> , James D. Blakslee, Pa.	5,000
<i>Director, Postal Savings System</i> , Carter B. Keene, Me.	5,000
<i>Purchasing Agent</i> , James A. Edgerton, N.J.	4,000
<i>Chief Clerk</i> , Merritt O. Chance, Ill.	4,000
<i>Chief Post Office Inspector</i> , Joe P. Johnston, Mo.	4,000
<i>General Supt.</i> , Rural Mails, George L. Wood, Md.	3,000
<i>Supt., Salary and Allowance Division</i> , John C. Koons, Md.	4,000
<i>Supt., Railway Mail Service</i> , Alexander M. Stephens, Cal.	4,000
<i>Supt., Foreign Mails</i> , Robert L. Maddox, Ky.	3,000
<i>Supt., Money Orders</i> , Charles E. Matthews, Okla.	2,500
<i>Supt., Dead Letters</i> , Marvin M. McLean, Tex.	2,750

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY.

(N.Y. and Pennsylvania Aves., Washington, D.C.)

The *Secretary of the Navy* superintends the construction, manning, equipment, armament, and employment of all vessels of the U.S. Navy, and executes such duties as may be assigned to him by the President of the U.S.

<i>Secretary of the Navy</i> , Josephus Daniels, N.C.	\$12,000
<i>Private Sec.</i> , Howard A. Banks	2,500
<i>Assistant Sec.</i> , Franklin D. Roosevelt	5,000
<i>Chief Clerk</i> , Frank S. Curtis	3,000
<i>Aid for Operations</i> , Rear-Adm. B. A. Fiske	8,000

<i>Aid for Personnel</i> , Capt. Henry T. Mayo...	\$5,000
<i>Aid for Material</i> , Capt. Albert G. Winterhalter	5,000
<i>Aid for Inspections</i> , Capt. W. F. Fullam	5,000
<i>Chief, Bureau of Navigation</i> , Rear-Adm. Victor Blue	6,000
<i>Chief of Steam Engineering</i> , Engineer-in-Chief (with rank of Rear-Admiral) R. S. Griffin	6,000
<i>Chief of Medicine and Surgery</i> , Surg.-Gen. Charles F. Stokes	6,000
<i>Chief of Construction and Repair</i> , Chief-Constructor Richard M. Watt	6,000
<i>Chief of Yards and Docks</i> , Civil Engineer Homer R. Stanford	6,000
<i>Chief of Supplies and Accounts</i> , Paymaster-Gen. Thomas J. Cowie	6,000
<i>Chief of Ordnance</i> , Rear-Adm. N. C. Twinning	6,000
<i>Director of Navy Yards</i> , Capt. B. C. Bryan	3,500
<i>Judge-Advocate-General</i> , Capt. Robert L. Russell	5,000
<i>Solicitor</i> , Graham Egerton	5,000
<i>Commandant of Marine Corps</i> , Maj.-Gen. W. P. Biddle	8,000

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR.

(F. Street, Washington, D.C.)

The *Secretary of the Interior* deals with all business relating to the Territory of Alaska and the Dependencies of the U.S., and to education, railroads, mines and mining, irrigation, patents for inventions, pensions, public lands and surveys, and Indians; and is the custodian of National Parks and Reservations.

<i>Secretary of the Interior</i> , Franklin K. Lane, Cal.	\$12,000
<i>Private Sec.</i> , Herbert A. Meyer, Ohio ...	2,500
<i>First Assistant Secretary</i> , Andrieus A. Jones, N. Mex.	5,000
<i>Assistant Secretary</i> , Lewis C. Laylin, Ohio	4,500
<i>Chief Clerk</i> , James L. Parker, Ind.	4,000
<i>Commissioners</i> :—	
<i>Land Office</i> , Clay Tallman, Nev.	5,000
<i>Asst. do.</i> , Charles M. Bruce, Va.	3,500
<i>Pensions</i> , Gaylord M. Saltzgaber, Ohio	5,000
<i>1st Deputy do.</i> , Edward C. Tieman, Mo.	3,600
<i>Education</i> , Philander P. Claxton, Tenn.	5,000
<i>Indian Affairs</i> , Cato Sells, Tex.	5,000
<i>1st Asst. do.</i> , Fred H. Abbott,	3,000
<i>2nd Asst. do.</i> , Charles F. Hauke,	2,750
<i>Patents</i> , Thomas Ewing, N.Y.	5,000
<i>1st Asst. do.</i> , Robert T. Frazier, Tenn.	4,500
<i>2nd Asst. do.</i> (vacant)	3,500
<i>Director of Geological Survey</i> , George Otis Smith, Me.	6,000
<i>Do.</i> , <i>Reclamation Service</i> , Frederick H. Newell, Pa.	7,500
<i>Do.</i> , <i>Bureau of Mines</i> , Joseph A. Holmes, N.C.	6,000

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

(The Mall, Washington, D.C.)

The *Secretary of Agriculture* appoints the officers and employes of the Department of Agriculture (except the Assistant Secretary and the Chief of the Weather Bureau, who are appointed by the President), and exercises a general supervision of public business in relation to Agriculture and the Forest Service. Included in these matters are quarantine regulations, meat, food and drug inspection, the inspection

of cattle boats, and the observance of the Game Laws, together with the administration and maintenance of the National Forest Reserves.

<i>Secretary of Agriculture</i> , David F. Houston, Mo.	\$12,000
<i>Private Sec.</i> , William F. Callander, Ill.	2,500
<i>Assistant Sec.</i> , Beverly T. Galloway, Mo.	5,000
<i>Solicitor</i> , Francis G. Caffey, N.Y.	5,000
<i>Chief Clerk</i> , Robert M. Reese, D.C.	3,500
<i>Appointment Clerk</i> , R. W. Roberts, Ill.	2,000
<i>Chief, Weather Bureau</i> , Chas. F. Marvin, Ohio	6,000
<i>Asst. do.</i> , Henry E. Williams, Conn.	3,250
<i>Chief Clerk, do.</i> , Charles C. Clark, Pa.	3,000
<i>Professors of Meteorology</i> , J. W. Smith, Mass., \$2,500; F. J. Walz, Iowa, \$2,500; Cleveland Abbe, N.Y., \$3,000; Harry C. Frankensfield, Mo., \$3,500; A. J. Henry, Pa., \$3,500; H. J. Cox, Ill., \$3,500; William J. Humphreys, Va., \$3,500; A. G. McAdie, Cal.	3,500
<i>Chiefs of Divisions, Weather Bureau</i> , T. Moore, N.J., \$2,000; Preston C. Day, Md., \$2,500; C. F. Talman, Md., \$2,400; J. P. Church, Ohio, \$2,000; Robert Seyboth, D.C.	2,000
<i>Chief, Bureau of Animal Industry</i> , Alonzo D. Melvin, Ill.	5,000
<i>Statistician and Chief</i> , Leon M. Estabrook, Tex.	4,000
<i>Chemist and Chief</i> , Carl L. Alsberg, Mass.	5,000
<i>Director, Experimental Stations</i> , A. C. True, Conn.	4,500
<i>Entomologist and Chief</i> , L. O. Howard, N.Y.	4,500
<i>Biologist and Chief</i> , H. W. Henshaw, Mass.	3,500
<i>Forester</i> , Henry S. Graves, Conn.	5,000
<i>Associate do.</i> , A. F. Potter, Ariz.	4,000
<i>Chief, Bureau of Plant Industry</i> , William A. Taylor, Mich.	5,000
<i>Horticulturist</i> , Lee C. Corbett, W. Va. ...	4,000
<i>Botanist</i> , Frederick V. Colville, N.Y.	3,750
<i>Pomologist</i> , G. B. Brackett, Iowa	3,240
<i>Agriculturist</i> , William J. Spillman, Wash.	4,000
<i>Chief, Division of Accounts</i> , A. Zappone, D.C.	4,000
<i>Chief, Bureau of Soils</i> , M. Whitney, Md.	4,000
<i>Chief, Division of Products and Distribution</i> , George K. Holmes, Mass.	3,500
<i>Director, Office of Public Roads</i> , L. W. Page, Mass.	4,000
<i>Chief, Office of Markets</i> , Charles J. Brand, Ill.	3,600
<i>Chief, Office of Information</i> , George W. Wharton, N.Y.	2,500

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

19th Street and Pennsylvania Ave., Washington, D.C.)

The *Secretary of Commerce* is charged with the work of promoting the commerce of the United States and its mining, manufacturing, shipping, fishery, and transportation interests; the investigation of the organization and management of corporations (excepting railroads) engaged in interstate commerce; the administration of the lighthouse service and the aid and protection to shipping thereby; the taking of the census, and the collection and publication of statistical information connected therewith; the making of coast and geodetic surveys; the collecting of statistics relating to foreign and domestic commerce; the inspection of steamboats, and the enforcement of laws relating thereto for the protection of life and property

the supervision of the fisheries as administered by the Federal Government; the supervision and control of the Alaskan fur-seal, salmon, and other fisheries; the jurisdiction over merchant vessels, their registry, licensing, measurement, entry, clearance, transfers, movement of their cargoes and passengers, and laws relating thereto, and to seamen of the United States; the regulation of the enforcement and execution of the Act of Congress relating to the equipment of ocean steamers with apparatus and operators for wireless communication; the custody, construction, maintenance, and application of standards of weights and measurements; the gathering and supplying of information regarding industries and markets for the fostering of manufactures; and the formulation (in conjunction with the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Treasury) of regulations for the enforcement of the Food and Drugs Act of 1906 and the Insecticide Act of 1910.

Secretary of Commerce, William C. Redfield, N. Y.	\$12,000
Private Sec., U. Grant Smith, N. Y.	2,500
Assistant Secretary, Edwin F. Sweet, Mich.	5,000
Commissioner of Corporations, Luther Conant, N. Y.	5,000
Chief, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, A. H. Baldwin, Conn.	4,000
Asst. do., O. P. Austin, D. C.	3,000
Director of Census, E. D. Durand, Cal.	6,000
Supt., Coast and Geodetic Survey, O. H. Tittmann, Mo.	6,000
Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, Geo. M. Bowers, W. Va.	6,000

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,

(14th Street, Washington, D.C.)

The Secretary of Labor is appointed to foster, promote and develop the welfare of the wage-earners of the U.S.; to improve their working conditions; and to advance their opportunities for profitable employment.

Secretary of Labor, William B. Wilson, Pa.	\$12,000
Private Sec.,	2,500
Assistant Secretary, Louis F. Post	5,000
Solicitor, John B. Densmore	5,000
Chief Clerk, Robert Watson	3,000
Disbursing Clerk, George G. Box	3,000
Commissioner-Gen. of Immigration, A. Caminetti	5,000
Do., Naturalisation, Richard K. Campbell	5,000
Do., Labor Statistics, Royal Meeker	5,000
Chief, Children's Bureau, Julia C. Lathrop	5,000

AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS.

State, War and Navy Building, Washington, D.C.

The American National Red Cross, for aiding the wounded and diseased in time of war, and for carrying on a system of national and international relief in time of peace, was re-incorporated by Congress in 1905.

President, The President of the U.S.	
Vice-President, Robert W. De Forest.	
Secretary, Charles L. Magee.	
Treasurer, Hon. Sherman Allan.	
Chairman of Central Committee, Maj.-Gen. George W. Davis, U.S. Army.	
National Director, Ernest P. Bicknell.	

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS, Washington, D.C.

The Board of Indian Commissioners is appointed by the President, and its members serve without salary. In 1913 the Indian population of the U.S. was 330,597 (Oklahoma containing 117,274, Arizona 41,505, New Mexico 21,725, S. Dakota 20,555, California 16,513, Washington 11,547, Montana 11,331, Minnesota 11,338, and the 40 remaining States less than 10,000 each). The expenditure of the U.S. on account of the Indians in the fiscal year ended 30 June, 1913, was \$17,996,066.

Chairman, George Vaux, jr., Pa.
Members, Daniel Smiley, N. Y.; Merrill E. Gates, D. C.; William D. Walker, N. Y.; Warren K. Morehead, Miss.; Samuel A. Eliot, Mass.; Frank Knox, N. H.; E. E. Ayer, Ill.; Wm. H. Ketcham, D. C.
Secretary, F. H. Abbott, D. C.

CARNEGIE INSTITUTION,

16th and P. Streets, Washington, D.C.

The Carnegie Institution of Washington, for the advancement of scientific research, was founded by Andrew Carnegie in 1902, and has been endowed by him to the extent of \$22,000,000. Chairman of the Trustees, Elihu Root. Secretary, Cleveland H. Dodge. President, Robert S. Woodward.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, Washington, D.C.

The Civil Service Commission holds annual examinations for the general public service in various parts of the country for close on 60 per cent. of the 400,000 positions in the Executive Civil Service.

President, John A. McIlhenny, La.	\$4,500
Commissioners, Charles M. Galloway, S. C.; Hermon W. Craven, Wash.	each 4,000
Chief Examiner, George R. Wales, Vt.	3,000
Secretary, John T. Doyle, N. Y.	2,500

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS,

1729, New York Avenue, N. W., Washington, D.C.

The Commission of Fine Arts was appointed by Congress 17 May, 1910, to advise generally upon the location, selection, and erection of statues, fountains, and monuments in the District of Columbia, and also to advise generally upon questions of art when required to do so by the President or by any committee of either House of Congress. An expenditure not exceeding \$10,000 in any one year is authorized by Congress for travelling expenses and remuneration of the members and staff of the Commission.

Chairman, Daniel C. French, N. Y.
Vice-Chairman, Frederick L. Olmsted, Mass.
Members, Thomas Hastings, N. Y.; Cass Gilbert, N. Y.; Charles Moore, Mich.; Edwin H. Blashfield, N. Y.; Peirce Anderson, Ill.
Secretary and Executive Officer, Col. William H. Narts, U.S. Army.

GEOGRAPHIC BOARD OF THE U.S., 14th Street, Washington, D.C.

The Geographic Board of the U.S. determines all unsettled questions concerning geographic names, and all names suggested for places or districts are referred to the Board before publication. The Board also advises all departments of the Government on maps and map-making. Chairman, Henry Gannett. Secretary, Charles S. Sloane.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, North Capitol Street, Washington, D.C.

The Government Printing Office was established in 1861, and represents an expenditure of close on \$16,000,000, the annual cost of operation and maintenance being \$6,000,000. In addition to the printing of all Government publications, the office issues a Style Book, which regulates the spelling and treatment of all words employed in such publications.

Public Printer, Cornelius Ford, N.J. \$5,500
Deputy do., Henry T. Brian 4,500
Chief Clerk, William J. Dow.
Purchasing Agent, Edward S. Moores.
Superintendent of Work, Daniel V. Chisholm.
Foreman of Printing, Thomas Franklin Morgan.
Congressional Record Clerk, Wm. A. Smith.
Supl. of Documents, Frank C. Wallace.

INTERNATIONAL WATERWAYS COMMISSION, Federal Building, Buffalo, N.Y.

U.S. Members.

Chairman, Brig.-Gen. O. H. Ernst, U.S. Army.
Members, George Clinton; Prof. E. E. Haskell.
Secretary, W. E. Wilson.

Canadian Members.

Chairman, Sir George C. Gibbons, Kt., K.C.
Members, Louis Coste; William J. Stewart.
Secretary, Thomas Côté, Ottawa.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION, Washington, D.C.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has supervision over all common carriers engaged in interstate transportation of passengers or property wholly by railroad, or partly by railroad and partly by water, when both are used under common control, management, or arrangement for a continuous carriage or shipment, including express, sleeping and parlor car companies, telephone, cable, telegraph and wireless companies, also pipe lines.

Chairman, Edgar E. Clark, Iowa \$10,000
Commissioners, Judson C. Clements, Ga.;
 Charles A. Prouty, Vt.; James S.
 Harlan, Ill.; Charles C. McChord,
 Ky.; Balthasar H. Meyer, Wis.;
 John H. Marble, Cal. each 10,000
Secretary, George B. McGinty, Ga. 5,000
Assistant Secretary, Alfred Holmead, D.C. 3,000

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, East Capitol Street, Washington, D.C.

The Library of Congress was established in 1800 and replenished in 1851-1852, and since that date increased (1) by regular annual appropriations by Congress (\$8,000 for books and periodicals); (2) by deposits under the copyright law; (3) by gifts and exchanges; (4) by the exchanges of the Smithsonian Institution, the library of which (40,000 volumes) was, in 1866, deposited in the Library of Congress, with the stipulation that future accessions should follow it. It comprises about 2,100,000 printed books and pamphlets, the floor space of the building (erected at the cost of \$6,347,000, and first occupied in 1897) being 326,196 square feet, and the capacity of the book stacks 3,540,000 octavo volumes and 84,000 volumes of newspapers, the shelving extending to nearly 200

miles. The library is maintained by Congress, the appropriation in 1914 being \$606,085.
Librarian of Congress, Herbert Putnam,
 LL.D. \$6,500
Chief Assistant Librarian, Appleton P. C. Griffin 4,000
Chief Clerk, Allen R. Boyd
Secretary, Jessica L. Farnum.

U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY, West Point, N.Y.

The United States Military Academy for training cadets for commissions in the U.S. Army was founded at West Point, on the west bank of the Hudson River, in 1802.
Superintendent, Col. Clarence Page Townsley,
 Coast Artillery Corps, U.S. Army.

NATIONAL BOTANIC GARDEN, Pennsylvania and Maryland Avenues, Washington, D.C.

Superintendent, C. Leslie Reynolds.

NATIONAL MUSEUM, The Mall, Washington, D.C.

Superintendent, Richard Rathbun.

NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK, Rock Creek, Washington, D.C.

Superintendent, Dr. Frank Baker.

NAVAL ACADEMY, Annapolis, Maryland.

The United States Naval Academy was founded in 1845 for the education of officers for the Navy. Students are called midshipmen, and the course of instruction comprises four years at the Academy.

Superintendent, Capt. John H. Gibbons, U.S. Navy.

NAVAL OBSERVATORY, Observatory Circle, Washington, D.C.

Superintendent,

PAN AMERICAN UNION, 17th Street, Washington, D.C.

The Pan American Union was organized for the purpose of promoting friendship and commerce between the twenty-one American Republics, each of which contributes to the maintenance of the institution in proportion to its population. The building in which the Union is housed stands upon land provided by the U.S. at the cost of \$200,000, the cost of the building (\$1,000,000) having been defrayed as to three-fourths by Andrew Carnegie, and as to one-fourth by the twenty Republics of Latin America.

Director-General, John Barrett, D.C. \$7,500
Assistant Director, F. J. Yánes, Venezuela 4,000
Chief Clerk & Editor, Franklin Adams, Cal. 3,600
Chief Statistician, William C. Wells, Md. 2,500
Chief Compiler, Albert Hale, Ind. 1,800
Chief Translator, Emilio M. Amores, Cuba 1,800
Acting Librarian, Charles E. Babcock, Va. 1,400

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, The Mall, Washington, D.C.

The Smithsonian Institution owes its origin to a legacy left by James Smithson, a natural son of the first Duke of Northumberland, who died in 1829, and bequeathed the sum of \$515,000 "for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." The founder died in England, but

his body was brought over and interred in the Institution in 1904. The Institution encourages research, and is the chief promoter of scientific investigation of the climate, products, and antiquities of the U.S.

Secretary, Charles D. Walcott.

Assist. Secretaries, Richard Rathbun (Museum); Frederick W. True (Library and Exchanges);

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislative power is vested in two Houses, the Senate and the House of Representatives, the President having a veto power, which may be overcome by a two-thirds vote of each House. Two Senators from each State are elected by the Legislature thereof for the term of six years; and Representatives are chosen in each State, by popular vote, for two years. The number of Representatives for each State is allotted in proportion to its population—at present 1 for 173,901. The Senate consists of 92 members, of whom 50 are Republicans and 42 Democrats. The salary of a Senator is \$7,500 per annum, with mileage at 20 cents per mile, coming and returning, for each regular session. The House of Representatives consists of 392 representatives and territorial delegates, of whom 226 are Democrats and 165 Republicans, with 1 Socialist. The salary of a Representative is \$7,500 per annum, with mileage, as for Senators.

THE SIXTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

President of the Senate Thomas R. Marshall, Md. \$12,000
President (pro tempore) James P. Clarke, Ark.
Speaker of the House of Representatives, Champ Clark 12,000

THE JUDICATURE.

The Federal Judiciary consists of three sets of Federal Courts: (1) The Supreme Court at Washington, D.C., consisting of a Chief Justice and eight Puisne Judges, with original jurisdiction in cases affecting Ambassadors, &c., or where a State is a party to the suit, and with appellate jurisdiction from inferior Federal Courts. (2) The Circuit Courts of Appeal, dealing with appeals from District Courts, and consisting of the Justice of the Supreme Court for the Circuit and all the Circuit and District Judges within the circuit. (3) The District Courts, eighty-five in number, served by a District Court Judge.

THE SUPREME COURT.

(The Capitol, Washington, D.C.)

Chief Justice Edward D. White, La., born 1845, apptd. 1910 \$15,000
Associate Justices (each \$14,500.)

Name	Born.	Apptd.
Joseph McKenna, Cal.	1843	1898
Oliver W. Holmes, Mass.	1841	1902
William R. Day, Ohio	1849	1903
Horace H. Lurton, Tenn.	1844	1909
Charles E. Hughes, N.Y.	1862	1910
Willis Van Devanter, Wyo.	1859	1910
Joseph R. Lamar, Ga.	1857	1910
Mahlon Pitney, N.J.	1858	1912

Supreme Court Officers.

Clerk, J. H. McKenny, D.C. \$6,000
Marshal, J. M. Wright, Ky. 4,500
Reporter, Charles H. Butler, N.Y. 4,500

DEFENCE.

The President is Commander-in-Chief of both Navy and Army, the former being controlled by a Secretary of the Navy, and the latter by a

Secretary of War. The expenditure on the Navy in 1912-1913 amounted to \$150,000,000, and the U.S. Fleet is becoming every year more formidable. The Army is recruited, like that of the United Kingdom, by voluntary enlistment, and America and Britain are the only nations relying upon a voluntary system for military purposes.

PRINCIPAL WARS OF THE U.S.

Name of War.	Troops Engaged.
War of Independence, 1775-1783	309,791
North Western Indian, 1790-1795	8,983
War with France, 1798-1800	4,593
War with Tripoli, 1801-1805	3,330
War with Britain, 1812-1815	576,622
Creek Indian, 1813-1814	13,781
Seminole Indian, 1817-1818	6,911
Black Hawk Indian, 1832	6,465
Cherokee Indian, 1833-1839	9,494
Seminole Indian, 1835-1842	41,122
Creek Indian, 1836-1837	13,418
War with Mexico, 1846-1848	112,230
Texas Indian, 1849-1856	6,465
Oregon Indian, 1851-1856	7,229
Civil War, 1861-1866	2,778,304
Confederate Troops	750,000
Spanish American, 1898-1899	312,523
Philippine Rebellion, 1899-1902	140,038
Relief of Chinese Legations, 1900-1901	6,983

THE ARMY OF THE U.S.

The total enlisted strength of the Army of the United States is prohibited by law from exceeding 100,000 at any one time, and it is recruited by voluntary enlistment. The present establishment is 15 regiments of cavalry, 6 of field artillery, 1 corps of coast artillery, 3 battalions of engineers, 30 regiments of infantry, the Porto Rico Regiment, and various staff corps and detachments. The actual strength, June 30, 1912, was—(1) Regular Army and Porto Rico Regiment, 4,470 officers, 81,331 others; (2) Philippine Scouts, 180 officers, 5,480 others.

There are also State Militias, with an establishment of 9,142 officers and 112,710 enlisted men, and an effective strength in 1913 of 120,800.

The cost of the Army of the United States in 1912 was \$151,048,896, which is exclusive of the States' expenditure on their militias and of the disbursements on account of pensions.

Under the President of the United States the controlling authority is the Secretary of War, who has the aid of an Assistant Secretary and a Chief of the Staff.

U.S. WAR PENSIONS, 1865-1913.

Year.	Number of Pensioners on Roll.			Total Payments.
	Invalids.	Widows, &c.	Total.	
1865	35,880	50,106	85,986	\$ 8,525,153
1870	87,521	111,165	198,686	29,351,488
1880	145,410	105,392	250,802	56,689,229
1890	415,654	122,290	537,944	106,093,850
1900	752,510	241,019	993,529	138,462,130
1905	717,761	280,680	998,441	141,142,861
1909	632,557	313,637	946,194	161,973,703
1910	602,180	318,903	921,083	159,974,056
1911	570,050	322,048	892,098	157,325,160
1912	538,362	321,932	860,294	152,986,434
1913	503,633	316,567	820,200	174,171,661

The total disbursement in pensions since the War of Independence is \$4,557,539.825, of which \$4,294,596.944 has been paid on account of the Civil War. The cost of maintenance and expenses of administration in 1913 amounted to \$2,543,247.

THE NAVY OF THE U.S.

The Navy of the U.S. is manned by voluntary enlistment and had a *personnel* of 68,000 of all ranks in 1913-14. The naval expenditure in 1913-14 was nearly \$150,000,000. On Jan. 1, 1913, the Navy consisted of 33 battleships built and 4 building, 9 coast defence ships, 14 armoured cruisers, 3 first-class and 15 second-class protected cruisers, 3 unprotected cruisers, and 3 protected scouts, with smaller craft as shown below.

The principal ships of the U.S. Navy are shown in the following list:—

Name. (\$=Turbinas.)	L'chd.	Tons.	Main Armament.
Battleships:			
Texas	1912	27,000	10×14 in.
New York	1912	"	"
Nevada	—	27,500	"
Oklahoma	—	"	"
Pennsylvania	—	—	—
Arkansas	1911	26,000	12×12 in.
Wyoming	1911	"	"
Florida	1910	21,825	10×12 in.
Utah	1909	"	"
Delaware	1909	20,200	"
North Dakota	1908	"	"
Michigan	1908	16,000	8×12 in.
South Carolina	1908	"	"
Idaho	1905	13,000	4×12 in. 8×8 in.
Mississippi	1905	"	"
New Hampshire	1906	16,000	"
Vermont	1905	"	"
Kansas	1905	"	"
Minnesota	1905	"	"
Louisiana	1904	"	"
Connecticut	1904	"	"
Nebraska	1904	14,948	4×12 in. 8×8 in.
Rhode Island	1904	"	"
Georgia	1904	"	"
New Jersey	1904	"	"
Virginia	1904	"	"
Ohio	1901	12,500	4×12 in. 16×6 in.
Missouri	1901	"	"
Maine	1901	"	"
Illinois	1898	11,552	4×13 in. 4×6 in.
Wisconsin	1898	"	"
Alabama	1898	"	"
Kearsage	1898	11,520	"
Kentucky	1898	"	"
Iowa	1896	11,346	4×12 in. 8×8 in.
Massachusetts	1893	10,288	4×13 in. 8×8 in.
Oregon	1893	"	"
Indiana	1893	"	"
Coast Defence:			
Albatross	1900	3,225	2×12 in. 4×4 in.
Tonopah	1900	"	"
Ozark	1900	"	"

PRINCIPAL SHIPS—continued.

Name. (\$=Turbinas.)	L'chd.	Tons.	Main Armament.
Coast Defence—cont.			
Cheyenne	1900	3,225	2×12 in. 4×4 in.
Monterey	1891	4,084	2×12 in. 2×10 in.
Terror	1883	3,990	4×10 in. 4×4 in.
Amphitrite	1883	"	4×10 in. 4×4 in.
Monadnock	1883	"	"
Miantonomoh	1876	"	4×10 in.
Armoured Cruisers:			
North Carolina	1906	14,500	4×10 in. 16×6 in.
Montana	1906	"	"
Washington	1905	"	"
Tennessee	1904	"	"
St. Louis	1905	9,700	14×6 in.
Milwaukee	1904	"	"
Charleston	1904	"	"
South Dakota	1904	13,680	4×8 in. 14×6 in.
California	1904	"	"
Maryland	1903	"	"
Pittsburg	1903	"	"
Colorado	1903	"	"
West Virginia	1903	"	"
Brooklyn	1895	9,215	8×8 in. 12×5 in.
Protected Cruisers:			
<i>1st Class.</i>			
Minneapolis	1893	7,350	1×8 in. 2×6 in.
Columbia	1892	"	"
Olympia	1892	5,865	2×7 in. 10×5 in.
<i>2nd Class.</i>			
Galveston	1903	3,200	10×5 in.
Chattanooga	1903	"	"
Tacoma	1903	"	"
Denver	1902	"	"
Des Moines	1902	"	"
Cleveland	1901	"	"
Albany	1899	3,430	10×5 in.
New Orleans	1896	"	"
Raleigh	1892	3,183	11×5 in.
Cincinnati	1892	"	"
Newark	1890	4,083	12×6 in.
San Francisco	1889	"	8×5 in.
Baltimore	1888	4,413	12×6 in.
Chicago	1885	4,500	4×8 in.
Boston	1884	3,000	2×8 in. 6×6 in.
Unprotected Cruisers:			
Marblehead	1892	2,072	10×5 in.
Concord	1890	1,710	6×6 in.
Yorktown	1888	"	"
Protected Scouts:			
Chester	1907	3,750	2×5 in.
Birmingham	1907	"	"
Salem	1907	"	"

Torpedo Vessels: 2.

Torpedo-Bomb-Destroyers: Built, 46; building, 14.

Torpedo Boats: 1st class, 19; 2nd class, 2; 3rd class, 1.

Submarines: Built, 25; building, 22.

EDUCATION.

The system of public instruction extends from the kindergarten to the university. Control is vested in the State and local authorities, the only central organisation being the Bureau of Education charged with statistical and advisory functions only. The number of illiterates is swollen by immigrants, and by the fact that some 44 per cent. of the coloured population receive no instruction. It is said that no home is beyond reach of a school, whilst in some cases pupils are conveyed to and fro at public expense. (i.) *Primary*: Age 8-14 years, free and comp. in majority of States, though in all the machinery is fully maintained. Eight grades of public primary schools, numerous kindergartens, and evening continuation classes in towns. Very many and well-equipped private institutions. Public schools are maintained by local taxation, Federal subsidies taking the form of income derived from grants of land. (ii.) *Secondary*: Numerous high schools, both public and private, including many so-called "colleges" and "universities," whose curriculum corresponds rather to that of a German gymnasium or an English public school. A salient feature of the American system is *co-education* of the sexes throughout, there being comparatively few institutions where the tuition is not dual. Powerful aid is afforded by private and philanthropic initiative. (iii.) *Special Schools and Professional Establishments* are too numerous to mention, well-equipped and well-attended. (iv.) *Universities*: Those corresponding most closely to the British definition are California, the Catholic University of America, Chicago, Clark, Columbia, Cornell, Harvard, the Johns Hopkins, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Princeton, Stanford, Virginia, Wisconsin, and Yale.

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS.

Year.	Public Schools (Average Attendance).	(Colleges, Universities, and Schools of Technology.		
		Men.	Women.	Total.
1895	9,548,722	62,053	29,739	91,792
1900	10,632,772	72,159	37,770	109,929
1901	10,714,613	75,472	38,900	114,372
1902	11,064,164	78,133	40,569	118,702
1903	11,053,158	82,394	42,371	124,765
1904	11,318,256	86,006	42,057	128,063
1905	11,481,531	92,161	45,562	137,723
1909	12,684,837	119,578	64,005	183,583
1910	12,827,307	119,026	64,546	183,572
1911	13,096,000	117,848	68,776	186,624

FINANCE.

The ordinary revenue and expenditure of the U.S. for the five years ended June 30, 1913, are stated below in dollars (\$4 867 = £1 sterling).

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1908	\$601,060,723	\$621,102,391
1909	603,589,490	662,324,445
1910	675,511,715	659,705,391
1911	701,372,375	654,137,998
1912	691,778,465	654,553,963
1913	724,111,230	682,770,706

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

Details of the revenue and expenditure for the two years ended June 30, 1913, are as follows:—

	1912.	1913.
<i>Revenue:—</i>		
Customs	\$311,321,672	\$318,891,396
Internal Revenue	293,028,896	309,410,666
Corporation Tax...	28,583,304	35,006,300
Miscellaneous	58,844,593	60,802,868
Total	\$691,778,465	\$724,111,230
<i>Expenditure:—</i>		
Civil Service and Miscellaneous...	\$173,824,989	\$170,829,674
Army (War Dept.)	148,795,422	160,387,453
Navy	135,591,956	133,262,862
Indians	20,134,840	20,306,159
Pensions	153,590,456	175,085,450
Interest on Debt.	22,616,300	22,899,108
Sinking Fund	120,616	102,475
Total.....	\$654,674,579	\$682,873,181

PUBLIC DEBT.

The Debt of the U.S. for the five years ended June 30, 1913, is as follows:—

Year.	Capital (Net).	Interest Charge.
1909	\$1,023,861,531	\$21,275,602
1910	1,046,449,185	21,342,979
1911	1,346,848,636	21,311,334
1912	1,343,838,505	22,616,300
1913	1,343,047,745	22,899,108

The Public Debt on Nov. 1, 1913, was as follows:—

Description.	1913.
	\$
2% bonds	646,250,150
3% bonds	63,945,460
4% bonds	118,489,900
Cauzal Loan (1906) 2%	54,631,980
" " (1908) 2%	30,000,000
" " (1911) 3%	50,000,000
Postal Savings bonds, 2½%	3,506,000
Total interest bearing.....	966,823,490
On which interest has ceased since maturity	1,649,040
Bearing no interest (Paper Money)	372,423,892
Total	1,340,896,422

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture.—The total land surface, excluding Hawaii and Alaska, is 1,903,289,600 acres, of which in 1910 878,798,325 were farms (478,451,750 acres improved). The total number of farms is 6,361,502, of which about 2,500,000 are between 100 and 500 acres, about 1,500,000 between 50 and 100 acres, and about 1,500,000 between 20 and 50 acres. The total value of the farm produce of the United States in 1910 was estimated at \$8,928,000,000—the greatest value ever yet reached, and an increase over 1909 of \$104,000,000.

In 1912, 212,250,000 acres were under cereal crops (corn, 107,083,000; wheat, 45,814,000; oats, 37,917,000; rye, 2,117,000; barley, 7,530,000; flax, 2,757,000; buckwheat, 841,000; rice, 723,000), the produce being 3,124,746,000 bushels of corn (29.2 per acre), 730,267,000 bushels of wheat (15.9 per acre), 1,418,337,000 bushels of oats (37.4 per acre), 35,664,000 bushels of rye (16.8 per acre), 223,824,000 bushels of barley (29.7 per acre), 19,370,000 bushels of flax seed (7.0 per acre), 19,249,000 bushels of buckwheat (22.9 per acre), and 24,500,000 bushels of rice (33.9 per acre). There were also 3,711,000 acres under potatoes, the yield being 420,647,000 bushels (113.4 per acre). Nearly 50,000,000 acres were under hay in 1912, the crop being 72,691,000 tons, valued at \$857,000,000. There were in tobacco in 1912 1,225,800 acres, the crop being 962,855,000 pounds, valued at \$104,063,000.

Cotton.—In 1911 there were 36,045,000 acres under cotton, the product being 16,109,349 running bales of cotton, valued at \$732,420,000, and 6,997,000 long tons of cotton seed, valued at \$127,420,000. In 1912, 14,076,430 running bales of cotton were produced. The total value of the cotton crop in 1911 was \$859,840,000.

The total value of metallic minerals produced in 1911 was \$672,179,600 (pig iron, \$327,334,624; copper, \$137,154,092; gold, \$96,890,000), and of non-metallic minerals the total value was \$1,245,896,653 (bituminous coal, \$451,177,484; Pennsylvania anthracite, \$755,189,392; petroleum, \$134,044,752; clay products, \$162,236,181; stone, \$77,108,567; natural gas, \$74,127,534; and cement, \$66,705,136).

Manufactures.—The manufacturing establishments enumerated at the five-year Census of 1909 numbered 268,491, the value of their products being \$20,672,052,000, as compared with a value in 1904 of \$14,793,903,000. The leading manufacturing States are New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Massachusetts. The principal industrial centres are New York (clothing, printing and publishing, sugar-refining, textiles); Chicago (meat, clothing, iron and steel); Philadelphia (textiles, foundry products and machinery, sugar,

printing and publishing); Boston (boots and shoes, rubber, meat, printing and publishing), Pittsburgh (iron and steel); St. Louis (meat, tobacco); Baltimore (clothing, copper); Cincinnati (liquors, foundry products and machinery); Cleveland (iron and steel); Buffalo (iron and steel); Minneapolis (flour mills, lumber); San Francisco (meat); Providence (textiles and jewellery).

UNEMPLOYMENT.

The subject of unemployment has received but a limited amount of attention in the States, and, as in the United Kingdom, the statistics available do not enable any accurate estimate to be made of the total number of unemployed persons at any time. The Bureau of the Census has made attempts to collect information in the census years, but the reliability of the returns secured by them so far is still undetermined. The details for the 1910 census are not yet available, but according to the census of 1900, 22.3 per cent. of all persons having "gainful occupations" were reported as not working at their regular occupations or any other occupation at some time during the census year.

The Department of Labour for the State of New York has, however, published statistics showing the amount of unemployment among organised workers in that State for a continuous period since March, 1897, and these figures may be taken as fairly reliable. The statistics are of two kinds, viz., those furnished by selected unions, and those returned by all unions in the State. The former are received every month, and the latter at the end of the first and third quarters of the year. The returns from the selected unions are considered the more accurate, and the statistics relating to these are therefore dealt with below.

These selected unions number nearly 200, and have a membership of about 100,000, or about one-fourth of the total organised workers in New York. The aim in their selection is to maintain as nearly as possible the same proportionate representation of different industries as appears in the total of all unions. The secretary of each of these unions reports monthly the membership of his union, the number at work and the number idle on the last working day of the month, and the causes of idleness.

The following table shows the percentages of members reported idle on the last day of each month, from January, 1904, exclusive of those returned as idle owing to sickness, accident, or old age, or on account of labour disputes; in other words, the statistics represent approximately idleness due to business or trade conditions:—

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Yearly Mean.
1904	22.0	18.8	18.9	12.7	10.9	10.8	8.6	7.7	6.3	6.4	7.1	15.4	12.1
1905	18.0	15.3	14.6	8.2	5.9	6.7	6.3	5.4	4.4	3.6	4.0	9.2	8.5
1906	11.8	12.4	8.9	5.0	4.1	3.2	4.7	4.0	4.3	4.5	5.3	13.3	6.8
1907	19.0	17.4	15.5	8.5	7.7	6.2	5.4	7.7	9.6	16.1	20.0	30.5	13.6
1908	35.1	35.9	35.9	32.1	30.6	28.6	25.2	22.2	23.0	21.3	20.0	25.9	30.5
1909	26.4	24.6	21.2	15.1	12.7	13.1	10.0	8.2	11.0	9.6	9.5	17.7	14.9
1910	16.5	15.5	17.4	12.6	11.8	11.7	8.1	7.5	8.4	13.4	15.0	25.6	13.6
1911	24.9	22.9	24.1	19.6	24.0	17.7	13.1	9.5	8.9	9.8	17.6	31.9	18.7
1912	24.4	16.1	17.4	11.9	18.5	21.0	19.0	6.3	4.9	6.0	14.1	23.1	15.2

It will be noticed that the percentages in the foregoing table are much higher than those relating to the United Kingdom, but in considering the two sets of figures it must be borne in mind that the proportion of workers in the trades which they cover are not similar. The high percentages of unemployed in New York State are to some extent explained by the importance which the returns from seasonal trades assume in the reported figures. The building trades include slightly more than one-fourth of all union men, and the clothing trades account for almost as many members. But, allowing for these facts, the statistics clearly establish that the amount of unemployment is by no means constant, but that it fluctuates violently from month to month, from season to season, and from year to year.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

State Employment Bureaus.—The statutory authorities concerned in the distribution of labour in the States are the State Employment Bureaus—in some cases designated "free employment offices"—and the municipal bureaus.

State bureaus have been established in fifteen States, and municipal offices in four. The table below shows the States with Government Employment Bureaus, the date of establishment, and particulars of the work carried out by them in the latest year for which information is available. The small number of offices throughout the States appears more remarkable when it is remembered that in Ohio State bureaus were established as long ago as 1890; but it should be pointed out that in many States all the Trade Unions maintain free employment bureaus for their members, thus obviating the necessity for a large number of State bureaus. In several States where State offices have been tried they have not gained the confidence of employers.

It should be mentioned that applications for work in some States are not generally recorded unless positions are available for the applicants. The applications for work in the table below, therefore, do not represent all persons going to the offices for work; further, it should be noted than an "application from an employer" may mean the offering of more than one position.

State.	Number of Offices.	Date of Authorising Act.	Statistics for Year ended	Applications for Work.	Applications from Employers.	Positions Filled
Colorado	3	1907	30 November, 1910	30,102	20,840	18,865
Connecticut	5	1905	30 November, 1910	13,003	10,908	8,126
Illinois	6	1899	30 September, 1911	76,127	68,228	59,827
Indiana	1	1909	30 September, 1911	4,574	3,601	2,846
Kansas	1	1901	31 December, 1911	...	12,465	3,290
Maryland	1	1902	31 December, 1911	4,858	2,382	1,271
Massachusetts ...	3	1906	30 November, 1911	54,259	58,172	21,158
Michigan	5	1905	30 November, 1911	59,331	55,191	46,757
Minnesota	3	1905	31 July, 1910.....	51,760	59,528	51,713
Missouri	3	1899	30 September, 1911	11,024	9,985	6,827
Ohio	5	1890	31 December, 1910	49,435	52,597	48,727
Oklahoma	3	1908	30 June, 1911	53,870	24,841	14,942
Rhode Island ...	1	1908	31 October, 1911 ...	4,101	1,721	1,728
West Virginia ...	1	1901	15 May, 1912.....	33,431	25,698	19,461
Wisconsin	4	1901	25 June, 1910	...	...	23,852

EXTERNAL TRADE.

The imports and exports of merchandise in the 11 years ended June 30, 1912, are stated as follows:—

Year.	Imports of Merchandise.			Year.	Exports of Merchandise.		
	Free.	Dutiable.	Total.		Domestic.	Re-exports.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
1902	396,818,871	506,502,077	903,320,948	1902	1,355,481,861	26,237,540	1,381,719,401
1903	426,180,979	599,538,258	1,025,719,237	1903	1,392,231,302	27,910,377	1,420,141,679
1904	454,130,240	536,957,131	991,087,371	1904	1,435,179,017	25,648,254	1,460,827,271
1905	517,442,302	600,070,769	1,117,513,071	1905	1,491,744,641	26,817,025	1,518,561,666
1906	349,623,878	676,938,568	1,226,562,446	1906	1,717,953,382	25,911,118	1,743,864,500
1907	644,029,761	790,391,664	1,434,421,425	1907	1,853,718,034	27,133,044	1,880,851,078
1908	525,603,308	668,738,484	1,194,341,792	1908	1,834,786,357	25,986,989	1,860,773,346
1909	599,556,639	712,363,585	1,311,920,224	1909	1,638,355,593	24,655,511	1,663,011,104
1910	755,311,396	801,636,034	1,556,947,430	1910	1,710,083,998	34,900,722	1,744,984,720
1911	776,672,509	750,253,596	1,527,226,105	1911	2,013,549,025	35,771,174	2,049,320,199
1912	881,670,830	771,594,104	1,653,264,934	1912	2,170,319,828	34,002,581	2,204,322,409
1913	987,494,162	825,484,072	1,812,987,234	1913	2,428,506,358	37,377,791	2,465,884,149

The exchange of trade with the principal countries of the world in 1911 and 1912 is stated below in *dollars* (000 omitted):—

Country.	Imports from.		Exports to.	
	1911.	1912.	1911.	1912.
United Kingdom	261,289	272,941	536,592	522,613
German Empire	163,242	171,380	287,495	306,959
Canada	100,863	108,813	269,806	329,257
France	115,414	124,548	135,271	135,389
Netherlands	32,926	35,568	96,103	103,703
Mexico	57,450	65,915	61,281	52,847
Cuba	110,309	120,154	60,709	62,203
Italy	47,334	47,029	60,580	65,261
Belgium	37,084	41,677	45,016	51,387
Argentina	29,090	29,847	43,918	53,158
Australasia	11,779	12,043	45,080	47,051
Japan	78,227	80,607	36,721	53,478
Brazil	100,867	123,882	27,240	34,678
Spain	19,784	22,931	25,064	25,057
Russia	22,657	34,203	40,209	37,517
Chile	19,941	20,164	12,044	15,492
China	34,227	29,574	19,287	24,361
Austria-Hungary	16,958	16,714	19,514	22,388
Denmark	1,712	2,832	13,196	15,767
Switzerland	25,652	23,959	704	855
Philippines	17,400	23,257	19,723	23,736
British India	72,634	83,252	11,937	18,797
British W. Indies	12,258	13,035	11,873	12,817

The value of the principal Articles exchanged in 1911 and 1912 is stated below in *dollars*.

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS.

Articles.	1911.	1912.
	\$	\$
Coffee	90,567,788	117,826,543
Sugar	96,691,696	115,515,079
India Rubber and Gutta-Percha, crude	90,575,643	102,941,901
Hides and Skins, other than Fur Skins	70,504,980	102,476,327
Chemicals, Drugs, and Dyes	95,101,006	92,029,625
Silk unmanufactured	74,998,193	69,541,672
Cotton, manufactures of	66,996,551	65,152,785
Fibres, Vegetable, etc., manufactures of	54,765,999	59,659,843
Wood, and manufactures of	52,931,803	52,502,131
Tin in Bars, Blocks, Pigs, etc.	37,935,978	46,214,198
Fruits and Nuts	41,515,067	45,377,269
Diamonds and other precious Stones	40,725,400	41,297,759
Tobacco, and manufactures of	33,272,462	37,389,376
Art Works	22,495,842	36,092,595
Copper, manufactures of	32,013,562	35,843,537
Fibres, Vegetable, etc., unmanufactured	30,752,250	34,462,866
Wool, unmanufactured	23,228,005	33,078,342
Oils	33,023,687	31,348,602
Silk, manufactures of	32,137,837	27,204,364
Iron and Steel, and manufactures of	35,984,303	26,676,056
Furs, and manufactures of	23,618,948	25,872,227
Seeds	29,757,955	21,641,172
Cotton, unmanufactured	24,776,320	20,217,581

PRINCIPAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

Articles.	1911.	1912.
	\$	\$
Cotton, unmanufactured	585,318,869	565,849,271
Iron and Steel, manufactures of	230,725,352	268,154,262
Meat and Dairy Products	149,389,737	156,260,876
Breadstuffs	124,913,537	123,979,715
Copper, and manufactures of	104,908,406	117,082,784
Mineral Oils	98,115,516	112,472,100
Wood, and manufactures of	92,255,951	96,782,186
Leather, and manufactures of	53,673,056	60,756,772
Coal	45,013,436	52,648,750
Cotton, manufactures of	40,851,918	50,769,511
Tobacco, and manufactures of	43,638,904	48,305,042
Cars, Carriages, &c.	30,534,936	42,633,303
Agricultural Implements	35,973,398	35,640,005
Fruits and Nuts	24,498,465	30,963,638
Oil Cake and Oil Cake Meal	19,631,127	28,228,705
Vegetable Oil	19,805,232	19,808,931
Naval Stores	25,022,720	26,754,987
Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes and Medicines	23,007,414	25,117,217

COMMUNICATIONS.

RAILWAYS OF THE U.S.

In 1911 the Capital Stock of all Railways in the U.S. amounted to \$8,470,717,611, upon which \$460,195,376 were paid in dividends in 1911. The gross earnings were \$2,789,761,669, and the operating expenses \$1,915,054,005. The passengers carried numbered 997,409,882, the freight weighed 1,781,638,043 tons (of 2,000 lb.), while the rolling-stock included 49,818 passenger and 2,223,849 freight and other cars.

Year.	Miles Operated.	Year.	Miles Operated.
1893	176,461	1903	207,977
1894	178,708	1904	213,904
1895	180,657	1905	218,101
1896	182,776	1906	224,363
1897	184,428	1907	229,951
1898	186,396	1908*	240,846
1899	189,294	1909	244,084
1900	193,345	1910	249,992
1901	197,237	1911	254,732
1902	202,471		

* Since 1908 mileage of switching and terminal companies has been excluded.

NAVIGABLE STREAMS OF U.S.

Outflow of Streams.	Miles	
	Number.	Navigable.
Atlantic	148	5,365
Gulf	53	5,212
Mississippi	54	13,912
Canada	2	315
Pacific	38	1,606
	295	26,410

PUBLIC ROADS.

In 1909 the total length of public roads was 2,199,388 miles, the cost of their upkeep being \$142,144,191, or \$64.63 per mile, or \$1.55 per head of the inhabitants of the U.S.

SHIPPING.—On June 30, 1912, the mercantile marine of the U.S. consisted of 12,263 sailing vessels of 2,534,325 gross tons and 14,265 steam vessels of 5,779,858 gross tons, a total of 26,528 vessels of 7,714,183 tons. In the year ended June 30, 1911, sailing and steam vessels of 46,138,071 net tons entered at the various ports of the U.S.; of this total 11,257,098 tons were American and 34,900,973 tons foreign. The various *sea* ports accounted for 1,524,011 tons sailing and 33,135,075 tons steam vessels, a total of 34,659,086 tons.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.—On June 30, 1912, there were 58,729 post offices in the U.S. dealing with 17,588,658,941 "pieces" of mail matter of all kinds (letters, postcards, newspapers, packets, etc.). There were also 220,928 miles of telegraph line with 1,517,317 miles of wire.

LARGEST CITIES OF U.S.

CENSUS OF 1910.

City.	Population.	
	1910.	1900.
WASHINGTON, D.C.	331,069	278,718
New York, N.Y.	4,766,883	3,437,202
Chicago, Ill.	2,185,283	1,698,575
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,549,008	1,293,697
St. Louis, Mo.	687,029	575,238
Boston, Mass.	670,585	560,892
Cleveland, Ohio	560,663	381,768
Baltimore, Md.	558,485	508,957
Pittsburg, Pa.	533,905	451,512
Detroit, Mich.	465,766	425,704
Buffalo, N.Y.	423,715	352,387
San Francisco, Cal.	416,912	342,782
Milwaukee, Wis.	373,857	285,315
Cincinnati, Ohio	364,463	325,902
Newark, N.J.	347,460	246,070
New Orleans, La.	339,075	287,104
Los Angeles, Cal.	319,198	102,479
Minneapolis, Minn.	301,408	202,718
Jersey City, N.J.	267,779	206,433
Kansas City, Mo.	248,381	163,752
Seattle, Wash.	237,194	80,671

City.	Population.	
	1910.	1900.
Indianapolis, Ind.	233,650	169,164
Providence, R.I.	224,326	175,597
Louisville, Ky.	223,928	204,731
Rochester, N.Y.	218,149	162,608
St. Paul, Minn.	214,744	163,065
Denver, Col.	213,381	133,859
Portland, Ore.	207,214	90,426
Columbus, Ohio	181,548	125,560
Toledo, Ohio	168,497	131,822
Atlanta, Ga.	154,839	89,872
Oakland, Cal.	150,174	66,960
Worcester, Mass.	145,986	118,421
Syracuse, N.Y.	137,249	108,374
New Haven, Ct.	133,605	108,027
Birmingham, Ala.	132,685	38,415
Memphis, Tenn.	131,105	102,320
Scranton, Pa.	129,867	102,026
Richmond, Va.	127,628	85,050
Paterson, N.J.	125,600	105,171
Omaha, Neb.	124,096	102,555
Fall River, Mass.	119,295	104,863
Dayton, Ohio	116,577	85,333
Grand Rapids, Mich.	112,591	87,505
Nashville, Tenn.	110,364	80,865
Lowell, Mass.	106,294	94,966
Cambridge, Mass.	104,839	91,886
Spokane, Wash.	104,402	36,848
Bridgeport, Ct.	102,054	70,996
Albany, N.Y.	100,253	94,151

WEIGHTS, MEASURES, AND CURRENCY.

The *Weights and Measures* in common use are the same as those of the United Kingdom, except that the old wine gallon (.8331 British gallon) and the Winchester bushel (.9694 British bushel) are retained. There is also a short ton of 2,000 lb., in addition to the long ton of 2,240 lb. The Metric System of Weights and Measures is permissive, but is little used. The unit of currency is the dollar of 100 cents.

\$1	=	d. 49 ³²	\$1	=	francs 5 ¹⁸ 13
£1	=	\$ 4 ⁸⁶ 7	\$1	=	marks 4 ²

Trade of U.S. with United Kingdom.

Year ended June 30.	Exports to U.K.			Imports from U.K.				Excess of exports to U.K.
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.	Free.	Dutiable.	Total.	Per cent. free.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		\$
1898	534,398,302	6,542,303	540,940,605	32,718,621	76,226,554	108,945,185	30 ⁰⁴	431,995,420
1899	505,668,925	6,109,780	511,778,705	36,307,008	82,181,209	118,488,217	30 ⁶⁴	393,290,488
1900	527,784,340	6,035,205	533,819,545	52,804,130	106,778,271	159,582,401	33 ⁰⁸	374,237,144
1901	624,216,404	6,960,753	631,177,157	50,858,704	92,529,797	143,388,501	35 ⁴⁷	487,788,656
1902	542,001,128	6,547,349	548,548,477	55,792,250	109,954,310	165,746,560	33 ⁰⁷	382,801,917
1903	516,986,416	7,276,240	524,262,656	58,727,562	131,294,096	190,021,658	30 ⁹¹	334,240,998
1904	530,849,224	6,491,375	537,340,599	57,109,521	105,795,847	165,785,368	34 ⁴⁵	371,555,231
1905	518,105,398	5,291,454	523,396,852	61,705,743	114,106,175	175,811,918	35 ¹⁰	347,584,934
1906	578,023,505	5,066,618	583,090,123	77,073,161	132,956,276	210,029,437	36 ⁷⁰	373,060,686
1907	602,132,813	5,650,442	607,783,255	90,846,161	155,265,886	246,112,047	36 ⁹¹	361,671,208
1908	574,439,726	6,223,796	580,663,522	65,609,474	124,746,001	190,355,475	34 ⁴⁷	390,308,047
1909	509,676,577	4,959,788	514,627,365	74,070,752	134,542,006	208,612,758	35 ⁵¹	306,014,607
1910	496,077,726	9,475,145	505,552,871	116,533,119	154,496,653	271,029,772	43 ⁰⁰	234,523,099
1911	567,813,119	8,800,855	576,613,974	122,726,434	138,562,672	261,289,106	46 ⁹⁷	315,324,868
1912	558,964,832	5,407,354	564,372,186	137,132,816	135,807,884	272,940,700	50 ²⁴	291,431,486

States and Territories.

ALABAMA (Ala.), 1819.

AREA, 51,998 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 2,138,093.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1870	833,178	678,489	1,513,401
1900	1,001,152	827,307	1,828,697
1910	1,228,841	908,272	2,138,093

Governor (1911-1915), Emmett O'Neal, Democrat, \$5,000.

Secretary of State, Cyrus B. Brown.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (36) and House of Representatives (106).

The Senate (1911-1915) contains 35 Dem. and 1 Rep.; House, 102 Dem. and 4 Rep.

CAPITAL, Montgomery. Population, 38,136.

Other towns are BIRMINGHAM (132,685), Mobile (51,521), Selma (13,649), and Anniston (12,794).

ALASKA (Territory).

AREA, 590,884 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 64,356.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	...	...	32,052
1900	63,424	168	63,592
1910	...	...	64,356

Governor (1913-1917), Hon. J. F. A. Strong, Dem., \$7,000.

Secretary, William L. Distin.

CAPITAL, Juneau. Population (1910)

Other towns: Nome, Fairbanks, and Skagway.

ARIZONA (Ariz.), 1912.

AREA, 113,956 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 204,354.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	55,734	1,357	88,243
1900	92,903	1,848	122,931
1910	171,499	2,067	204,354

Governor (1912-1915), George W. P. Hunt, Dem., \$4,000.

Secretary, Sidney P. Osborn.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (19) and House of Representatives (35).

Senate (1912-1913), Dem. 15, Rep. 4; House, Dem. 30, Rep. 5.

CAPITAL, Phoenix. Population (1910), 11,134.

ARKANSAS (Ark.), 1836.

AREA, 53,335 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 1,574,449.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	818,752	309,117	1,128,211
1900	944,580	366,856	1,311,564
1910	1,131,030	422,891	1,574,449

Governor (1913-1915), George W. Hays, Dem., \$4,000.

Secretary of State, Earle W. Hodges.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (36), House of Representatives (100).

The Senate of 1911-1913 contains 35 Dem. and 1 Rep.; the House, 95 Dem. and 5 Rep.

CAPITAL, Little Rock. Population, 58,678.

Other towns are Fort Smith (23,975), Pine Bluff (15,102), Hot Springs (14,434), and Argenta (11,138).

CALIFORNIA (Cal.), 1850.

AREA, 158,297 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 2,377,549.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	1,111,833	11,322	1,213,398
1900	1,402,727	11,045	1,485,053
1910	2,259,822	21,645	2,377,549

Governor (1911-1915), Hiram W. Johnson, Rep., \$10,000.

Secretary of State, F. C. Jordan.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (40), House of Assembly (80).

The Senate, 1911-1915, contains 30 Rep. and 10 Dem.; House, 1913-1915, 54 Rep., 25 Dem., and 1 Soc.

CAPITAL, Sacramento. Population (1910), 44,666.

Other towns: SAN FRANCISCO (416,912), LOS ANGELES (319,198), OAKLAND (150,174), Berkeley (40,434), San Diego (39,578), Pasadena (30,291), San José (28,946), Fresno (24,892), Alameda (23,383), Stockton (23,253), and Long Beach (17,809).

COLORADO (Colo.), 1876.

AREA, 103,948 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 799,024.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	404,534	6,215	413,249
1900	529,046	8,570	539,700
1910	783,539	11,453	799,024

Governor (1913-1915), Elias M. Ammons, Dem., \$5,000.

Secretary of State, James B. Pearce.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (35), House of Representatives (65).

Senate (1913-1915), 24 Dem., 11 Rep. and Prog.; House, 48 Dem., 17 Rep. and Prog.

CAPITAL, DENVER. Population (1910), 213,381.

Other towns: Pueblo (44,395), and Colorado Springs (29,078).

CONNECTICUT (Conn.), O.S.

AREA, 5,004 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 1,114,756.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	733,438	12,302	746,258
1900	892,424	15,226	908,420
1910	1,098,932	15,174	1,114,756

Governor (1911-1913), Simeon E. Baldwin, \$4,000.

Secretary of State, Albert Phillips.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (35), House of Representatives (258).

The Senate (1911-1913), contains 21 Rep., 14 Dem.; House, 159 Rep., 99 Dem.

CAPITAL, Hartford. Population (1910), 98,915.

Other towns: NEW HAVEN (133,605), BRIDGEPORT (102,054), Waterbury (73,141), New Britain (43,916), Meriden (32,066), Stamford (28,836), and Norwich (28,219).

DELAWARE (Del.), O.S.

AREA, 2,050 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 202,322.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	140,066	28,386	168,493
1900	153,977	30,697	184,735
1910	171,103	31,181	202,322

Governor (1913-1917), Charles R. Miller, *Rep.*, \$4,000.

Secretary of State, Thomas W. Miller.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (17), House of Representatives (35).

The Senate (1913-1915) contains 9 *Rep.*, 8 *Dem.*; the House, 14 *Rep.*, 21 *Dem.*

CAPITAL, Dover. Population (1910), 3,720.

Largest City, Wilmington (87,411).

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA (D.C.).

(Federal District).

AREA, 70 sq. miles. Pop. (1912), 352,936.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	154,695	75,572	230,392
1900	191,532	86,702	278,718
1910	236,623	94,446	331,069

Commissioners, Oliver P. Newman, Frederick L. Siddons, Col. Chester Harding.

WASHINGTON. Pop. (1912), 352,936.

FLORIDA (Fla.), 1845.

AREA, 58,666 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 752,619.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 ^e	224,949	166,180	391,422
1900	297,333	230,730	528,542
1910	443,646	308,669	752,619

Governor (1913-1917), Park Trammell, *Dem.*, \$5,000.

Secretary of State, H. Clay Crawford.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (32), House of Representatives (71).

The Senate and House of 1913-1915 are entirely *Dem.*

CAPITAL, Tallahassee. Population (1910), 5,018.

Other towns: Jacksonville (57,699), Tampa (37,782), Pensacola (22,982), and Key West (29,945).

GEORGIA (Ga.), O.S.

AREA, 59,265 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 2,609,121.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	978,357	858,815	1,837,353
1900	1,181,294	1,034,813	2,216,331
1910	1,431,816	1,176,987	2,609,121

Governor (1913-1914), John M. Slaton, *Dem.*, \$5,000.

Secretary of State, Philip Cook.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (44), House of Representatives (184).

Senate (1913-1914), 43 *Dem.*, 1 *Rep.*; House, 183 *Dem.*, 1 *Rep.*

CAPITAL, ATLANTA. Population (1910), 154,839.

Other towns: Savannah (65,064), Augusta (41,040), Macon (40,665), and Columbus (20,554).

HAWAII (Territory).

AREA, 6,449 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 191,909.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	...	...	89,900
1900	153,768	233	154,001
1910	...	...	191,909

Governor (1907-1913), Walter F. Frear, *Rep.*, \$7,000.

Secretary, Ernest A. Mott-Smith.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (15), House of Representatives (30).

Senate (1913-1914), 8 *Rep.*, 5 *Dem.*, 2 *Home Rule*; House, 18 *Rep.*, 11 *Dem.*, 1 *Home Rule*.

CAPITAL, Honolulu. Population (1910), 52,183.

IDAHO, 1890.

AREA, 84,313 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 325,594.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	82,117	201	88,548
1900	154,495	293	161,772
1910	319,302	646	325,594

Governor (1913-1914), John M. Haines, *Rep.*, \$5,000.

Secretary of State, W. L. Gifford.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (24), House of Representatives (60).

The Senate (1912-1914) contains 21 *Rep.*, 3 *Dem.*; House, 56 *Rep.*, 4 *Dem.*

CAPITAL, Boise. Population (1910), 17,358.

ILLINOIS (Ill.), 1818.

AREA, 56,665 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 5,638,591.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	3,768,472	57,028	3,826,352
1900	4,734,873	85,078	4,821,550
1910	5,526,982	109,041	5,638,591

Governor (1913-1917), Edward F. Dunne, \$12,000.

Secretary of State, Harry Woods.

LEGISLATURE, Senate (51), House of Representatives (153).

The Senate (1913-1914) contains 25 *Rep.*, 24 *Dem.*, 2 *Prog.*; House, 77 *Dem.*, 52 *Rep.*, 25 *Prog.*, 3 *Soc.*

CAPITAL, Springfield. Population (1910), 51,678.

Other towns: CHICAGO (2,185,283), Peoria (66,950), East St. Louis (58,547), Rochford (45,401), Quincy (38,567), Joliet (34,670), Decatur (31,140), Aurora (29,807), Danville (27,871), Bloomington (25,768), Elgin (25,976), Evanston

(24,978), Rock Island (24,335), Galesburg (22,089), Belleville (21,122), and Moline (20,478).

INDIANA (Ind.), 1816.

AREA, 36,354 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 2,700,876.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 ...	2,146,736	45,215	2,192,404
1900 ...	2,458,502	57,505	2,516,462
1910 ...	2,640,033	60,280	2,700,876

Governor (1909-1913), Thomas R. Marshall, Dem., \$8,000.

Secretary of State, L. G. Ellingham.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (50), House of Representatives (100).

The Senate (1913-1915) contains 40 Dem., 10 Rep.; House, 95 Dem., 4 Rep., 1 B. M.

CAPITAL, INDIANAPOLIS. Population (1910), 233,650.

Other towns: Evansville (69,547), Fort Wayne (63,933), South Bend (53,684), Terre Haute (58,157), Muncie (24,005), Anderson (22,476), Richmond (22,324), Hammond (20,925), New Albany (20,629), and Lafayette (20,081).

IOWA, 1846.

AREA, 56,025 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 2,224,771.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 ...	1,901,090	10,685	1,912,297
1900 ...	2,218,667	12,093	2,231,853
1910 ...	2,209,096	15,078	2,224,771

Governor (1913-1914), George W. Clark, Rep., \$6,800.

Secretary of State, W. S. Allen.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (50), House of Representatives (108).

The Senate (1913-1915) contains 32 Rep., 18 Dem.; House, 66 Rep., 42 Dem.

CAPITAL, Des Moines. Population (1910), 86,368.

Other towns: Sioux City (47,828), Davenport (43,028), Dubuque (38,494), Cedar Rapids (32,811), Council Bluffs (29,292), Waterloo (26,693), Clinton (25,577), Burlington (24,324), and Ottumwa (22,012).

KANSAS (Kans.), 1861.

AREA, 82,158 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 1,690,949.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	1,376,619	49,710	1,428,108
1900	1,416,319	52,003	1,470,495
1910	1,663,883	54,504	1,690,949

Governor (1913-1915), George H. Hodges, Dem., \$5,000.

Secretary of State, Charles H. Sessions, Rep.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (40), House of Representatives (125).

Senate (1913-1915) contains 19 Rep., 21 Dem.; House, 51 Rep., 72 Dem., 2 Soc.

CAPITAL, Topeka. Population (1912), 46,385.

Other towns: Kansas City (86,826), Wichita (56,379), and Leavenworth (22,353).

KENTUCKY (Ky.), 1792.

AREA, 40,598 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 2,289,905.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	1,590,462	263,071	1,858,635
1900	1,862,309	284,706	2,147,174
1910	2,027,955	261,656	2,289,905

Governor (1911-1915), James B. Macreary, Dem., \$6,500.

Secretary of State, C. F. Crecelius.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (38), House of Representatives (100).

Senate (1912-1913), 32 Dem., 6 Rep.; House, 76 Dem., 24 Rep.

CAPITAL, Frankfort. Pop. (1910), 10,465.

Other towns: LOUISVILLE (223,928), Covington (53,270), Lexington (35,099), Newport (30,309) and Paducah (22,760).

LOUISIANA (La.), 1812.

AREA, 48,506 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 1,656,388.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	558,395	559,193	1,118,588
1900	729,612	650,804	1,381,625
1910	941,086	713,874	1,656,388

Governor (1912-1916), Luther E. Hall, Dem., \$5,000.

Secretary of State, Alvin E. Hebert.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (41), House of Representatives (116).

Both Houses are Dem.

CAPITAL, Baton Rouge. Population (1910), 14,897.

Other towns: NEW ORLEANS (339,075) and Shreveport (28,015).

MAINE (Me.), 1820.

AREA, 33,040 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 742,371.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	659,263	1,190	661,086
1900	692,226	1,319	694,466
1910	740,017	1,364	742,371

Governor (1912-1913), William T. Haines, Rep., \$3,000.

Secretary of State, J. E. Alexander.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (31), House of Representatives (151).

Senate (1911-1912), 22 Dem., 9 Rep.; House, 86 Dem., 63 Rep.

CAPITAL, Augusta. Population (1910), 13,211.

Other towns: Portland (58,571), Lewiston (26,247), Bangor (24,803), Biddeford (17,079), Auburn (15,064), and Waterville (11,458).

MARYLAND (Md.), O.S.

AREA, 12,327 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 1,294,450.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	826,493	215,657	1,042,390
1900	952,424	235,064	1,188,044
1910	1,062,645	232,249	1,294,450

Governor (1912-1916), Phillips L. Goldborough, Rep., \$4,500.

Secretary of State, Robert P. Graham.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (27), House of Delegates (113).

Senate (1912-1914), 19 Dem., 8 Rep.; House, 63 Dem., 40 Rep.

CAPITAL, Annapolis. Population (1910), 8,609.

Other towns: BALTIMORE (588,485), Cumberland (21,839), Hagerstown (16,507), and Frederick (10,411).

MASSACHUSETTS (Mass.), O.S.

AREA, 8,266 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 3,366,416.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	2,215,373	22,144	2,238,947
1900	2,769,764	31,974	2,805,346
1910	2,325,053	38,042	3,366,416

Governor (1912-1913), Eugene N. Foss, Dem., \$8,000.

Secretary of State, F. J. Donahue.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (40), House of Representatives (240).

Senate (1912), 26 Rep., 14 Dem.; House, 138 Rep., 102 Dem.

CAPITAL, BOSTON. Population (1910), 670,585.

Other towns: WORCESTER (145,986), FALL RIVER (119,295), LOWELL (106,294), CAMBRIDGE (104,839), New Bedford (96,652), LYNN (89,336), Springfield (88,926), Lawrence (85,892), Somerville (77,236), Holyoke (37,730), Brockton (56,878), Malden (44,404), Haverhill (44,115), Salem (43,697), Newton (39,806), Fitchburg (37,826), Taunton (34,259), Everett (33,484), Quincy (32,642), Chelsea (32,452), Pittsfield (32,121), Waltham (27,834), Chicopee (25,401), and Gloucester (24,398).

MICHIGAN (Mich.), 1837.

AREA, 58,915 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 2,810,173.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	2,072,884	15,223	2,093,890
1900	2,398,563	15,816	2,420,982
1910	2,785,247	17,115	2,810,173

Governor (1913-1914), Woodbridge N. Ferris, Dem., \$5,000.

Secretary of State, Frederick C. Martindale, Rep.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (32), House of Representatives (100).

Senate (1913-1914), 21 Rep., 5 Dem., 6 Prog.; House, 54 Rep., 35 Dem., 11 Prog.

CAPITAL, Lansing. Population (1910), 31,229.

Other towns: DETROIT (465,766), GRAND RAPIDS (112,571), Saginaw (50,510), Bay City (45,166), Kalamazoo (39,437), Flint (38,550), Jackson (31,433), Battle Creek (25,267), Muskegon (24,062), and Port Huron (18,863).

MINNESOTA (Minn.), 1858.

AREA, 84,682 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 2,075,708.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	1,296,408	3,683	1,301,283
1900	1,737,036	4,959	1,751,394
1910	2,059,253	7,084	2,075,708

Governor (1911-1913), Adolph A. Eberhart, Rep., \$7,000.

Secretary of State, Julius A. Schmahl.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (67), House of Representatives (130).

Senate (1911-1913), 42 Rep., 19 Dem., 2 Ind.; House, 89 Rep., 26 Dem., 5 Ind.

CAPITAL, ST. PAUL. Population (1910), 214,744.

Other towns: MINNEAPOLIS (301,408), Duluth (78,464), and Winona (18,583).

MISSISSIPPI (Miss.), 1817.

AREA, 46,865 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 1,797,114.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	544,851	742,559	1,289,600
1900	641,200	907,630	1,551,270
1910	786,119	1,009,487	1,797,114

Governor (1912-1916), Earl Brewer, Dem., \$4,500.

Secretary of State, J. W. Power.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (45), House of Representatives (137).

Senate and House (1912-1916), all Dem.

CAPITAL, Jackson. Population (1910), 21,262.

Other towns: Meridian (23,285), Vicksburg (20,814), Natchez (11,791), and Hattiesburg (11,733).

MISSOURI (Mo.), 1821.

AREA, 69,420 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 3,293,335.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	2,528,458	150,184	2,679,185
1900	2,944,843	161,234	3,106,665
1910	3,134,945	157,452	3,293,335

Governor (1913-1917), Elliott W. Major, Dem., \$5,000.

Secretary of State, Cornelius Roach.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (34), House of Representatives (142).

Senate (1913-1915), Dem. 25, Rep. 9; House, Dem. 113, Rep. 28, Prog. 1.

CAPITAL, Jefferson City. Population (1910), 11,850.

Other towns: ST. LOUIS (687,029), KANSAS CITY (248,381), St. Joseph (77,403), Springfield (35,201), Joplin (32,073), Hannibal (18,341) and Sedalia (17,822).

MONTANA (Mont.), 1889.

AREA, 146,997 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 376,053.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	127,690	1,490	142,924
1900	226,283	1,523	243,329
1910	360,587	1,834	376,053

Governor (1913-1917), S. V. Stewart, Dem., \$5,000.

Secretary of State, A. M. Alderson, \$3,000.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (28), House of Representatives (74).

Senate (1911-1913), Rep. 16, Dem. 12; House, Dem. 42, Rep. 32.

CAPITAL, Helena. Population (1910), 12,515.

Other towns: Butte (39,165), Great Falls (13,948), Missoula (12,869), Anaconda (10,134) and Billings (10,031).

NEBRASKA (Nebr.), 1867.

AREA, 77,520 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 1,192,214.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	1,047,096	8,913	1,062,656
1900	1,056,526	6,269	1,066,300
1910	1,180,311	7,689	1,192,214

Governor (1913-1915), John H. Morehead, Dem., \$2,500.

Secretary of State, Addison Wait.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (33), House of Representatives (100).

Senate (1911-1913), 19 Dem., 14 Rep.; House, 54 Dem., 46 Rep.

CAPITAL, Lincoln. Population (1910), 43,973.

Other towns: OMAHA (124,096), South Omaha (26,259) and Grand Island (10,326).

NEVADA (Nev.) 1864.

AREA, 110,690 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 81,875.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	39,121	242	47,255
1900	35,405	134	42,335
1910	74,371	513	81,875

Governor (1911-1914), Tasker L. Oddie, Rep., \$4,000.

Secretary of State, George Brodigan.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (22), House of Representatives (53).

Senate (1911-1913), Dem. 12, Rep. 8, Soc. 1; House, Dem. 32, Rep. 19, Soc. 1.

CAPITAL, Carson City. Population (1910), 2,466.

Other towns: Reno (10,867).

NEW HAMPSHIRE (N.H.) O.S.

AREA, 9,341 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 430,572.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	375,840	614	376,530
1900	410,791	662	411,588
1910	429,909	564	430,572

Governor (1913-1915), Samuel D. Felker, Dem., \$3,000.

Secretary of State, Edward N. Pearson.

LEGISLATURE, Senate (24), House of Representatives (402).

Senate (1913-1915), Rep. 10, Dem. 14; House, Rep. 207, Dem. 195.

CAPITAL, Concord. Population (1910), 21,497.

Other towns: Manchester (70,063), Nashua (26,005) and Dover (13,247).

NEW JERSEY (N.J.) O.S.

AREA, 8,224 sq. miles. Pop. (1910) 2,537,167.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	1,396,581	47,638	1,444,933
1900	1,812,317	69,844	1,883,669
1910	2,445,927	89,760	2,537,167

Governor (1911-1914), James F. Fielder, Dem., \$10,000.

Secretary of State, David S. Crater.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (21), House of Representatives (60).

Senate (1913), Rep. 11, Dem. 10. House, Rep. 37, Dem. 23.

CAPITAL, TRENTON. Population (1910), 96,815.

Other towns, NEWARK (347,469), JERSEY CITY (267,779), PATERSON (125,600), Camden (96,815), Elizabeth (73,409), Hoboken (70,324), Bayonne (55,545), Passaic (54,773), Atlantic City (46,150), West Hoboken (35,403), East Orange (34,371), Perth Amboy (32,121), and Orange (29,630).

NEW MEXICO (N. Mex.).

AREA, 122,634. Pop. (1910) 327,301.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	142,918	1,956	160,282
1900	180,207	1,610	195,310
1910	304,602	1,628	327,301

Governor, William C. McDonald, Dem., \$5,000.

Secretary, Antonio Lucero, \$3,000.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (24), House of Representatives (49).

Senate (1912-1913), 17 Rep., 7 Dem. House, 33 Rep., 16 Dem.

CAPITAL, Santa Fé. Population (1910) 5,072, Albuquerque (11,020).

NEW YORK (N.Y.) O.S.

AREA, 50,203 sq. miles. Pop. (1910) 9,113,614.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	5,923,955	70,092	6,003,174
1900	7,156,881	99,232	7,268,894
1910	8,966,921	134,181	9,113,614

Governor (1913-1914), Martin H. Glynn, \$10,000.

Secretary of State, Mitchell May, \$6,000.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (51), House of Assembly (150).

Senate (1913-1914), 32 Dem., 16 Rep., 3 Ind.; House (elections 4 Nov., 1913).

CAPITAL, ALBANY. Population (1910) 100,253.

Other cities: NEW YORK (4,766,883), BUFFALO (423,715), ROCHESTER (218,149), SYRACUSE (137,249), Yonkers (79,803), Troy (76,813), Utica (74,419), Schenectady (72,826), Binghamton (48,483), Elmira (37,176), Auburn (34,668), Jamestown (31,297), Amsterdam (31,267), Mount Vernon (30,919), Niagara Falls (30,445).

NORTH CAROLINA (N.C.), O.S.

AREA, 52,426 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 2,206,287.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	1,055,382	561,018	1,617,949
1900	1,263,603	624,469	1,893,810
1910	1,500,513	697,843	2,206,287

Governor (1913-1917), Locke Craig, *Dem.*, \$5,000.
 Secretary of State, J. Bryan Grimes.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (50), House of Representatives (120).

Senate (1911-1913), 43 *Dem.*, 7 *Rep.*; House, 99 *Dem.*, 20 *Rep.*

CAPITAL, Raleigh. Population (1910), 19,218.

Other towns: Charlotte (34,014), Wilmington (25,748), Asheville (18,762), Durham (18,241), and Winston (17,167).

NORTH DAKOTA (N. Dak.), 1889.

AREA, 70,837 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 577,056.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	182,407	373	190,983
1900	311,712	286	319,146
1910	569,855	617	577,056

Governor (1911-1913), L. B. Hanna, *Rep.*, \$5,000.
 Secretary of State, Thomas Hall.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (50), House of Representatives (111).

Senate (1913), *Rep.* 44, *Dem.* 6; House, *Rep.* 103, *Dem.* 8.

CAPITAL, Bismarck. Population (1910), 5,443.

Other towns: Fargo (14,331) and Grand Forks (12,478).

OHIO, 1802.

AREA, 41,040 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 4,767,121.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	3,584,805	87,113	3,672,329
1900	4,060,204	96,901	4,157,545
1910	4,654,907	111,443	4,767,121

Governor (1913-1915), James M. Cox, *Dem.*, \$10,000.

Secretary of State, Charles H. Graves.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (33), House of Representatives (123).

Senate (1913-1915), 26 *Dem.*, 7 *Rep.*; House, 87 *Dem.*; 33 *Rep.*; 3 *Prog.*

CAPITAL, COLUMBUS. Population (1910), 181,511.

Other towns: CLEVELAND (560,663), CINCINNATI (364,463), TOLEDO (168,497), DAYTON (116,577), Youngstown (79,066), Akron (50,738), Canton (50,217), Springfield (46,921), Hamilton (35,279), Lima (30,508), Lorain (28,883), and Zanesville (28,026).

OKLAHOMA (Okla.), 1907.

AREA, 70,057 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 1,657,155.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	172,554	21,609	258,657
1900	670,204	55,684	790,391
1910	1,444,535	137,612	1,657,155

Indian Territory.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	161,546	18,636	180,182
1900	355,207	36,853	392,060

Governor (1911-1915), Lee Cruce, *Dem.*, \$4,500.
 Secretary of State, B. F. Harrison.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (44), House of Representatives (99).

Senate (1911-1913), 29 *Dem.*, 15 *Rep.*; House, 66 *Dem.*, 33 *Rep.*

CAPITAL, Oklahoma City. Population (1910), 64,205.

Other towns: Muskogee (25,278), Tulsa (18,182), Enid (13,799), McAlester (12,954), and Shawnee (12,474).

OREGON (Oreg.), 1859.

AREA, 96,699 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 672,675.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	301,982	1,186	317,704
1900	394,582	1,105	413,536
1910	655,094	1,519	672,675

Governor (1911-1915), Oswald West, *Dem.*, \$5,000.

Secretary of State, Ben W. Olcott.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (30), House of Representatives (60).

Senate (1911-1913), 27 *Rep.*, 3 *Dem.*; House, 58 *Rep.*, 2 *Dem.*

CAPITAL, Salem. Population (1910), 14,094.

The largest city is PORTLAND (207,214).

PENNSYLVANIA (Pa.), O.S.

AREA, 45,215 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 7,665,111.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	5,148,258	107,596	5,258,113
1900	6,141,664	156,845	6,302,115
1910	7,467,760	193,908	7,665,111

Governor (1911-1915), John K. Tener, *Rep.*, \$10,000.

Secretary of State, Robert McAfee.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (50), House of Representatives (207).

Senate (1913-1915), 34 *Rep.*, 15 *Dem.* (1 vacancy); House, 127 *Rep.*, 57 *Dem.* (23 vacancies).

CAPITAL, Harrisburg. Population (1910), 64,186.

Other towns : PHILADELPHIA (1,549,008), PITTSBURG (533,905), SCRANTON (129,867), Reading (96,071), Wilkesbarre (67,105), Erie (66,525), Johnstown (55,482), Altoona (52,127), Allentown (51,913), Lancaster (47,227), York (44,750), McKiesport (42,694), Chester (38,537), Newcastle (36,280), and Williamsport (31,860).

RHODE ISLAND (R.I.) O.S.

AREA, 1,248 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 542,610.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	337,859	7,393	345,506
1900	419,050	9,092	428,556
1910	532,498	9,529	542,610

Governor (1913-1914), Aram J. Pothier, Rep., \$3,000.

Secretary of State, J. Fred Parker.

LEGISLATURE : Senate (39), House of Representatives (100).

Senate (1912-1913), 34 Rep., 5 Dem. ; House, 61 Rep., 39 Dem.

CAPITAL, PROVIDENCE. Population (1910), 224,326.

Other cities : Pawtucket (51,622), Woonsocket (38,125), Newport (27,149), and Warwick (26,629).

SOUTH CAROLINA (S.C.), O.S.

AREA, 30,989 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 1,515,400.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	462,008	688,934	1,151,149
1900	557,807	782,321	1,340,316
1910	679,162	835,843	1,515,400

Governor (1911-1913), Coleman L. Blease, Dem., \$3,000.

Secretary of State, R. M. McCown.

LEGISLATURE, Senate (44), House of Representatives (124).

Senate and House are all Dem.

CAPITAL, Columbia. Population (1910), 26,319.

Other towns : Charleston (51,833), Spartanburg (17,517), and Greenville (15,741).

SOUTH DAKOTA (S. Dak.), 1889.

AREA, 77,615 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 583,888.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	328,010	541	348,600
1900	380,714	465	401,570
1910	563,771	817	583,888

Governor (1911-1913), Robert S. Vessey, Rep., \$3,000.

Secretary of State, Samuel C. Polley.

LEGISLATURE : Senate (45), House of Representatives (104).

Senate (1911-1912), 34 Rep., 11 Dem. ; House, 99 Rep., 5 Dem.

CAPITAL, Pierre. Population (1910), 3,600.

Other towns : Sioux Falls (14,094) and Aberdeen (10,763).

TENNESSEE (Tenn.), 1796.

AREA, 42,022 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 2,184,789.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	1,336,637	430,678	1,767,518
1900	1,540,186	480,243	2,020,616
1910	1,711,433	473,088	2,184,789

Governor (1911-1913), Ben W. Cooper, Rep., \$4,000.

Secretary of State, R. R. Sneed.

LEGISLATURE : Senate (33), House of Representatives (99).

Senate (1911-1912), 25 Dem., 8 Rep. ; House, 74 Dem., 25 Rep.

CAPITAL, NASHVILLE. Population (1910), 110,364.

Other towns : MEMPHIS (131,105), Chattanooga (44,604), and Knoxville (36,349).

TEXAS (Tex.), 1845.

AREA, 265,896 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 3,896,542.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	1,745,935	488,771	2,235,527
1900	2,426,669	620,722	3,048,710
1910	3,204,896	690,020	3,896,542

Governor (1911-1913), O. B. Colquitt, Dem., \$4,000.

Secretary of State, F. C. Weinert.

LEGISLATURE : Senate (31), House of Representatives (143).

Senate (1911-1912), 30 Dem., 1 Rep. ; House, 142 Dem., 1 Rep.

CAPITAL, Austin. Population (1910), 29,860.

Other towns : San Antonio (96,614), Dallas (92,104), Houston (78,800), Fort Worth (73,312), El Paso (39,279), Galveston (36,981), and Waco (26,425).

UTAH, 1896.

AREA, 84,990 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 373,351.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	205,925	588	210,779
1900	272,465	672	276,749
1910	366,602	1,143	373,351

Governor (1913-1917), William Spry, Rep., \$6,000.

Secretary of State, David Mattson.

LEGISLATURE : Senate (18), House of Representatives (45).

Senate (1913-1914), 16 Rep., 2 Dem. ; House, 31 Rep., 14 Dem.

CAPITAL, Salt Lake City. Population (1910), 92,777.

VERMONT (Vt.), 1791.

AREA, 9,564 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 355,956.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	331,418	937	332,422
1900	342,771	826	343,641
1910	354,298	1,621	355,956

Governor (1912-1914), Allen M. Fletcher, *Rep.*, \$2,500.

Secretary of State, Guy W. Bailey, \$3,500.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (30), House of Representatives (246).

Senate (1912-1914), 27 *Rep.*, 3 *Dem.*; House, 146 *Rep.*, 56 *Dem.*; 22 *Progressives*, 7 *Prog. Rep.*; 3 *Ind. Rep.*, 2 *Ind. Prog.*; 1 *Prog. Dem.*, 1 *Ind. Dem.*, 1 *Prohibitionist*, 1 *Do. Rep.*, 1 *Labour*, 1 *Undefined*, 3 vacancies.

CAPITAL, Montpelier. Population (1910), 7,856. Other towns: Burlington (20,468), Rutland (13,546), and Barre (10,734).

VIRGINIA (Va.), O.S.

AREA, 42,627 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 2,061,612.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	1,020,122	635,438	1,655,980
1900	1,192,855	660,722	1,854,184
1910	1,389,809	671,096	2,061,612

Governor (1910-1914), William Hodges Mann, *Dem.*, \$5,000.

Secretary of State, B. O. James.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (40), House of Representatives (100).

Senate (1912-1913), 35 *Dem.*, 5 *Rep.*. House, 90 *Dem.*, 10 *Rep.*

CAPITAL, RICHMOND. Population (1910), 127,628.

Other towns: Norfolk (67,452), Roanoke (34,874), Portsmouth (33,130), and Lynchburg (29,494).

WASHINGTON (Wash.), 1889.

AREA, 69,127 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 1,141,990.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	340,829	1,602	357,232
1900	496,304	2,514	518,103
1910	1,109,157	6,058	1,141,990

Governor (1913-1917), Ernest Lister, *Dem.*, \$6,000.

Secretary of State, I. M. Howell.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (42), House of Representatives (97).

Senate (1913-1914), 27 *Rep.*, 9 *Dem.*, 6 *Prog.*; House, 50 *Rep.*, 18 *Dem.*, 1 *Soc.*, 28 *Prog.*

CAPITAL, Olympia. Population (1910), 6,996.

Other towns: SEATTLE (237,194), SPOKANE (104,402), Tacoma (83,743), Everett (24,814), and Bellingham (24,298).

WEST VIRGINIA (W. Va.), 1863.

AREA, 24,170 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 1,221,119.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	730,077	32,690	762,794
1900	915,233	43,499	958,800
1910	1,156,817	64,173	1,221,119

Governor (1909-1913), William E. Glasscock, *Rep.*, \$5,000.

Secretary of State, Stuart F. Reed.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (30), House of Representatives (86).

Senate (1911-1912), 15 *Dem.*, 15 *Rep.*; House, 63 *Dem.*, 23 *Rep.*

CAPITAL, Charleston. Population (1910), 22,996. Other towns: Wheeling (41,641) and Huntington (31,161).

WISCONSIN (Wis.), 1848.

AREA, 56,066 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 2,333,860.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	1,680,828	2,444	1,693,330
1900	2,057,911	2,542	2,069,042
1910	2,320,557	2,900	2,333,860

Governor (1911-1913), Francis E. McGovern, *Rep.*, \$5,000.

Secretary of State, John S. Donald.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (33), House of Representatives (100).

Senate (1913-1914), 25 *Rep.*, 7 *Dem.*, 1 *Soc.*; House, 59 *Rep.*, 35 *Dem.*, 6 *Soc.*

CAPITAL, Madison. Population (1910), 25,531.

Other towns: MILWAUKEE (373,857), Superior (40,384), Racine (38,002), Oshkosh (33,062), and La Crosse (30,417).

WYOMING (Wyo.), 1890.

AREA, 97,914 sq. miles. Pop. (1910) 145,965.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	59,324	922	62,555
1900	89,051	940	92,531
1910	140,373	2,235	145,965

Governor (1911-1915), Joseph M. Carey, *Rep.*, \$4,000.

Secretary of State, F. L. Houx.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (27), House of Representatives (57).

Senate (1911-1912), 19 *Rep.*, 8 *Dem.*; House, 29 *Rep.*, 27 *Dem.*

CAPITAL, Cheyenne. Population (1910) 11,320.

BRITISH REPRESENTATIVES IN U.S.

EMBASSY.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Washington, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Sir Cecil A. Spring-Rice, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. (1912) £10,000

Embassy—Connecticut Avenue.
Councillor of Embassy, C. de R. Barclay, M.V.O. 900

Naval Attaché, Capt. Heathcoat Salusbury Grant, R.N. 800

Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. Moreton Foley Gage 500

1st Sec., Hon. E. Scott, C.M.G., M.V.O. 300 to 500

3rd Secs., Hon. T. A. Spring-Rice; Francis G. Osborne; Lord Eustace Percy 250

Hon. Attachés, John M. Wilson; Ivar Campbell; Viscount Camden 250

Vice-Consul, H. B. Rowland 250

CONSULAR REPRESENTATIVES.

Baltimore, Md.—Consul-General, Gilbert Fraser 1,400

„ V.-Cons., E. A. Boyd £500 to 700

„ V.-Cons., J. Guthrie 250

Newport News—V.-Cons., H. J. FitzGerald

Norfolk, Va.—Vice-Consul, Barton Myers

Richmond, Va.—Vice-Cons., Arthur P. Wilmer	
Boston, Mass.—Cons.-Gen., F. P. Leay	£1,400
" V.-Cons., F. O'Meara	£500 to 700
" V.-Cons., J. B. Masson	
Portland, Me.—V.-Consul, J. B. Keating	
Providence, R.I.—V.-Cons., H. J. Dubois	
Chicago, Ill.—Cons.-Gen., H. D. Nugent	1,500
" Vice-Cons., H. H. Cassells	£500 to 700
Detroit—Vice-Cons., H. G. Meredith	
Duluth—Vice-Cons., Henry Taylor	
Omaha—Vice-Cons., M. A. Hall	
St. Paul—Vice-Cons., C. E. Hamilton	
Galveston, Tex.—Consul, C. A. S. Perceval	£900 to 1,000
" Vice-Cons., S. W. Barnes	
Port Arthur—Vice-Cons., Jn. R. Adams	
Honolulu (Hawaii)—Cons., John B. Rentiers	1,000
" Vice-Consul,	
Manila—Cons.-Gen., A. E. Wileman	1,267
" Vice-Cons., W. M. Royds	700
Cebu—Vice-Consul, J. T. Knowles	
Iloilo—Vice-Consul, T. H. W. Price	
New Orleans, La.—Cons.-Gen., H. T. Carew-Hunt	1,300
" V.-Cons., G. H. Bullock	£500 to 700
Biloxi—V.-Cons., J. J. Lemon	
Fernandina, Fla.—V.-C.	
Gulfport—Vice-Consul, Max Rowland	
Jacksonville, Fla.—V.-Con., W. Mucklow	
Key West, Fla.—V.-C., Wm. J. H. Taylor	
Mobile, Ala.—V.-Con., T. J. McSweeney	
Pensacola, Fla.—V.-Con., W. D. Howe	
Port Tampa, Fla.—V.-C., Jas. W. Morris	
New York, N.Y.—Consul-Gen., C. W. Bennett, C.I.E.	2,400
" Vice-Cons., R. L. Nosworthy	£750 to 950
" " L. M. Robinson	550 to 750
" " E. H. G. Shepherd	550 to 750
Buffalo—Vice-Consul, W. H. J. Cole	
Philadelphia, Penn.—Consul-General, Wilfred Powell	1,400
" Vice-Consul, H. A. Ford	£500 to 700
" Vice-Consul, E. W. Wilson	
Cincinnati—Vice-Consul, W. L. Finch	
Cleveland—Vice-Consul, H. E. Gresham	
Pittsburg—Consul, C. E. E. Childers	
Portland, Oregon—Consul, T. E. Erskine	1,400
" Vice-Consul, J. P. Trant	£500 to 700
Astoria, Oregon—Vice-Cons., E. M. Cherry	
Grays Harbour—Vice-Consul, T. M. Watt Copland	
Port Townsend, Washington—Vice-Con., Oscar Klockner	
Seattle—Consul, Bernard Pelly	
" Vice-Consul, W. H. Murray	
Tacoma, Washington—Vice-Con., Chas. E. L. Agassiz	
Porto Rico (San Juan)—Consul, G. A. Pogson	£950 to 1,050
" Vice-Consul, T. G. Waymouth	
Arecibo—Vice-Consul, Lorenzo Oliver	
Arroyo de Guayama—Vice-Consul, H. A. McCormick	
Huamacao, Naguabo and Fajardo—Vice-Consul, Antonio Roig	
Mayaguez—Vice-Consul, Adolf Steffens	
Ponce—Vice-Consul, Fernando M. Toro	
St. Louis, Mo.—Consul, C. L. M. Pearson	£1,000 to 1,100
" Vice-Consul, A. Crebbin	
Kansas City, Mo.—V.-C., H. W. Mackirdy	
San Francisco, Cal.—Cons.-Gen., A. C. Ross, C.B.	1,700

San Francisco, Cal.—Vice-Cons., Douglas Young	£500 to 700
Los Angeles, Cal.—V.-C., C. W. Mortimer	
San Diego, Cal.—V.-C., Allen Hutchinson	
Savannah, Ga.—C., Col. A. M. Brookfield	£950 to 1,050
Brunswick, Ga.—V.-C., Rosendo Torras	
Charleston, S.C.—Vice-Consul, Alexander Harkness	
Darien—Vice-Consul, R. Manson	
Port Royal and Beaufort, S.C.—Vice-Consul, Capt. G. A. Crofut	
Wilmington, N.C.—V.-C., James Sprunt	

U.S. REPRESENTATIVES IN BRITISH EMPIRE.

EMBASSY.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary in London, His Excellency Hon. Walter Hines Page	\$17,500
Private Address, 6 Grosvenor Square, W.	
Office of Embassy, 123 Victoria Street, S.W.	
Secretary of Embassy, Irwin Laughlin, 123 Victoria Street, S.W.	\$3,000
2nd Secretary, Edward Bell, 123 Victoria Street, S.W.	2,000
3rd Secretary, Hallett Johnson, 123 Victoria Street, S.W.	1,400
Naval Attaché, Commander Powers Symington, Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. G. O. Squier, Despatch Agent, R. Newton Crane, 4 Trafalgar Square, S.W.	

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" Deputy do., Herbert D. Jameson	
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<i>Sandakan</i> —Consul, O. H. Baker	3,000	
<i>Singapore</i> —Consul-General, Edwin S. Cunningham	4,500	
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<i>Bloemfontein</i> —Agent, A. E. Fichardt.		
<i>Cape Town</i> —Consul-Gen.,	6,000	
<i>Durban</i> —Consul, Stuart J. Fuller	3,500	
<i>East London</i> —Agent, W. H. Fuller.		
<i>Johannesburg</i> —Consul, E. N. Gunsaulus	5,000	
<i>Port Elizabeth</i> —Consul, E. A. Wakefield	3,500	
<i>Sierra Leone</i> —Consul, W. J. Yerby	2,000	
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<i>Armstrong, Ont.</i> —Agent, W. B. Murphy.		
<i>Beebe Junction, Que.</i> —Agent, H. S. Beebe.		
<i>Bridgewater, N.S.</i> —Agent, W. H. Owen.		
<i>Cabano, Que.</i> —Agent, Henry C. Hamel.		
<i>Calgary</i> —Consul, Samuel C. Reat	3,000	
<i>Campbelltown, N.B.</i> —Consul, T. Botkin	2,000	
<i>Canso, N.S.</i> —Agent, A. W. Hart.		
<i>Charlottetown, P.E.I.</i> —Consul, Wesley Frost	2,000	
<i>Cookshire, Que.</i> —Agent, A. L. Wooldridge.		
<i>Cornwall, Ont.</i> —Cons., Giles B. Taggart	2,000	
<i>Cumberland, B.C.</i> —Agent, G. H. Clifton.		
<i>Dawson</i> —Consul, G. C. Cole	5,000	
<i>Digby, N.S.</i> —Agent, W. B. Stewart.		
<i>Edmonton, Alb.</i> —Agent, J. A. Guy.		
<i>Port Erie</i> —Consul, H. J. Harvey	2,000	
<i>Port William, Ont.</i> —Agent, G. H. Freeman.		
<i>Fredericton, N.B.</i> —Agent, W. W. Heard.		
<i>Galt, Ont.</i> —Agent, J. Ryerson.		
<i>Halifax, N.S.</i> —Consul-General, Evan E. Young	4,500	
<i>Hamilton, Ont.</i> —Consul, J. M. Shepard	3,000	
<i>Hemmingford, Que.</i> —Agent, Martin B. Fisher.		
<i>Kenora, Ont.</i> —Agent, R. H. Moore.		
<i>Kingston, Ont.</i> —Consul, F. S. S. Johnson	2,500	
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<i>Liverpool, N.S.</i> —Agent, J. M. Mack.		
<i>Louisburg, N.S.</i> —Agent, H. C. V. Levatte.		
<i>Lunenburg, N.S.</i> —Agent, D. J. Rudolf.		
<i>Megantic, Que.</i> —Agent, H. W. Albro.		
<i>Mtland, Ont.</i> —Agent, R. F. White.		
<i>Moncton, N.B.</i> —Consul, M. J. Hendrick	2,000	
<i>Montreal</i> —Consul-Gen., W. H. Bradley...	6,000	
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<i>Nelson, B.C.</i> —Agent, W. J. Riblet.		
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<i>Niagara Falls</i> —Consul, E. W. Trimmer \$2,000		
<i>North Bay</i> —Agent, E. C. Wakefield.		
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<i>Ottawa</i> —Consul-General, J. G. Foster	6,000	
<i>Owen Sound, Ont.</i> —Consul, North Winship	2,500	
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<i>Paspebiac</i> —Agent, D. Bisson.		
<i>Peterborough, Ont.</i> —Agent, C. F. Leonard.		
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<i>Sarnia</i> —Consul, F. C. Slater	2,500	
<i>Sault Ste Marie</i> —Consul, G. W. Shotts	2,500	
<i>Sherbrooke, Quebec</i> —Consul, C. N. Daniels	3,500	
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<i>Sydney, N.S.</i> —Consul, C. M. Freeman...	3,000	
<i>Toronto</i> —Consul, R. S. Chilton	4,000	
<i>Trenton, Ont.</i> —Agent, S. J. Young.		
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<i>White Horse J., Yukon</i> —Agent, E. J. White.		
<i>Windsor, Ont.</i> —Consul, H. A. Conant...	2,500	
<i>Winnipeg</i> —Cons.-Gen., F. K. Dillingham	4,500	
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<i>Newfoundland</i> :—		
<i>St. John's</i> —Consul, J. S. Benedict.....	2,500	
<i>West Indies</i> :—		
<i>Barbados</i> —Consul, C. W. Martin	3,000	
<i>Brighton</i> —Agent, William E. Daly.		
<i>Cockburn</i> —Agent, C. H. Durham.		
<i>Grenada</i> —Agent, P. J. Dean.		
<i>Hamilton</i> —Consul, W. M. Green	2,500	
<i>Kingston</i> —Consul, Thomas W. Peters...	4,500	
<i>Matthew Town</i> —Agent, J. S. Sargent.		
<i>Montego Bay</i> —Agent, H. M. Doubleday.		
<i>Nassau</i> —Consul, Henry D. Baker	3,000	
<i>Port Antonio</i> —Consul, J. D. Dreher ...	3,000	
<i>Port Maria</i> —Agent, Henry T. Wilcox.		
<i>Port Morant</i> —Agent, Chas. E. H. Beard.		
<i>Roseau</i> —Agent, H. A. Frampton.		
<i>St. Ann's Bay</i> —Agent, A. B. D. Reirie.		
<i>St. George</i> —Agent, W. H. Potter.		
<i>St. Lucia</i> —Agent,		
<i>St. Vincent</i> —Agent, E. A. Richards.		
<i>Salt Cay</i> —Agent, A. W. Harriott.		
<i>Trinidad</i> —Consul, A. J. McConnico.....	3,000	
<i>Turks Ids.</i> —Consul, Charles Forman	2,000	
<i>South America</i> :—		
<i>Belize</i> —Consul, W. L. Avery	2,500	
<i>Georgetown</i> —Consul, Rea Hanna	3,500	
<i>Oceania</i> :—		
<i>Adelaide</i> —Agent, G. H. Prosser.		
<i>Auckland</i> —Consul-General, W. A. Prickitt	4,500	
<i>Brisbane</i> —Agent, J. W. Collins.		
<i>Christchurch</i> —Agent, F. G. Graham.		
<i>Dunedin</i> —Agent, F. O. Bridgeman.		
<i>Fremantle</i> —Agent, U. W. Burke.		
<i>Hobart</i> —Consul, George M. Hanson	2,000	
<i>Melbourne</i> —Consul, W. S. Magelssen ...	3,000	
<i>Newcastle</i> —Consul, G. B. Kilmaster.....	3,000	
<i>Sydney</i> —Consul-General, J. P. Bray.....	5,500	
<i>Townsville</i> —Agent, J. Botten.		
<i>Wellington</i> —Agent, Arthur E. Whyte.		

Dependencies of the U.S.A. AREA AND POPULATION.

Dependency and Capital.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population.
Guam (Agaña).....	207	12,000
Philippines (Manila)	121,400	9,000,000
Puerto Rico, etc. (San Juan).....	3,600	1,120,000
Tutuila (Pago Pago)	95	6,000
Wake Island, etc.....	10	—
Panama Canal Zone.....	400	130,000
Total.....	125,712	10,268,000

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS. AREA AND POPULATION.

Island.	Area in Sq. Miles.	Population 1903.*
Bohol.....	1,441	243,148
Cebu.....	1,762	592,247
Leyte.....	2,722	357,641
Luzon.....	40,969	3,798,507
Masbate.....	1,236	...
Mindanao.....	36,292	499,634
Mindoro.....	3,851	...
Negros.....	4,881	460,776
Palawan.....	4,027	...
Panay.....	4,611	743,646
Samar.....	5,031	222,690
Other Islands (3,130).....	14,572	...
Total.....	121,935	7,635,426*

Position and Extent.—The Philippine Islands are situated between 4° 40'–21° 10' N. lat. and 116° 40'–126° 34' E. long., and are distant about 500 miles from the south-east coast of the continent of Asia. Their total land area is 121,935 square miles, of which total 106,823 square miles are contained in the eleven largest islands, the 3,130 other islands having a combined area of 14,572 square miles.

Physiography.—The Philippines are a volcanic chain of islands in the Pacific Ocean, extending for more than 1,000 miles in an irregular crescent formation, the largest islands being at the northern (Luzon) and southern (Mindanao) extremities. In the extreme west is the long, narrow island of Palawan, detached from the main chain, and lying in the China Sea. All the islands are mountainous, the general strike of the ranges being north to south; the highest peaks are Mount Apo in Mindanao (10,312 feet), Mount Halcón, in Mindoro (8,800 feet), and Mount Pulog and Mayon, in Luzon (8,000 feet). There are twelve active volcanoes in the archipelago, and Mount Mayon (Luzon) caused great havoc by an eruption in 1897, and Jaal volcano, on an island in a lake 50 miles south of Manila, was the scene of a destructive outbreak in 1911. Earthquakes are frequent, but very seldom severe. The principal rivers are the Cagayán (220 miles), in Luzon, and the Cotobate and Agusan, in Mindanao, while close to Manila is the Laguna de Bay, a freshwater lake over

* Later investigations show that this total should have been increased.

30 miles in length, and Lake Taal, about half the size of the former, and smaller lakes abound in most of the islands. The climate of the island is marked by a high temperature and the rainfall in Manila is about 75 inches; but while the islands are subject to violent tropical storms (*baguios*) the heat is less oppressive than that of many temperate countries.

Population.—At the Census of 1903 the population was ascertained to be 7,635,426, almost all of Malayan stock, of whom nearly 7,000,000 were Christians (Roman Catholics), about 275,000 were Muhammadans; about 725,000 are pagans. Of the foreign-born residents about three-quarters are Chinese, and of the white population over one-half are from the U.S.A. (8,200 in 1903). The population in 1913 was estimated at 8,831,618.

Government.—The islands were discovered in 1521 by the Portuguese navigator Magellan, who was slain by the natives of Mactán. In 1542 Spain undertook the conquest of the islands, which were named "Filipinas," after the son of the King of Spain, and in 1571 the city of Manila was founded by the conquistador Legaspi, who subdued the inhabitants of almost all the islands, their conversion from barbarism and paganism being undertaken by the Augustinian friars in Legaspi's train. In 1762 the capital of the Spanish colony was occupied by a British force, but in 1764 the newly-acquired territory was restored to Spain. In the nineteenth century there were frequent disturbances in the islands, and at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War of 1898 a rebellion was at its height under Aguinaldo, a native leader, whose assistance was secured by Admiral Dewey, the commander of the American Pacific fleet, after the annihilation of the Spanish vessels in Manila Bay on May 1, 1898. Manila was captured by the American troops under General Wesley Merritt on Aug. 13, 1898, and the Islands were ceded to the United States by the Treaty of Paris of Dec. 10, 1898. Co-operation with Aguinaldo and his undisciplined troops proved to be impossible, and the U.S. forces were eventually increased to 60,000 men engaged in a war of pacification which ended with the capture of Aguinaldo on March 23, 1901. The garrison has again been reduced to 12,000 American and 5,000 native troops. The first civil governor of the Philippines was William H. Taft (afterwards President of the U.S.), appointed July 1, 1901, and he was succeeded by General L. E. Wright (1904–5), H. C. Ide (1906), General J. F. Smith (1906), and W. C. Forbes (1909). The present Governor was appointed in 1913.

Governor-General (Manila), Francis Burton Harrison.

Vice-Governor-General, N. W. Gilbert.

Executive Officers.

Interior (vacant).

Commerce and Police (vacant).

Finance and Justice, Gregorio Araneta.

Public Instruction, N. W. Gilbert.

These executive officers, with four others (F. A. Branagan, J. R. de Luzuriaga, R. Palma, and J. Sumulong), form the Commission under the presidency of the Governor-General. The Legislature consists of two houses, the *Commission* (see above) and an *Assembly* of 81 members, elected by the people on a limited franchise for four years.

Public Health.—The birth rate for the city of Manila, which is the only area for which entirely accurate statistics are at present obtainable, was 36.79 in 1913, and the death rate 26.69. Cholera, smallpox, and the bubonic plague now occur only in the form of occasional sporadic cases. Lepers are segregated in a colony on the Island of Culion, which had about 2,500 inmates in 1913. The number of deaths from intestinal diseases has been greatly reduced—in some cases by 50 per cent.—by the installation of a water supply from an uninhabited watershed for the city of Manila, and by the drilling of artesian wells, of which there were 830 at the end of 1913, in the rural towns.

Education.—In 1913 there were 2,934 primary, intermediate, and secondary public schools, with an average monthly enrolment of 329,000 pupils. This is being increased during the current school year (1913-1914) by 1,000 new primary schools, accommodating 100,000 additional pupils. Registered private schools have an enrolment of about 10,000. The University of the Philippines, supported from public funds, has an enrolment of about 800 in the collegiate departments.

Finance.—The revenue of the central government is mainly derived from customs duties and internal taxes:—

Resources (July 1, 1912):—

Cash available for appropriation.....	\$
Cash appropriated for public improvements, but not released.....	702,345
Available appropriations from revenue	840,519
Available appropriations from bond issues	6,800,376
	139,778
Total	\$ 8,483,018

Revenues and Receipts:—

Customs Revenue	7,774,945
Internal Revenue	5,044,231
Franchise taxes	59,819
Surplus of the Gold Standard Fund in excess of 35 per cent. of the currency in circulation	444,769
Miscellaneous receipts.....	165,936
Total	13,489,700

Supplies brought into Account. 27,370

Total available for Expenditure..... \$22,000,088

Expenditures:—

Current expenses of the central government.....	\$ 9,560,087
Aid to cities, provinces, and municipalities.....	1,097,142
Interest and sinking-fund payments in connection with bonded debt.....	344,043
Interest on guarantee bonds of railway companies	310,331
Public improvements	3,992,437
Total	\$ 14,804,040

Resources (June 30, 1913):—

Cash available for appropriation.....	826,490
Cash appropriated for public improvements, but not released.....	74,027
Available appropriations from revenue	6,214,593
Available appropriations from bond issues	80,938
Total	7,196,048
	\$22,000,088

Production and Industry.—Agriculture is the principal industry of the archipelago, and employs over one-half of the working population. The chief crops are hemp, rice, maize, sugar, tobacco, and coco-nuts; the exports being principally hemp, copra, sugar and tobacco; the imports are cotton goods, rice, wheat flour, fresh meat, boots and shoes, iron and steel manufactures, petroleum and paper. The principal manufactures are cigars and cigarettes; of the former 305,000,000 were made in 1913, and 207,000,000 exported; of the latter 4,500,000,000, of which the bulk are consumed locally, although the exports are increasing.

The growth of the trade of the Philippines is shown below.

IMPORTS INTO PHILIPPINES.

Year.	From U.S.	From Other Countries.	Total.
1900	\$1,656,469	\$18,944,967	\$20,601,436
1905	5,839,512	25,040,536	30,879,048
1909	4,666,178	23,068,304	27,794,482
1910	10,798,589	26,269,041	37,067,630
1911	19,818,841	30,014,881	49,833,722
1912	20,791,433	33,758,547	54,549,980
1913	25,646,875	30,680,658	56,327,533

EXPORTS FROM PHILIPPINES.

Year.	To U.S.	To Other Countries.	Total.
1900	\$3,638,729	\$16,182,628	\$19,821,347
1905	15,681,980	16,673,885	32,355,865
1909	10,256,600	20,787,858	31,044,458
1910	18,793,678	20,924,282	39,717,960
1911	16,813,864	22,964,765	39,778,629
1912	21,619,686	28,700,150	50,319,836
1913	19,970,642	33,712,684	53,683,326

Communications.—In 1913 there were 612 miles of railway in operation. In 1913 there were 1,303 miles of first-class hard-surfaced roads, 1,276 miles of second-class light-surfaced roads, and 1,952 miles of third-class unsurfaced roads. On these roads there were 5,660 permanent bridges

and culverts. Post offices numbered 590, and there were 4,618 miles of telegraph. In 1913 the postage revenue was \$380,942, the telegraph revenue \$283,305, and the value of money orders sold \$8,272,858; there is a postal savings bank, with a sum of \$1,240,241 to the credit of 39,909 depositors. The mercantile marine consisted in 1913 of 191 steam vessels and 489 sailing vessels, the combined tonnage of these 680 vessels being 54,396 tons. The tonnage of foreign vessels cleared in 1913 was 1,868,811, and of coastwise vessels cleared 1,325,369. The principal ports are Manila (harbour accessible for vessels of 30-ft. draught), Cebu and Iloilo.

Towns.—Capital, Manila, in the island of Luzon; estimated population, 250,000. The next largest towns are Cebu (about 60,000) and Iloilo (about 50,000); there are several others with populations from 25,000 to 40,000.

GUAM.

Guam, the largest of the Ladrone or Marianne Islands in the North Pacific Ocean, lies in 13° 26' N. lat. and 144° 39' E. long., at a distance of about 1,450 miles east of Manila, the capital of the Philippine Islands, and forms a naval station between that dependency and the United States. The area of the island is estimated at 207 square miles, with a population of about 13,000, of whom 515 are foreigners (including 311 U.S. naval force), the natives being of Chamorro stock, mingled with Filipino and Spanish blood. The language is a Malay dialect containing many Spanish words, but English is fast becoming the language of the island. The island was discovered by the Portuguese navigator Magellan in 1521, and was occupied by Spain from 1688 to 1898, being ceded to the U.S. by the Treaty of Paris of Dec. 10, 1908. Formal occupation was made by a gunboat of the U.S. on Feb. 1, 1899. A plateau occupies most of the northern portion, and in the south is a range of hills, with the highest peak in Jumulong Mangloe (1,280 feet). Only a small part of the island is cultivated, although the available land is fertile and the climate favourable. Coco-nuts, rice, sugar, coffee, and cacao are grown in small quantities. The wooded slopes of the plateau and the valleys contain valuable timber. Capital, Agaña. Port of entry, Apra.

Governor, Capt. Robert E. Coontz, U.S.N.

PUERTO RICO.

Puerto Rico (Rich Harbour) is a large island of the Greater Antilles group in the West Indies, and lies between 17° 50'–18° 30' N. lat. and 65° 30'–67° 15' W. long., with a total area of 3,436 square miles and a population of 1,118,012 at the census of 1910. Almost all the inhabitants are Roman Catholics. The island is about 100 miles from west to east, and 40 miles from north to south at the western end, narrowing towards the eastern extremity. The capital is 1,400 miles distant from New York, and 1,050 miles from Key West. Puerto Rico was sighted by Christopher Columbus in 1493, and was occupied by Spain from 1508 to 1898, in which year it was captured by the United States, by whom it was formally occupied on Oct. 18, 1898. Included in the annexation are the islands of Vieques (about 100 square miles), Culebra (30 square miles), Mona (20 square miles), and several islets. A range of mountains, with a greatest elevation of 3,800 feet, crosses Puerto Rico from west to east, and the island is generally hilly, with few plains of any extent. Sugar is grown in the low-lying districts, and tobacco

and coffee on the slopes of the hills; fruits, cotton, maize, sweet potatoes, rice, and yams are also grown. The trade is principally with the U.S. About 200 miles of railway were in operation in 1912, and there are good harbours at San Juan and Ponce. The capital, San Juan, had 50,000 inhabitants in 1912, other towns being Ponce (35,500), Mayaguez (17,000), and Arecibo (10,000). An Executive Council of eleven members, appointed by the President of the United States, constitutes the upper house of the Legislature, the lower house being the House of Delegates, of 35 members, elected for two years.

Governor (1909–1913), G. R. Colton.

TUTUILA.

Under an agreement between Great Britain, Germany, and the U.S., of Nov. 14, 1899, the first-named Power abandoned all claims to the islands of the Samoan Archipelago, which were divided by the remaining parties to the agreement, the islands east of 171° W. long. being reserved to the U.S. The territory thus acquired consists of the island of Tutuila and Anun, Ofu, Olosenga, Tau, and Rose Islands, with a total area of about 56 square miles and a population estimated at 7,250 in 1912.

Tutuila, the largest of the U.S. group, has an area of about 40 square miles and a population of 5,250, and contains a magnificent harbour at Pago Pago, the capital and seat of government. The remaining islands have an area of about 16 square miles and a population of about 2,000, Rose Island being uninhabited. Copra and cocoa beans are exported.

Governor, Commander C. D. Stearns, U.S.N.

WAKE AND JOHNSTON ISLANDS.

The flag of the U.S. was hoisted on Wake Island in 1899, and other islands in the Pacific have been annexed from time to time, including Johnston, Gallego, Starbuck, Penrhyn, Palmyra, Washington, Fanning, and Christmas; Howland and Baker; Gardner, Medway, Marcus, and Morell.

ALEUTIAN ISLANDS.

The *Aleutian Islands*, or Catherine Archipelago (also known as the Santa Barbara group), lie westward of the district of Alaska, and consist of four groups of islands (Fox, Andreanof, Rat, and Near Islands) between 52°–53° N. lat. and 172° E.–163° W. long. They have a population estimated at 2,000. The principal settlement is at Iluliuk, on Unalaska Island. The group forms a part of the district of Alaska, and was transferred to the U.S. by Russia in 1867.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

The first suggestion for a canal across the Isthmus of Panama was made by a Spanish engineer in 1530, and surveys were actively engaged upon by various private companies between the years 1825 and 1890. In 1876 a concession for the construction of a canal was granted to a French promotion corporation, which conducted surveys during a period of two years, and reported to an international congress held at Paris in May, 1879, over which Ferdinand de Lesseps presided. This congress advised the construction of a canal at sea-level, and in 1881 the work was undertaken by the Universal Inter-oceanic Panama Canal Company, of which de Lesseps was nominal head. After two years of preparatory work, the first excavation was made on January 20, 1882. The amount of work to be accomplished proved to be greater than was estimated, and the conditions under which it

was carried on more embarrassing. Sickness, interference of local officials, and mismanagement by the administration in Paris, resulted in the failure of the company, and a receiver was appointed in 1889. Under direction of the French courts a new company was formed to carry on the work, and, after a period of surveys, excavation was resumed in 1894. This was continued until May 4, 1904, when the United States Government took possession of the effects of the French company in Panama.

The interest of the United States in a canal across the Isthmus dates from 1825, and surveys under the auspices of that Government, or of companies organized in the United States, have been made at every available point between the Isthmus of Tehuantepec and the Abasco River. Actual construction, by an American company, of a canal across Nicaragua was begun in 1890, and abandoned in 1893, when the company failed for lack of funds. The failure of this company influenced the United States Government to take an active interest, and a commission was appointed in 1895 to make further studies and investigations. As a result of these investigations, the Congress of the United States authorized the President in 1902 to purchase the effects of the French company in Panama for \$40,000,000. Meanwhile, a treaty was negotiated with the Government of Colombia for the cession, upon payment of \$10,000,000, of the territory through which the canal was to be constructed. The failure of the Colombian Government to ratify this treaty led to the secession of Panama on November 3, 1903. The new Government was immediately recognized by the United States, and a treaty was signed on February 26, 1904, in which rights of sovereignty over a strip of land ten miles in width, extending across the Isthmus, were ceded to the United States. The canal is built through the centre of this territory.

Two years were spent by the United States Government in sanitation, the assembling of plant, and organization and housing of a labor force; after which operations on a large scale were begun on all parts of the canal. The labor force has varied from 700 on May 4, 1904, 17,000 in 1906, 29,000 in 1907, to 50,000 in 1913. At its maximum, the force was composed approximately of 6,000 Americans, 5,000 European laborers, and 39,000 negro laborers from the West Indies and the mainland bordering the Caribbean Sea. The total cost is estimated at \$375,000,000, including, in addition to the canal construction, the \$40,000,000 paid to the French canal company, \$10,000,000 paid to the Republic of Panama, and the cost of terminal facilities.

The canal is fifty miles long, and the channel is from 300 to 1,000 feet wide at bottom. The least width is in Culebra Cut, and the greatest in Gatun Lake, where the channel can be made much broader at any time by the cutting down of trees and a small amount of dredging. The water depth when the surface is at 85 feet above sea-level varies from 85 feet in some parts of Gatun Lake to 41 feet in the Atlantic entrance. The depth through Culebra Cut is 45 feet.

There are three essential parts: a lake formed by damming the Chagres River, and two channels leading from the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans to this lake. The surface of the lake is normally at 85 feet above sea-level, and the channels connecting it with the sea are at sea-level. Ships are lifted from the sea-level channels to the

lake, or lowered from the lake to sea-level in locks. These locks have a usable length of 1,000 feet, width of 110 feet; least depth of water over the sills when lake is at normal level, 41½ feet. These dimensions limit the size of ships using the canal. The dam which forms the lake is situated at Gatun, about seven miles inland from the Atlantic. It is built of earth, with an impermeable core of fine sand and clay, and is 1½ miles long, half a mile wide at bottom, and 100 feet at the top, which is 105 feet above sea-level. The lake is known as Gatun Lake, and is 164 square miles in area. At its southern end is Culebra Cut, the channel through the continental divide. This is the most extensive excavation ever made. The French canal builders dug about 12,000,000 cubic yards out of this section of the canal, and the Americans are completing an excavation that will amount to over 100,000,000 yards. The total excavation for the whole canal is about 220,000,000 cubic yards, about 130,000,000 yards of which have been excavated in the dry and the balance by dredges. The amount of concrete used in the locks is 4,500,000 cubic yards.

The administration and construction of the canal are under George W. Goethals, Colonel, Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army, who is Chairman of the Isthmian Canal Commission, Chief Engineer, Governor of the Canal Zone, and President of the Panama Railroad Company. He is assisted by a Commission composed of himself and six other members, and by an administrative and engineering corps composed of American citizens.

The canal will be ready for use in 1914, and the official opening has been set for January 1, 1915. A small steamer, *Lovise*, actually passed through the canal from Atlantic to Pacific on November 17, 1913.

From New York to Various Points:

	Via Panama.	Via Suez.	Via Cape Town.
Yokohama	9,996 (a)	13,566	—
Manila	11,548 (a)	11,589	—
Hong Kong	11,691 (a)	11,673	—
Melbourne	10,392	13,385	13,162
Sydney	9,811	13,960	13,742
Wellington	8,851	14,441 (c)	14,333
Colon	1,981	—	—
Valparaiso	4,630 (b)	—	—
San Francisco	5,299	—	—
Puget Sound	6,074	—	—

(a) Via San Francisco. (b) Via Strait of Magellan 8,461. (c) Via Strait of Magellan 11,344. New York to Honolulu 400 miles longer than by San Francisco and Great Circle.

From Liverpool to Various Points:

	Via Panama.	Via Suez.	Via Cape Town.
Colon	4,720 (a)	—	—
Colon	5,034 (b)	—	—
Valparaiso	7,369 (g)	—	—
Sydney	12,406 (c)	12,036	12,940
Wellington	1,261	12,949	13,853
Melbourne	12,749 (d)	11,461	12,365
Yokohama	12,197 (e)	11,640	—
Yokohama	12,330 (r)	—	—
Manila	14,300 (e)	9,677	—
Hong Kong	14,483	9,731	—

(a) Via Jamaica. (b) Via New York. (c) Via Tahiti. (d) Via Wellington. (e) Via San Francisco. (f) Via Honolulu. (g) Liverpool to Valparaiso via Strait of Magellan 8,830.

Foreign Countries.

NOTE.—Special Articles deal with the *Navies, Armies, and Educational Systems*, and with the *Mercantile Marines* of the Principal Countries, and with *Exploration, Labour Troubles, and Events* of the past year in all quarters of the Globe. POSTAGE, PARCEL and TELEGRAPH RATES from the United Kingdom will be found in the *Postal Guide*.

The following Articles have been revised under the direction of the various Governments or of the British Representatives at Foreign Courts, to whom the Editor desires to express his warmest thanks. The Editor is also greatly indebted to the Embassies and Legations in London. In statistics of trade the term "Domestic" Exports signifies the produce and manufactures of the Country whence they come, and does not include articles re-exported after having been already received there from abroad.

ABYSSINIA or ETHIOPIA.

Emperor (Negus Negust or King of Kings).
Menelek of Shoa. G.C.B., G.C.M.G., b. 1844.
procl. 12 March, 1889.

Heir Apparent, H.H. Lij Eyassu, G.C.V.O.

The area of Abyssinia and its dependencies is estimated at 350,000 square miles, with a total population of 7,000,000, of whom about one-half are Abyssinians and the remainder Gallas, negro tribes on the west and south frontiers, and Danakils and Somalis on the east. The political neighbours are the Sudan, the Italian colony of Massowah (Eritrea), the French colony of Djibuti, and the British Somaliland Protectorate.

Abyssinia is volcanic and mountainous. It contains some mineral wealth; iron and coal are not uncommon, and gold is washed in various streams, while salt, saltpetre, and sulphur are also procurable. The lower country and deep valley gorges are very hot; the higher plateaus are well watered, with a genial climate. In the hotter regions, sugar-cane, cotton, coffee, rubber, &c., flourish; in the middle zone maize, wheat, barley, wild oranges and other fruit trees, tobacco, potatoes, &c., are cultivated; and above 9,000 feet are excellent pastures with some corn cultivation. There are two seasons in the year, a dry winter and a rainy summer from June to September. The chief river is the Blue Nile, issuing from the Tsana lake; the Atbara and many other tributaries of the Nile also have their rise in the Abyssinian highlands. Horses, mules, donkeys, oxen, goats, and sheep, and camels in the lowlands, form a large portion of the wealth of the people.

The Abyssinians are Christian and their kings claim descent from Menelek, the son of Solomon by the Queen of Sheba. There is no popular literature, and no education. The Emperor's potential army numbers at least 300,000, armed with rifles. The principal pursuits are agriculture, cattle breeding and hunting. The chief exports are coffee, civet, wax, hides, rubber, ivory, and gold. The total trade is valued at about £2,000,000 for imports and exports, and is increasing. The import duty on all goods at Gambela is 10 per cent. *ad valorem*, and at Dire-Dawa and Harrar 8 per cent. *ad valorem*; in the interior the duty is variable, and 3 per cent. addition is imposed on goods brought to the capital. A railway is being built under French auspices from Jibuti to the capital, of which the first stage is completed and open for goods and passenger traffic to Dire-Dawa, about 187 miles from Jibuti and 25 miles from Harrar; the second stage to the Hawash River (150 miles from Dire-Dawa) is expected to be opened in 1913. The posts and telegraphs are under French management, and Abyssinia has been admitted to the Postal Union. Telegraphs and

telephones have been constructed, and admission to the International Telegraph Convention has been sought. The principal towns of Abyssinia, besides Adis Ababa, are Adowa, the capital of Tigré, Gondar, Debra-Markos, Saiyu, Aksum, Antalo, Ankober, Goré, Dembecha, Ijube, Jimma, and Harrar. There are ancient architectural remains at Aksum, Gondar, and Ankober; modern architecture is very poor.

	1911.	1912.
Imports from U.K.	£2,623	£5,275
Exports to U.K.	8,173	3,631

CAPITAL, Adis Ababa (population fluctuates, but is ordinarily about 50,000).

BRITISH LEGATION.

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, Capt. Hon. Wilfred G. Thesiger, D.S.O. (1909) £1,500

Hon Attaché, J. G. O. Thomson.

Adis Ababa—Consul,

Pro-Consul, A. D. Home £450

Harrar—Consul, J. H. H. Dodds... £450 to £650

N. W. Ethiopia—Consul, C. H. Armbruster.

Western Abyssinia—Consul, C. H. Walker.

Adis Ababa is 500 miles from Zaila, *via* Harrar; letters from London are from 22 to 23 days in transit if the mail connects with steamer service from Aden; caravans take from 35 to 45 days.

ALBANIA.

Prince Designate, Prince William Frederick Henry of Wied, born Aug. 18, 1876; married Nov. 30, 1906, Princess Sophie of Schönburg-Waldenburg (born March 21, 1885), having issue a daughter (Princess Marie Eleanor, born Feb. 19, 1909).

Albania lies on the west of the Balkan peninsula of south-eastern Europe (see map, p. 770), the western boundary being the Strait of Otranto. The independence of Albania was declared at the Conference of London, 30 May, 1913, at the close of the first Balkan War, when the Kingdoms of Bulgaria, Servia, Greece and Montenegro wrested the western portion of the peninsula from Turkey. The political neighbours are, on the north Montenegro and Servia, on the east Servia, and on the south-east and south Greece. The boundaries are subject to delimitation by International Commissions, the estimated area being 12,000 square miles, with a population of about 2,000,000. The principal towns are Scutari, Durazzo, Valona, and Koritza, of which the first named is expected to become the capital.

British Representative on International

Commission of Control, Harry H. Lamb,

C.M.G. £1,200

Scutari—Vice-Consul, N. J. Sumona

Chairman, Southern Boundary Commission,

Lt.-Col. C. H. M. Doughty-Wylie, C.M.G.

716 Foreign Countries—Andorra, Argentine Republic, Austria-Hungary.

ANDORRA.

A miniature Republic in the Pyrenees, with an area of 175 sq. miles, and a population of 6,000; it is under the joint suzerainty of France and Spain. There is a Council of Twenty-four, elected by certain of the inhabitants, a judge, and two lay vicars appointed by France and the Spanish Bishop of Urgel.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

President (1912-1916), Roque Saenz Peña...\$96,000
Vice-President, Victorino de la Plaza 36,000
Minister of the Interior, Dr. Indalecio Gomez.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Ernesto Bosch.

Finance, Dr. Lorenzo Anadón.

Justice and Public Instruction, Dr. Carlos Ibar-guren.

Agriculture, Dr. Adolfo Mujica.

Public Works, Dr. Carlos Meyer Pellegrini.

War, General Gregorio Velez.

Marine, Admiral Juan Pablo Saenz Valiente.

Minister in London, Don Vicente J. Dominguez,
2 Palace Gate, W.

Secretaries, Don Jacinto L. Villegas; Don Luis H. Dominguez.

Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. Don Enrique Peme.

Attaché, Carlos Dominguez.

Naval Attaché (vacant).

Consul-Gen., Dr. Sergio Garcia Uriburu, 601
Salisbury House, Finsbury Circus, E.C.
Asst. Consul, Don Arturo Parker.

There are also Consulates at *Liverpool*, *South-ampton*, *Cardiff*, *Manchester*, *Newcastle-on-Tyne*, *Newport*, and *Glasgow*.

The Argentine Republic of South America is composed of 14 provinces and 10 territories, comprising in all about 1,132,000 square miles, with a population of 7,123,663 in 1910. The constitution is modelled on that of the U.S. of America. The government has enjoyed considerable stability since 1890. The principal productions are wheat, maize, oats, linseed, sugar, wool, hides cattle, sheep and horses. There were in 1910 30,000,000 cattle, sheep 67,300,000, horses 7,500,000, and there were also mules, goats and pigs, the total value being placed at £130,000,000. The export of frozen beef and mutton is an important industry. The exports are made up entirely of pastoral and agricultural products, with the exception of quebracho, copper, manganese, and wolfram. There were (1912) 20,643 miles of railway open. The railways are almost entirely in the hands of British companies, and absorb about £150,000,000 of British capital. Telegraphs about 32,000 miles, mostly government lines. Immigration is encouraged and comes principally from Spain and Italy, the immigration of the British working-man not being attended with success. The principal ports are Buenos Aires, Rosario, La Plata, and Bahia Blanca. 4,655 steam vessels (11,220,540 tons) entered Argentine ports in 1912.

Education (see p. 784).

Defence.—The navy (see also p. 778) consists of five small battleships (old), seven modern cruisers, and seventeen units of torpedo craft. Strength about 5,000 men. There is a naval post at Bahia Blanca. Naval construction on hand comprises two Dreadnoughts and 12 a.b.d. Army (see p. 779).

The climate is moderate and healthy. Spanish is the language of the country.

	1911.	1912.
Revenue	£28,120,864	£29,377,100
Expenditure	28,339,682	28,776,000
Internal debt	30,200,000	45,345,000
External debt	—	58,276,000
Paper and nickel in circulation*	—	69,500,000
Total imports	73,362,150	76,359,815
Total exports	64,939,500	95,317,312

Exports to U.K. (1912) £40,807,485.

Butter	£396,964	Meat—Beef	£11,445,680
Corn—Wheat	7,775,073	Mutton ..	2,773,005
Oats	2,503,613	Linseed	1,162,157
Maize	8,434,756	Seeds	1,162,157
Hides	833,997	Wool	2,208,611

Imports of British produce and manufacture

(1912) £20,549,853.

Apparel	£183,472	Machinery	£1,848,411
Railway Carriages	926,000	Iron, Steel, and	
Coal, etc.	2,488,257	manufactures	3,389,125
Cotton manufcns.	3,745,970	Woolens	1,414,267
Linen do.	282,182		

CAPITAL, Buenos Aires. Pop. (1907), 1,250,000.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister, Sir Reginald T. Tower,

K.C.M.G., C.V.O. £3,500

Naval Attaché, Capt. Heathcoat Salusbury
Grant, R.N.

Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. Sir E. Grogan, Bart.

1st Secretary, H. W. Gaisford. £500

Translator and Archivist, C. F. A. Bristow 500

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Buenos Aires—*Consul-General*, H. G. A.

Mackie..... £1,600

Vice-Consul, W. G. C. Gardner £650 to 850

 P. E. Davies.....

 C. F. A. Bristow.....

Bahia Blanca—*V.-Consul*, C. C. Cumming

Pro-Consul, Paul F. L.

 Weniger

Campana—*Vice-Cons.*, T. R. Wood

Gallegos—*Cons. Agent*, J. Duncan

La Plata—*Vice-Consul*, S. H. Puleston.

Do.—*Cons. Agent*, E. C. Boas.

Port Madryn—*Vice-Consul*, C. T. Alt.

Tucuman—*Vice-Consul*, F. E. Tirbuti...

Rosario—*Consul*, S. S. Dickson £900 to 1,000

Vice-Consul, Alex. S. Nolan

Concordia—*V.-Cons.*, Herbert Robinson

Coroba—*Vice-Consul*,

Parana—*Vice-Consul*, W. Thompson ...

Pro-Consul, L. R. Lenton

Santa Fé—*Vice-Consul*, H. G. Norman.

Villa Constitución—*Vice Cons.*, F. W. Darch.

Buenos Aires is 7,160 miles from Southampton;

transit, 22 days.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

I.—THE JOINT MONARCHY.

Reigning Sovereign, Francis Joseph I. Emperor of Austria, &c., and Apostolic King of Hungary, born 18 August, 1830; succeeded (as Emperor of Austria) 2 Dec., 1848; crowned King of Hungary at Buda, June 8, 1867; married 24 April, 1854, Elizabeth, daughter of Maximilian Joseph, Duke in Bavaria (born 24 Dec., 1837, assassinated in Geneva 10 Sept., 1898), and has issue 2 daughters.

Heir Presumptive, his nephew (son of the late Archduke Charles Louis), Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Este, born 18 Dec., 1863.

* £50,000,000 fully secured by gold stored in the Caja and Fonda de Conversion and in the Bank of the Argentine nation.

The Common Ministry.

Minister of Foreign Affairs and of the Imperial and Royal House, Leopold, Count Berchtold von und zu Ungarschitz.

Minister of Finance, Dr. Leon, Ritter von Bilinski.

Minister of War, Feldzeugmeister Alexander, Ritter von Krobatin.

Navy (department of War Office), *Commander*, Admiral Anton Haus.

Foreign Embassies.

Ambassador to Germany, Count Ladislaus Szögyény-Marich; *Italy*, Kajetan de Mérey; *France*, Count Szécsen, *Papal*, H.S.H. Prince Johann zu Schönburg-Hartenstein; *Russia*, Friedrich Count Szápáry; *Spain*, Karl Prince Fürstenberg; *Turkey*, Markgraf von Pallavicini; *U.S.A.*, Konstantin Dumba.

Ambassador in London, Count Albert Mensdorff-Pouilly-Dietrichstein.

Embassy, 18 Belgrave Square, S.W.

Councillor, Count Charles Trauttmansdorff-Weinsberg.

Councillor & Commercial Director George Baron Franckenstein.

Secretary, Adolf Count Dubsky de Trebomislýc.

Secretaries, Elemér Count Pejácsevich de Verőcze and Count George Festetics de Tolna.

Secretary Archivist, Capt. Aurel Poppauer.

Military Attaché, Major Koloman Horváth.

Naval Attaché, Capt. Alois Accurti.

Consul-General, Baron Alfred de Rothschild.

Acting Consul-Gen., Count Gustav Sizzo-Norris.

Vice-Consul, Dr. Robert Feitscher.

Office of Consulate, 22 and 23 Laurence Pountney Lane, E.C.

The largest Empire, next to Russia, on the continent of Europe, situated between 42°–51° N. lat. and 9° 30'–26° 20' E. long. It embraces an area of 675,887 sq. kilometres, and a population (1910) of nearly 51,340,603.

The Austro-Hungarian Monarchy consists of two States, the Empire of Austria and the Kingdom of Hungary, and of the provinces Bosnia and Herzegovina. Each of the States has its own Constitution and Parliament, and for most branches of State affairs its own Ministry and Administration; but they are closely bound together by the identity of the Ruler and by a permanent Constitutional Union, which, upon the common principle of possession and defence, was first proclaimed by the Pragmatic Sanction of 1723, and has since been regulated by the so-called "Compromise" (Ausgleich-Kiegyezés) of 1867. According to the Constitutional Union foreign affairs and the greater part of war affairs (Army and Navy), together with the finances concerning them, are dealt with by common ministries. The control of the official actions of these ministers and the voting of the common budget is exercised by two Delegations, each consisting of 60 members, of whom 20 are chosen from the Upper House of Austria (Herrenhaus) and of Hungary (Főrendiház), and 40 from the Lower House of Austria (Abgeordnetenhaus) and of Hungary (Képviseletiház). In every other respect legislation concerning the common affairs belongs to the two Parliaments, and each State provides separately for its contribution to the common expenses. The proportion to be contributed by each State is fixed by mutual agreement, renewable every 10 years,

and the last so made, which expired in 1897, was renewed in 1907. According to this agreement Austria contributes to the common expenses with 63·6 per cent., and Hungary with 36·4 per cent. From 1897 to 1907, no new proportion having been agreed, the quota was fixed by the Emperor-King's decision.

Common expenses were estimated (for the year 1913) at £24,666,757, towards which the Customs revenue contributed £8,237,673, leaving £16,729,084 to be covered by the matricular contributions of Austria and Hungary.

Commerce is carried on principally with Germany, Italy, Russia, France, and Switzerland, and through the ports of Trieste and Fiume, also direct with the transmarine world, including England.

In connexion with the Ausgleich-Kiegyezés the two States also entered into a commercial and customs union in 1867, by which the two States form one commercial and customs territory, and possess the same system of coinage, weights and measures, and a joint bank of issue. In the same way as the quota agreement, this union is renewable every ten years, and failing a renewal each State provides separately for these matters. The Union was so renewed in 1877, 1887 and 1907. In 1897, no agreement having been attained, the Union was provisionally maintained.

The principal exports are sugar and confectionery, timber and woodwork, eggs, coal and fuel, animals, hides, glass, woollens, paper and stationery, cottons, leather goods, malt, iron and manufactures, horses, and cereals; the principal imports being raw cotton, textiles, iron and metals, coal and fuel, raw wool, machinery, hides and skins, cereals, coffee, raw silk, leather, tobacco, and books. The total value of merchandise imported in 1912 was £146,093,342; the exports being valued at £118,199,993.

Imports of British produce and manufacture, 1912, £4,943,355:—

Chemicals and Preparations.....	£198,085	Machinery.....	£519,235
Coal.....	£595,446	Ships, Boats, and Machinery.....	317,600
Cotton Yarn and Manufactures ..	683,844	Yarn (woollen), Alpaca and Mohair ..	355,045
Iron, Steel, &c., and Manufactures...	271,746	Woolen and Worsted Manufactures.....	595,795
Exports to the U.K., 1912, £7,019,030:—			
Boots and Shoes ..	£66,355	Poultry and Game	100,121
Corn, Grain, &c. ..	£275,590	Silk Manufactures	95,600
Eggs.....	422,360	Sugar, refined and unrefined.....	3,418,953
Glass.....	201,612	Wood and Timber.	126,946
Jewellery.....	172,233		
Leather Manufacture	439,375		

Defence (for Army, see p. 779; for Navy, see pp. 105 and 778). Pola is the naval arsenal.

Bosnia and Herzegovina.—These provinces are situated between 42° 40' to 40° 15' N. lat. and 33° 22' to 38° 45' E. long, and contain a total area of 51,028 sq. kilometres, and a population of 1,828,379 (1908). The seat of administration is Sarajevo. The local Revenue was estimated at Kr. 79,129,475 in 1911, the expenditure at Kr. 79,535,715. CAPITAL, Sarajevo (Bosna-Serai). Civil population (1910), 51,872. *Administrator*, Dr. Leon, Ritter von Belinski.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

Embassy, Metternichgasse, Vienna.

British Ambassador, His Excellency The

Right Hon. Sir M. W. E. de Bunsen,

G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B. £8,000

Councillor of Embassy, Hon. Theo. Russell,

C.V.O. 1,000

Naval Attaché, Capt. John R. Seagrave, R. N.	£800
Mil. Attaché, Major Sir Thomas A. A. M. Cunninghame, Bt., D.S.O.	500
1st Secretary, Hon. A. Akers-Douglas	£300 to 500
3rd Secretary, Hon. F. G. Agar-Robartes, M. V. O.	150
Hon. Alex. Cadogan	150
Attaché, Nigel W. Law	
Chaplain, Rev. Arthur P. Hill, B.A.	300

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Vienna—Consul-General, Sir F. W. Duncan, Bart.	
Consul, Owen S. Phillpotts	
Brünn—Vice-Consul, George V. Neumark...	
Carlsbad—Vice-Cons., H. M. Gann	
Finsbrück—Vice-Cons., Theodor Stern	
Leinberg—Vice-Cons., Prof. R. Zalozecki ...	
Prague—Consul, Capt. A. W. Forbes	
Gravosa-Rugusa—Vice-Consul,	£300 to 500
Lissa—Cons. Agent, Serafino Topić	
Sarajevo (Bosna-Sera) —Cons., J. F. Jones,	£600 to 700
Trieste—Consul-Gen., John Bowring Spence	800
„ Vice-Cons., N. Salvani	
„ Pro-Consul, George Baker	

II.—AUSTRIA.

President of the Council, Graf Karl Stürgkh.
Justice, Dr. Viktor R. v. Hochenburger.
Finance, Wenzel Graf Zaleski.
Interior, Dr. Karl Freiherr Heinold von Udynski.
Agriculture, Dr. Franz Zenker.
Commerce, Dr. Rudolf Schuster Edler von Bonnot.
Instruction & Religion, Dr. Max Ritter Hussarek von Heinelein.
Railways, Dr. Zdenko Freiherr von Forster.
Public Works, Otto Trnka.
Defence, General der Infanterie Friedrich, Baron Georgi.
Without Portfolio, Ladislav von Dlugosz.

Austria contains an area of 300,005 sq. kilometres, and a population of 28,567,898 (1910). The Central Government of the Empire is conducted by the Reichsrath, consisting of an Upper (Herrenhaus) and Lower House (Abgeordnetenhaus). There are 17 provinces, viz.:—Lower Austria, Upper Austria, Salzburg, Styria or Steiermark, Carinthia or Kärnten, Carniola or Krain, Coast Districts (Istria, Görz and Gradisca, Trieste), Tyrol, Vorarlberg, Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, Galicia, Bukowina and Dalmatia, each possessing a separate Diet (Landtage) and also sending representatives to the Reichsrath. Of the inhabitants, there were in 1900, 9,171,614 Germans, 5,955,397 Bohemians and Moravians, 4,252,483 Poles, 3,381,570 Ruthenians, and 1,192,780 Slovenes. There are 23,977,000 Roman, Greek and Armenian Catholics, 607,000 Orthodox Greek, 494,000 Protestants and 1,225,000 Jews in the country. In addition to Vienna there are seven cities with over 100,000 inhabitants and nine in addition with over 50,000.

The principal industry is agriculture, in which 13,700,000 were employed in 1900; trade and manufactures accounting for about 9,600,000, while mining occupied 538,819. The chief products are grain, cereals, wine (6,252,571 hectolitres in 1909), and minerals (coal, iron, lead,

zinc, silver, quicksilver and copper); the manufactures being woollens, cottons and glass.

Education (see p. 784).

	1912.	1913.
Estimated revenue ...	£124,378,764	£130,728,397
Estimated expenditure	127,059,016	130,716,773
National Debt:		
Consolidated Debt ...	£214,617,870	£213,757,657
Floating Debt	40,173	40,173
Indemnity Loans..	1,135,432	1,135,432
Total.....	£215,793,495	£214,933,182
Special Debt:		
Consolidated.....	£279,637,281	£290,212,090
Floating.....	14,597,232	14,485,087

Total.....£294,234,513 £304,698,047
 CAPITAL, Vienna. Population (1910), 2,031,498.
 Vienna is 955 miles from London; transit, 30 hrs.

III.—HUNGARY.

President of the Ministry and Minister of the Interior, Stephen Count Tisza.
Minister a latere, Stephen Baron Burian.
Finance, Johann de Teleszky.
Instruction and Religion, Dr. Béla de Jankovich.
Commerce, Johann Baron Harkányi.
Interior, Johann de Sándor.
Agriculture, Baron Ghillányi.
Justice, Dr. Eugen de Balogh.
National Defence, Feldmarschalleutnant Samuel, Baron Hazai.
Minister for Croatia and Slavonia, Dr. Theodor Count Pejacevich.

Hungary, with its dependent states, has an area of 324,851 sq. kilometres, about 125,430 sq. miles, and is rather larger than the United Kingdom, with a population of 20,886,487 at the census of 1910: to this Croatia and Slavonia contribute 2,621,954. The country is divided into 71 counties with 474 districts for those of Hungary. Hungarian is the official language, except in Croatia and Slavonia, where Croatian is spoken. *Croatia and Slavonia* form an annexe of the Crown of Hungary, with autonomy in home affairs, justice and public instruction. At the head of the Croatian Government is the *Ban* (Lord-Lieutenant), Edward Cuvaj, who is responsible to both the Diet of Croatia and to the Hungarian Prime Minister. The Croatian Diet sends 43 members to the Hungarian Parliament, and the Hungarian Ministry contains a Croatian member. Parliament consists of a Lower House of 453 members, elected for five years; of these Croatia sends 40, but they have no vote on matters connected with justice, education, and home affairs. There is also an Upper House, consisting of the male members of the dynasty, the *Barones regni*, prelates, such members of the magnate families who contribute more than 6,000 crowns to the land-tax, the *Ban*, with three members of Croatia sent by the Diet, and fifty members nominated by the Crown.

Of the inhabitants in 1910, 10,050,575 were Hungarians, 2,949,032 Rumanians, 2,037,435 Germans, 1,967,970 Slovaks, 1,833,162 Croats and 1,106,471 Servians. By religions (1910) there were 10,888,338 Roman Catholics, 2,025,425 Greek Catholics, 2,986,874 Orthodox Greeks, 1,340,195 Lutherans, 2,621,501 Calvinists, and 932,406 Jews. In addition to Budapest, which had, in 1910, 881,601 inhabitants, there are ten cities with over 50,000 inhabitants.

All the great plains produce grain of excellent quality. The live stock in 1911 included 7,320,000 cattle, 2,350,000 horses, 8,550,000 sheep, and 7,580,000 pigs. The chief mineral products are gold, silver, copper, lead, quick-silver, antimony, iron, coal, and sulphur. The mines, however, are not well worked, and might be made a much greater source of income. Salt, is a Government monopoly.

Defence (for Army, see p. 779).

Education (see p. 784).

<i>Estimated Revenue, 1913</i>	£76,429,131
Ordinary	9,937,912
Extraordinary	

Total £86,367,043

<i>Estimated Expenditure, 1913</i>	£71,480,893
Ordinary	7,455,372
Extraordinary	10,168,493

Total £86,364,758

**Special Debt, 1912* :—

Consolidated.....	£174,826,860
Annuities	42,775,459
Departmental	7,687,681

CAPITAL, Budapest. Population, 1910, 881,601

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Buda Pest—Cons.-Gen., W. G. Max Müller,
C.B. £1,000

Consul, Dr. Ignatz Brüll, C.M.G. unv.

Vice-Consul, Dr. Alexander Kauffmann ...

Kolozsvár—Vice-Cons., S. Tamasi

Fiume—Consul, W. J. Holmes..... £700 to 800

„ Vice-Consul, Arthur Steinacker unv.

„ Pro-Consul, John Gelletich

Budapest is distant 1,126 miles from London ;

transit, 2 days.

BELGIUM.

King, Albert, born 8 April, 1875; succeeded his uncle, Leopold II., 17 Dec., 1909; mar. Oct., 1900, the Duchess Elizabeth in Bavaria, and has issue two sons, (1) the Heir Apparent; (2) Charles Theodore, b. 10 Oct., 1903; and a daughter, Marie-José, b. 4 Aug., 1906.

Heir Apparent, H.R.H. Prince Leopold, Duke of Brabant, born 3 Nov., 1901.

Premier and Minister for War, Baron de Broqueville.

Justice, M. H. Carton de Wiart.

Foreign Affairs, M. J. Davignon.

Interior, M. Paul Berryer.

Minister of Science and Arts, M. P. Pouillet.

Finance, M. Levie.

Agriculture and Public Works, M. G. Helleputte.

Industry & Labour, M. Armand Hubert.

Railways, M. A. Van de Vyvere.

Marine, Posts and Telegraphs, M. P. Segers.

Colonies, M. J. Renkin.

Minister in London, Comte de Lalaing, 15 West

Halkin Street, Belgrave Square, S.W.

Councillor, Edm. de Pille de la Nieppe.

1st Secretary, M. G. de Ramaix.

Military Attaché, Commandant Maton.

Consul-Gen., M. E. Pollet, 40 Finsbury Square, E.C.

A Kingdom of Central Europe, with a total area of 11,373 square miles and a population (at the census of 1910) of 7,516,730.

There are nine provinces: Antwerp, Brabant,

Flanders (E. and W.), Hainaut, Liège, Limburg, Luxembourg, and Namur. BRUSSELS, pop. 1910, 195,630 (with suburbs, 720,347 inhabitants) is the capital. Other towns with over 100,000 inhabitants are Antwerp, the chief port (320,650 exclusive of suburbs), Ghent (165,149), and Liège (174,768). Its great harbour and commercial entrepôt is Antwerp, a strongly fortified city on the Schelde. The other harbours are Ostend, Nieuport, Blankenberg, and Zeebrugge. French and Flemish are the joint official languages, but while French is the language of the upper classes, Flemish is spoken by the majority, preponderating in Flanders, Limburg, and Brabant, including Antwerp. Nearly all the inhabitants are at least nominally Roman Catholics.

The Belgian constitution of 1831 jointly vests the legislative power in the King, the Senate, and the Chamber of Representatives. The 110 senators (with the exception of 27 elected by the provincial councils) and 166 representatives are elected by the people, the former for eight, the latter for four years. Universal male suffrage, with plural voting up to three votes by property and educational qualifications, was introduced by the Electoral Law of 1894, proportional representation being secured by an Act of 1900. There are in addition representative Provincial and Communal Councils, elected on a somewhat more liberal franchise.

Belgium has a frontier of 831 miles, and is bounded on the north and east by the Netherlands (268 miles), on the south and west by France (381 miles), on the east by Germany (60 miles), and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg (80 miles), with a seaboard of 42 miles. The Meuse and its tributary the Sambre divide it into two distinct regions, that in the west being generally level and fertile, whilst the table-land of the Ardennes, in the east, has for the most part a poor soil.

The "polders" near the coast, which are protected by dikes against floods, cover an area of 193 square miles. The highest hill, Baraque Michel, rises to a height of 2,230 feet, but the mean elevation of the whole country does not exceed 536 feet. The principal rivers are the Schelde (Escaut) and the Maas (Meuse). Brussels has a mean temperature of 50° F. (summer 63°, winter 37°).

Defence (for Army, see p. 779).

Antwerp is the principal fortress, and Liège and Namur are also fortified, forming "Têtes-de-pont" on the line of the Meuse against a violation of neutrality by either France or Germany. Belgium has no navy.

Education (see p. 784).

Commerce.—Belgium is essentially a manufacturing country, and it is largely dependent upon foreign supplies for its food. The mineral kingdom yields coal, iron, zinc, lead, and copper. The leading industries are collieries, quarries and metallurgic (Mons, Charleroi, Liège, Namur, Hainaut, and Brabant), glass, textiles (Verriers), lace (Brussels, Mechlin, Bruges, &c.), flour and starch mills, sugar, distilleries, breweries, &c.

TRADE WITH U.K., 1912.

The exports to the United Kingdom in 1912 were (*Board of Trade*):—

Apparel	£196,347	Gloves, Leather	£201,307
Brushes	111,205	Iron, Bar	516,440
Chemicals	193,253	(Steel)	1,129,438
Cotton Manufacts.	1,076,550	Nails, &c.	271,290
Flax	1,523,679	Ships' Plates	350,289
Fruit	293,958	Ivory, Animal	200,022
Glass	1,441,748	Linen Yarn	1,039,978

* Austria and Hungary have no common debt, but in the expenditure of the Kingdom of Hungary the sum of 60,621,934 crowns is set aside annually as a contribution to the service of the General Debt of Austria contracted before 1867.

Linen Manufacts.	£557,760
Machinery	230,039
Meat & Rabbits	157,553
Motor Cars &c.	727,426
Nails	271,390
Oil Seed	787,792
Painters' Colours	213,501
Paper	423,106
Silk Manufactures	146,222

Skins and Furs	183,189
Stones and Slates	235,882
Sugar, Refined	1,096,965
Unrefined	261,557
Wool	210,357
Woollen Manufs.	238,785
Yarn	1,455,860
Zinc	1,495,850
Manufactures	299,418

The imports of British produce and manufacture include (1912) (*Board of Trade*):

Animals (horses)	£445,337
Beer and Ale	267,161
Chemicals	457,622
Coal, &c.	767,655
Corn, Grain, &c.	162,469
Cotton Yarn	321,342
Manufacts.	1,089,914
Fish	483,937
Leather and Boots	407,716
Linen Yarn	243,938

Machinery	£1,072,831
Metals	1,515,812
Oil	343,919
Oil Cloth	165,389
Ships and Boats	161,795
Skins and Furs	419,990
Wool	125,155
&c. Yarn	258,069
Manufacts.	735,758

Most of the maritime trade of Belgium is carried on in foreign bottoms, the mercantile marine only consisting (1912) of 105 vessels (81,637 tons), in addition to which there were 453 fishing boats. In 1912, 9,268 foreign vessels entered at Belgian ports (tonnage 14,497,101). In 1912 there were 4,719 kilometres of railway (including branch lines and 350 kilometres of private lines rented by the State); the telegraphs had a length of 7,975 kilometres (1911), and the post-office carried 218,000,000 letters, 123,000,000 post-cards, while 22,000,000 telegrams were sent in 1911. The navigable rivers and canals have a length of 2,179 kilometres (1911), and there are 9,757 kilometres of roads.

	1911.	1912.
Estimated revenue	£26,339,000	£28,155,300
Estimated expenditure	26,326,600	28,138,182
Public debt (31 Dec.)	149,374,160	149,565,339
Imports (excl. Transit)	180,338,000	191,320,375
Exports	143,215,000	158,059,143
Imports from U.K.	18,609,364	19,556,261
Exports to U.K.	20,825,726	23,615,740

CAPITAL, Brussels. Pop. (1912), 195,630; with suburbs, 720,347.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister, Hon. Sir F. H. Villiers, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B.	£3,230
1st Secretary, R. Macleay	500
Naval Attaché, Commander W. A. H. Kelly, R.N.	
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. G. T. M. Bridges, D.S.O.	800
2nd Secretary, H. A. Grant Watson	£300 to 500
Hon. Attaché, Charles K. Webber	

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Antwerp—Consul-Gen., Sir Cecil Hertslet	1,300
Vice-Consul, W. Lydcotte	
Robert H. Cox	
M. Neville Kearney	
Bruges—V.-Cons., Lt.-Col. H. E. Boileau	
Brussels—Consul, Thomas E. Jeffes	
Charleroi—Vice-Consul, Henry Le Fann	
Ghent—Vice-Consul, Frank Lethbridge	
Lige—Vice-Consul, John B. Dolphin	
Ostend and Nieuport—Vice-Consul,	
Spa—Vice-Consul, H. Hayemal	

THE BELGIAN CONGO.

The Independent State of the Congo became a Belgian Colony by a law of 18 Oct., 1908.

The total area amounts to 802,000 sq. miles, with a native population estimated at not more

than 15,000,000. The total European population (Jan., 1912) was 5,465, of whom 379 were British, 48 Americans, 278 Italians, 303 Portuguese, 177 Swedes, 150 Germans, and 3,307 Belgians. The river is navigable for large vessels from its mouth at Banana to Matadi (95 miles), where the European steamers discharge and recharge their cargo; but between that place and Leopoldville, on Stanley Pool, there occur rapids and falls which have been avoided by a railroad 240 miles in length. There is also a second line, 60-centimetre gauge, from Boma to the Mayumbe country. The Great Lakes Railway has a line from Stanleyville to Ponthierville, 125 kilometers, and another line from Kinder to Kongolo, 355 kilometers. A line of telegraph is open to Coquilhatville. There is telegraphic communication with Europe. A terrible disease, called "Sleeping Sickness," for which no remedy has yet been discovered, has of late years made increasing ravages upon the native population. However, the disease seems to have attained its highest point of severity, and in several districts is decreasing. There are undoubtedly many fertile tracts, more especially along the rivers; but barren mountain-land shuts out the coast from the more productive interior. The exports consist mainly of rubber (three-fifths of whole), palm-kernels, palm-oil, ivory, and a few minor articles. The coffee plant and cotton grow wild, and coffee, cocoa, and tobacco have been planted with success. Iron, copper, and other minerals have been found. Revenue (1912), £1,714,705; expenditure, £2,758,294; imports (1912), £2,154,713; exports (1912), £2,365,015. Capital, Boma (pop. 3,300). Matadi has about 4,000 inhabitants.

Boma (Congo)—Consul, W. J. Lamont ... £1,050
Kasai District—Vice-Consul, H. H. Castens

Elisabethville—V.-Con., F. W. Manners 700

Leopoldville—V.-Con., J. E. Bell £530 to 730

Stanleyville—V.-Con., R. I. Purdon ... 500 to 700

Brussels, 224 miles from London; transit, 8 hrs.

BOLIVIA, Republic of.

President, Dr. Ismael Montes (1913-1917).

Foreign Affairs, Dr. J. Cupertino Arteaga.

War & Colonies, Dr. Nestor Gutierrez.

Justice & Industry, Dr. Placido Sanchez.

Interior, Dr. Claudio Pinilla.

Finance, Dr. Casto Rojas.

Education & Agriculture, Dr. Carlos Calvo.

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, Col. Don Pedro Suarez.

Offices of Legation, 74 Compayne Gardens, N.W.
Consulate-General, 81 Cannon Street, E.C.

The Republic of Bolivia extends between lat. 8° and 23° S. and long. 57° 30' and 73° W., and its area is about 567,498 square miles, with a population in 1911 estimated at 2,200,000. The peace army amounts to about 3,000 men, the war effective being about 90,000. The mineral productions are very valuable: the silver mines of Potosi are believed to be almost inexhaustible; while gold, partly dug and partly washed, is obtained on the Eastern Cordillera of the Andes; tin, copper, lead, antimony, wolfram, bismuth, salt and sulphur are also found. Its agricultural produce consists chiefly of rice, barley, oats, maize, cotton, coca, indigo, india-rubber, cacao,

potatoes, the choicest fruits, cinchona bark, medicinal herbs, &c., which with tin, gold, silver and copper are its principal exports; its chief imports being iron, cotton and woollen goods, hardware, and silks. There are about 450 miles of trunk lines of railway and 2,896 miles of telegraph wire. There is direct railway communication with La Paz from Antofagasta (Chile), and from Rio Mulato (near Uyuni) to Potosí; branch lines are under construction from Oruro to Cochabamba; from La Paz to Arica and to Puerto Pando; and from Guaquí to Puno, in Peru. Communication with Peru is effected by rail to Guaquí and thence by steamer across Lake Titicaca to the railway at Puno. A line is under construction from San Antonio (Brazil) to Villa Bella in Bolivia; 65 miles are in operation and 150 left to complete, when it will connect with the steamers on the rivers Beni, Mamoré, and other tributaries. A line from Buenos Aires to Bolivia is complete to La Quiaca.

	1911.	1912.
Estimated revenue	£1,052,400	£1,331,230
Estimated expenditure...	1,344,000	1,335,280
Interior debt (30 June, 1913) ...	...	882,280
Exterior debt (30 June, 1913) ...	...	2,908,100
Exports	6,610,400	6,930,200
Imports	4,670,000	3,808,300
Imports from U.K.	338,063	347,621
Exports to U.K.	1,586,377	1,620,052

Exchange 13 bolivianos = £1.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, La Paz. Pop., 80,000.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Envoy Extraordinary and Min. Plen. and Consul-General, Cecil W. G. Gosling £2,500

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

La Paz—Vice-Consul, G. T. Maclean

£600 to 800

Cochabamba—Vice-Consul, A. Barber.

Oruro—Vice-Consul, C. E. Palmer.

Santa Cruz—Vice-Consul, H. E. Bloomfield.

Sucre—Consul, Ernest F. Moore.

Uyuni—Vice-Consul, T. Mason.

Sucre, 8,386 miles from London; transit, *via* Buenos Aires 28 (*via* New York 26 to 30) days.

BRAZIL, Republic of.

President (1910-1914, Marshal Hermes Rodrigues da Fonseca, born May 12, 1855.

Foreign Affairs, Dr. Lauro Moller.

Interior, Dr. Herculano de Freitas.

Communications and Public Works, Dr. José G. Barbosa.

Agriculture, Dr. Pedro Toledo.

Finance, Dr. Rivadavia Correa.

War, General V. G. de Albuquerque e Silva.

Navy, Admiral Alexandrino de Alencar.

Minister in London, Senhor Eduardo Lisboa.

Offices of Legation, 1 Halkin Street, S.W.

1st Secretary, A. Guerra Duval.

2nd Secretary, Adolpho da Silva Gordo.

Military Attaché, (vacant)

Naval Attaché, Captain Varella Qadros.

Consul-General in London, F. Alves Vieira,

Coventry House, South Place, Finsbury, E.C.

Consul-Gen. in Liverpool, Lully José de Souza.

Brazil, the most extensive State of South America, extends between lat. 4° 22' N. and 33° 45' S. and long. 34° 40' and 73° 15' W., and comprises an area of 3,298,870 square miles, with a population estimated at 21,580,000, of whom

about 1,000,000 are "wild" Indians. For Army see p. 781; the Navy (1913) consisted of 3 Dreadnoughts, 2 old battleships, 5 protected cruisers and other smaller craft, including 11 torpedo boat destroyers, and 3 submarines. There are 42 ports along the coast, of which the principal is Rio, with a shore line of 123 miles. Brazil is unequalled for the number and extent of its rivers: the Amazon, with its immediate tributaries, and the Tocantins, San Francisco, and others. The minerals are very considerable and valuable, comprising gold, silver, iron, diamonds, topazes, and other precious stones. Its forests are immense, abounding in the greatest variety of useful and beautiful woods adapted for dyeing, cabinet work, or ship-building; among these are mahogany, logwood, rosewood, brazilwood, &c. In the extreme south towards the interior the land rises by gentle gradations to the height of from 2,000 to 5,000 feet above the level of the sea. Its agricultural produce is abundant; maize, beans, cassava-root, and nuts are very generally cultivated; also, in some parts, wheat and other European cereals. Cattle raising is an important industry, the number being computed at 18,000,000. Cotton is being largely cultivated for export, and is being used for home manufactures. Sugar-cane is grown in large and increasing quantities in the northern provinces, Pernambuco being the centre of the sugar-producing zone. India-rubber comes from the more northern provinces, especially the valley of the Amazon, and is shipped from Pará and Manáos; and coffee, though also grown in the north, comes chiefly from Rio de Janeiro, Minas, São Paulo, and Espírito Santo. Tobacco and cocoa are grown largely, especially in Bahia. The exports consist solely of the raw produce of the soil. The imports consist principally of every description of manufactured articles, but there were in 1908 no fewer than 1,541 industrial establishments including 161 cotton-mills, giving employment to 45,942 hands, and representing an invested capital of £14,000,000. The enormous protective duties were again increased in 1887, 1893, 1896 and 1906. In December, 1910, there were 13,611 miles of railway open and 1,683 miles under construction. Length of telegraph wires in 1910 74,327 miles.

For Education, see p. 784.

Estimated Revenue (1911 and 1912):—

	1911.	1912.
Gold	\$85,048,526	\$92,195,610
Paper	299,908,400	312,627,500
The gold \$ = 27d.; the paper \$ = 16d.		

Estimated Expenditure:—

	1911.	1912.
Gold	\$69,100,356	\$59,248,045
Paper	394,186,258	449,952,452
External debt (31 Dec., 1911)	£94,540,000	
Internal debt (31 Dec., 1911)	40,162,640	

Total imports.....

	1910.	1911.
Total imports.....	£47,924,200	£52,890,300

Total exports.....

	1910.	1911.
Total exports.....	62,627,500	66,928,300

Imports of British produce and manufacture

(1912) £12,657,830:—

Rlyw. Carriages, &c. £359,877	Machinery	£1,434,293
Coal, Coke, &c. 1,905,536	Iron & Steel & Manuf.	1,517,584
China & Earthware 235,003	Ships & Boats	595,552
Cotton Yarn & Manuf. 2,762,603	Tools & Hardware	513,535
Wool Yarn	397,502	Woolens & Worsted 406,465

Exports to U.K. (1912) £9,360,169:—

Cocoa, Raw	£286,850	Rubber	£6,791,667
Coffee, Raw	499,643	Seeds, Cotton	20,996
Cotton, Raw	848,623	Sugar, Unrefined ..	150,129
Nuts	162,763	Wax	58,841

British vessels entered at Brazilian ports in 1909, 2,250 (6,205,133 tons); all nations, 5,016 (12,247,013).

CAPITAL, Rio de Janeiro. Population, (1912) 1,000,000.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister, £3,750
1st Sec., Arnold Robertson £300 to 500
Naval Attaché, Capt. Heathcoat Salusbury Grant, R.N.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. Sir Edward Grogan, Bart.
3rd Sec., H. S. Birch. £250
Translator, L. A. H. Parish (acting) ... 500

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Rio de Janeiro—Consul-General, D. R. O'Sullivan-Beare 1,600
Vice-Consul, E. Hambloch £650 to 850
Vice-Consul, Charles Gordon Pullen.....
Cuyabá—Vice-Cons., J. L. H. Atkinson.
Morro-Velho—V.-Cons., Dr. John Spear
São João del Rey—V.-Cons., C. Causer
Victoria—V.-Cons., Brian Barry
Bahia—Consul, E. M. de Garston £1,050 to 1,150
Vice-Cons., Frank Stevenson.....
Aracaju—Vice-Consul, Thales Ferraz.
Pard—Consul, George B. Michell £1,150 to 1,250
Vice-Consul, James Bremner.....
Maudos—V.-Cons., Wyndham Robilliard
Maranhão—V.-Cons., Ernest Clissold
Pernambuco—Consul, H. E. Dickie £1,050 to 1,150
Vice-Consul, 700
Vice-Consul, Rev. G. W. Baile, B.A. ... unpr.
Chaplain, Rev. G. W. Baile, B.A.....
Ceará—Vice-Consul, William Studart...
Macão—Vice-Consul, K. C. Macray ...
Paraíba—V.-Cons., C. H. Howe
Rio Grande do Norte—V.-Cons.
Porto Alegre—Consul, Dr. T. C. Dillon ...
Rio Grande do Sul—Consul, E. J. Wigg...
Uruguayana—Vice-Cons., A. F. Lockwood-Thompson
Sao Paulo—Consul, G. G. F. Atlee £1,100 to 1,200
Vice-Consul, C. W. Miller
Curitiba—Vice-Cons., H. H. Gomm ...
Santa Catharina (Florianopolis)—Vice-Cons., W. B. Chaplin
Santos—Vice-Consul, R. A. Sandall.....
São Francisco—Vice-Consul, R. O'N. Addison.....
 Rio de Janeiro, 5,750 miles distant; transit, 17 days.

*BULGARIA.

Tsar, Ferdinand, born 26 Feb., 1861; elected 7 July, 1887; proclaimed Tsar 5 October, 1908; m. (1) 20 April, 1893, Princess Marie Louise of Bourbon, d. of Robert, Duke of Parma (born 17 Jan., 1870, died 31 Jan., 1899); (2) 28 Feb., 1908, Princess Eléonore of Reuss-Köstritz (b. 22 Aug., 1860).

Heir Apparent, Boris, Prince of Tirnovo, b. 30 Jan., 1894.

President of the Council & Minister of the Interior & Public Health, Dr. V. Radoslavoff.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. N. Ghenadieff.
Finance, D. Tontcheff.

* See also Map, p. 770.

Public Instruction, P. Pesheff.

Justice, Chr. Ivan Poppoff.

War, Major-General Boyazieff.

Commerce & Industry, D. Petkoff.

Agriculture & Lands, Ivan Dintcheff.

Public Works & Communications, J. Baka'off.

Railways, Posts & Telegraphs, D. Apostoloff.

Minister in London, M. Tr. Madjaroff, 51 Queen's Gate, S.W.

Sec. of Legation, C. C. Mincoff, 3 Queensberry Place, S.W.

The kingdom of Bulgaria is bounded on the north by Rumania, on the west by Servia and Greece, on the east by the Black Sea, and on the south by the Turkish province of Adrianople and the Aegean Sea. The kingdom is governed by a King and a Council of Ministers, with a single chamber, popular legislature (Sobranjé, or National Assembly) and constitutional government.

Bulgaria was created by the Treaty of Berlin, 13 July, 1878, and in 1885 Eastern Roumelia was added to the newly created principality. In 1908 the country was declared to be an independent kingdom, the area at that date being 37,202 square miles, with a population of 4,337,500. In 1912-13 a successful war of the Balkan League against Turkey increased the size of the kingdom, but in August 1913 a short campaign against the remaining members of the League reduced the acquired area, and led to the surrender of about 2,000 square miles to Rumania. The present area of Bulgaria is about 42,000 square miles, with a population of about 5,500,000. The prevailing religion of the Bulgarians is the Orthodox Greek Church.

Defence (for Army, see p. 779).—The Navy consists of a torpedo gunboat and a few small steamers.

Education (see p. 784).

Trade, etc.—The exports consist principally of cereals (especially wheat), live stock, essence of roses, woollens, skins, cheese, eggs, timber, cocoons, and tobacco; the principal imports being textiles, metal goods and machinery, colonial wares, leather, building materials, petroleum, and other oils, paper, salt fish, rice and coal. The principal towns, with their populations at the census of 1910, are Sofia (102,812), Philippopolis (47,981), Varna (41,491), Rustchuk (36,255), Sliven (25,142), Plevna (23,019), and Shumla (22,225). The principal ports are Varna and Bourgas. In 1910, 6,820 vessels (1,988,492 tons) entered and cleared at ports on the Black Sea. There were 1,250 miles of railway open in 1912 and about 160 miles under construction; 3,688 miles of telegraph and 1,170 of telephone wires.

	1910.	1911.
Revenue (estimated)	£6,889,920	£6,737,800
Expenditure "	6,963,000	7,133,200
Public debt (1 Jan., 1912)	...	25,295,400
Total Imports	7,093,000	7,973,792
Total Exports	5,164,000	7,785,357
Imports from U.K. (1912) ...	...	1,048,626
Exports to U.K. (1912) ...	...	491,484

CAPITAL, Sofia. Population (1910), 102,812.

BRITISH LEGATION.

Envoy Extra., Min. Plenipotentiary & Consul-General, Sir Henry O. Bax

Inside, K.C.M.G. £2,200

1st Secretary, W. E. O'Reilly.
 Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. E. A. Plunkett
 Hon. Attaché, Kenelm E. Digby.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Sofia—Vice-Consul, W. B. Heard £400 to 500
 Bourgas—Consular Agent, A. Tacchella
 Dedegatch—Vice-Consul, G. Badetti ...
 Philippopolis—Vice-Cons., H. E. Wilkie Young
 £350 to 450
 Rustchuk—Consular Agent, S. Mayer...
 Varna—V.-Cons., B. Gilliat-Smith £350 to 450
 Sofia is 1,416 miles from London; Philippopolis,
 1,505; transit, 3 days.

CHILE, Republic of.

President (1910-1915), Ramon Bários Luce.
 Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior,
 Rafael Orrego.
 Foreign Affairs, Religion and Colonisation,
 Enrique Villegas.
 Justice and Public Instruction, Enrique Rod-
 ríguez.
 Finance, Ricardo Salas.
 War and Marine, Ramon Corvalan.
 Industry and Public Works, Enrique Zanartu.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipoten-
 tiary, Agustin Edwards.

Legation, 48 Grosvenor Square, S.W.

1st Secretary, Enrique Cuevas, 53 Queen's Gate
 Gardens, S.W.

2nd Secretaries, Dario Ovalle; Ricardo Pepper.

Naval Attaché, Capt. Alfredo Santander.

Military Attaché, Col. Alfredo Schönmeier.

Consul, Vicente Echeverria Larrain, 94 Grace-
 church Street, E.C.

A State of South America, of Spanish origin,
 lying between the Andes and the shores of the
 South Pacific, extending coastwise from the Rio
 Sama to Cape Horn south, between lat. 18° 28' and
 56° 35' S., and long. 66° 30' and 75° 40' W. Extreme
 length of coast-line about 2,485 miles. Its ex-
 treme length is about 2,800 miles, with an average
 breadth, north of 41°, of 100 miles. The great
 chain of the Andes runs along its eastern limit,
 with a general elevation of 5,000 to 10,000 feet
 above the level of the sea; but numerous summits
 attain the height of 18,000 feet—the highest,
 Aconcagua, an extinct volcano, being 22,422 feet.
 The chain, however, lowers considerably towards
 its southern extremity. There are no rivers of
 great size, and none of them are of much
 service as navigable highways. In the north the
 country is arid. Chile is divided into 21 provinces
 and 3 territories, the aggregate area of which is
 estimated at 294,665 square miles, with a popula-
 tion (1912) of about 3,500,000, exclusive of Arau-
 canians, Bolivian and American Indians,
 numbering about 50,000. The principal towns,
 with their estimated populations (1910), are:—
 Santiago (355,000), Valparaiso (200,000), Con-
 cepcion (62,000), Talca (45,000), Iquique (45,000),
 Chillan (35,000), and Antofagasta (32,000).
 Agriculture and mining are the principal occupa-
 tions. Wheat, maize, barley, oats, beans, peas,
 lentils, wines, tobacco, flax, hemp, Chile pepper,
 and potatoes are grown extensively; the vine and
 all European fruit-trees flourish. The live stock
 includes about 1,000,000 cattle, 1,500,000 sheep,
 200,000 horses, 170,000 goats and 150,000 pigs.
 The mineral wealth is considerable, the country
 being extremely rich in copper-ore, and some rich
 gold mines have been discovered. The rainless
 north yields more especially nitrate of soda, iodine,

borate of soda, gold and silver, a large number of
 mines yielding both being in actual work in
 Tarapacá, Guanaco, and Cachinal in Atacama, and
 Caracoles in Antofagasta; the centre, copper and
 silver; and the south, iron and coal. Of the
 total amount of nearly £28,000,000 invested in
 the nitrate industry of Chile, about £11,000,000
 is British capital. The nitrate exports in 1911-12
 were valued at £20,350,000. There are smelt-
 ing-works for copper and silver, tanneries, corn
 and saw mills, starch, soap, biscuit, rope, cloth,
 cheese, furniture, candle, and paper factories,
 breweries and distilleries, and the domestic
 industry furnishes cloth, embroideries, baskets,
 and pottery. The many ports favour commerce,
 and six lines of steamers connect the country
 with Panama and the Magellan Strait direct
 with Europe, a passage to Liverpool occupying
 from 40 days. There are (1910) about 3,634 miles
 of railway open and 1,552 miles under construc-
 tion, nearly 15,000 miles of telegraph, over 850
 post-offices, and 8,000 miles of telephone, the last
 worked by an English company. The commer-
 cial marine numbers (1911) 98 steamers (114,887
 tons) and 41 sailing vessels (36,331 tons). In
 1907, 2,900 foreign vessels of a total tonnage of
 6,500,000 entered at Chilean ports. The staple
 articles of export are nitrate of soda, iodine,
 &c., copper bars, ores, silver ores, corn,
 flour, hides, and guano. The imports include
 silks, woollens and other textiles, food, and
 machinery.

Defence (for Army, see p. 779).—The navy con-
 sists of 1 battleship, 2 armoured cruisers, and
 4 protected cruisers; two Dreadnoughts and
 4 ocean t.b.d.'s are projected (see also p. 736).

Education (see p. 784).

	1911.	1912.
Revenue (Estimate) £14,194,545		£16,921,967
Expenditure „ 15,723,400		17,366,670
External Debt (31 Dec. 1912)		34,497,760
Internal Debt		8,088,277

	1911.	1912.
Imports	£26,845,410	£25,727,312
Exports	26,108,412	29,008,040

Imports of British produce and manufacture
 (1912), £6,159,159:—

Apparel	£85,213	Cotton Manufac- ture	£1,458,495
Arms, Ammu- nition, &c.	138,308	Machinery	607,117
Railway Carriages and Parts	125,250	Iron & Steel & Manufactures ..	853,086
Coal, Coke, and Manufactures ..	562,225	Woolen & Wor- sted Manufacs. .	709,813
Exports to U.K. (1912), £4,982,185:—			
Chemicals	£250,253	Copper (Unwrought) £	45,210
Corn, Grain, &c. .	566,731	Silver Ore	164,000
Nitrate of Soda ..	1,175,608	Tin Ore	430,534
Copper Ore	450,773	Wool	668,804

CAPITAL, Santiago. Population (1910), 355,000.

BRITISH LEGATION.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipoten-
 tiary (vacant) £2,550 |

Naval Attaché, Capt. Heathcoat Salusbury Grant,
 R.N.

Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. Sir E. Grogan, Bt.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Santiago—Consul and Secretary to H.M.'s
 Minister, Allen C. Kerr.

Antofagasta—Consul, H. W. W. Bird.

„ Vice-Consul,

Caldera—Vice-Consul, H. B. Beazley.

Caleta Caloso—Vice-Consul, E. Feilmann.

Carriзал Bajo—Vice-Consul, John King.

Chañaral—Cons. Agt., William Sheriff.

Copiapó—Cons. Agent, George Fergie.
 Mejillones—Vice-Consul, H. E. Peet.
 Talta—Vice-Consul, H. T. S. Pearce.
 Tocopilla—Vice-Consul, C. Nicholls.
 Coquimbo—Consul, G. L. Ansted.
 Iquique—Consul, E. F. Hudson ... £1,050 to 1,150
 Vice-Consul, F. Watson.
 Arica—Vice-Consul, G. de M. MacKirdy.
 Caleta Buena—Vice-Consul, C. C. Aitken.
 Junín—Vice-Consul, L. J. Garratt.
 Pisagua—Vice-Consul, T. G. Patrickson.
 Tacna—Vice-Consul, A. P. Roe (acting).
 Valparaíso—Cons. Gen., Allan Maclean ... £1,500
 " Vice-Consul, S. G. Irving ... £500 to 700
 " Vice-Consul,
 Concepción—Consul, Wm. Borrowman.
 Coronel—Vice-Consul, Edward Cooper.
 Los Andes, Cons. Agent, Louis Murray.
 Lota—Vice-Consul, H. H. Maguire.
 Puerto Montt—Vice-Consul,
 Punta Arenas—Consul, Capt. C. A. Milward.
 Talca—Cons. Agent, C. A. Stringfellow.
 Talcahuano—Vice-Consul, H. J. Coke.
 Temuco, Cons. Agent, John Patillo.
 Tomé—Vice-Consul, M. S. Pasmore.
 Valdivia & Corral—V. Cons., P. M. Nicholson.

Valparaíso is distant 9,000 miles *viâ* Panama, and 11,000 *viâ* the Strait; transit 34 to 39 days. *Viâ* Buenos Aires and Andes, transit 19 to 25 days.

CHINA.

President of the Chinese Republic (1913-1918), Yuan Shih-kai, born 1859.

The Ministry (August 1913):—

Premier and Minister of Finance, Hsiung Hsi Ling.

Vice-Minister of Finance and Chief of the Salt Gabelle, Chang Hu.

Joint Inspector-General Salt Inspectorate, Sir R. Dane.

Co-Director, Control of Maritime Customs, Tsai Ting Kan.

Foreign Affairs, Sun Pao Ch'í.

Education, Wang Ta Hsieh.

War, Tuan Ch'í-jui.

Justice, Liang Ch'í Ch'ao.

Interior, Chu Ch'í Ch'ien.

Police Adviser, Col. C. D. Bruce.

Agriculture and Commerce, Chang Ch'ien.

Communications, Chou Tzu Ch'í.

Navy, Liu Kuan-Hsiung.

Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary

in London, Lew Yuk-lin, 49 Portland Place, W. Secretary, P. K. C. Tyan.

Attachés, Lao Yu Ching; Tung Cheng Ling.

Commercial Attaché, Tseng Yao Yuan.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Territory.	Square miles.	Population.
China Proper	1,501,000	402,000,000
Manchuria	360,000	11,000,000
Mongolia	1,076,000	3,000,000
Tibet	750,000	3,000,000
Eastern Turkestan ...	600,000	2,000,000
Total	4,287,000	421,000,000

China proper (or the Eighteen Provinces) contains an area of over 1,500,000 square miles. Its length from north to south is 1,860 miles, and its breadth 1,520 miles, and its population, according to the latest Chinese estimates, exceeds 400,000,000. The civil government of the 18 provinces is entrusted to viceroys and governors,

and under them each province is subdivided into circuits superintended by *taotais* or intendants, and again into prefectures and districts. All the territorial officials are appointed by the Imperial Government, and the provincial viceroys and governors, though free to act independently in many matters of local detail and finance, are responsible to the central Government at Peking in all important questions, and especially so in foreign affairs. The administration of Mongolia and Turkestan is entrusted to Military Lieutenant Governors, who, with the Chinese officials in Tibet, are under the direction of the *Mongolian Superintendent*, or Colonial Office, in Peking.

FOREIGN RELATIONS with the Chinese Empire have existed for many centuries. In the 13th century the Venetian merchant-adventurer Marco Polo resided in Cambaluc (the present Peking), and was employed by the Mongol Emperor Kublai Khan as adviser. In the 17th century Jesuit missionaries had attained considerable influence, but their power aroused jealousy, and they were expelled. The Dutch and Portuguese traders had for centuries maintained commercial dealings with the port of Canton, but towards the end of the 18th century they were largely displaced by the British East India Company, and when the Company's monopoly was withdrawn, in 1833, the position of British merchants in Canton became a national question, and contributed towards the first Chinese War of 1840. A treaty was signed at Nanking, as the result of these operations, ceding Hong Kong to Great Britain and opening five ports to foreign trade and residence; but the principle of extra-territoriality was maintained, and foreigners remained amenable only to the laws of their own countries. The continued exclusiveness of the Chinese Government led by a long chain of events to the war of 1860, when British and French troops captured Peking and burnt the Summer Palace. From this date the development of foreign trade began to be most important, and for many years Great Britain's share of it was greatly predominant. In 1894 China fought a disastrous war with Japan, resulting in the loss of Formosa and the establishment of Korea as an independent state. An abortive attempt was made, in 1898, by the Emperor to introduce administrative reforms, but his reactionary ministers persuaded the Dowager Empress (his aunt) to reassume the reins of government. Under her rule a plot was hatched to rid the country of foreigners; and in the summer of 1900 the Legations in Peking and the foreign settlements in Tientsin were fiercely attacked and bombarded for many weeks. The situation was relieved at its most critical moment by the arrival of an allied army despatched by nearly all the Treaty Powers, and Tientsin and Peking were captured. The Imperial Court fled, and remained in voluntary exile until early in 1902. Meanwhile, a Peace Protocol was signed between the Envoys of the Treaty Powers and the Chinese Plenipotentiaries, Prince Ch'ing and the late Li Hung Chang. This provides for an indemnity of £65,000,000, to be paid within the next 39 years. Subsequent negotiations resulted in 3 new commercial treaties:—(1) between the U.K. and China (5 Sept., 1902); (2) U.S. and China (8 Oct., 1903); and (3) Japan and China (9 Oct., 1903). Under the two last Mukden, Tatungkow, Chang-sha, and Antung in Manchuria, were made Treaty ports.

On the conclusion of the war between Russia and Japan in 1905, a Treaty and Additional Agreement relating to Manchuria were entered into between Japan and China. By the former the Chinese Government consented to all the transfers and assignments made by Russia to Japan in Manchuria; and by the latter the following cities and towns in Manchuria were opened as places of international residence and trade:—Feng-huang-ch'eng, Liao-yang, Hsin-mintun, Tung-chiang-tzu (on the Liao River), and Fa-ku-men in Fengtien Province; Ch'ang-ch'un, Kirin, Harbin, Ninguta, Hunch'un, and Sausing in the Kirin Province; and Tsitsihar, Hailar, Aihun, and Manchuli in the Heilungchiang Province.

Latest estimates of the foreign residents at the open ports of China are as follows:—British, 10,140; Japanese, 65,434; Americans, 3,176; Russians, 49,395; Germans, 4,106; French, 1,925; Portuguese, 3,377; Spaniards, 400; Italian, 274; Danes, 260; other nationalities, 3,381; the total being 141,868. Out of a total of 3,239 foreign firms in China 601 are British, 1,601 Japanese, 238 German, 100 American, 110 French, 57 Portuguese, and 84 Spanish.

DEFENCE (for Army, see p. 781).—The navy has not recovered from the effects of the Sino-Japanese war, when more than ten important war vessels were sunk or captured. China now possesses 2 second-class cruisers (4,300 tons), and 11 third-class cruisers (875–2,500 tons); 3 torpedo gunboats (349–1,000 tons), 4 gunboats (215–411 tons), 32 first-class torpedo boats, and 12 second-class torpedo boats. Most of these were launched between 1885 and 1902. Of the torpedo boats about half only are fit for action. Four destroyers, built in 1898–9, were captured by the Allied Forces in 1900, and were appropriated by Great Britain, France, Germany and Russia respectively. Full complement of the navy is about 2,500. (See also p. 778.)

EDUCATION.—During the year 1910 many changes in administration and development were under discussion, and the contemplated establishment of a university at Peking was carried out (see p. 784).

COMMERCE.—The foreign trade of China was shared by the nations of the world as under in 1912:—

British.	%	Foreign.	%
Great Britain	13	Japan	17
Hong Kong	30	U.S.A.	8
India	6	Europe (exc. Russia) ..	14
Other British Dominions	2	Russia	8
% British	51	Other countries	2
		Foreign	49

TRADE WITH UNITED KINGDOM.

Imports of British produce and manufacture, 1912, £10,780,042:—

Boats and Ships ..	£205,372	Machinery	£265,963
Cottons	6,737,161	Tobacco	885,930
Iron Manufactures ..	426,095	Woolens	664,385

Exports to U.K., 1912, £4,933,015:—

Bristles	£230,974	Skins and Furs ..	£239,157
Hair	210,316	Soya Beans	545,289
Oil	169,392	Straw Platings ..	199,137
Peas and Beans	315,577	Tallow	146,162
Raw Silk	774,697	Tea	792,205
Silk Manufactures ..	187,460	Wool	249,536

COMMUNICATIONS. — Railways. — About 5,900 miles were open in Jan. 1912, inclusive of the Manchurian lines.

Shipping.—The mercantile marine (1912) consisted of 68 vessels over 100 tons register (58 steam), with a total net tonnage of 90,420 tons. In 1912 the total tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at the treaty ports was 88,206,497. Of these 44 per cent. were British, 20 per cent. Chinese, 7 per cent. German, 22 per cent. Japanese, 2 per cent. French.

Telegraphs are being rapidly constructed by the Imperial Government, and Peking is in communication overland with Europe and Tibet, the line being extended to Lhasa. The total length of line in operation at end of 1910 was 49,000 miles.

CUSTOMS AND POSTS.—The Imperial Maritime Customs is the controlling service; this body consists of nearly 1,000 Europeans, a large proportion of them British subjects, all under the control of the *Inspector-General*. By an Imperial Decree of May, 1906, the Maritime Customs Dept. was transferred from the Foreign Board to the Board of Revenue, and two Chinese Administrators-General were appointed. But the change has not materially affected the powers hitherto exercised by the *Inspector-General*. In addition to the collection of dues at the Treaty Ports, this service manages the lighting and navigation thereof, and keeps a small fleet of cruisers to enforce its regulations. The Imperial Post Office, formerly a branch of the Customs, was transferred in 1911 to the Ministry of Communications, and a *Postmaster-General* was appointed. Already letters can be sent all over the 18 provinces at a uniform rate of 3 cents for 20 grammes. The number of Chinese post offices is 5,352; 421,000,000 postal packets and 4,237,000 parcels were handled in 1911.

Revenue 1912.....	£38,200,000
Expenditure 1912.....	£38,200,000
Debt 1912.....	£170,000,000

	1911.	1912.
Imports	£63,118,000	£64,760,000
Exports	50,121,000	51,090,000

CAPITAL OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC, Peking. Population, 1,000,000.

MANCHURIA lies to the north of China Proper, and has a total area of about 360,000 square miles, with a population estimated at 11,000,000. The capital is Mukden (pop. 250,000), a station on the Manchurian railway and connected with the Russian system. Indigo, opium, cotton, tobacco and various cereals are grown and there is great mineral wealth.

MONGOLIA has a total area of 1,076,000 square miles and a population estimated at about 3,000,000. The province is administered from Peking with two resident lieutenant-governors. The principal industry is cattle and sheep raising and the provision of transport animals.

TIBET (area, 750,000 square miles; pop. 3,000,000) borders on British India, q.v.

CHINESE TURKESTAN has a total area of 600,000 square miles and a population estimated at 2,000,000. It includes Zungaria and Chinese Tartary and provides sheep, cattle, and transport animals for the caravan routes. The chief centres are Urumchi and Kulja.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister, Sir John N. Jordan.

G.C.I.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.	£5,000
Councillor,	800

Naval Attaché, Capt. Hon. Hubert G. Brand, M.V.O., R.N.	£800
Mil. Attaché, Capt. David Stephen Robertson	500
1st Secretary,	1,000
Commercial Attaché, W. P. Ker, C.M.G.	£800 to 1,000
Chinese Sec., S. Barton, C.M.G.	250
2nd Sec., Thos. H. Lyons	350
3rd Sec., Sir Somerville Head, Bart.	200
Accountant, J. B. Affleck	800
Physician, Dr. Douglas Gray	200
Chaplain, Rt. Rev. Bishop Scott, D.D.	

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Amoy—Consul, H. A. Little	£800
Canton—Cons.-Gen., J. W. Jamieson, C.M.G.	1,200
Vice-Consul, G. A. Combe (acting)	700
Changsha—Consul, B. Giles	933
Chefoo—Consul, R. Willis	800
Chengtu—Consul-General, H. H. Fox	1,150
Chungking—V.-Con., W. R. Brown (actg.)	700
Chinkiang—Consul, F. E. Wilkinson, C.M.G.	800
Foochow—Consul, E. T. C. Werner	900
Pagoda Island—Cons. Agent, Dr. W. W. Myers	
Hangchow—Consul, V. L. Savage	800
Ningpo—Vice-Consul, G. W. W. Pearson	600
Hankow—Consul-Gen., Sir W. H. Wilkinson	1,200
Vice-Cons., R. S. Pratt (acting)	700
Harbin—Consul, H. E. Sly	1,233
Ichang—Consul, B. G. Tours	800
Kiu-kiang—Consul, H. F. King	800
Kiumghow and Pakhoi—Consul, B. Twyman	800
Mukden—Cons.-Gen., P. E. O'Brien-Butler	1,000
Nanking—Consul, E. C. C. Wilton, C.M.G.	800
Neuchwang—Consul, W. J. Clennell	800
Shanghai—Judge of Supreme Court, Sir Haviland W. de Sausmarez	2,250
Consul-General and Registrar of Shipping, Sir E. Fraser, K.C.M.G.	1,800
Assist. Judge, F. S. A. Bourne, C.M.G.	1,550
Consul, H. Phillips	880
Crown Ad., Hiram Parkes Wilkinson	600
Registrar, G. W. King	£650 to 850
Chief Clerk, W. R. Strickland	400 to 600
Seatow—Consul, G. D. Pitzipios	800
Tengyueh—Consul, J. L. Smith	933
Tientsin—Cons.-Gen., H. E. Fulford, C.M.G.	1,200
Vice-Consul,	700
Tsinan—Consul, J. T. Pratt	933
Wuchow—Consul, Harold Porter	933
Wuhu—Consul, H. E. Ottewill	800
Yunnan-fu, Cons.-Gen., H. Goffe, C.M.G.	1,150
Peking, distant 11,770 miles; transit, 39 days (or by Siberian Railway 13 to 14 days).	

COLOMBIA, Republic of.

President (1910-1914), Carlos E. Restrepo.
 Interior, P. M. Carreño.
 Foreign Affairs, Francisco José Urrutia.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in England, (vacant)
 45 Avenue Road, Regent's Park, N.W.
 Secretary & Chargé d'Affaires, S. Restrepo.
 Consul-General, Jorge Roa, Sicilian House, Sicilian Avenue, Southampton Row, W.C.
 Consul in Liverpool, Luis E. Bonilla.
 Consul at Southampton, Eduardo Ortiz Borda.

The Republic of Colombia lies in the extreme north-west of South America, having a coastline on both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. It is situated between 2° 40' S. to 12° 25' N. lat.

and 68° to 79° W. long., with an estimated area of 461,606 square miles, and a population estimated at 5,475,000, of whom more than one-half are whites and half-castes. The country is intersected by three great ranges of the Andes, known as the Western, Central, and Eastern Cordilleras; the second contains the highest peaks, but the latter is the more important as it consists of a series of vast table-lands, cool and healthy. This temperate region is the most densely-peopled portion of the Republic. Its forests are extensive; among the trees are mahogany, cedar, fustic, and other dye-woods and medicinal plants. Its mineral productions are emeralds, gold, silver, platinum, copper, iron, lead, and coal. Its principal agricultural products are coffee, cotton, plantains, and bananas, and in some parts tobacco, wheat and other cereals. Its manufactures, for home consumption, consist of woollen and cotton stuffs. The chief exports are coffee, precious metals, hides, and india-rubber. All religions are tolerated. The standing army consists of about 6,000 men; the navy has been abolished. Railroads are in their infancy, about 600 miles being open in 1911, with 8,680 (1907) miles of telegraph. The rate of exchange is about \$5 gold or \$500 paper = £1 (approximately).

	1911.	1912.
Revenue (estimate) gold ..	\$9,779,500	\$16,500,000
Expenditure (est.) ..	11,768,450	16,115,000
Foreign debt ..	...	£2,486,600
Internal debt ..	...	£800,000
Total imports.....gold	\$18,108,863	\$23,964,623
Total exports ..	22,375,899	32,221,746
Exports to U.K.	£1,046,215	£1,198,010
Imports from U.K.	1,104,133	1,459,361
CAPITAL, Bogotá. Population, about 100,000.		

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and Consul-General, Percy C. H. Wyndham £2,000 || Archivist, H. E. Bowle | 100 |

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Bogotá—Vice-Consul, H. E. Bowle... £400 to 600
 Honda—Vice-Consul, John Owen.
 Medellín—Vice-Consul, Maurice Badian.
 Pasto—Vice-Consul, G. Prescott.
 Barranquilla—Cons., John Gillies.
 Buenaventura—Cons. Agent, E. H. Mason.
 Cartagena—Vice-Consul, William Dickin.
 Santa Marta—Vice-Cons., P. H. Marshal.
 Tumaco—Cons. Agent, Wm. Jarvis.
 Distant 6,200 miles; transit, to Bogotá, 30-35 days.

COSTA RICA, Republic of.

President (1910-1914) Ricardo Jiménez, born 1859.
 Minister of Foreign Affairs, Manuel Castro Quesada.
 Commerce & Finance, Felipe J. Alvarado.
 Interior, Carlos M. Jiménez.
 War and Marine, Luis Demetrio Tinoco.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Wenceslao de la Guardia,
 10 Strathmore Gardens, W.
 Consul-General, W. J. Le Lacheur, 58 Lombard Street, E.C.

The Republic of Costa Rica, the most southern State of Central America, extending across the isthmus, between 8° 17' and 11° 10' N. lat. and from 82° 30' to 85° 45' W. long., contains an area of about 18,687 English square miles, and a popula-

tion (1910) of 379,533. The chief exports (1912) are coffee, £729,527, bananas, £1,018,918, cacao, cedarwood, fustic, and hides. The imports are dry goods, hardware, provisions, railway material, machinery, paints, and general merchandise (in 1912, 50·8 per cent. from United States, 16·59 from United Kingdom, 17·11 from Germany, 4·82 from France, and 11·40 from other countries).

The chief ports are Limon, on the Atlantic coast, through which the whole of the important banana trade with the United States and England is done, as well as by far the larger part of the other exports and imports, and Puntarenas on the Pacific coast. About 420 miles of railway were open in 1911. A considerable amount of English capital is embarked in the Republic.

	1911.	1912.
Public income	£931,494	£952,217
Public expenditure.....	962,050	891,839
Foreign debt	2,000,000	3,400,000
Internal debt	...	235,911
Total imports	1,825,829	1,836,546
Total exports	2,087,189	2,050,523
Imports from U.K.	281,271	244,379
Exports to U.K.	1,162,745	1,317,154

Average exchange, 1913, 10·45 colones = £1.

CAPITAL, San José. Pop. (1908), about 27,500.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister, Sir C. C. Mallet, C.M.G. (resident in Panama, q.v.).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

San José—Consul, F. Nutter Cox.

Port Limon—Vice-Consul, C. D. Doswell (acting).

Consular Agent,

San José is 5,687 miles from London; transit direct, 15 to 18 days; via New York, 16 days.

CRETE (or CANDIA).

Crete (or Candia) is an island in the Mediterranean, about 148 miles long and 7 to 30 miles in breadth, with an area of 2,950 square miles; the population is 303,543, of whom 269,319 are Christians, 33,496 Mussulmans, and 728 Jews. The island formed part of the early and later Roman Empires, and in 1669 was captured by the Turks, who retained it until 1898, when Great Britain, Russia, France and Italy set up a semi-independent government in the island under a High Commissioner, subject to the suzerainty of the Sultan of Turkey. At the outbreak of war between Greece and Turkey in Oct. 1912 Crete was declared to be part of the Hellenic kingdom. The climate is healthy, and a fine anchorage is presented by Suda Bay. The chief products are wheat and fruit; and wool, soap, olive oil, carobs, vullonea, and cheese are the principal exports. The chief towns are Candia (pop. 23,000), Canea, the capital (pop. 24,500), and Retimo (pop. 10,000).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Canea—Consul-General,

Vice-Consul, E. C. D. Rawlins £1,100
E. Cassimatis. £350 to 450

Candia—Vice-Consul, A. Calocherino.

Retimo—Vice-Consul, Teodoro A. Trifilli.

CUBA.

President of the Republic (1913-1917), Mario G. Menocal.

Vice-President, Enrique José Varona.

Foreign Affairs, Cosmé de la Torriente.

Justice, Cristóbal de la Guardia.

Finance, Leopoldo Cancio.

Public Works, José R. Villalon.

Interior, Aurelio Hevia.

Sanitation, Enrique Nuñez.

Public Instruction, Ezekiel García Enseñat.

Agriculture, Emilio Nuñez.

Envoy Extraordinary and Min. Plenipotentiary, General Carlos García Velez, 3 Grosvenor Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W.

Chargé d'Affaires, Gabriel Zendegui.

The island of Cuba lies between 74° and 85° W. long., and 19° and 23° N. lat., with a total area of 44,178 sq. miles and a population of 2,150,112 (1910). Cuba suffered many years of internal discord, from its discovery by Columbus until its liberation in 1898, having been a Spanish possession until the Spanish-American War, of which it was the main bone of contention. A Cuban constituent convention met at the end of 1900 and agreed upon a Constitution (1901), which was ratified on certain conditions by the U.S.A. in 1902. In 1906 disturbances broke out and resulted in the renewed occupation by American troops and the establishment of a provisional administration, which ceased when President Gomez took over the administration in 1909.

The chief products of the island are tobacco and sugar; 2,516 miles of railway were open in November, 1911, and 5,065 miles of telegraph line (1908).

CAPITAL, Havana (pop. about 297,000); other towns are Santiago (45,000), Matanzas (37,000), Cienfuegos (30,000), Cardenas (24,000), and Camaguey (29,000).

	1911.	1912-13.
Revenue		\$41,614,700*
Expenditure		40,593,400*
External Debt		34,712,000*
Internal Debt		27,371,000*
	1911.	1912.
Imports	\$102,692,888*	\$125,902,241*
Exports	\$128,114,937*	172,978,328*
Imports from U.K. ...	£2,801,598	£3,234,134
Exports to U.K.	1,296,089	2,548,153

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, Stephen Leech £1,800

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Havana—Vice-Consul, Denys Cowan

£600 to 800

G. F. Plant.

Cardenas—Vice-Consul, A. FitzGibbon.

Cienfuegos—Vice-Consul, Geo. R. Fowler.

Guantanamo, Vice-Cons., Theodore Brooks.

Matanzas—Vice-Cons., C. J. Durling.

Santiago—Consul, William Mason.

DENMARK.

King, Christian X., born 26 Sept., 1870; suc. 14 May, 1912; married, 26 April, 1898, Princess Alexandrine of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and has issue 2 sons.

Heir Apparent, H.R.H. Prince Frederick (Crown Prince), b. 11 March, 1899.

Premier and Minister of Justice, C. T. Zahle.

Foreign Affairs, Eric Scavenius.

Finance, Dr. Edward Brandes.

Agriculture, K. Pedersen.

Interior, Ove Rode.

Defence, Peter Münch.

* \$48 = £1 sterling.

Worship and Education, Sören Keiser-Nielsen.
Commerce, J. Hassing Jørgensen.

Envoy Extraordinary and Min. Plen. in London,
 M. H. de Grevenkop Castenkiold, 29 Pont
 Street, S.W.

Secretary of Legation, Count Reventlow.

Hon. Attaché, Baron de Bertouch-Lehn.

Consul-Gen. in London, J. W. Faber, 8 Byward
 Street, Great Tower Street, E.C.

Vice-Consul, P. Nordien.

Consul-General—Leith, E. Berry.

*Consulates at Hull, Liverpool, Manchester, Bel-
 fast, Falmouth, Guernsey and Newcastle-on-
 Tyne.*

A Kingdom of Northern Europe, and the
 smallest of the Northern States, consisting of the
 islands of Zealand, Finen, Lolland, &c., the penin-
 sula of Jutland, and the outlying island of Born-
 holm in the Baltic. Denmark is situated between
 54° 34'—57° 44' N. lat. and 8° 5'—12° 40' E. long.,
 with an area of 15,042 square miles, and a
 population in 1911 of 2,757,076, nearly one-half
 of whom live exclusively by agriculture, and
 one-fourth by manufactures and trade. The
 common products are wheat, rye, oats, barley,
 potatoes, cattle, horses, pigs, sheep, and butter.
 Its manufactures are, for the most part, for home
 consumption. Its principal imports are coals,
 manufactured goods (woollens, silks, cottons),
 iron, hardware, wine, fruit, tea, maize, and
 colonial produce. In 1908, 2,871,590 acres were
 under corn crops and 3,103,519 permanent pasture.
 In 1909 the livestock numbered 535,018 horses,
 1,281,974 cows, 726,879 sheep, and 1,467,822 swine.
 The crops in 1910 included 4,884,356 qrs. of
 oats, 2,622,120 of barley, 2,353,974 rye, 2,065,763
 mixed corn and 547,106 qrs. of wheat. Its
 chief exports are agricultural produce, in-
 cluding wheat and barley, bacon, hams, flour,
 butter, eggs, hides, skins, corn-meal and oil-cake,
 horses, and cattle. There is a sea-going mercan-
 tile marine of 553 steamers, with a tonnage of
 671,828. There are (1901) 2,135 miles of railway
 and 24,294 miles of telegraph wire (1911).

Defence (for Army, see p. 779). The navy con-
 sists of 37 steam vessels (including 4 ironclads),
 mounting 227 guns, with 1,270 officers and men.

Education (see p. 741).

	1911-12.	1912-13.
Revenue	£9,403,500	£6,342,775
Expenditure	9,558,950	5,905,506
Public debt.....	19,392,830	19,811,660

1910. 1911.

Total imports	£24,449,000	£34,627,750
Total exports.....	26,143,500	32,590,000

Imports of British produce and manufacture,

1912, £5,588,892:

Coal and Coke ..	£1,792,712	Machinery	£179,804
Corn and Bran ..	191,313	Ships and Boats ..	117,259
Cottons.....	512,547	Woolen Yarn	230,039
Iron Manufactures	529,558	Manufactures	241,598

Exports to U.K., 1912, £22,119,910:

Butter.....	£10,356,001	Fish	£225,005
Eggs	1,942,573	Pork	217,229
Bacon	7,835,133	Sugar unrefined ..	314,360

CAPITAL, Copenhagen. Population (1911),
 462,161.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister, Sir H. C. Lowther, K.C.M.G. £3,000

Naval Attaché, Capt. Montagu W. W. P. Consett,

R.N.

Mil. Attaché. (see Belgium).

1st Sec., R. S. Seymour, M.V.O. £300 to 500

Chaplain, Rev. M. E. Kennedy, M.A., M.V.O. 200

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Copenhagen—Consul for Denmark, R.

Erskine £600 to 800

Vice-Consul, C. H. Funch, M.V.O.

Aalborg—Vice-Consul, W. F. Godbey.

Aarhus—Vice-Consul, C. G. E. von der Hude.

Bandholm—Vice-Consul, H. C. L. Hovmand.

Elsinore—Vice-Consul, Albert Wright.

Esbjerg—Vice-Consul, Christian L. Okholm.

Fredericia—Vice-Consul, C. Lohr.

Frederikshavn—Vice-Consul, Sophus Korup.

Horsens—Vice-Consul, Poul Norgaard.

Kastrup—Vice-Consul, Silvio Alfred Fugl.

Kolding—Vice-Consul, Christian F. Eff.

Korsør—Vice-Consul, Lauritz Jepsen.

Lemvig—Vice-Consul, L. Kier.

Nyborg—Vice-Consul, £300 to 500

Odense—Vice-Consul, Laurids B. Muus.

Randers—Vice-Consul, A. Kraunsø.

Rønne (Bornholm)—Vice-Consul, Ludvig Hintze.

Svendborg—Vice-Consul, Ingvar A. Petersen.

Thisted—Vice-Consul, C. F. Bendixsen.

St. Thomas & Ste. Croix—Consul, C. B. Stewart.

Chaplain, Rev. Eyre Hutson.

Bassin (Christiansted)—V.-Con., R. Armstrong.

Frederiksted—Vice-Consul, Robert L. Merwin.

Thorshavn (Farø)—Consul, A. G. Coates,

M.V.O. £600

Vice-Consul, Valdemar Lutzen.

The outlying possessions and colonies of Den-
 mark have an area of about 90,500 square miles,
 with close on 150,000 inhabitants. They include
 the FARØES or Sheep Islands (515 sq. m., pop.
 12,955); ICELAND (see p. 744); GREENLAND (ice-
 free portion about 50,000 sq. m., total area about
 830,000 sq. m., population 12,968), the trade of
 which is a Government monopoly, and 3 islands
 in the West Indies—ST. CROIX, ST. THOMAS, and
 ST. JOHN (142 sq. m., pop. 32,786). These latter
 export sugar and ram.

Exports Danish Possessions to U.K., 1912 £225,307

Imports from United Kingdom, 1912 ... 302,297

Copenhagen, distant 728 miles; transit, 32 hours.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

Provisional President (1913), José Bordas.

Interior and Police, Julian Zorilla,

Foreign Affairs, Ramon Lovaton.

Justice and Education, Apdinar Tejera.

Finance and Commerce, Mario O. Savinon.

Agriculture and Immigration, E. Monte de Oca.

War and Marine, Tadeo Alvarez.

Promotion (Fomento) and Communications,
 (vacant).

Consul-General in London, Arturo L. Fiallo, 36

Mark Lane, E.C.

Consul, Octavio Ventura.

Vice-Consul, A. M. Ventura.

The Republic of Santo Domingo, formerly the
 Spanish portion of the island of that name, is the
 oldest settlement of European origin in America,
 having been founded in 1496 by Bartolomeo
 Columbus, who named it Hispaniola. It comprises
 an area of about 18,748 square miles, with an
 estimated population of nearly 700,000. Cocoa,
 is the most important crop, and sugar, coffee,
 and tobacco are grown in great quantities, the
 other products being mahogany, furniture woods,
 wax, honey, logwood, fustic, turtle-shell, hides,
 bananas, and divi-divi. Gold is found. There
 are about 120 miles of railway, and telegraphic
 and telephonic communication has been estab-
 lished throughout the Republic, which is con-

connected by cable with North and South America. The Customs are administered temporarily by officials appointed by the United States Government, under a Treaty by which the U.S. collects the Customs, assists the Government to maintain peace, and acts as intermediary between the Republic and its foreign creditors. Since April, 1905, 55 per cent. of the Revenues are being deposited in a New York Bank to the credit of the Foreign and Interior Debt.

British trade is hampered by the absence of direct maritime communication.

CAPITAL, Santo Domingo. Population, 25,000.

	1911.	1912.
Revenue (\$4 867 = £1)	\$4,860,000	\$5,809,785
Expenditure	4,806,000	5,845,994
Imports	6,949,662	8,217,898
Exports	11,004,906	12,385,245
Debt	...	20,000,000

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister, Stephen Leech (see CUBA).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Santo Domingo — Vice-Consul and Chargé d'Affaires, G. A. Fisher

Vice-Consul, H. H. Gosling.

Puerto Plata—Vice-Consul,

San Pedro de Macoris — Vice-Consul. C. R. Schumacher.

Santo Domingo is distant 4,600 miles; transit, 21 to 25 days.

ECUADOR, Republic of.

President (1912-1916), Leonidas Plaza.

Foreign Affairs, Luis N. Dillon.

Interior, Dr. Modesto Peña.

Finance, Juan F. Game.

Public Instruction, Modesto A. Peñaherrera.

War and Marine, General Navarro.

Consul-General in London, Celso Nevares, 9 Bishopsgate, E.C.

Vice-Consul, Juan de Eizalde.

Consuls at Liverpool, Southampton, Glasgow, and Cardiff.

A State of South America, extending from lat. 1° 38' N. to 6° 26' S. (according to the Ecuadorian geography, but there are boundary disputes with Peru and Colombia), and between 70° and 81° W. long., comprising an area of 116,530 English sq. miles. It has a population of about 1,300,000, mostly descendants of the Spaniards, aboriginal Indians, and Mestizoes. The giant chain of the Andes here presents the Chimborazo, 21,525 feet, the Cotopaxi, 19,613 feet, the Antisana, 19,335 feet, Cayambe, 19,186 feet above the level of the sea, and others. Ecuador is watered by the Upper Amazon, and by the rivers Guayaquil, Mira, Santiago, Chones, and Esmeraldas on the Pacific coast. There are extensive forests, and the cinchona bark tree is common. Its chief products are cocoa, vegetable ivory, cotton, coffee, india-rubber, orchella weed, straw hats and hammocks, bark, yams, tobacco, fruits, sarsaparilla, wheat, &c. Its minerals consist of gold, quicksilver, lead, iron, and copper; emeralds and rubies are occasionally met with, and sulphur is found in many parts. The chief exports are—cocoa, caoutchouc, silver specie and gold, cinchona bark, Panama hats, coffee, and cattle. Ecuador is divided into 15 provinces and one territory. A railway connecting Guayaquil and Quito was opened in 1908. Guayaquil

is the chief port (population, 1908, about 60,000), other chief towns being Quito, 55,000; Cuenca, 25,000; and Riobamba, 12,000. The currency is a gold condor (of 10 sucres) value £1. The Galapagos Islands (2,400 square miles) belong to Ecuador; only about 200 miles are susceptible of cultivation.

	1910.	1911.
Revenue (Budget)	£1,520,700	£2,398,480
Expenditure	1,550,950	2,204,725
Total Debt (1 Jan., 1912) ..	...	4,513,510
Imports	1,604,800	1,647,660
Exports	2,733,300	2,806,236

	1911.	1912.
Imports from U.K.	£626,182	£568,806
Exports to U.K.	588,626	421,093

CAPITAL, Quito. Population, about 55,000.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister, E. A. Rennie M.V.O., (see Lima, Peru).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Quito—Consul-General and Chargé d'Affaires, J. Jerome

Guayaquil—Consul, Alfred Cartwright.

„ Vice-Consul, George A. Powell.

Esmeraldas—V.-Cons., H. Cornwall.

Manta—Vice-Consul, C. Voelcker.

Quito, 6,560 miles; transit, 30 days.

EGYPT and the SUDAN.

(A)—EGYPT.

Khedive, His Highness Abbās Hilmi, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., b. 14 July, 1874; suc. 7 Jan., 1892.

Heir Apparent, H.H. Prince Mohamed, son of the Khedive, born 20 Feb., 1899.

Council of Ministers (1913).

President of Council and Minister of the Interior, Mohammed Said Pasha, G.C.M.G.

Adviser, Ronald Graham, C.B.

Justice, Hussein Rushdi Pasha.

Adviser, Sir Malcolm McIlwraith, K.C.M.G.

War and Marine and Public Works, Ismail Sirry Pasha.

Under-Sec. (Public Works), M. Macdonald, C.M.G.

General Manager, Government Railways, Col. Sir G. B. Macaulay, K.C.M.G.

Education, Ahmed Hishmet Pasha.

Adviser, Douglas Dunlop, LL.D.

Finance, Ahmed Hilmi Pasha.

Adviser, Lord Edward Cecil, D.S.O.

Under Sec., Hon. R. C. Lindsay.

Inspector-General, Henry Higgs, C.B.

Director-General of Customs, A. King-Lewis.

Director-General of Ports and Lighthouses,

Rear-Admiral H. R. Robinson, R.N.

Postmaster-General, N. T. Borton Pasha.

Director-General Survey Department, E. M. Dowson.

Foreign Affairs, Yūsuf Wahba Pasha.

Sirdar of the Egyptian Army, General Sir Reginald Wingate, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.

Area and Population. — Egypt is a semi-independent tributary state of the Ottoman Empire, occupied by British troops, and lies in the north-eastern corner of the African continent, between 22°-31° 35' N. lat. and 16°-37° E. long. The total area is 363,181 square miles,

with a population at the census of 1907 of 11,287,359, of whom 10,366,046 are Egyptians, 735,012 Bedouins, 65,162 Nubians, and 221,139 foreigners (69,725 Turks, 61,973 Greeks, 34,926 Italians, 20,653 British, 14,591 French and Tunisians, 7,704 Austro-Hungarians, 2,410 Russians, 1,847 Germans, 2,116 other Europeans, and 1,385 Persians). At the same date, Muhammadans numbered 10,466,286, Christians 881,692, Jews 36,635, and other religions 206.

Government.—By *firman* of 13 Feb., 1841, the office of *Vali*, or governor, was made hereditary in the person of Mohammed Ali (1805–1848) under the title of Khedive, subsequent rulers being Ibrahim (1848), Abbas I. (1848–1854), Said (1854–1863), Ismail (1863–1879), Tewfik (1879–1892), and the present Khedive, Abbas II. (1892). There is a Council of Ministers appointed by the Khedive, with a President who acts as Prime Minister. The various Ministers prepare drafts of administrative decrees, which are submitted to the Council. When approved and signed by the Khedive these decrees become law. The British Financial Adviser attends the meetings of the Council, but has no vote. There is a Legislative Council of 39 members, and a General Assembly consisting of the Legislative Council, the Council of Ministers, and 46 members elected by the people. These bodies are mainly consultative, the legislative power resting with the Khedive and his ministers.

Local Government.—For the purposes of Local Government, the chief towns (Alexandria, Cairo, Ismailia and Port Said, and Suez) constitute governorates (*muhafzas*), and the remainder of the occupied country is divided into provinces (*mudirias*), subdivided into districts (*markaz*). There are provincial councils, with restricted powers of local government.

Justice.—Justice is administered under four distinct systems, all except the Consular Courts being supervised by the Ministry of Justice, to which a British Judicial Adviser is attached. The systems are (1) *Mekemehs*, or Courts of the *Cadis*, administering Muhammadan Law following the Hanafite Rite; (2) *Native Tribunals*, containing native and foreign judges, and dealing with criminal charges against natives and with civil charges in which both plaintiff and defendant are local subjects; (3) *Mixed Tribunals*, founded in 1876, and dealing principally with civil actions between foreigners of different nationalities and between foreigners and natives; and (4) *Consular Courts* (of the 15 Powers) possessing rights to them by treaty, with criminal jurisdiction over foreigners, and judging civil actions between foreigners of the same nationality.

Defence.—The Egyptian Army is limited by law to 18,000 combatants in time of peace, and is recruited by compulsory service, from which exemption is granted to professors, students, &c., and may be purchased for £200. The Commander-in-Chief is appointed by the Khedive, with the consent of the British Government. The British Army of Occupation consisted in 1912 of 6,107 of all ranks, under the command of Maj.-Gen. Hon. Julian H. B. Byng, C.B., M.V.O.

Education.—Primary education is conducted in *kuttabs*, or elementary vernacular schools, some of which are under native management and some under the control of the Ministry of Education. Native education is completed at

the Azhar University at Cairo, the principal university of the Muhammadan world. There are also Government Secondary, Special and Technical Schools, and Professional Colleges of Law, Medicine, Education and Engineering. A National University, under entirely Egyptian management, has been founded at Cairo.

Production and Industry.—The total area of Egypt is estimated at 232,440,000 statute acres, of which about 7,000,000 acres are formed of the alluvium brought down by the Nile from the Abyssinian hills, the remainder being chiefly limestone desert. Such portions of the alluvial tracts as can be irrigated by the Nile (about 5½ million acres in 1912) is cultivable, irrigation being employed for this purpose on (a) the basin system, the land being divided into rectangular areas of varying size and surrounded by banks, between which the waters of the Nile are admitted during the flood season (August), and there retained for about 40 days, when it is run off and seed is sown broadcast on the land; and (b) the *perennial* system, consisting of deep canals containing water all the year round and enabling two or more crops to be grown. For irrigation purposes barrages have been built at Esna and Assiut, and others in the Nile delta have been restored and improved; while a storage dam has been constructed at Aswan, and a barrage built at Zifta. The increase in the value of the land owing to these labours is enormous, and some 2,000,000 acres have been added to the cultivable area.

The corn crops include wheat, barley, maize (autumn and summer), rice (autumn and summer), and beans; while cotton of excellent quality is grown, the crop in 1912–13 being 7,610,000 *kantars* (99 lb.). Clover, sugar cane, and onions are also largely grown, and there are some 30,000 acres of orchards and market gardens. The live stock (1911) included 656,166 cattle, 657,406 buffaloes, 50,675 horses, and 25,077 mules.

Minerals.—Building stone, clays, gypsum, gold, lead and zinc ores, manganese ores, natron, nitrate of soda, petroleum, phosphate of lime, peridots, salt and turquoise are produced on a commercial scale; and alum, copper ores, emeralds, granite, iron ores, nickel, ochres, ornamental stones and sulphur are known to exist in more or less important quantities.

Manufactures.—There are some cotton mills in the Delta for the manufacture of rough calico; and in Upper Egypt are sugar, rice, and flour mills, and a certain amount of pottery is made. Cigarette factories centre at Cairo and Alexandria, from imported tobacco.

Communications.—The total length of the Egyptian State Railways on 1 Jan., 1913, was 1,512 miles. 28,782,736 passengers and 4,759,213 tons of merchandise were carried during 1912, the net receipts being £1,625,370. The gauge is standard (4 ft. 8½ in.), with the exception of 138 miles between Luxor and Shellal, which are 3 ft. 6 in. gauge. In addition to the Government lines, there are 788 miles of light railways exploited by public companies. The principal port is Alexandria, where 1,927 vessels (3,479,146 tons) entered and 1,933 vessels (3,492,081 tons) cleared in 1912. The traffic through Port Said amounted in 1912 to roughly half the above, the remainder being dealt with *via* Suez. There were, in 1912, 1,715 post offices and stations, dealing with over 48,000,000 letters and post cards, &c.; and on December 31, 1912, 4,233 miles

of telegraphs, with 13,620 miles of wire, over which 2,836,630 messages were transmitted during 1912.

	1912.	1913.
Public revenue	£15,900,000*	£16,130,000
Public expenditure ...	15,400,000	15,630,000
Annual debt charge...	3,933,000	3,933,411

	1911.	1912.
Imports (Merchandise) £	27,227,118	£25,907,759
Exports ..	28,598,991	34,574,321

Imports of British produce and manufacture, 1912, £9,448,370 :—

Coal and Coke ..	£2,051,294	Machinery	£511,056
Corn (Wheatflour) ..	128,417	Telegraph Cables & ..	
Copper	142,589	Appliances.....	377,754
Cottons	3,530,744	Woollens	321,147
Iron Manufactures ..	544,673		

Exports to U.K., 1912, £25,789,975 :—

Raw Cotton ..	£20,760,943	Eggs	£353,857
Cotton Seeds.....	2,766,852	Gum.....	297,352
Oilseed Cake ..	427,156	Onions.....	346,497

CAPITAL, Cairo. Population (1907), 654,476; Alexandria, chief port, pop. 332,246; Tintah, 54,437; Port Said, 49,884; Mehalla el Kubra, 47,955; Mansura, 40,279; Damanhur, 38,752; and Zagazig, 34,999. In Upper Egypt Assiut has 39,442 inhabitants and Medinet el Faydm, 37,320.

BRITISH REPRESENTATIVES.

Cairo—British Agent, Consul-General and Minister Plenipotentiary, Field Marshal Viscount Kitchener of Khartoum, K.P., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., LL.D. (1911).
 Councillor, Milne Cheetham, C.M.G. £7,600 850
 Military Attaché, Maj. O. A. G. FitzGerald.
 1st Secretary (acting), R. H. Greg 100
 3rd Secretary, E. A. Keeling..... 150
 " Lord C. Crichton-Stuart 250
 Consul, Arthur D. Alban 800
 Oriental Secretary, Ronald Storrs 700
 Archivist, A. R. Craig £300 to 400
 Vice-Consul, G. G. Knox £400 to £500
 Medical Adviser, Alexander Murison, M.D.
 Birket-es-Sab—Consular Agent, Alex. W. Murdoch.

Mansourah—Cons. Agent, Fredk. Murdoch.
 Zagazig—Vice-Consul, G. Diacono.
 Alexandria—Consul-Gen., Donald Andreas Cameron, C.M.G. £1,200

" Vice-Consul, A. A. Beary £400 to 500
 " Chaplain (Scotch), Rev. G. M. Mackie, D.D.

" Surgeon, A. Morrison, M.D. £375
 Tintah—Cons. Agent, E. Erba (acting).

Port Said—Consul-Gen., E. C. Blech, C.M.G. £700
 " Vice-Cons., R. E. W. Chafy ... £350 to 450
 Suez—Pro-Consul, H. B. Bush.

Cairo is 2,520 miles from London; transit, 6 days, or by P. & O. mail *via* Brindisi, 5 days.

(B)—THE SUDAN.

I. Central Administration.

Governor-General, His Excellency General Sir F. Reginald Wingate, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. (Sirdar of the Egyptian Army).

Private Sec., Capt. G. F. Clayton.

Mil. Sec. (vacant.)

Asst. Priv. Sec., K. Cornwallis.

A.D.C.'s., Capt. J. Kennedy; Capt. R. W. Hadow.

Inspector-General, Maj.-Gen. Sir Rudolph Baron von Slatin, Pasha, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B.

* £E1 = £1 os. 3d. or £E'975 = £2 sterling.

Civil Secretary, Lt.-Col. P. R. Phipps.

Asst. do., Maj. M. Coutts.

Dep. Asst. do., Capt. M. J. Wheatley.

Sudan Agent (Cairo) and Director of Intelligence, Major L. O. F. Stack.

Asst. Directors of Intelligence, Capt. G. S.

Symes, D.S.O.; Capt. R. E. M. Russell, R.E.

Intelligence Officer, Capt. S. S. Butler.

Legal Secretary, E. Bonham Carter, C.M.G.

Advocate-General, R. H. Dun.

Chief Judge, Wasey Sterry.

Financial Secretary, Col. E. E. Bernard, C.M.G.

Director of Agriculture and Forests Dept., Maj. E. B. Wilkinson.

Director of Surveys, Capt. H. D. Pearson, R.E.

Director of Education, J. Currie, C.M.G.

Director-General, Sudan Medical Dept., Lt.-Col. H. A. Bray.

Director of Railways, E. C. Midwinter, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Director of Steamers, Eng.-Commander E. E. Bond, C.M.G., D.S.O., R.N.

Director of Public Works, Capt. M. R. Kennedy, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Comptroller of Harbours and Lights, Lieut. W. B. Drury, R.N.

Director of Posts and Telegraphs, Maj. J. P. Moir, D.S.O.

Director Veterinary Dept., Maj. F. U. Carr.

Director of Repression of Slavery, Lt.-Col. H. V. Ravenscroft.

Director of Customs, Maj. W. Hayes-Sadler.

GOVERNORS OF PROVINCES.

North.

Berber (El Damer), Maj. R. M. Feilden.

Dongola (Merowe), Col. H. W. Jackson, C.B.

Halfa (Halfa), G. E. Iles.

Red Sea (Port Sudan), Maj. C. E. Wilson.

Centre.

Blue Nile (Wad Medani), Lt.-Col. E. A. Dickinson.

Khartoum (Khartoum), (vacant).

White Nile (El Duein), J. H. Butler, Bey.

East.

Kassala (Kassala), Capt. C. H. Townsend.

Sennar (Singa), Maj. A. Cameron.

West.

Kordofan (El Obeid), Capt. R. V. Savile.

South.

Mongalla (Mongalla), Capt. R. C. R. Owen, C.M.G.

Nuba Mountains (Wau), Capt. R. S. Wilson.

Upper Nile (Kodok), Capt. F. W. Woodward, D.S.O.

II. Egyptian Department represented.

Inspector-General of Irrigation, P. M. Tottenham.

Area and Population.—The Sudan extends from the southern boundary of Egypt at 22° N. lat. to the northern shore of the Albert Nyanza at 2° 10' N. lat. and reaches from the French Sahara (about 18° 15' E. long.) to the north-west boundary of Eritrea (38° 30' N. long.), being about 1,400 miles from north to south and 1,200 miles from east to west at its extreme limits, with a total area of 984,520 square miles. The estimated population is close on 3,000,000, composed of Arabs, Negroes and Nubians (of mixed Arab-Negro blood), with a small foreign element, including some 3,000 Europeans.

Government.—The Anglo-Egyptian Sudan is administered by a Governor-General, aided (since 1910) by a Council, nominated from amongst the

officials of the Government. All ordinances and laws are made by the Governor-General in Council. The Sudan does not fall under the jurisdiction of the Mixed Tribunals of Egypt, and has its own civil and criminal codes based on those of India and Egypt.

Local Government.—The Condominium is divided into 13 Provinces (*mudiriya*) under governors, and is sub-divided into districts (*mamuriyas*). The governors are all British, and are principally British officers of the Egyptian Army. **Dar Fur.**—West of the province of Kordofan and north of Bahr-el-Ghazal is the tributary state of Dar Fur (capital, El Fasher), with an area of about 150,000 square miles, administered by Sultan Ali Dinar.

Defence.—Several regiments of the Egyptian Army are stationed in the Sudan, which forms an excellent recruiting ground, and the Sirdar of the Egyptian Army is Governor-General of the Sudan. A detached body of the British Army of Occupation in Egypt is quartered at Khartoum, under the command of the Sirdar. The police and the locally recruited irregulars (*jehadja*) are under provincial administration.

Education.—In addition to *kuttabs* (native vernacular schools attached to mosques), there are primary schools at Khartoum, Omdurman, Berber, Wad Medani, Halfa, and Suakin, where instruction is given in English and Arabic; a secondary school at Khartoum (Gordon College); a training college (also at Gordon College); and technical and trade schools at Khartoum, Omdurman and Kassala.

Production and Industry.—About 2,000,000 acres were under cultivation in 1912 and this area is being extended by irrigation canals, from which the Nile water is distributed over the land by means of water canals, and by the basin system (see Egypt) in the Dongola *mudiriya*. The chief crop is *dura* (African millet), which forms the staple food of the Sudanese. Wheat, barley, dates, lentils, beans, onions and melons are also grown, and ground nuts and sesame are produced for oil, while an excellent quality of cotton is also grown. The forests of the south-west and south contain valuable timber, and gum and rubber are derived from the forests of Kordofan and the valley of the Blue Nile. The live stock includes camels, horses, cattle, sheep, goats and asses, while ostrich farms are established in the central region. Gold was once worked in large quantities and the mines of Um Nabardi have been reopened. Lignite, iron, and copper are known to exist, and the last two are worked by natives in the Bahr-el-Ghazal *mudiriya*.

Communications.—In 1912 about 1,500 miles of railway were open for traffic. Since the opening of the eastern railway the Red Sea ports of Port Sudan and Suakin receive much of the trade which formerly passed northwards. South of Khartoum communication is established by steamers and boats on the Blue and White Niles, Sobat and Bahr-el-Ghazal; and inland chiefly by camels and donkeys. All the principal towns are in direct telegraphic communication with Khartoum, the total mileage of telephone lines being 4,965 miles in 1912. There are 63 post and telegraph offices.

CAPITAL, Khartoum, at the junction of the White and Blue Niles. Population about 18,000. Opposite Khartoum, on the Blue Nile, is Khartoum North (35,000), and on the White Nile is Omdurman (43,000), the former Mahdist capital.

(C)—THE SUEZ CANAL

The *Compagnie Universelle du Canal Maritime de Suez* is an Egyptian company, authorised in 1856, and confirmed in 1866, with a capital of 200,000,000 francs in 400,000 shares of 500 francs each. The British Government acquired from the Khedive in 1875 a total of 176,602 shares, the purchase price being £4,000,000, and their value on 31 March, 1913, £39,015,000.

The Suez Canal was opened in 1869. The total length of the canal is 99 miles, with a width of 37 metres (121 ft. 5 in.), having cost £24,000,000 to construct and enlarge; the maximum draught of water allowed for vessels using the canal is 8·84 metres (29 feet). By a convention, signed on 29 Oct., 1888, the canal was exempted from blockade, and vessels of all nations, whether armed or not, are to be allowed to pass through it in peace or war. The management of the canal is entrusted to a council of 32 administrators, of whom 10 are British (three representing H.M. Government and seven the shipowning interest).

The transit receipts in 1869 were £2,178; in 1910, £5,217,462; in 1911, £5,241,409; and in 1912, £5,317,173.

The present rate of transit dues is 6fr. 25c. per ton, and 3fr. 75c. for vessels in ballast.

The net dividends for the year 1912 amounted to 165 fr. on the ordinary 500 fr. shares, and 141 fr. on the Actions de Jouissance.

The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels which have passed through the Suez Canal since 1908, with the percentage of British vessels.

Year.	No. of Vessels.	Net Tons.	British Tonnage.
1908	3,795	13,633,283	%
1909	4,239	15,407,527	60·9
1910	4,533	16,581,898	62·3
1911	4,969	18,324,800	62·9
1912	5,373	20,275,120	63·0

FRANCE.

President of the Republic (1913-1920), Raymond Poincaré £24,000
Premier and Minister of Public Instruction, (March 21, 1913), M. Louis Barthou.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Stephen Pichon.
Minister of the Interior, M. L. Klotz.
Minister of Finance, M. Charles Dumont.
Minister of Justice, M. Antony Ratier.
Minister of War, M. Eugene Etienne.
Minister of Marine, M. Pierre Baudin.
Minister of Public Works, M. Joseph Thierry.
Minister of Commerce and Posts and Telegraphs, M. Alfred Massé.
Minister of Colonies, M. Jean Morel.
Minister of Agriculture, M. E. Clémentel.
Minister of Labour and Social Providence, M. Henry Chéron.

Foreign Ambassadors.

Ambassador to Russia, M. Delcassé; *Austria-Hungary*, M. Crozier; *Germany*, M. Jules Cambon; *Italy*, M. Barrère; *Spain*, M. L. Geoffray; *Turkey*, M. Louis Bompard; *U.S.A.*, M. Jusserand.

	1911.	1912.
Revenue	£1,305,000	£1,375,000
Expenditure	1,350,000	1,538,000
Imports	2,561,238	1,338,791
Exports	1,505,277	1,918,243

Ambassador in London, M. Paul Cambon, Albert Gate House, Hyde Park.

Councillor, M. A. de Fleurian.

2nd Secretary, M. F. Charles-Roux.

3rd Secretaries, M. Sabatier d'Espeyran; Comte de Montholon; M. Thiéry; Vicomte de Felcourt.

Attaché, M. Bérard.

Military Attaché, Lieut.-Col. Vicomte de la Panouse.

Naval Attaché, Cap. de frégate Comte de Saint Seine.

Commercial Attaché, M. Jean Périer.

Consul and Secretary Archiviste, M. Joseph Knecht.

Consulate General, 51, Bedford Square, W.C.

Consul-General, M. de Coppet.

Consul (suppléant) (vacant).

Chancelier, M. Mattei.

The most westerly State of Central Europe, extending from $42^{\circ} 20'$ to $51^{\circ} 5' N.$ lat., and from $7^{\circ} 45' E.$ to $4^{\circ} 45' W.$ long., bounded on the north by the Channel and Straits of Dover, which separate it from England. Its circumference is estimated at about 3,000 miles, and its area at 207,076 square miles, divided into 87 departments, including the island of Corsica, in the Mediterranean, off the west coast of Italy. The territory lost in 1871 amounted to 5,602 square miles. The population at the census of 1911 was 39,601,509, and in 1912 there were 750,651 births, 311,929 marriages, and 692,740 deaths. France has always been attractive to foreigners, of whom (1906) 1,046,905 were resident there, or 2.51 per cent. of the legal population; this number included 377,638 Italians, 310,433 Belgians, 87,836 Germans, 35,990 English, 14,863 of the latter residing in the Department of the Seine. 20 per cent. of the foreign population was born in France. About 26,000 Frenchmen are stated to be resident in England. The head of the Government is the President, elected septennially. The principal rivers are the Seine, Loire, Garonne, and Rhône; the principal forests Ardennes, Compiègne, Fontainebleau, and Orléans, consisting chiefly of oak, birch, pine, beech, elm, chestnut, and the cork-tree in the south. Fruit trees abound, and are very productive, the principal being the olive, chestnut, walnut, almond, apple, pear, citron, fig, plum, &c. The vine is cultivated to a very great extent (1,306,451,762 gallons of wine were produced in 1912), as the names Bordeaux, Burgundy, Champagne, &c., universally testify; cider-making is also an important industry, and the production in 1912 amounted to 388,551,156 gallons. The chief agricultural products are wheat, barley, rye, maize, oats, potatoes, beet-root, for the manufacture of sugar, hops, &c. Its mineral resources are comparatively small. They include, however, coal (1911, 39,229,591 metric tons), pig iron (4,470,141 metric tons), copper, lead, silver, antimony, and salt. The most important manufactures are of metals, watches, jewellery, cabinet-work, carving, pottery, glass, chemicals, dyeing, paper-making, woollens, carpets, linen, silk, and lace. The culture of oysters is an important industrial feature, and in the year 1906 845,871,300 oysters were produced, representing a value of £537,700.

Defence (for Army, see pp. 105 and 779; for Navy, see pp. 105 and 777).

Education (see pp. 784-85).

Communications.—The system of railways in France is very extensive; they are almost

entirely *concedés*, and become State property after the expiration of the concession. The length of lines of general interest, inclusive of local lines, open for traffic on 31 December, 1912, was 25,579 miles, the total receipts from passenger and goods traffic, &c., being £75,513,464. The length of telegraph wires is 151,700 miles, and of telephone lines 107,150 miles. At the 1st of January, 1911, the mercantile marine, comprising boats of 2 tons and upwards, amounted to 17,621, vessels of 1,451,648 net tons (of which 15,895 were sailing ships, representing 636,081 net tons). The sums voted by Parliament for construction and navigation Bounties to Shipping and to Deep Sea Fisheries in 1912 amounted to £1,530,000, and £1,106,732 for Postal and Cable Service Subventions.

Commerce.—The principal imports are wool, cotton, coal, silk, oleaginous fruits and seeds, machinery, raw skins, cereals, timber, caoutchouc, copper, petroleum oils, coffee, and wines. The principal exports are cotton tissues, silk tissues, wool, woollen tissues, wines, smallwares, automobiles, &c., silks, raw skins, millinery and artificial flowers, dressed skins, tools and metal goods, machinery, pig iron, butter, table fruits, refined sugar, brandy and liqueurs, fish, and cheese.

	1912.	1913.
Revenue.....	£179,933,218	£189,555,297
Expenditure.....	179,918,525	189,544,141
	1910.	1911.
Debt.....	£1,255,938,160	£1,255,938,160
Floating Debt.....	68,250,292	68,611,560
	1911.	1912.
Imports.....	£324,428,000	£318,034,240
Exports.....	246,880,000	265,454,160

The exports to the United Kingdom in 1912 were valued at £45,505,041:—

Apparel	£1,924,097	Cotton & Manufs. £1,476,587
Butter	1,559,452	Dyeing and Tan-
Motor Vehicles ..	2,707,414	gryng Extracts ..
Chemicals.....	542,095	451,734
Fancy (Paris) Goods	371,367	Eggs
Feathers, Orna-		308,511
mental.....		Linen & Manuf. ..
Flowers, Artificial		419,307
and Fresh	527,789	Silk and Manufs.
Fruits.....		5,929,057
Scientific Instr'ts		Skins
Leather & Manufs.	610,505	772,638
Copper & Manufs.	1,263,709	Spirits.....
Oils.....	497,307	873,475
	1,481,172	Potatoes & Veget.
	472,671	874,744
	1,022,435	Wine.....
		2,429,376
		Wood and Manufs.
		1,006,931
		Wool.....
		1,852,916
		Woollen Yarn and
		Manufs.
		4,858,449

The imports of British produce and manufacture in 1912 were valued at £37,531,706:—

Apparel.....	£399,575	Copper.....	£455,322
Rubber.....	379,854	Iron, Steel and Manufs.	1,532,494
Carrriages, &c.....	496,345	Tin, unwrought ..	192,409
Chemicals.....	1,164,424	Oilcloth.....	272,238
Coal and Coke.....	6,016,515	Paper.....	272,857
Corn and Grain ..	294,691	Ships and Boats ..	279,677
Cotton & Manufs.	1,581,052	Silk & Manufs. ..	689,208
Leather & ..	1,283,376	Skins and Furs ..	295,578
Machinery.....	2,180,250	Woollen & Worst.	2,225,935
Manures.....	305,205		

Shipping.—During the year 1912 the total number of French and foreign vessels entering French ports amounted to 27,409, representing a tonnage of 30,586,106 tons, of which 7,401,797 tons were French, while the total clearings amounted to 20,440 ships of a tonnage of 23,153,011 tons, of which 6,707,571 tons were French.

Algeria.—The three departments of Algeria—Algiers, Oran, and Constantine—form an integral part of France, under a Governor-General,

assisted by a Consultative Council. These departments lie between $4^{\circ} 36'$ W. to $6^{\circ} 16'$ E. longitude, $37^{\circ} 6'$ N. to an undetermined S. limit, about 30° N., covering an area estimated in 1906 at about 1,119,416 square miles, with a population (1911) of 5,563,828, of whom 752,043 were Europeans and 4,740,526 natives. The revenue in 1912 was estimated at £6,806,600, and the expenditure at £6,806,200; the imports from foreign countries in 1910 were valued at £3,928,600, and the exports at £4,069,000. The bulk of the trade is with France, the exports to France amounting to £18,292,000, and the imports from France to £19,385,000; the exports to the U.K. in 1912 were valued at £1,403,205, and the imports from the U.K. at £991,137. The exports consist mainly of wine, wheat and other cereals, sheep and oxen, skins, fruits, zinc and iron ores, olive oil, phosphates, cork wood, esparto grass, manufactured tobacco, and vegetables. The principal imports from the U.K. were coal and patent fuel, machinery, cotton oil, cotton tissues, tin plates, clothing, and prepared skins. Iron, copper, quicksilver, zinc, and lead mines are being worked. In 1912 there were about 2,154 miles of railway open for traffic; and in 1910 the number of ships engaged in foreign trade entering and clearing Algerian ports was 5,199, of a net tonnage of 5,593,639 tons, of which the percentage of British vessels was fully 21 per cent. The principal town is Algiers, the capital (population, 1911, 172,397), a most important coaling station and much frequented as a health resort; other large towns are Oran, Constantine, Bône, and Tlemçen. *Governor-Gen.*, M. Lutaud.

CAPITAL, Paris. Population (1911), 2,846,986.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

<i>Embassy</i> , 39 Faubourg St. Honoré.	
<i>Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary</i> , His Excellency Rt. Hon. Sir Francis L. Bertie, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. (1905)	£11,500
<i>Councillor</i> , Earl Granville, C.V.O.	1,200
<i>Naval Attaché</i> , Commander W. A. H. Kelly, R.N.	800
<i>Mil. do.</i> , Hon. Henry Yarde-Buller, M.V.O., D.S.O.	
<i>Commercial Attaché and British Administrator of the Suez Canal Company</i> , Sir Hy. Austin Lee, K.C.M.G., C.B.	1,500
<i>1st Sec.</i> , Geo. D. Grahame, M.V.O.	500
<i>2nd Sec.</i> , P. L. Loraine	£300 to 500
Hon. P. W. M. Ramsay	300 to 500
Reginald Bridgeman	300 to 500
C. M. Palairat	300 to 500
<i>Hon. Attaché</i> , Thos. Polliott Powell	
<i>Archivist</i> , W. D. Cuthbertson	£250 to 350

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

<i>Paris—Consul-General</i> , W. S. Harriss-Gastrell	1,000
<i>Vice-Consul</i> , Constantine Graham	£300 to 500
E. Attwell Smith	
<i>Chantilly—V. Cons.</i> , E. Spearman, C.M.G.	
<i>Reims—V. Cons.</i> , John Lewthwaite	
<i>Ajaccio—Consul</i> , Hon. H. C. Dundas	500
<i>Bastia—Vice-Cons.</i> , W. Foillett Routley	
<i>Algiers—Cons. Gen.</i> , Basil S. Cave, C.B.	2,000
<i>Vice-Consul</i> , H. S. London	£300 to 500
L. Graeme Scott	
<i>Arzew and Mostaganem—Vice-Consul</i> , Aimé Gautray, M.D.	
<i>Bône—V. Cons.</i> , Herbert Scratchley, M.V.O.	

<i>Oran—Vice-Consul</i> , Thomas Barber	...
<i>Philippeville—V. Cons.</i> , G. E. Wauquier (acting)	...
<i>Antananarivo—Consul</i> , T. P. Porter	£800
<i>Diego Suarez—Cons. Agent</i> , Majunga— <i>Vice-Consul</i> , Tamatave— <i>Vice-Consul</i> , C. Bang	£300 to 500
<i>Bordeaux—Consul</i> , A. L. S. Rowley	£600 to 800
<i>Vice-Consul</i> , James Patterson	...
<i>Aracchon—Vice-Consul</i> , F. Audap	...
<i>Bayonne—V. Cons.</i> , Paul Schoedelin	...
<i>Biarritz—Vice-Consul</i> , N. A. Bellairs	...
<i>La Rochelle—V. Cons.</i> , C. J. Hans Hamilton	...
<i>Limoges—V. Cons.</i> , Henri F. de Luze	...
<i>Pau—Vice-Cons.</i> , H. Hewetson	...
<i>Pauillac—V. Cons.</i> , Maurice Adde	...
<i>Sables d'Olonne—Cons. Agt.</i> , F. Maillard	...
<i>Tonnay Charente—Vice-Cons.</i> , E. Rizat	...
<i>Toulouse—Vice-Consul</i> , Thomas Huggins	...
<i>Brest—Consul</i> , A. J. Ogston	£300 to 500
<i>Calais—Consul</i> , E. W. Paget Thurstan	300 to 500
<i>Vice-Cons.</i> , E. H. Blomefield, M.V.O.	50
<i>Amiens—V. Consul</i> , William Sutcliffe	...
<i>Boulogne—Vice-Consul</i> , Henry F. Farmer	...
<i>Croix—Vice-Consul</i> , A. Faulkner	...
<i>Lille—V. Cons.</i> , Jas. E. Walker	...
<i>Cayenne—Consul</i> , Godfrey Hewett	800
<i>Vice-Consul</i> , Henri Fourrage	...
<i>Congo—Consul</i> , W. J. Lamont	...
<i>Vice-Consul</i> , J. E. Bell	...
<i>Libreville—V. Cons.</i> , Vincent Teale (actg.)	...
<i>Dahomey—Consul</i> , Porto Novo— <i>Consular Agent</i> , T. P. Holden	...
<i>Dakar—Cons. Gen.</i> , Capt. C. Braithwaite Wallis	900
<i>Vice-Consul</i> , Grand Bassam— <i>Vice-Consul</i> , Dunkirk— <i>Consul</i> , P. C. Sarell	800
<i>Vice-Consul</i> , Havre— <i>Consul-Gen.</i> , Harry L. Churchill	800
<i>V. Cons.</i> , J. O'B. T. Walsh	...
<i>Caen—Vice-Consul</i> , Alex. G. B. Bax	...
<i>Dieppe—V. Cons.</i> , Com. H. C. Wallis, R.N.	...
<i>Fécamp—Vice-Consul</i> , J. Malandain	...
<i>Honfleur—Vice-Cons.</i> , J. R. D. Charlesson	...
<i>Treport and Eu—Vice-Consul</i> , E. Harrison Barker	...
<i>Lyons—Consul</i> , Edward R. E. Vicars	800
<i>V. Cons.</i> , Jean Chatillon	...
<i>Grenoble—V. Consul</i> , J. Lewis	...
<i>Marseilles—Cons. Gen.</i> , M. C. Gurney, M.V.O.	1,000
<i>V. Cons.</i> , T. I. Rees	£300 to 500
W. M. Gurney	...
<i>Cette—Vice-Consul</i> , Georges Nègre	...
<i>Hyères—Vice-Consul</i> , Jesse Hook	...
<i>Toulon—V. Consul</i> , P. Wilkinson	£300 to 500
<i>Martinique—Consul</i> , Henry J. Meagher	...
<i>Guadeloupe—Vice-Consul</i> , J. E. Devaux	...
<i>New Caledonia—Consul</i> , H. C. Venables	£500 to 600
<i>Vice-Consul</i> , Nice— <i>Consul</i> , J. W. Keogh	...
<i>Cannes—Vice-Consul</i> , John Taylor, M.V.O.	...
<i>Mentone, V. Cons.</i> , Hector H. Hill	...
<i>Pondicherry (India)—Consul</i> , A. H. Deane	...
<i>Réunion—Consul</i> , John T. Piat	...
<i>Rouen—Consul</i> , C. B. C. Clipperton	800
<i>Angers—Vice-Consul</i> , R. Richou	...
<i>Cherbourg—V. Cons.</i> , Capt. C. D. Beresford	...
<i>Lorient—Cons. Agent</i> , Henry Joubert	...
<i>Nantes & St. Nazaire—V. Cons.</i> , Alf. Trillot	...
<i>St. Brieuc—V. Cons.</i> , Henry W. Beghin	...
<i>St. Malo—V. Cons.</i> , Hon. E. Henniker-Major	100
<i>Saigon—Consul</i> , T. F. Carlisle	900
<i>Vice-Consul</i> , J. L. O'Connell	...

<i>Haiphong</i> — Vice-Consul, J. J. A. Gigueaux	
<i>St. Pierre and Miquelon</i> —Consul, P. J. Stainforth	£600 to £700
<i>Tahiti</i> —Consul, H. A. Richards	700
<i>Tunis</i> —Consul-General, E. J. L. Berkeley, C.B.	900
V.-Cons., C. A. Goodwin	£300 to 500
R. Schembri	
<i>Bizerta</i> — Vice-Consul, Hon. Terence Bourke	
<i>Gabes</i> —Cons. Agent, C. Calleja	
<i>Gerba</i> , Cons. Agent, F. Farrugia	
<i>Mehdiah</i> —Cons. Agent, G. Violante	
<i>Monastir</i> , Cons. Agent, Carmelo Diacono	
<i>Sfax</i> —Vice-Consul, Silvio Leonardi	
<i>Susa</i> —Vice-Consul, Harry Engerer	

Paris is distant from London 267 miles; transit, 7 to 8 hours. Telegrams, per word, 2d.

FRENCH COLONIES.

The Colonial possessions of the French Republic have a total area of 4,084,410 square miles, including Algeria and Morocco. The population of this vast area is estimated (1911) at 54,730,039.

In ASIA.—*French India* includes Pondicherry, on the Coromandel coast; Chandernagore, on the Hoogly; Karikal, in the Cauvery delta; Yanaon, in the Godavery delta; and Mahé, on the Malabar coast—the total area being 200 square miles with an estimated population of 277,700. *French Indo-China* comprises the possession of Cochín-China and the four protectorates of Cambodia, Annam, Tonkin, and Laos. In 1898-9 the port of Kwang-Chow-Wan was also acquired on lease from China. The capital is Hanoi, in Tonkin, and the total area is 309,979 square miles, with a population (1912) estimated at 16,600,000.

In AFRICA.—*Algeria* (see above) is an integral part of France. *Morocco* (see pp. 750, 772) is now predominantly French. *Tunis* has been a French protectorate since 1881. *French West Africa* extends from Mauritania to Dahomey, and has a total area of 1,509,733 square miles, and a population of 11,344,076. It consists of *Senegal* (74,000 sq. ms., pop. 1,250,500), capital, St. Louis; *Upper Senegal Niger* (304,000 sq. ms.), and the *Niger Military Territory* (533,000 sq. ms.), which have a total population of about 6,036,200; *French Guinea* (92,600 sq. ms., pop. 1,737,350); *Ivory Coast* (126,100 sq. ms., pop. 1,216,300); and *Dahomey* (38,000 sq. ms., pop. 878,500); while the hinterland of these colonies forms the *French Sahara*, which has an estimated area of 924,160 square miles and a population of about 450,000. *French Equatorial Africa* consists of the *French Congo* (513,000 sq. ms., pop. 9,000,000). *French East Africa* consists of the *Somali Coast* (46,300 sq. ms., pop. 208,000) and of the large island of *Madagascar* (226,000 sq. ms., pop. 3,153,500) with its dependencies (Réunion, and the Mayotte-Comoro Islands). Off the south-east coast are the uninhabited islands of St. Paul, Kerguelen, and Amsterdam. The total area of French Africa is thus 3,812,200 square miles, with an estimated population of 39,948,300.

In AMERICA.—Off the south-east coast of Newfoundland are two small groups of islands, of which the largest are St. Pierre and Miquelon. In the West Indies, Martinique and Guadalupe (with Basse Terre, Marie Galante, Îles des Saintes, Petite Terre, St. Bartholomew, and St. Martin; and in South America, Cayenne or French

Guiana. The total area of French possessions in North and South America is 35,320 square miles, with a population of 428,850.

In AUSTRALASIA.—New Caledonia (7,200 sq. ms., pop. 50,500) is a large island with many dependencies, and the Society Islands (Tahiti, &c.) and other islands have a total area in the Pacific Ocean of 8,378 square miles, with a population estimated at 81,100. The New Hebrides are under joint Franco-British administration.

Trade of Colonies with the U.K.

	Imports from U.K. 1912.	Exports to U.K. 1912.
French Colonies	£1,832,490	£1,549,511
<i>Algeria</i>	991,137	1,403,205
<i>Morocco</i>	1,978,760	670,078
<i>Tunis</i>	546,630	711,819
Total	£5,349,017	£4,334,613

THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

*Emperor, William II. (King of Prussia), son of the Emperor Frederick III. and the Empress Victoria, Princess Royal of Great Britain. Born 27 Jan., 1859; succeeded his father 15 June, 1888; married, 27 Feb., 1881, Princess Augusta Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, born 22 Oct., 1858 (for issue, see p. 118).

Heir Apparent, H.I. and R.H. Crown Prince William, born 6 May, 1882; married (1905) H.R.H. Cecile of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and has issue (see p. 118).

Imperial Chancellor and Prussian Premier, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg.

Interior, Dr. Delbrück.

Foreign Affairs, Herr von Jagow.

Colonies, Dr. Solf.

Navy, Admiral von Tirpitz.

Justice, Dr. Lisso.

Imperial Treasury, Herr Kühn.

Posts and Telegraphs, Herr Kraetke.

President, Imperial Railways Dept., Dr. Schulz.

Foreign Ambassadors.

German Ambassador to Austria, Herr von Tschirschky and Beğendorff; Italy, Herr von Flatow; France, Baron von Schoen; Turkey, Herr von Wangenheim; U.S.A., Count von Bernstorff; Russia, Count Pourtalés; Japan, Count Rex.

Ambassador in London, H.S.H. Carl, Prince of Lichnowsky, 9 Carlton House Terrace, S.W.

Councillor of Embassy, Herr Richd. von Kühlmann, C.V.O.

2nd Secretary, Councillor of Legation, Herr von Schubert.

3rd Sec., Herr von Hoesch.

Attachés, Baron von Goldschmidt-Rothschild;

Baron von Friesen; Graf von Bentinck; H.S.H.

Prince Bentheim-Tecklenburg.

Military Attaché, Major Renner.

Naval Attaché, Commander von Müller.

Director of the Chancery of the Embassy, Geh.

Hofrat C. Lentze.

Chanceliars, Herr Ferdinand Carow, M.V.O., Herr

Rudolf Heerling, and Herr Paul Hirschfeld.

Consul-Gen., Dr. Johannes, 21A Bedford Place, Russell Square, W.C.

Consul, Herr von Ranke.

Vice-Consuls, Dr. Weidemann, Baron von Ungelter, Dr. Dahn-Schmidt.

The Empire, according to the Constitution of April 16, 1871, is a Confederate League, bearing

* See also p. 118.

the name German Empire, under the hereditary presidency of the King of Prussia, who holds the title of German Emperor, and represents the Empire in all matters affecting international law; in the name of the Empire he declares war and makes peace, concludes alliances and treaties with foreign States, and accredits and receives Ambassadors. Except to repel an attack on the territory or the coasts of the League, the Emperor cannot declare war in the name of the Empire without the consent of the Federal Council, *Bundesrat*, which represents the sovereignty of the Federated States of the Empire. The consent of the Federal Council and Reichstag is necessary in regard to certain specified treaties (cf. Art. 4 of the Constitution). The Emperor has the right to summon, open, adjourn, and close the Reichstag. The Federal Council and Reichstag must be summoned to meet every year; the Reichstag cannot be summoned without the adherence of the Federal Council. All bills are brought before the Reichstag in the name of the Emperor after acceptance by the Federal Council. Laws are promulgated by the Emperor in the name of the German Empire after acceptance by the Federal Council and the Reichstag. All edicts and orders of the Emperor made in the name of the Empire must be countersigned by the Chancellor, who is thereby responsible for them. The Emperor is the *Bundesfeldherr*, or Federal Commander-in-Chief of the whole German Army. In time of war he holds supreme command; in time of peace the Kings of Bavaria, Saxony, and Württemberg retain their sovereign rights as heads of their respective armies. In time of peace the Bavarian army administration is wholly independent of that of the rest of the German army, and only falls under the direct command of the Emperor when the army is mobilised for war. The rights of the Kings of Saxony and Württemberg in time of peace are not quite so extended as those of the King of Bavaria; but their armies remain distinct and form separate army corps. The contingents of all the other Federal States are under the direct command of the King of Prussia, and under Prussian administration. The troops of all the Federal States swear loyalty to their respective sovereigns and obedience to the orders of the Emperor—in the case of Bavaria this obedience is limited to war-time. On the other hand, the German Navy is Imperial (*kaiserlich*), and the Emperor as such is the supreme Admiral-in-Command of the Imperial German Navy in peace as well as war. The Reichstag, or Imperial Diet, consists of 397 Deputies; the original idea was that there should be one deputy to every 100,000 inhabitants of the Empire. The Reichstag sits for a period of five years, unless previously dissolved by the Emperor. Amongst the matters belonging to the jurisdiction of the Empire are all those that refer to the army and navy; the common, civil and penal law of the Empire; posts and telegraphs (excluding Bavaria); inland navigation; the Customs of the Empire; weights and measures; coinage; banking; patents; copyright; foreign trade; the German mercantile marine; the Press; everything relating to the right of forming corporations; police; sanitation; colonisation. The railways, as a result of the defeat of Bismarck's plan to imperialise them, remain subject to State legislation; but the Constitu-

tion (Art. 42) requires that they shall be administered as a homogeneous network, and this aim, as regards, rates, regulations, rolling-stock, etc., has to a large extent been achieved. The movement to imperialise the railways still exists, but makes little progress. A majority of the Federal Council and Reichstag is necessary, and also sufficient, for the validity of a law. The laws of the Empire take precedence of the laws of the Federated States within the scope of the Constitution of the Empire; they are compulsory on all Governments of the Empire.

The German Empire has a total area of 208,780 square miles, and consists of the following 26 States:—Prussia (including Lauenburg and—since 1890—Heligoland); Bavaria; Saxony; Württemberg; Baden; Hesse; Mecklenburg-Schwerin; Saxe-Weimar; Mecklenburg-Strelitz; Oldenburg; Brunswick; Saxe-Meiningen; Saxe-Altenburg; Saxe-Coburg-Gotha; Anhalt; Schwarzburg-Sondershausen; Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt; Waldeck; Reuss (elder line); Reuss (younger line); Schaumburg-Lippe; Lippe-Detmold; Reichsland (Alsace-Lorraine); Lübeck; Bremen; Hamburg.

The census of 1910 shows a total population of 64,925,993, of whom 32,031,967 are males and 32,871,456 females.

The religious confessions were divided in 1910 as follows:—39,991,421 Protestants, 23,821,453 Roman Catholics, 283,946 Christians of other categories, 615,021 Jews, and 214,152 adherents of other religions, or unknown.

There were in 1900 4,231,129 persons residing within the limits of the Empire who spoke a non-German language, viz. :—80,361 Dutch, 20,677 Frisians, 141,061 Danish (and Norwegians), 8,958 Swedish, 20,217 English, 211,679 French, 11,841 Walloons, 65,961 Italians, 2,059 Spanish, 479 Portuguese, 3,086,489 Poles, 142,049 Massurians, 100,213 Kassubians, 93,032 Wends, 64,382 Moravians, 43,016 Czechs, 9,617 Russians, 106,305 Lithuanians, 8,158 Hungarians, 14,535 not above specified.

There are 48 large towns with over 100,000 inhabitants, and of these 33 are in Prussia, 4 in Saxony, 3 in Bavaria, 2 in Baden, and 1 each in Württemberg, Hesse, Reichsland, and Brunswick, while two of the three Hanse Towns also exceed 100,000.

Education (see p. 785).

EMIGRATION.—At the commencement of the nineteenth century few Germans emigrated, but about fifty years afterwards there was a strong desire to leave the mother country. Out of thirty millions of emigrants from Europe in the nineteenth century Germany contributed about five millions, or one-sixth of the whole number. The highest figure attained in one year was that of 1881 (220,902), but the numbers of oversea emigrants are now seldom above 30,000, the figure for 1911 being 22,690.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.—Germany is becoming more and more a manufacturing country. In 1907, 32.6 per cent. of the population were supported by agriculture, 37 per cent. by industry and mining, 11.5 per cent. by trade and traffic. Of the total area in 1907, 78,632,140 acres were under cultivation, and 34,272,141 acres were woods and forests. Germany supports about nine-tenths of her population by her own produce. The mineral produce was valued in 1911 at £104,278,300, and included 160,747,100 tons of coal, 73,774,100 of lignite, and 29,879,400 of iron ore; rock-salt, lead-ore,

gold and silver ore, graphite, asphalt, petroleum, Epsom-salts, boracite, tin-ore, quicksilver-ore, antimony-ore, cobalt-ore, nickel-ore, arsenic-ore, manganese-ore, bismuth-ore, uranium-ore, wolfram-ore, pyrites, vitriolic-ore, and alum-ore are also worked. Crefeld, Eiberfeld-Barmen, Mühlhausen, Chemnitz, and the provinces of Westphalia and Silesia are the great centres of the textile industries.

MERCANTILE MARINE.—On January 1st, 1913, the Mercantile Marine consisted of 2,098 sea-going steamers of 17'65 register tons and upwards (4,380,348 tons gross register), and of 2,420 sailing vessels (447,870 tons gross register). The number of seamen in the German Mercantile Marine on January 1st, 1913, was 77,746 (January 1st, 1912, 75,130). Germany now ranks second in the list of maritime countries. There were completed in 1912 at German yards for German firms, 659 sea-going ships of 383,090 tons gross, and at German yards for foreign firms, 124 sea-going ships of 31,238 tons gross.

COMMUNICATIONS.—The total length of the Railways in the Empire in 1912 was 37,660 miles, of which about 92 per cent. belong to the different States. There are 1,500 miles of inland canals and 1,600 miles of ship canals. The number of registered automobiles and motor cycles (1 Jan., 1913) was 77,789.

IMPERIAL POST (including Bavaria and Württemberg), 1911:—Length of telegraph lines, 228,600 kilometres (length of wires, 1,907,200 kilometres); telegrams handed in, 49,533,000; post offices, 40,987; telegraph offices, 46,444; wireless stations, 14; telephone call-stations, 37,970; letters delivered, 5,994,300,000; cash on delivery orders, £640,100,000; money orders, £4,626,500,000; telegrams despatched, 49,533,000; telegrams received, 49,643,000. The number of employes in the service of posts, telegraphs, and telephones was 310,363.

DEFENCE (for Army, see pp. 105 and 779-780; for Navy, see pp. 105 and 776-7).

OLD AGE AND INFIRMITY INSURANCE.—The German scheme of social legislation gives all subordinate bread-winners in the Empire a legal right to pecuniary subvention when unfitted for work through sickness, accident, premature infirmity, or old age. Insurance is compulsory. The National Insurance is based on mutual insurance and self-administration. The Infirmary Insurance Act came into force 1 January, 1900. (For details of the Insurance scheme, see **INTERNATIONAL WHITAKER, 1914**, pp. 250-1.) The insured include all persons working for wages or salary as workpeople, artisans, journeymen, apprentices, domestic servants, laundresses, dressmakers, sempstresses, housekeepers, charwomen; overseers, foremen, engineers, assistants, clerks and apprentices in merchants' offices (excepting assistants and apprentices in chemists' shops), schoolmasters, schoolmistresses, tutors and governesses—in so far as the incomes do not exceed £100—including foreigners working in Germany under these categories. Pensions for premature infirmity are given to insured persons when unfit for work; old age pensions to all insured persons on attaining the age of 70, though still capable of work. A comprehensive project of reform of the State insurance legislation became law in 1911. The new law codifies previous legislation, establishes new Insurance Authorities, reduces working-class influence in the Accident Insurance organizations, provides pensions for widows and orphans, and makes

other changes of importance. Another Bill extending Insurance benefits to private officials, clerical employes and others above the class of manual workers, became law in 1911.

	1911-12.	1912-13.
Ordinary Revenue	£135,390,700	£178,869,935
Extraordinary do	10,848,800	5,931,725

Total	146,239,500	184,801,660
Ordinary Expenditure	119,486,638	178,869,935
Extraordinary do	26,752,865	5,931,725
Total	136,239,503	184,801,660

	1911.	1912.
Debt (31 Dec.)	£226,182,835	£229,112,100
Do. (no interest)	21,000,000	17,000,000

Total	247,182,835	246,112,100
Imports (Merchandise)	£519,350,000	£578,605,000
Exports	438,695,000	484,210,000

Imports of British produce and manufactures, 1912, £40,362,767:—

Coal and Coke	£4,389,114	Wool	£1,359,071
Cotton Yarn and Manufacture	7,687,170	Yarn, Woolen and Worsted	3,287,608
Fish	2,631,919	Yarn, Alpaca and other	1,635,522
Machinery	2,106,091	Woolen and Worsted Manuf.	2,258,507
Metals and Manuf.	2,747,787		
Wool Tops	1,040,250		

Exports to U.K., 1912, £70,048,152:—

Apparel	£1,305,977	Iron and Steel	£5,894,014
Motor Car & Parts	1,208,608	Paper	1,515,500
Chemicals	1,726,654	Zinc and Manuf.	1,691,429
Corn and Grain	1,097,437	Silk and Manuf.	2,481,667
Cotton Manufre.	6,868,012	Skins and Furs	1,436,602
Dye Stuffs	1,668,234	Sugar, Raw and Refined	6,191,284
Leather	2,091,700	Toys and Games	1,090,534
Leather Manuf.	1,185,998	Woolen and Worsted Manuf.	2,096,072
Machinery and Parts	2,435,917		

BRITISH EMBASSY.

Embassy, 70 Wilhelmstrasse, Berlin.	
British Ambassador, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Sir William Edward Goschen, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.O.V.O.	£8,000
Councillor, Sir Horace Rumbold, Bt., M.V.O.	1,000
Naval Attaché, Capt. Wilfrid Henderson, R.N.	800
Mil. Attaché, Lt.-Col. Hon. A. V. F. Russell, M.V.O.	800
2nd Secretary, Hugh Gurney	£300 to 500
3rd Secretary, Frank Rattigan	300 to 500
Attaché, H. T. Beresford Hope	250
Attaché, G. J. V. Thomas	
" G. W. Rendel	
Hon. Attaché, John Monck	
" Gerard Gosenen	
Archivist, G. F. Sampson	£200 to 250

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Berlin—Consul-General, H. Boyle	1,000
Vice-Consul, A. C. Charlton	£300 to 500
Breslau—Vice-Consul, H. Humbert	
Magdeburg—Vice-Cons., Edgar Drake	
Africa (East)—Consul-General, Dar-el-Salaam—V. Consul, N. King	£400 to 600
Camerouns—Consul, W. F. W. Fosbery, C.M.G.	
Duala—Consular Agent, E. C. Holder	
Dantzic—Consul, F. E. Drummond-Hay, M.V.O.	800
" Vice-Consul, F. Berger	
Königsberg—Vice-Cons., E. Dummert	
Mömel—Vice-Consul, W. Doerksen	
Pillau—Vice-Consul, R. Lietke	

Düsseldorf—Consul-Gen., Dr. F. P. Koenig	
Vice-Consul, J. G. Shearer.....	
Cologne—Consul, C. A. Niessen, O.V.O. ...	
Frankfort, Con-Gen., E. B. von Speyer.....	
Vice-Consul, Charles Gardner.....	
J. W. F. Thielwall	
Hamburg—Consul-General, W. R. Hearn £1,200	
Vice-Consul, P. D. W. Nutt..... £300 to 500	
W. R. K. Gandell	
Brake—Vice-Consul, Franz Ohlrogge.....	
Bremen—Consul, Carl Scholl.....	
Bremerhaven—V.-Con., Norman C. Haag	
£300 to 500	
Cuxhaven—Vice-Consul, Paul Thode.....	
Emden—Vice-Consul, W. N. Lucas-	
Shadwell	£300 to 500
Flensburg, Vice-Consul, Thos. Hollesen	
Hanoer—V.-Consul, C. C. Stevenson	
Harburg—Vice-Consul, Hermann Ritter	
Husum—Vice-Consul, Carl Christiansen.	
Kiel—Vice-Consul, A. L. A. Sartori, M.V.O.	
Lübeck—Vice-Con., D. E. W. Eschenburg	
Nordenharn—Vice-Con., F. H. W. Seedorf	
Papenburg—Vice-Consul, C. Bruns.....	
Rostock—Vice-Consul, H. Ohlerich.....	
Tonning—Vice-Consul, Carl Becker.....	
Wismar—Vice-Consul, Heinrich Podeus	
Lüderitzbucht (S.W. Africa)—Consul,	
F. H. W. Müller.....	500
Rabaul (New Guinea)—Consul, F. R. Jolley	
Samoa—Consul, T. Trood	800
Stettin—Consul, Ralph Bernal	
Sveineminde—Vice-Consul, Edward Rose	
Togoland—Consul-General, Capt. C. Braith-	
waite Wallis (see Dakar, France).....	
Tsintau (Kiaochow)—Consr.-Agent, R. H.	
Eckford.	
Yap (Caroline Is.)—Vice-Consul, Capt.	
A. B. Scott	

GERMAN COLONIES.

The German Colonies have a total area of 1,134,239 sq. miles, and have a population of about 14,890,000, of whom 24,170 (including garrison and police) are whites. Of these whites about 18,500 are settled Germans.

AFRICA.—Togoland: Area, 33,659 sq. miles; population about 1,000,000. Capital, Lome. Budget, 1912: Receipts, £152,000; expenditure, £176,000; trade (1910), imports, £573,300; exports, £361,100.—Cameroon: Area, 295,000 sq. miles; population, 3,500,000. Capital, Buea. Budget for 1912: Receipts, £316,500; expenditure, £882,500; trade (1912), imports, £1,712,100; exports, £1,165,000.—German South-West Africa: Area, 322,348 sq. miles; population, 120,000. Capital, Windhoek. Budget, 1912: Receipts, £860,500; expenditure, £2,250,000; trade (1912), imports, £2,265,000; exports, £1,425,000.—German East Africa: Area, 384,079 sq. miles; population, 7,645,000. Capital, Dar-es-Salaam. Budget, 1912: Receipts, £624,000, of which State aid, £151,135; expenditure, £1,828,500; trade (1912), imports, £2,295,000; exports, £1,570,900.

PACIFIC.—German New Guinea: Total area, 90,000 sq. miles; population, 463,300. Capital, Rabaul. Trade (1910), imports, £194,500; exports, £181,250.—Solomon, Caroline, Pellew, Marianne, and Marshall Islands: Area, 5,160 sq. miles, population, 122,000. Capitals, Ponape and Yap. Budget, 1912, Receipts (with New Guinea), £78,000; expenditure (with New Guinea), £138,000; trade (1910), imports, £117,750; exports, £502,100.—Samoa: Area,

1,050 sq. miles; population, 35,000. Capital, Apia. Budget, 1912: Receipts, £43,500; expenditure, £47,500; trade (1910), imports, £173,100; exports, £176,700.

ASIA.—Kiao-Chao: Leased for a period of 99 years from China in 1898. Area, 193 sq. miles; leased territory and sphere of interest, 2,750 sq. miles; population 84,000. Chief seat of government, Tsingtau. Budget, 1912: Receipts, £312,000; expenditure, £732,000; trade (1910), imports, £2,500,000; exports, £2,500,000. The German garrison in Kiao-Chao consists of 92 officers, 2,374 German non-commissioned officers and men, and one battalion of the East Asiatic Garrison brigade. It was further agreed that within a 50-kil. zone (31 English miles) from all points of the leased territory the Chinese Government should no longer, for the space of 99 years, be entitled to take any steps without previous authorisation from the German Government. Germany also received mining and railway concessions in the province of Shan-Tung, which is called "the sphere of influence," area about 2,750 English sq. miles, population 84,000. The leased territory, as it is called, comprises the bay up to high-water mark, its islands, and the north and south tongues of land at the mouth of the harbour.

Germany's share in the trade with her colonies in 1912 was about 36 per cent.

States of the German Empire.

KINGDOM OF PRUSSIA.

King, William II., German Emperor (*q.v.*).
President of the Ministry and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg.
Interior, Herr von Dallwitz.
Finance, Dr. von Lentze.
War, General von Falkenhayn.
Public Works, Herr von Breitenbach.
Agriculture, Woods and Forests, Herr von Schorlemer-Liesser.
Trade and Commerce, Herr Sydow.
Instruction and Worship, Herr von Trott zu Solz.
Minister of Justice, Dr. Beseler.

Prussia comprises the larger portion of Germany, and consists of 13 provinces, with a total area of 134,558 English square miles and a population in 1910 of 40,165,219.

Of the total population 19,847,725 are males and 20,317,494 females. There are 33 towns with over 100,000 inhabitants.

Prussia possesses a large number of navigable rivers intersecting the country—viz., the Niemen, Pregel, Vistula, Oder, Elbe, Weser, and Rhine. The coasts of the Baltic and North Seas form a number of gulfs and bays. The principal mountains are the Harz and the Giant Mountains, the latter reaching an altitude of 5,255 feet. The forests are extensive, occupying an area of nearly 20,435,491 acres, chiefly consisting of fir. Minerals consist of iron, copper, lead, alum, nitre, zinc, cobalt, sulphur, nickel, arsenic, baryta, amber, agate, jasper, onyx, &c., and, to a small extent, silver. Salt (from the brine springs of Prussian Saxony) is abundant, also coal. Metallic ores, salt, precious stones belong partially, and amber totally, to the Crown. Agriculture and the rearing of cattle are the industries employing the largest number of persons, but Prussia has long ceased to be a mainly agricultural State. Wheat, rye, oats,

barley, peas, millet, rape-seed, maize, linseed, flax, hemp, tobacco, hops, &c., are extensively cultivated. Prussia's manufactures comprise practically all branches. The cotton works are extensive, and there are numerous manufactories of silk, woollen, mixed cotton and linen fabrics, including shawls, carpets, &c., and woollens, with leather, earthenware, glass, paper, and tobacco manufactures, as well as metallurgical works of great importance and large output. Brewing is a business of great importance.

	1911.	1912.
Revenue (Budget) ...	£187,248,000	£201,133,000
Expenditure do.	187,248,000	201,133,000
Total debt, 31 March	476,583,000	471,443,000
CAPITAL, Berlin. Population (1910),	2,070,695.	

Berlin to London, transit, 22 hours.

KINGDOM OF BAVARIA.

King, Ludwig III., born 7 Jan., 1845; proclaimed King, 5 Nov., 1913; married, 1868, the Archduchess Maria Theresa, of Austria-Este.

Heir Apparent, Crown Prince Rupprecht, born 18 May, 1869.

Ministers of State—President and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Freiherr von Hertling; Justice, Dr. von Thelemann; Interior, Dr. Freiherr von Soden-Fraunhofen; Instruction, Dr. von Kuilling; Finance, Dr. von Breunig; Communications, von Seidlein; War, Gen. Freiherr Kress von Kressenstein.

The second Kingdom in size and population of the German Empire. It is divided into two unequal parts. The eastern portion, comprising eleven-twelfths of the whole, is situated between 47° 16'–50° 34' N. lat. and 9° 01'–13° 50' E. long.; the western part, forming the Palatinate, on the left bank of the Rhine. Bavaria is divided into eight circles (Upper Bavaria, Lower Bavaria, Palatinate, Upper Palatinate, Upper, Middle, and Lower Franconia, and Swabia), comprising an area of 29,286 square miles, and a population (in 1910) of 6,887,291. The capital (596,467) and Nuremberg (333,142) are the largest towns. Bavaria contributes three *corps d'armée* to the forces of the German Empire; their strength is fixed at 69,143 men on a peace footing. The rivers are the Danube, Rhine, Main, Lech, Isar, and Inn. Its forests are extensive, covering nearly a third of the country; the soil is highly productive, wheat, rye, oats, and barley being the chief products; buckwheat and maize are also grown, and tobacco is one of the staple articles. Wine is produced in the Palatinate, in Lower Franconia, and in Middle Franconia. The hop-plant is most extensively cultivated. The chief minerals are salt, coal, iron, copper, and pyrites; manganese is found in some places. Many important manufactures are carried on. The brewing of beer is carried to great perfection. The chief imports are sugar, coffee, woollens, silks, stuffs, drugs, hemp, cotton, tobacco, and flax; the chief exports are timber, grain, wine, hops, beer, leather, glass, jewellery, &c.

Budget, 1912–1913	£33,810,590
Public debt, 31 Dec. 1912 (including railway debt, £97,033,264)	123,931,982
CAPITAL, Munich. Population (1910),	596,467.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister Resident, Sir Vincent Corbett, K.C.V.O. £1,800
Chaplain (Hon.), Rev. D. Cowling.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Munich—Consul-Gen., Lucien Buchmann.

Vice-Consul, Arthur Abbott.

Nuremberg—Consul, S. Ehrenbacher.

KINGDOM OF SAXONY.

King, Frederic Augustus III., born 25 May, 1865; *succ.* 15 Oct., 1904.

Heir Apparent, his son, Crown Prince George. *b.* 15 Jan., 1893.

Ministers of State, Freiherr von Hausen, Dr. Beck, Graf Vitzthum von Eckstädt, R. von Seydewitz, Dr. Nagel.

A Kingdom of Germany, the third in importance and population of the German Empire, comprising an area of 5,856 English square miles, with a population (1910) of 4,806,661. More than one-half of the surface is arable, and has always been in a high state of cultivation, producing the usual cereals and leguminous plants, with rape, buckwheat, flax, and fruits. The forests supply timber of excellent quality; minerals are rich and abundant (coal, silver, tin, bismuth, cobalt, iron, zinc, lead, nickel, arsenic, &c., besides marble, porcelain, earth, and various gems); special manufactures of Saxony are:—Machinery, cottons, worsted yarns, soft wool tissues, carriages, furs, clothing, jute, furniture stuffs, hosiery, gloves, and other knitted goods, laces, embroideries, curtains, paper, wood and straw pulp, bottle glass, musical instruments, chocolates, sweets, cigars, and Meissen porcelain. The imports are chiefly corn, wine, salt, cotton, silk, flax, hemp, wool, coffee, tea, &c. Its chief towns are Dresden (pop. 551,697), Leipzig (pop. 587,635), the great book-market, with, next to those of Berlin and Munich, the most frequented University of Germany (having 5,925 matriculated students in 1912–13); Freiberg (pop. 36,237), in the mining district; Plauen (pop. 121,272); Zwickau (pop. 73,542), and Chemnitz (pop. 287,807), the Manchester of Saxony. Revenue and expenditure, 1912–13 ... £22,661,133
 Debt (railways), 1912 £3,055,495

CAPITAL, Dresden. Pop. (1910), 551,697.

BRITISH LEGATION.

Brit. Minister Resident, A. C. Grant Duff £1,350
Hon. Attaché, D. G. Rooke.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Dresden—Consul, Ch. W. Palmié.

Vice-Consul—F. J. Bassenge.

Leipzig—Vice-Consul, R. M. Turner £300 to £500
Chemnitz—Vice-Consul, E. Zeissler.

KINGDOM OF WÜRTTEMBERG.

King, William II., born 25 Feb., 1848; succeeded 6 Oct., 1891; mar. (1) Princess Marie of Waldeck (died 30 April, 1882); (2) Princess Charlotte of Schaumburg-Lippe.

President of Ministry, Dr. von Weizsäcker.

A Kingdom of South Germany, with an area of 7,534 English square miles, and a population (in 1910) of 2,437,574, of whom 30 per cent. are Roman Catholics. Württemberg furnishes the 13th Corps to the German Army, consisting of 24,523 men on a peace footing. It possesses rich cultivated fields, orchards, gardens, and hills covered with vines; the forest, grain, and pasture-land being nearly equally distributed throughout. Spelt, wheat, rye, oats, barley, hemp, hops, potatoes, beans, maize, and turnips are the principal agricultural products. The minerals, consisting chiefly of salt, iron, granite, limestone,

ironstone, fireclay, &c., abound in the kingdom; mineral springs are also numerous. The principal rivers are the Neckar and the Danube. The manufactures generally are linen, woollen and cotton fabrics, carpets, paper, leather, gunpowder, firearms, tobacco, iron and steel goods, pianos, clocks, pottery, cabinet work, &c. There are also many oil mills, breweries, and brandy distilleries. The principal exports are grain, cattle, wood, gunpowder, firearms, pianos, clocks, salt, oil, leather, woollen, hosiery, cotton and linen fabrics, staves, beer, wine, &c.

	1912.	1913.
Revenue	£5,563,869	£5,952,950
Expenditure	5,563,869	5,941,425
Public debt, April	31,178,536	32,644,300
Of which for railways	30,105,156	31,668,925

CAPITAL, Stuttgart. Population (1910) 285,589.
Brit. Minister Resident, Sir Vincent Corbett, K.C.V.O.

(see Bavaria).

Consul, James Hardwyn Harriss-Gastrell.
Vice-Consul, E. Schleicher.

Grand Duchies.

BADEN, Grand Duchy of.

Grand Duke, Frederick II., born 9 July, 1857; m. 20 Sept., 1885, Princess Hilda of Nassau, born 5 Nov., 1864; *Grand Duke*, 28 Sept., 1907.
Heir Presumptive, Max, b. 10 July, 1867.
President of Ministry, Dr. Freiherr von Dusch.

A State of the German Empire, situate in the south-western part. The Rhine forms its southern and western boundary, separating it from Switzerland and Alsace. A great part of the surface is mountainous, and includes the Black Forest and Odenwald. It comprises an area of 5,888 square miles (3,238 cultivated—corn, wine, fruit, potatoes, tobacco, hemp, hops, and chicory being the chief produce—and 2,283 forests). The population in 1910 was 2,143,000, nearly two-thirds of whom were Catholics, more than one-third Protestants, and 25,896 Jews. Mannheim 193,902, Karlsruhe 134,313, Freiburg 83,324, Pforzheim 69,082, and Heidelberg 56,016, have over 50,000 inhabitants. Principal industries are agriculture and manufactures (cigars, cotton and silk stuffs, straw hats, brushes, trinkets, clocks, chemicals, paper, and machinery). There are 1,262 miles of railway, of which 1,002 miles belong to the State, constructed at a total cost of £40,466,000.

Budget, 1913 (including railways).....£12,707,000
 Debt, Jan. 1, 1913 (only railways)..... 27,600,000

CAPITAL, Karlsruhe. Population (1911), 134,313.
British Chargé d'Affaires, Lord Acton, M.V.O. (Darmstadt).

Mannheim—Consul, Dr. Paul Ladenburg.

HESSIE, Grand Duchy of.

Grand Duke, Ernest Louis, born 25 Nov., 1868; suc. 13 Mar., 1892; m. 2 Feb., 1905, Princess Eleonore zu Solms-Hohensolms-Lich, b. 17 Sept., 1871.

Heir Apparent, George, b. 8 Nov., 1906.

President of Ministry, Dr. K. Ewald.

A central State in the west of Germany, comprising two disconnected territories, nearly equal in size, containing an area of 2,966 square miles, and a population (1910) of 1,282,051, of whom two-thirds were Protestants. The surface of the eastern portion of both parts is mountainous. The country is fertile, and agriculture is in a

flourishing condition. Fruit is abundant, and the vine highly cultivated. Darmstadt, Mainz, and Offenbach have over 50,000 inhabitants.

Budget, 1913.....£4,321,774
 Public debt, 1913 (mostly for railways) 21,976,705

CAPITAL, Darmstadt. Population (1910), 87,089.

British Chargé d'Affaires, Lord Acton,

M.V.O. (Darmstadt).....£500

Hon. Attaché, Master of Belhaven.

Frankfort—Consul-Gen., E. B. von Speyer.

MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN, Grand Duchy of.

Grand Duke, Frederick Francis IV., b. 9 April, 1882; suc. 10 April, 1897; mar. 7 June, 1904, Princess Alexandra of Brunswick and Luneburg, born 29 Sept., 1882.

Heir Apparent, Friedrich Franz, born 22 April, 1910.

Minister of State, K. H. L. Graf von Bassewitz-Levetzow.

Comprises an area of 5,135 square miles on the Baltic, with a population of 639,958. The Legislative power is vested in representatives of the towns, and of the Knights' estates. Revenue (1912-13), £2,429,430; exp., £2,402,135; debt (1912), £6,776,950. Capital, Schwerin; pop. 42,519.

MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ, Grand Duchy of.

Grand Duke, Adolphus Friedrich, b. 22 July, 1848; mar. 17 April, 1877, the Princess Elizabeth of Anhalt, born 7 Sept., 1857.

Heir Apparent, Adolphus Friedrich, born 17 June, 1882.

Consists of two detached parts, separated by Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Area, 1,131 square miles; population, 106,442. No proper budget. Finances in good condition. Capital, Neustrelitz; pop. 11,993.

OLDENBURG, Grand Duchy of.

Grand Duke, Frederic Augustus, b. 16 Nov., 1852; suc. 13 June, 1900; married (1), Feb. 18, 1878, to the late Princess Elizabeth (second daughter of the late Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia), who died 28 August, 1895; and (2) to Princess Elizabeth of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, born 10 August, 1869.

Heir Apparent, Nicholas, b. 10 August, 1897.

Situate on the North Sea and the Weser. Area, 2,482 square miles; pop. 438,856; rev. (1910), £697,670; exp., £654,792; debt, £3,692,361. Capital, Oldenburg; pop. 28,565.

SAXE-WEIMAR EISENACH, Grand Duchy of.

Grand Duke, William Ernest, b. 10 June, 1876; suc. 5 January, 1901; married, Jan. 4, 1910, Theodora, Duchess of Saxe-Meiningen.

Minister of State, Dr. Rothe.

Area, 1,397 sq. miles; pop. (1910), 417,149; rev. and exp. (1911-13), £612,769. There is a British and American church at the capital. Capital, Weimar; pop. (1910), 34,582.

Duchies.

ANHALT, Duchy of.

Duke, Friedrich II., born 19 August, 1856; succeeded 24 Jan., 1904; married, 2 July, 1889, Princess Marie of Baden; born 26 July, 1865.

Heir Presumptive, Prince Edward, born 18 April, 1861; married, 6 Feb., 1885, Princess Louise of Saxe-Altenburg.

A Duchy of Central Germany, in two principal portions, surrounded by Prussian Saxony, con-

taining 906 square miles and a population of 331,128. Budget, 1913-14, £862,745.

Capital, Dessau. Population 56,605.

BRUNSWICK, Duchy of.

Duke, Ernest Augustus, born 17 Nov., 1887; married 25 May, 1913, H.R.H. Princess Victoria Louise, daughter of the German Emperor; proclaimed 3 Nov., 1913.

A State of Northern Germany, consisting chiefly of three detached parts, comprising an area of 1,418 English square miles, and a population (1910) of 494,339, of whom 464,175 were Protestants, 25,888 Roman Catholics, and 1,757 Jews. Budget, 1913-1914: Income, £768,440; expenditure, £744,980; debt, £2,019,735; reserve fund, £2,081,224.

Capital, Brunswick; population (1910), 143,552.

SAXE-ALTENBURG, Duchy of.

Duke, Ernest, b. 31 Aug., 1871; suc. 7 Feb., 1908; mar. 17 Feb., 1898, Princess Adelheid of Schaumburg-Lippe, b. 22 Sept., 1875.

Heir Presumptive, Geo. Moritz, b. 13 May, 1900.

Area, 512 square miles; population (1910), 216,128, of whom over 210,500 are Protestants; revenue and expenditure (1911-13), £259,945; debt (1912), £44,372; reserve fund, £286,647. Capital, Altenburg; pop. (1910), 39,976.

SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA, Duchies of.

Duke, Charles Edward (H.R.H. Duke of Albany), born 19 July, 1884; (mar. 11 Oct., 1905, Prss. Victoria Adelaide of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, and has issue 2 sons and a daughter); suc. 30 July, 1900; assumed government 19 July, 1905.

Heir Apparent, H.R.H. Prince Johann Leopold, born 2 Aug., 1906.

Minister of State, Herr Dr. von Richter.

A State consisting of two principal and several smaller detached portions, with an area of 763 English sq. miles, and a population (1910) of 257,177, of whom 250,454 were Protestants. Capital, Gotha (pop. 39,553). Coburg (the other capital) has 23,789 inhabitants. The common state revenue is set down at £55,216; the state and domain revenues at £240,145 for Gotha and £92,172 for Coburg. At Gotha there is an English church.

British Minister Resident (see Saxony).

SAXE-MEININGEN, Duchy of.

Duke, George II., b. 2 April, 1826; suc. 20 Sept., 1866; mar. (1) Princess Charlotte of Prussia (d. 30 March, 1855), (2) Princess Feodora of Hohenlohe-Langenburg (d. 10 Feb., 1872), (3),morganatically, Helene, Baroness of Heldburg. *Heir Apparent*, Bernhard, b. 1 April, 1851.

Area, 945 sq. miles; pop. (1910), 278,792; rev. and exp. (1912-14), £527,316; debt (1910), £310,950. Capital, Meiningen; pop. (1910), 17,131.

Principalities.

LIPPE, Principality of.

Prince, Leopold, b. 30 May, 1871.

Area, 470 sq. miles; population (1910), 150,937; rev. (1913-14), £142,649; exp., £130,814; debt, £67,799. Capital, Detmold; pop. (1910), 14,295.

REUSS, Elder Line.

Prince, Henry XXIV., born 20 March, 1878; suc. 19 April, 1902.

Prince Regent, Henry XXVII., b. 10 Nov. 1858.

Area, 120 square miles; population (1910), 72,769; revenue and expenditure (1913), £94,000. No debt. Capital, Greiz; pop. (1910), 13,245.

REUSS, Younger Line.

Reigning Prince, Henry XXVII., b. 10 Nov., 1858; suc. 29 March, 1913; mar. Princess Elise of Hohenlohe-Langenburg.

Heir Apparent and Regent, Henry XLV.

Area, 320 sq. miles; pop. (1910), 152,752; rev. (1911-13), £138,965; exp., £138,965; debt (1911), £52,027. Capital, Gera; pop. (1910), 49,276.

SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE, Principality of.

Reigning Prince, Adolphus, b. 23 Feb. 1883; suc. 30 April, 1911.

Area, 130 sq. miles; pop. (1910), 46,626; rev. and exp. (1910-11), £42,692; debt (1910), £16,516. Capital, Bückeburg; pop. (1910), 5,745.

SCHWARZBURG-RUDOLSTADT, Principality of.

Prince, Gunther, b. 21 August, 1852; suc. 19 Jan., 1890; mar. Princess Anna Louise of Schönburg-Waldenburg.

Area, 363 sq. miles; pop. (1910), 100,702; rev. and exp. (1912-14), £168,885; debt (1912), £230,150. Capital, Rudolstadt; pop. (1910), 21,937.

SCHWARZBURG-SONDERSHAUSEN, Principality of. *Prince*, Gunther (see Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt above).

Area, 333 sq. miles; pop. (1910), 89,917; rev. and exp. (1912), £170,887; debt (1913), £306,220 (£115,000 for railways). Capital, Sondershausen; pop. (1910), 7,759.

WALDECK.

Prince, Frederick, Prince of Waldeck-Pyrmont. Count of Rappolstein, Seigneur of Hohenack and Geroldseck, Wasziegen, &c., born 20 Jan., 1865; suc. 12 May, 1893; mar., 9 Aug., 1895, Princess Bathildis of Schaumburg-Lippe, and has issue 4 children.

Heir Apparent, Josias George William, b. 13 May, 1896.

Area, 438 sq. miles; pop. (1910) 61,707; income and exp. (1913), £75,175; debt, £70,920. Capital, Arolsen; pop. 2,793.

British Chargé d'Affaires, A. C. Grant Duff (Dresden).

Hanse Towns.

The Free Hanse Towns comprise the three cities of Lübeck, Bremen, and Hamburg, each with a small rural territory, retaining their sovereignty and local self-government, like the other States of the Empire, and are situated in the North of Germany, on the Trave, Weser, and Elbe respectively. Lübeck is situate near the Baltic, and is connected with the Elbe by the Elbe-Trave Canal; its commerce is principally with Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Russia. Bremen is small, but very prosperous, and only second in commercial importance to Hamburg. It is connected by railway with the outport of Bremerhaven, 35 miles distant, and carries on a very extensive American trade. Hamburg is the great emporium of Germany, and is 65 miles from Cuxhaven, to which port it is connected by railway.

LÜBECK, area 115 sq. miles, pop. 116,599.

Burgomaster, 1913-14, Dr. Georg Eschenburg.

	1912.	1913.
Public revenue	£822,209	£898,928
Public expenditure	844,233	903,830
Public debt, Jan. 1	3,135,791	3,423,309

	1911.	1912.
Total value of imports...	£28,818,627	£28,600,000
do. exports ...	20,990,196	24,800,000

British Vice-Consul, Daniel E. W. Eschenburg.

BREMEN, area 99 sq. miles, pop. 313,433.

First Burgomaster, 1914, Karl Friedrich Heinrich Stadtländer.

	1911.	1912.
Public revenue.....	£2,498,776	£2,654,702
Public expenditure.....	3,027,448	3,457,542
Total value of imports ...	106,236,479	115,203,480
Total value of exports ...	102,390,690	110,416,654

British Consul, C. E. Scholl.

Bremerhaven—Vice-Cons., Norman C. Haag
£300 to £500

HAMBURG, area 160 sq. miles, pop. (1912), 1,075,420.

First Burgomaster, 1913, Dr. Schröder.

	1911.	1912.
Public revenue	£8,074,615	£8,597,255
Public expenditure	8,360,970	8,943,740
Public debt.....	38,472,592	38,739,642
Total imports	356,915,340	388,925,920
Total exports.....	397,220,219	333,341,468

British Consul-Gen., Walter R. Hearn.....£1,200

Vice-Cons., P. D. W. Nutt £300 to £500

W. R. K. Gandell

Hamburg, transit, 21 hours.

Reichsland.

ALSACE-LORRAINE.

Statthalter, Count Carl von Wedel (1907).

Minister of State, Baron Zorn von Bulach.

The "Reichsland" of Alsace-Lorraine (Elsass-Lothringen), which was annexed by France from the old German Empire between 1648 and 1697, and restored to Germany in 1871, embraces the fertile plain between the Rhine and the Vosges, and stretches beyond these mountains as far as Luxemburg. Wine, tobacco, and hops, iron and coal are among its leading productions, and the cotton industry is most flourishing. There is a Landtag of two chambers, of which the first consists of representatives of the churches, university towns and professional classes, and the second of 60 members elected by secret ballot. The area is 5,605 square miles, divided for administrative purposes into three districts, Ober- and Unter-Elsass and Lothringen. The population in Dec., 1910, was 1,874,014, of whom 965,625 were males and 908,389 females; while 1,428,343 were Catholics, 408,274 Protestants, and 30,483 Jews. French was spoken by about 200,000 persons. Principal towns, Strassburg (pop. 178,891), Mülhausen, and Metz. Revenue and Expenditure (1912-13)... £3,508,600 Debt (1912).....(Rentes £65,588) ... 2,186,300

GREECE.

King of the Hellenes, Constantine, born 21 July (3 Aug.), 1868; succeeded to the throne 5 (18) March, 1913; married, 15 (28) Oct., 1889, to the Princess Sophia, sister of the German Emperor.

Heir Apparent, George, born 7 (20) July, 1890.

Prime Minister and Minister of War and Marine

(31 August, 1912), E. Venizelos.

Foreign Affairs, D. Panas.

Finance, A. Diomedes.

Interior, E. Repoulis.

Justice, C. Ractivan.

Education and Religion, J. Tsimirikos.

Commerce and Agriculture, E. Michalacopoulos.

Marine, C. Demerzis.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London, J. Genadiou, 14 De Vere Gardens, Kensington Palace, W.

Secretary, A. Ranagabes.

Cons.-Gen., T. Stavridis, 40 Old Broad St., E.C.

A maritime Kingdom in the south-east of Europe, situate in lat. 35° 50'–41° N. and long. 19° 20'–26° 15' E., comprising an area (in 1912) of 24,822 square miles, with a population (in 1907) of 2,631,952, and enlarged by the addition of portions of Macedonia, Albania, and Thrace, and by the capture of many of the Turkish islands (in the war of 1912-13), to an estimated area of 43,522 square miles, with a population of close on 5,000,000. The country is composed of a continental portion (the southern part of the Balkan Peninsula), and of islands in the Aegean, Mediterranean, and Ionian Seas. The surface is nearly all mountainous; the coasts are elevated, irregular, and deeply indented. The most important of the fruit trees are the olive, the vine, orange, lemon, fig, almond, citron, pomegranate, and currant-grape. The imports are cotton and other manufactures, corn, timber, cattle, hides, sugar, salt fish, and coal. Its exports consist of currants, figs, olive oil, wine, cognac, tobacco, hides, lead, iron ore, magnesium, emery, marble, and sponges.

Defence (for Army, see p. 780). The Government have invited a British Naval Mission to assist in the reorganisation of the Greek Navy, which consisted (July, 1913) of 4 ironclads, 1 modern cruiser, 14 destroyers, 4 corvettes, 13 torpedo boats, and 2 submarines. In 1912-13 Greece, with the other members of the Balkan League (Bulgaria, Montenegro and Servia), waged a successful war against Turkey, and during the progress of hostilities the island of Crete (q.v.) was annexed. Certain islands in the Aegean were occupied by Greek troops, and Salonica and other centres were captured. In 1913 a second war of Bulgaria against the remaining members of the League (and the threat of an invasion by Rumania) ended in a division of the conquered territories that proved to be very favourable to Greece, whose boundaries now extend northwards to those of Albania and Servia.

Education (see p. 785).

Communications.—There are 993 miles of railway open for traffic. There is a ship canal cutting through the Isthmus of Corinth, but it is rarely used by foreign vessels. The post offices number 1,156, dealing with 36,000,000 postal packets; telegraphs, 4,951 miles. The mercantile marine consists of 110 sailing vessels above 100 tons capacity, and 298 steamers (449,184 tons).

	1912.	1913.
Estimated revenue:—		
Ordinary	*£5,280,000	*£6,046,440
Extraordinary	1,972,044	5,568,044
Estimated expenditure:—		
Ordinary	£5,644,875	£9,638,260
Extraordinary.....	6,318,780	3,771,607

* Drachmæ converted at par 25 dr. = £1.

	1911.	1912.
Public Debt, 31 Dec.....	£34,693,000	£35,873,080
Currency Debt, 31 Dec.	...	6,953,941
Debt Charge	1,159,000	1,591,572
Imports from U.K.	1,752,706	2,604,459
Exports to U.K.....	2,273,756	2,171,746
Total imports	6,888,090	6,162,686
Total exports	5,636,106	6,800,877

CAPITAL, Athens. Population, 1907 (including the Piræus), 241,058.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister, Sir Francis E. Hugh

Elliot, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.	£3,500
1st Secretary, Hon. W. Erskine	500
Naval Attaché, Commander W.H.D. Boyle, R.N.	
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. E. A. Plunkett.	
3rd Secretary, E. J. Hope Vere	£150
Chaplain, Rev. W. Alan Gardner, M.A.	100
Translator, Shirley C. Atchley	200
British Delegate on International Financial Commission, H. D. Beaumont	400

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Corfu—Consul, George Raymond, M.V.O....	
Vice-Consul, Pericles Papadachi ...	
Cephalonia—Vice-Consul, John Saunders	
Zante—Vice-Consul, E. Bonavia	
Patras—Consul, Frederick B. Wood, I.S.O.	
Vice-Consul, George W. Crowe ...	
Piræus—Consul, W. J. Norcop.....	£600 to £700
Vice-Consul, John Joannidis	
Salonica—Consul-General (vacant)	1,200
Vice-Consul, J. Morgan ...	£350 to 450
Cavalla—Vice-Consul (vacant) ...	350 to 450
Janina—Vice-Consul, C. Duchesne (acting)	
Prevesa—Vice-Consul, C. Conemenoz	
Syra—Consul, John Saliba	
Syra—Vice-Consul, Alex. Germani	
Santorin—Consular Agent, A. Baseggio	
Seriphos—Consular Agent, G. E. Grohmann	
Volo—Consul, A. A. C. E. Merlin ...	£300 to 500
Athens, transit, 5 days.	

GUATEMALA, Republic of.

President (1910-1917), Manuel Estrada Cabrera, born 1857.

Min. of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Luis Toledo Herrate.
Consul-General, José Maria Lardizábal, 11, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

Guatemala, the most northerly of the Republican States of Central America, is situated in N. lat. from 13° 40' to 17° 40', and in W. Long. from 88° 15' to 92° 30', and comprises an area of 47,424 square miles, and a population in 1910 of 2,000,000. The Republic is divided into 23 departments, and is traversed from W. to E. by an elevated mountain chain, containing several volcanic summits rising to 13,000 feet above the sea: earthquakes are frequent. The country is well watered by numerous rivers; the climate is hot and unhealthy near the coast, but more temperate and salubrious in the higher regions. About 430 miles of railway were open for traffic in 1911. There were 5,954 kilometres of telegraph and 619 of telephones working in 1908. The chief ports are San José de Guatemala and Champerico on the Pacific, and Livingston and Puerto Barrios on the Atlantic side. The principal export is coffee, other articles being sugar, rubber, hides, bananas, and timber.

	1911-12.	1912-13.
Revenue	*\$62,047,000	†\$71,014,726
Expenditure	69,162,000	44,970,483
Debt (31 Dec.).....	£6,000,000	...

	1911.	1912.
Imports	£1,633,334	£1,575,393
Exports	2,201,167	2,631,307
Imports from U.K.	355,124	364,220
Exports to U.K.....	273,318	383,725

CAPITAL, Guatemala. Pop. about 90,000.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister, C. Alban Young, M.V.O. £2,000
Guatemala—Vice-Consul, Godfrey Haggard £500 to 700

do., Edward Bellingham

Livingston and Puerto Barrios—Vice-Consul, William Agar.

Quezaltenango—Consul, Hugo Fleischmann.
San José—Vice-Consul, David Savage.

Transit to New York via Puerto Barrios and New Orleans, 7 days, thence to London, 8 days.

HAITI, Republic of.

President (1913-1919), Michel Oreste.....£4,800
Foreign Affairs, E. Mathon.

Minister in London, M. Antoine Sansarico,
76 Victoria Street, S.W.

Sec. of Legation, M. Louis Augustin-Guillaume.
Consul, Maurice Erdmann, 32 Fenchurch Street.

The Republic of Haiti is the western or French portion of the island of San Domingo, which, next to Cuba, is the largest of the West India Islands. The area of the republic is 10,200 square miles, with a population estimated at 2,029,700. The mountains are richly and heavily timbered, and susceptible of cultivation nearly to their summits; it is probably the most fertile spot in the West Indies, whilst its harbours, especially Port-au-Prince, offer considerable facilities to foreign trade. The principal productions are coffee, logwood, cocoa, cotton, hides, sugar, honey, gums, these being the chief exports. It is said to contain mines of gold, silver, copper, tin, and iron. Its commercial prosperity has been almost annihilated by repeated revolutions. The principal foreign trade is carried on with the United States, Great and Greater Britain, France, and Germany.

	1909-10.	1910-11.
Revenue, gold.....	\$2,700,000	\$3,280,000
" paper	6,690,000	7,720,000
Expenditure, gold	3,329,010	3,280,000
" paper	8,240,000	7,860,000

	1909-10.	1910-11.
External debt (Mar. 31) ...	...	\$26,350,000
Internal debt ..	...	10,390,000

	1909-10.	1910-11.
Total imports	\$6,100,000	\$7,153,467
Total exports	4,200,000	...

Gold \$ = 4s.; paper gourde fluctuates from 5d. to 16d.

CAPITAL, Port-au-Prince. Population, 100,000.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister, Stephen Leech (see Cuba).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS.

Vice-Consul and Chargé d'Affaires, J. Pyke £300 to 500

E. D. Watt

Aux Cayes—Vice-Consul, M. Fontaine.

Cap Hayti—Vice-Consul, W. Langdon.

Transit, 15 days.

* 1911 \$7 = £1.

† 1912 \$90 = £1.

HONDURAS, Republic of.

President (1913-1918), Dr. Francisco Bertrand.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Mariano Vasquez.

Con.-Gen. in London, M.J. Kelly, 8 Idol Lane, E.C.

The Middle State of Central America, stretching in N. lat. between $13^{\circ} 10'$ and 16° , and W. long. between $83^{\circ} 10'$ and $88^{\circ} 40'$; containing 42,658 English square miles, with a population estimated at 553,500 (1910). It has a coast-line of nearly 400 miles on the Caribbean Sea, chief ports, Truxillo, Puerto Cortez, Omoa, Roatan, and La Ceiba; but only about 40 miles on the Gulf of Fonseca, on the Pacific side, chief port, Amapala. The country is mountainous, being traversed by the Cordilleras. The products are mahogany, fruit, cattle, cotton, sugar, tobacco, coffee, indigo, sarsaparilla, hides and skins, india-rubber, cedar, fustic, rose, and Lima wool. Its mineral wealth is great. In 1912 there were 90 miles of railway open.

	1909-10.	1910-11.
Revenue	£392,880	£393,350
Expenditure	332,716	392,838
Foreign Debt	5,398,570	5,398,570
Internal Debt.....	\$4,09,520	4,053,370
Exports	\$4,052,000	6,480,000
Imports	\$6,935,000	5,840,000
	\$12 = £1.	

	1911.	1912.
Imports from U.K.	£134,551	£136,265
Exports to U.K.	1,327	19,365

CHIEF TOWN, Tegucigalpa. Pop. (1905), 35,000.
British Minister, C. Alban Young, M.V.O. (Guatemala).

Tegucigalpa—Consul, J. P. Armstrong £700
Vice-Consul, A. W. Eyll.

Amapala—British Consul, R. Motz.

Puerto Cortez (Omoa)—Cons.,

San Pedro Sula—Vice-Consul, H. F. Panting.

Truxillo—Consul, Alfred E. Melhado.

Distance 5,930 miles; transit, 18 to 20 days.

HUNGARY. (See pp. 676-677.)

ICELAND (Danish Dependency).

Minister for Iceland (Resident), Hannes Hafstein.

Iceland is a large, volcanic, and treeless island in the North Atlantic Ocean, extending from $63^{\circ} 23'$ to $66^{\circ} 33'$ N. lat., and from $13^{\circ} 22'$ to $24^{\circ} 35'$ W. long., with an estimated area of 40,497 square miles, or greater than that of Ireland. The population was estimated in 1901 at 78,479.

The present constitution was granted in 1904, and the assembly (Al-thing) is more or less controlled by the Government at Copenhagen. The principal products of the island are sheep, cattle, ponies, and fish, and the imports consist of almost all the necessities of life, the chief items being grain and meal, sugar, coffee, salt, cotton goods, tobacco, spirits, hardware, and timber. Total imports (1911): £815,000; exports, £735,150. Iceland is now in direct telegraphic communication with the United Kingdom.

CAPITAL, Reykjavik. Population, about 12,000. Other towns are Isafjörður, Akureyri, and Seydisfjörð.

Reykjavik—Consul, A. G. Coates, M.V.O. £600

" Vice-Consul, Asgr. Sigurdsson.

Seydisfjörð—Vice-Consul, E. T. Hallgrímsson.

Westmann Islands—V.-Cons., Gisli J. Johnsen.

Transit, 5 days.

ITALY.

King, Victor Emmanuel, born 11 November, 1869; married 24 Oct., 1896, Princess Helen of Montenegro, succeeded to the throne July 29, 1900.

Heir Apparent, H.R.H. Humbert, Prince of Piedmont, born 15 Sept., 1904.

Premier and Interior (1911), Cav. Giovanni Giolitti.

Foreign Affairs, Marchese A. Di San Giuliano.

Justice, C. Finocchiaro Aprile.

War, General P. Spingardi.

Marine, Rear-Admiral Milla.

Public Instruction, Prof. L. Credaro.

Treasury, Avvocato F. Tedesco.

Finance, Avvocato F. Facta.

Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, F. S. Nitti.

Public Works, Avvocato E. Sacchi.

Posts and Telegraphs, Avvocato F. Tedesco (ad. int.).

Colonies, Signor Bertolini.

Foreign Ambassadors.

Ambassador to France, Signor Tittoni; Russia, Marchese Carloti; Germany, Signor R. Bollati; Austria, Duca Avarna; U.S.A., Conte Mache; Spain, Conte Bonin.

Ambassador in London, Marquis Imperiali di Francavilla, 20 Grosvenor Square, W.

Councillor, Prince Livio Borghese di Cellere.

1st Secretary, Don Ascanio dei Principi Colonna.

2nd Secretary, Nob. P. de Parente.

3rd Secretary, Barone P. Arone di Valentino.

Attachés, Signor Raffaele Quariglia; Lieut.

Renzo Brusati; Lieut. Marchese V. Doria-Lamba.

Military Attaché, Major Conte E. Greppi.

Naval Attaché, Count Rey di Villarey.

Archivist, Cavaliere Catani.

Consul, Marchese Faa di Bruno.

Vice-Consul, Cavaliere P. Righetti.

A Kingdom in the South of Europe, consisting of a peninsula, the large islands of Sicily and Sardinia, the island of Elba, and about 66 minor islands.* It is situate between lat. $36^{\circ} 38' 30''$ — $46^{\circ} 40' 30''$ N. and long. $6^{\circ} 30'$ — $18^{\circ} 30'$ E., and comprises a total area of 110,623 square miles (91,277 mainland, 19,346 islands), with a population (1911 census) of 34,686,683. The peninsula is traversed throughout its length by the chain of the Apennines; the Alps form its northern limits, dividing it from France. The chief rivers are the Po, the Adige, the Tiber, and the Arno. The principal towns are Rome (579,285), Naples (723,208), Milan (599,200), Turin (427,733), Palermo (341,056), Genoa (272,077), Florence (232,860), Bologna (172,639), Venice (160,727), Catania (211,699), Leghorn (105,322), and Bari (103,522). Its wines are numerous and celebrated, and olives and olive-oil are furnished by Tuscany, Liguria, and the province of Bari; while fruit abounds and is largely exported. The cultivation of silk forms an important agricultural industry. Among the principal minerals are iron, lead, zinc, copper, manganese, and antimony ores, sulphur, gypsum, amianthus, alum, and boracic acid. Silver is found in Sardinia, and some gold in the Alps. Salt is a Government monopoly. In 1912 there were 10,798 miles of railway open for traffic, and 33,451 miles of telegraph line. The sea-going commercial marine (1911) consisted

* Italy is also in temporary occupation of a group of Turkish islands lying between Crete and Asia Minor (Rhodes, Carpathos, Cos, Astropalia, etc.) until such time as the Ottoman troops have been removed from Tripoli and Benghazi.

of 450 steamers (987,559 tons) and 630 sailing vessels (333,094 tons). The imports chiefly consist of cotton, wheat, coal, coke, chemicals, colonial produce, yarns, jute and manufactured goods, woollens, raw silk, silkworms' eggs and cocoons, machinery, iron and steel in bars, plates and rails, hardware, raw hides, horses and cows, fixed oils, salt fish, dye-stuffs, tobacco, earthenware, &c. The principal exports are olive-oil, wine, candied citron, sienna earths, pastes, coral, rags, boracic acid, raw and thrown silk, hemp, cattle, straw hats, rice, iron, zinc and copper ores, sulphur, marble, fruit, vegetables, fresh and prepared meats, poultry, chemical products, woods, roots, &c., for dyeing and tanning, artistic works, &c.

The manufactures are woollen, cotton, silk, hemp, and linen yarns and tissues, leathers, straw and felt hats, furniture, chemical products, paper, agricultural and other machinery, prepared meats, artistic works (such as mosaics, pottery, Venetian glass, alabaster ornaments), &c. Sugar is extracted from beet in large quantities for home consumption. There is a large settled and floating population of English and Americans, with churches (one costing £40,000) and chapels belonging to Methodists, Baptists, and others. *Defence* (for Army, see pp. 105 and 780, for Navy, see pp. 105 and 777-8). Spezia, the chief naval and military port of the kingdom, is securely fortified. *Education* (see p. 785).

In 1911, 159,647 Italian and 13,790 foreign vessels (total tonnage 56,056,306) entered and 159,552 Italian and 13,801 foreign vessels (55,082,448 tons) cleared at Italian ports.

	1911-12.	1912-13.
Public revenue	£101,693,303	£113,384,849
Public expenditure ...	99,628,827	102,803,049
Public debt	548,120,760	570,864,304
Total imports	£134,443,200	£144,164,160
Total exports	88,456,160	115,845,840

Total exports to the U.K. in 1912, £8,239,364.

	1911.	1912.
Silk Tissues	£1,154,928	£336,743
Eggs	471,584	232,168
Raw Hides	399,006	299,865
Fruit & Vegetables ..	636,498	261,273
Hemp	342,991	410,168
Cheese	306,287	1,077,981

Imports of British produce and manufactures in 1912, £14,007,990.

	1911.	1912.
Coke and Coal	£6,291,710	£624,746
Woolen Tissues	508,402	225,087
Iron & Steel & manuf.	1,068,952	1,998,210
Carriages	141,154	194,723
Fish of all sorts	213,855	421,555

CAPITAL, Rome. Population (1912), 597,285.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

<i>Embassy</i> , via Venti Settembre, Rome.	
<i>British Ambassador</i> , His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Sir Rennell Rodd, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B.	£7,000
<i>Counsellor of Embassy</i> , Herbert G. Dering, M.V.O.	900
<i>Naval Attaché</i> , Commander Wm. H. D. Boyle, R.N.	800
<i>Mil. Attaché</i> , Col. E. J. Granet, C.B., D.S.O.	800
<i>2nd Secretary</i> , G. A. Meunsey	£300 to 500
R. H. Hoare	300 to 500
<i>3rd Secretary</i> , A. K. Clark Kerr	250
R. C. Parr	150
<i>Hon. Attaché</i> , G. Tyrwhitt	

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

<i>Rome—Consul</i> , C. Ceccarelli Morgan	
<i>Vice-Consul</i> , H. D. Johnson	
<i>Civita-Vecchia—V. Cons.</i> , P. R. Mackenzie	
<i>Brindisi—Consul</i> , W. H. M. Sinclair	£600 to £700
<i>Bari—Vice-Consul</i> , Emil Berner	
<i>Barletta—Vice-Consul</i> , A. Reichlin	
<i>Mazafredonia—Vice-Consul</i> , Francesco Cafarelli	
<i>Taranto—Vice-Consul</i> , F. Watson	£300 to 500
<i>Cagliari—Consul</i> , Henry R. Pernis	
<i>Carlo Forte, San Antico, and San Pietro—Vice-Consul</i> , Emanuele Armeni	
<i>Sassari—V. Cons.</i> , Chev. G. Sechi-Pieroni	
<i>Terranova—Vice-Consul</i> , Gerolamo Tamponi	
<i>Florence—Consul</i> , A. Lemon	
<i>Vice-Consul</i> , Geunaro Placci	
<i>Genoa—Consul-Gen.</i> , W. Keene, M.V.O.	1,000
<i>Vice-Consul</i> , R. M. Kohan	£300 to 500
<i>Bordighera—Vice-Cons.</i> , A. E. Turton	
<i>San Remo—V. Consul</i> , Meysey Turton	
<i>Savona—Consul</i> , Salvatore Guattari	
<i>Spezia—V. Cons.</i> , T. D. Dunlop	£300 to 500
<i>Leghorn—Consul</i> , M. Carmichael	800
<i>Vice-Consul</i> , G. Bush (acting).	
<i>Ancona—V. Consul</i> , Edward A. Kane	
<i>Elba and Piombina—Vice-Consul</i> , J. C. R. Airey	
<i>Milan—Consul</i> , Joseph H. Towsey	800
<i>Vice-Consul</i> , J. Rose	
<i>Mennagio—Cons. Agent</i> , C. Mylius	
<i>Venice—Vice-Consul</i> , G. Campbell	£300 to 500
<i>Naples and S. Italy—Consul-General</i> , S. J. A. Churchill, M.V.O.	900
<i>Vice-Consul</i> , A. Napire	
G. W. Grounsell	
<i>Capri—Cons. Agent</i> , Harold R. Trower	
<i>Castellamare—V. Cons.</i> , E. S. Albanese	
<i>Reggio—Vice-Consul</i> , E. Briglia	
<i>Salerno—Vice-Consul</i> , Pio Consiglio	
<i>Palermo (Sicily)—Consul</i> , R. G. Macbean, M.V.O.	£600 to 800
<i>Vice-Consul</i> , Wm. A. Morrison	
<i>Catania—Vice-Consul</i> , W. A. Franck	
<i>Licata—Vice-Consul</i> , A. Verderame	
<i>Lipari—Vice-Consul</i> , F. Ferlazzo	
<i>Marsala—V. Consul</i> , C. E. Massey	
<i>Mazara—Vice-Consul</i> , Onofrio Favara	
Maccagnone	
<i>Mazzarelli—V. Consul</i> , E. Criscione	
<i>Messina—Vice-Consul</i> , J. B. Heynes	
<i>Milazzo—Vice-Consul</i> , Stefano Trifletti	
<i>Porto Empedocle—V. Consul</i> , Calogero Deleo	
<i>Pozzallo—Vice-Consul</i> , Francesco P. Giunta	
<i>Siracusa—Vice-Consul</i> , Joseph Lobb	
<i>Taormina—Vice-Cons.</i> , Dr. Salvatore Cacciola	
<i>Terranova—Vice-Cons.</i> , Vincenzo Bresmes	
<i>Trapani—Vice-Consul</i> , Luigi M. Marino	
<i>Turin—Consul-General</i> , Maj. W. P. Chapman	£800
<i>Vice-Consul</i> , A. G. Linali	
Rome, transit, 44 hours.	

COLONIES.—The total area of Italian Colonies and possessions is 1,113,020 square miles, with an estimated population of 1,600,000, made up as follows: *Eritrea*, 60,000 square miles (pop. 280,000); *Somaland*, 131,000 square miles (pop. 300,000); *Tientsin Concession*, 20 square miles (pop. 17,000); *Tripoli and Cyrenaica*, 922,000

square miles (pop. 1,000,000). In Africa Italy obtained in 1912 the territories of Tripoli and Cyrenaica by conquest and cession from the Ottoman Empire, and possesses the colony of Eritrea, and a protectorate over part of the Somali coast, extending from Cape Guardafui to the Juba river, on which they have a station; an annual rent is paid to the Sultan of Zanzibar for the Benadir ports leased by him to Italy. The Colony of Eritrea includes also the Dahlar Archipelago. The protectorate includes Aussa and the Danakil country, the Somali countries of the Sultans of Migurtini and of Obbia, as well as the Benadir, which is now a colony. By new conventions signed with the Emperor Menelik in May, 1908, Italy obtains a slight extension of frontiers, and obtains the country between Dolo and Bardera. The commencement of Italian influence was made in 1880, when the district of Assab was transferred from a trading company to the Government. The tract of land now known as Eritrea ("Red Sea") consists of a triangular portion of barren and sandy lowland between 12° and 18° N., containing in all a coastline along the Red Sea of about 700 miles, with a total area of 60,000 square miles, and a population of about 280,000, of whom about 3,000 are Europeans. The capital is Asmara, Massowa being the chief port, where there is a good harbour, and the principal product, salt, of great value as being the monetary currency of Southern Abyssinia.

For TRIPOLI, see p. 746.

In China Italy obtained in 1902 a concession of land fronting the Peiho river, with a total area of 20 square miles and a population of about 17,000 natives.

JAPAN.

Emperor, Yoshihito, born 31 Aug., 1879; succeeded 29 July, 1912; crowned 30 July, 1912; mar. Princess Sadako, 10 May, 1900, and has issue 3 sons.

Heir Apparent, Prince Hirohito, born 29 April, 1901.

Prime Minister (20 Feb., 1913), Admiral Count Yamamoto.

Interior, K. Hara.

Foreign Affairs, Baron Makino.

Agriculture and Commerce, T. Yamamoto.

Finance, Baron K. Takahashi.

War, Lieut.-Gen. S. Kusonose.

Navy, Admiral Baron Saito.

Justice, M. Matsuda.

Communications, H. Motoda.

Education, Dr. Y. Okuda.

Ambassador in London, Katsonusuke Inouye, 20 Grosvenor Square, S.W.

Councillor, Kijura Shidehara.

2nd Secretaries, I. Yoshida, K. Yamasaki.

Attachés, S. Sawada, Nagakage Okabe.

Chancery, S. Mashiko, K. Kishi.

Military Attaché, Col. S. Inagaki.

Naval Attaché, Capt. Baron Kizokazu Abo.

Financial Attaché, Kengo Mori.

Consul-General, Takashi Nakamura, 1 Broad Street Place, E.C.

Consul at Glasgow, A. S. Younger.

" at Liverpool, P. E. J. Hemelryk.

" at Manchester, D. Ford Smith.

" at Middlesbrough, Waynman Dixon.

This ancient and extensive Empire, now in alliance with the United Kingdom, consists of four large and many small islands, said to comprise in all above 4,223, the principal of which are Honshū (the name of the Empire being Nihon), Shikoku, Kii-shū, Hokkaidō or Yezo, situate to the north of the main island, from which it is separated by the Tsugaru Straits, and Formosa, called by the Japanese, Taiwan. The Ainu, an uncivilised but harmless tribe, who in ancient times occupied the greater part of the country, are still found in Yezo. The Kurile Islands have belonged to Japan since 1875, and in 1876 she incorporated the Luchu (Riu-kiu) Islands under the name of "Prefecture of Okinawa." The empire, with its dependencies, comprises an area of 235,886 square miles, with a population (1908) of 67,142,798. The islands are eminently volcanic, and 18 of the summits are still active; the chief of these, Fuji-san, or Fuji-yama, the loftiest and most sacred mountain of Japan, about sixty miles from Tokio, is 12,370 ft. high, and has been dormant since 1707. Japan is also liable to frequent, and occasionally disastrous, earthquakes. The country is very mountainous, and not more than one-sixth of its area is available for cultivation. It possesses numerous fine harbours. The soil is productive, teeming with every variety of agricultural produce. Copper, iron, sulphur, lead, antimony, and zinc abound, whilst agate, cornelian, and rock crystal are also found. Gold is found in the island of Sado, and silver mining is prosecuted on a small scale; while there is a good supply of middling coal. Petroleum is also being produced in large quantities, especially in the Province of Echigo. Among the vegetable productions may be noted the camphor-tree, paper mulberry, vegetable wax-tree, and a lacquer-tree, which furnishes the celebrated "lacquer" of Japan. The principal timber trees are the *Cryptomeria japonica*, *Pinus Massoniana*, and *Zelkova Keaki*; the *Paulownia imperialis* is largely used for fancy boxes and works of art; the maple is merely for ornament. Chestnut, oak, beech, and elm are comparatively rare and little used. The tobacco-plant, tea-shrub, potato, rice, wheat and other cereals are all cultivated; agriculture, upon which the Japanese bestow great care, being their chief occupation. The coasts are extremely rich in fish. The floral kingdom is rich, beautiful, and varied, though scented flowers are comparatively few. Fruit, for the most part of inferior quality, is abundant; English fruits, such as apples, strawberries, pears, grapes, figs, and peaches are being produced.

Commerce and Industry.—The chief manufactures are silk and cotton, cotton yarn, matches, paper, glass, lacquer ware, porcelain, and bronze, and shipbuilding is an important industry in the yards. The chief imports are raw cotton from India, U.S., Egypt, and China; flour from the U.S.; and piece goods, metals, manures, woollens, wool, drugs, rails, locomotives, and machinery from Europe and the U.S.A. Sugar is largely imported from the Dutch East Indies and Formosa; indigo from Germany and British India; kerosene oil from U.S. and the Dutch Indies; beans, peas, and pulse from China and Korea; and rice, principally from British India, French India, Korea, Siam, and China. The chief exports are silk, cotton yarns, rice, tea, fish, copper, matches, coal, camphor, straw plaits, porcelain, earthenware, lacquer ware, and marine products.

Communications.—There were 5,606 miles of railway open in 1913, in addition to 767 miles open in Korea, while the South Manchurian Railway (China) is under Japanese control. The mercantile marine consisted in 1912 of 1,981 steamers above 20 tons (388 of them over 1,000 tons), and 1,317 sailing vessels over 100 tons. In 1912 there were 7,166 post offices dealing with 1,677,000,000 postal packets and 29,500 miles of telegraph line.

Defence (for Army, see pp. 105 and 780. For Navy, see pp. 105 and 777).

Education (see p. 785).

Estimated Revenue:—

	1912-13.	1913-14.
Ordinary	*\$502,597,196	*\$529,755,649
Extraordinary	73,379,799	57,051,939

Estimated Expenditure:—

	1912-13.	1913-14.
Ordinary	\$412,073,863	\$422,018,356
Extraordinary	163,903,132	164,789,232
Total Debt	(£250,000,000)	
(31 March, 1913) {	\$2,493,970,000	

	1911.	1912.
Imports	£44,718,256†	£53,994,057†
Exports	52,643,283†	63,421,311†

The imports of British produce and manufacture in 1912 were valued at £12,229,115:—

		Machinery.....	£1,755,030
Arms & Ammunition	£410,267	Manures	1,222,002
Chemicals	424,485	Electrical Apparatus.....	375,041
Cotton	1,485,341	Wool Tops	724,613
Cycles, Motor, etc.	306,558	Woollens	885,221
Iron and Steel	2,493,222		

The exports to the United Kingdom in 1912 were valued at £3,933,443:—

		Rice, Corn & Grain.....	£121,009
Copper, unwrought.....	£486,691	Silk & Manuf.	1,081,437
Oil, Fish and Seed	160,490	Straw plait	673,854
Soya Beans.....	128,748		

Formosa.—The island of Formosa (Taiwan) was ceded by China to Japan (2 June, 1895) in accordance with the Treaty of Peace. Its total area is 13,500 square miles, with about 3,400,000 inhabitants (1908).

Saghalin (Karafuto).—The southern half of this island was ceded by Russia at the close of the war. The ceded territory has a total area of 9,824 sq. miles with a population (1910) of 25,000. The Japanese Government is encouraging the settlement of agriculturists, and there is a large fishing industry.

The **Kwantung Peninsula** (capital, Dairen, formerly Dalny), which had been leased to Russia by China, was similarly leased to Japan after the Russo-Japanese war. Area, 1,286 sq. miles; population, 470,000. Dairen provides Japan with a mainland port, ice free all the year round, and the peninsula is fertile.

The **Pescadores** (Hokoto) consists of about 14 islands, with a total area of 85 square miles, and a population of 55,000.

Korea (Cho-sen).—By a treaty of 23 Aug., 1910, Korea was annexed to Japan and became part of the Japanese Empire, and General Count Terauchi was appointed Governor-General.

Korea is situated between 124° and 128° E.

* The local exchange value of the yen is about 2s. 0½d. or \$9·76 = £1 sterling.
† Exclusive of Korea.

long., and between 34° and 43° N. lat., and the coast is fringed with innumerable islands, of which the largest is Quelpart. Total length, 600 miles from north to south, and greatest breadth 135 miles from east to west, with an area of some 71,000 square miles. Population estimated at about 13,125,000; there are about 147,000 Japanese in the country. The soil is fertile, but mountainous except in the river valleys. About 4,500,000 acres are under cultivation, the staple agricultural products being rice and other cereals, beans, cotton, tobacco, and hemp; the other natural products are chiefly gold and hides. Ginseng, a medicinal root much affected by the Chinese, is largely grown under Government supervision in the province of Pyeng-An, and, being a Government monopoly, forms a rich source of revenue. Gold, copper, coal, iron, and other minerals are distributed throughout the country. The principal exports are beans, rice, livestock, cowhides, ginseng, wheat, barley, iron ores, and raw cotton. Manufactures are as yet in a primitive condition, the principal being hemp cloth, brass ware, and an excellent quality of paper resembling the Japanese article, but stouter. About 80 per cent. of the sea-borne trade is carried in Japanese bottoms. Considerable progress is being made in the direction of the proper lighting of the coast. The total railway mileage is 639 miles.

Revenue, 1913-14	*\$45,649,000
Expenditure, 1913-14	57,989,000
Imports, 1912	£6,720,000
Exports, 1912	3,000,000

CAPITAL OF THE JAPANESE EMPIRE, Tōkiō, formerly called Yedo, the residence of the Emperor; population (1910), 2,186,079. Other cities are—Osaka, 1,226,590; Kiōto, the ancient capital, 442,462; Nagoya, 378,231; Kobé, 378,197; Yokohama, 394,303; Hiroshima, 142,763; Nagasaki, 176,480; Kanazawa, 110,994; Kure, 100,679.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

British Ambassador, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Sir W. Conyngham Greene, K.C.B. £5,000
Councillor of Embassy, H. H. D. Beaumont 800
Natal Attaché, Capt. Hon. H. G. Brand, R.N.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. J. A. C. Somerville.
1st Secretary, Lord Kilmarnock..... £300 to 500
Japanese Sec., E. M. Hobart-Hampden 1,000
Commercial Attaché, E. T. F. Crowe, C.M.G. 1,000

3rd Secretary, E. St. J. Monson 250
Hon. Attaché, Lieut. W. Bowle-Evans.
Chaplain (Hon.), Rev. L. B. Cholmondeley, M.A.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Chemulpo—Consul, J. T. Wawn £800
Dairen (Dalny)—Consul, H. G. Parlett..... 1,116
Hakodate—Vice-Consul, E. L. S. Gordon... 600
Kobé—Consul-General, 1,267
Vice-Consul, H. A. F. Horne..... 600
Osaka—Vice-Cons., E. H. Holmes 725
Nagasaki—Consul, R. G. E. Forster 1,050
Séoul—Consul-Gen., A. M. Chalmers..... 1,100
Vice-Consul, G. H. Phipps.....
Shimonoseki—Consul, A. H. Lay 950
Tamsui: Formosa—Cons., T. J. Harrington 800
Yokohama—Cons.-Gen., J. C. Hall, C.M.G.,

I.S.O. 1,400

Vice-Consul, C. J. Davidson 600
 Yokohama, 11,260 miles distant; transit, 38 days (via Vancouver, 23 days; via Siberia, 14 days).

* \$9·76 = £1.

LIBERIA.

President (1912-1916), Daniel Edward Howard.
Vice-President, S. G. Harmon.
Secretary of State, C. D. B. King.
Treasury, J. L. Morris.
Attorney-General, S. A. Ross.
Postmaster-General, T. Moort.
Interior, J. J. Morris.
Education, B. W. Payne.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London, J. P. Crommelin, 13 Eaton Place, S.W.

Consul-General in London, (vacant).

Consul, J. T. Grein, 27 Mincing Lane, E.C.

An independent Negro Republic of Western Africa, occupying that part of the coast of North Guinea which is between the river Cavalla, S.E., and Manna, N.W., a distance of about 350 miles, with an area of about 41,000 square miles, and extending to the interior to latitude 8° 50', a distance of 150 miles from the seaboard. It was founded by the American Colonization Society in 1820, and has been recognised by the United States and the European powers since 1847 as an independent State. The population is estimated at 2,050,000, including about 10,000 Americo-Liberians. The principal exports are coffee, cocoa, palm-kernels, palm-oil, ivory, prassava, rubber, and camwood. The chief imports are cottons, haberdashery, salt, rice, provisions, arms and ammunition, tobacco, hardware, glass and earthenware, rum, gin, timber, and beads. The executive power is vested in a President elected for four years, assisted by a ministry; there are two houses of Legislature, the Senate, with eight members elected for four years, and the House of Representatives with fourteen members elected for two years. There is no regular army, but there is an enlisted frontier force of about 600 men under native officers. The organisation of the customs is being carried out by officers lent by the British Government with successful results. There are 15 ports of entry along the 350 miles of coast, viz.: Robertsport, Monrovia, Marshall, Grand Bassa, River Cess, Greensville, Nanna Kroo, Harper Half Cavalla, Jenne, Webo, Grand Cess, Garway, Niffoo and Batoo. In 1911, 443 vessels (972,737 net tons) entered and cleared at Monrovia.

	1911-2.
Revenue	*\$471,335
Expenditure	470,000
External Debt.....	500,000
Imports.....	1,025,000
Exports.....	975,000
Imports from U.K. (1912)	£110,837
Exports to U.K. (1912)	45,000

CHIEF TOWN, Monrovia. Population, 6,000.

British Cons.-Gen. R. C. F. Mungham £950 to 1,050

Vice-Consul,

Monrovia, 3,650 miles distant; transit, German steamer *via* Southampton, 12 days; and fortnightly English steamer from Liverpool, 12 days.

LIECHTENSTEIN.

Prince, Johann II., b. 5 Oct., 1840; *suc.* 12 Nov., 1858.

A Principality on the Upper Rhine, between the Austrian province of Vorarlberg and Switzerland; area 59.6 square miles, pop. (1909) 9,854. The main industries are agriculture (chief pro-

ducts being corn, wine and turf), textiles and embroidery. Revenue (1912), 860,526 *kronen*; expenditure 796,036 *kronen* (24 *kronen* = £1); no debt. CAPITAL, Vaduz. Pop. 1,376.

LUXEMBURG.

Grand Duchess, H.R.H. Marie Adelaide, b. 14

June, 1894; *suc.* 26 Feb., 1912.

Minister of State, M. Eyschen.

A Grand Duchy in Central Europe, bounded by Germany, Belgium, and France; it formed part of the Germanic Confederation, 1815-66, and is still included in the German "Zollverein." In 1867 the Treaty of London declared it a neutral territory under the sovereignty of the King of the Netherlands, on whose decease, Nov. 23rd, 1890, it passed to the Duke of Nassau. The area is 999 square miles; the population (1910) 259,889, nearly all Roman Catholics. The principality is rich in iron-ore. The revenue in 1912 was estimated at 18,696,137 francs, expenditure 20,629,710 francs; debt (Jan. 1, 1912) 12,000,000 francs. There are 328 miles of railway. The army numbers about 300 men. The capital, Luxemburg (population 20,848), is a dismantled fortress.

British Envoy, Hon. Sir A. Johnstone, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B. (The Hague).

Consul, N. le Gailais.

MEXICO, Federal Republic of.

Provisional President of the Republic, General Victoriano Huerta.

Vice-President,

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Querido Moheno.

Minister in England, Bartolomé Carbajal y Rosas.
1st Secretary, Don Cayetano Romero.

2nd Secretary, Don Julio W. Baz.

Financial Agency, Finsbury Pavement House, E.C.
Consul in London, Adolfo Bülle, Broad Street House, E.C.

Consul-Gen.—Liverpool, Louis G. Pardo.

A country in the southern part of the continent of North America, with an extensive seaboard to both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, extending from 15° to 32° 30' N. lat. and 87° to 117° W. long., and comprising one of the richest and most varied zones in the world, but from various causes her resources have never been fairly developed. It comprises 27 states, 3 territories, and the federal district of Mexico, making in all 31 political divisions, comprehending an area of 768,883 square miles, with a population of (1910) 15,063,207. The surface consists of an elevated plateau, commencing at a few miles from the coast, and containing several volcanic summits, the highest of which, Ixtaccihuatl and Popocatepetl, rise to 17,879 and 19,784 feet above the sea. Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan, Salina Cruz, and Guaymas are the chief ports on the Pacific; and Vera Cruz, Tampico, Progreso, and Puerto Mexico on the Atlantic or Gulf of Mexico. There were 15,804 miles of railway open on Sept. 16, 1912, and 40,687 miles of telegraph. The railways have in a large measure been built by American and English companies. The principal crops are maize, wheat, barley, Chile-pepper, sugar, coffee, cotton, tobacco, vanilla, flax, grapes, and all kinds of tropical fruit. The maguery, or Mexican aloe, yields a favourite beverage, "pulque"; other species of the same plant supply pita-flax and sisal-hemp (henequen). The forests abound in mahogany, rosewood, ebony, and caoutchouc trees. The mineral wealth is very great; silver

* \$4.82 = £1.

and gold, copper, lead, and quicksilver, iron and coal, are the leading products of the mines. Woollen and cotton spinning and weaving, and other branches of industry, are encouraged by high protective duties. The imports, nevertheless, consist very largely of textile manufactures. Of the exports 45 per cent. consist of silver and gold; sisal hemp (henequen), coffee, hides and skins, timber, logwood, vanilla, tobacco, dyestuffs, sugar, and drugs ranking next in importance.

Defence.—For Army, see p. 781; the Navy is limited to 7 small vessels.

Education (see p. 785).

Finance, &c.—The following figures have been officially supplied (the value of the Mexican dollar is 24d.) :—

	1912-13.	1913-14.
Estimated revenue ...	\$109,257,500	\$129,088,257
Estimated expenditure	109,245,944	128,894,980
	1910.	1911.
External debt	300,524,996	300,950,996
Internal debt	137,850,134	137,850,134
Floating Debt	273,398	273,398
	1910-11.	1911-12.
Exports	\$293,752,150	\$292,053,917
Imports	205,835,784	139,810,455
	1911.	1912.
Imports from U.K.	£2,489,935	£2,713,137
Exports to U.K.	2,238,621	2,514,619

CAPITAL, Mexico City. Pop. (1910) 470,659.

BRITISH LEGATION.

<i>Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary</i> , Sir Lionel E. G. Carden, K.C.M.G.	£2,500
<i>1st Secretary</i> , T. B. Hohler	500
<i>Naval Attaché</i> , Capt. Heathcoat Salusbury Grant, R.N.	
<i>Military Attaché</i> , Lt.-Col. Moreton Foley Gage	
<i>Translator</i> , Geo. F. Rohrweger	300

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

<i>Mexico City—Consul-General</i> , C. E. W. Stringer	1,100
<i>Vice-Consul</i> , R. C. E. Milne	
<i>Chihuahua—V.-Cons.</i> , Calvert G. Scobell	
<i>Chinipas—Vice-Cons.</i> , G. E. Stephenson	
<i>Durango—Vice-Cons.</i> , W. W. Graham...	
<i>Ensenada—Vice-Consul</i> , W. D. Madden	
<i>Gomez Palacio—Vice-Cons.</i> , H. A. C. Cummins	
<i>Guadalajara—Vice-Consul</i> , P. Holms ...	
<i>Guaymas and Sta. Rosalia—Vice-Cons.</i> , W. Fearon (acting)	
<i>Colima—Consul</i> , D. G. C. MacNeill	
<i>La Paz—Vice-Consul</i> , F. W. Moore	
<i>Mazatlan—V.-Con.</i> , G. E. S. Watson ...	
<i>Progreso—Consul</i> , Arthur Peirce	
<i>Laguna de Terminos—Vice-Consul</i> , G. A. Ludewig	
<i>Payo Obispo—Cons. Agent</i> , George Hyde	
<i>Salina Cruz—Consul</i> , William S. Buchanan	
<i>Acapulco—Vice-Cons.</i> , R. Fernandez...	
<i>Oaxaca—Vice-Consul</i> , C. G. Rickards ...	
<i>Soconusco—Vice-Consul</i> , R. O. Stevenson	
<i>Tuxtla Gutierrez—V.-Cons.</i> , C. J. Wachter	
<i>Tampico—Consul</i> , Hubert W. Wilson	
<i>Vice-Consul</i> , W. J. Pulford	
<i>Monterrey—Vice-Consul</i> , J. B. Sanford	
<i>Saltillo—Vice-Consul</i> , Jasper Lynch	
<i>San Luis Potosi—V.-Cons.</i> , Dr. H. E. Nolan	
<i>Veracruz—Consul</i> , J. S. Hutchison.	
<i>Frontera—Vice-Cons.</i> , C. W. Rickard ...	

Jalapa—Vice-Consul, D. B. Van der Goot
Puerto Mexico—Vice-Consul, T. Gemmill
Tuxpan—Vice-Consul, G. A. Grahame ...
 Transit, about 12 days.

MONACO

Sovereign Prince, Albert, born 13 Nov., 1848; suc. 10 Sept., 1889; mar. 1869, (1) Lady Mary Douglas-Hamilton, daughter of 11th Duke of Hamilton; (2) Oct., 1889, the Duchesse de Richelieu, born 10 February, 1858.
Heir, Prince Louis, born 12 July, 1870.
Minister of State, Emile Flach.

Consul-General in London, Theodore Lumley, 37 Conduit Street, Bond Street, W.

Vice-Consul, Paul Crémieu-Javal, J.P., 35 New Bridge Street, E.C.

A miniature Principality on the Mediterranean, between France and Italy, consisting of the old town of Monaco, La Condamine, and Monte Carlo, where is the gambling establishment, and comprising a narrow strip of country extending from the Monaco Cemetery on the west to St. Roman on the east; it is about 3 miles long and 1½ miles broad, with (1908) 19,121 inhabitants, and a yearly average of over 1,500,000 visitors. The whole available ground is built over, so that there is no cultivation. There is a local police force of 150 men.

British Consul, J. W. Keogh (Nice).

British Vice-Consul, C. J. Sim.

English Chaplain, Ven. Archdeacon Spens.

MONTENEGRO.

King Nicholas, born 25 Sept. (8 Oct.), 1841; suc. his uncle, Prince Danilo, 14 Aug., 1860; proclaimed King 14 Aug., 1910; m. 1860, Milena, daughter of Vojvod Peter Vukotich, b. 4 May, 1847; issue 3 sons, 6 daughters.

Heir Apparent, Danilo Alexander, born 29 June, 1871; m. 1899, Princess Jutta of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

President of State Council, General Vukotich.

Consul-General, Col. Sir J. Roper Parkington, J.P., D.L., 24, Crutched Friars, E.C.

A Principality until 1910, in which year it was proclaimed a Kingdom by virtue of a resolution of the National Skupstina, on the 50th anniversary of the accession of Prince Nicholas. It was formerly a province of the old Servian Empire which came to an end after the battle of Kosovo in 1389, since which date it has always claimed to be independent, and recognised to be so by the Treaty of Berlin (1878). It has an area of 5,800 square miles (including the territory acquired from Turkey in 1913) and a population estimated at 500,000. The surface forms a series of elevated ridges with lofty mountain-peaks, many of which are covered with forests. Chief products are maize, potatoes, sumac, cattle, castradina (smoked mutton), hides, and tobacco, which has been created a monopoly, and conceded for 25 years to an Italian company. The only manufactures are coarse woollens. Agriculture is the principal occupation. The ports are Antivari and Dulcigno. There is a railway from Antivari to Lake Scutari. A representative parliament was granted in 1905. In 1912 Montenegro joined with Bulgaria, Servia and Greece in a war against Turkey, the successful outcome of which resulted in

an extension of Montenegrin territory at the expense of Turkey.

	1911.	1912.
Revenue (estimated)	£167,300	£150,390
Expenditure „	„	174,460
Public Debt „	250,000	400,000
	1907.	1910.
Total Imports (estimated) ...	£261,000	£340,277
Total Exports „	56,000	99,650

CAPITAL, Cetinje. Population (1907), 5,000 (exclusive of permanent garrison of 600 men).

British Minister, Count de Salis, K.C.M.G.,

C.V.O. £1,500

Military Attaché, Maj. E. A. Plunkett.
Distant about 1,100 miles; transit, average 4 days.

MOROCCO (French Protectorate).

Sultan, Moulay Yusef, acceded 1912.

The largest of the Barbary States, situate in the N.W. of Africa, between 27°–36° N. lat. and 1°–11° 40' W. long., with a total area of about 314,000 square miles, and an estimated population of 4 to 5 millions. In 1912 a Franco-Spanish agreement fixed the boundaries between the French and Spanish zones, and the principal part of Morocco now forms a French protectorate, while Tangier is to be internationalised. Among the chief products of the country are wheat, barley, maize, beans, peas, oil, esparto, and hemp; among fruits, the fig, almond, pomegranate, lemon, olive, orange, and date are common; but agriculture is greatly neglected. Morocco is said to be rich in mineral treasures: antimony, iron, coal, copper, lead, tin—the last three in considerable quantities. Gold and silver also are found, and wool is plentiful. There are no railways, and telegraphic communication from Tangier is by submarine cable. The trade is principally with France (and Algeria), U.K. (and Malta), Germany, and Spain.

CAPITAL, Fez. Population, 120,000.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Envoy Extraordinary, and Minister Plenipotentiary (vacant).....	£2,500
2nd Sec., H. W. Kennard	£400 to 600
Interpreter & Dragoman, A. Irwin, C.M.G.	£450 to 650
Asst. Interpreter, C. D. Elphick	240 to 340

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Tangier—Consul-General, with local rank of 1st Secretary, Herbert E. White, C.M.G.	800
Vice-Consul, H. B. Johnstone	£350 to 450
Alcazar—Cons. Agent, E. P. Carleton.	
Arzila—Cons. Agent, Isaac L. Benshilton.	
Larache—Vice-Consul, Lewis福德	
Tetuan—Vice-Consul, Capt. C. F. S. Ewart	250
Casa Blanca—Cons., A. M. Madden, C.M.G.	£700 to 500
Vice-Consul, E. G. Lomas	350 to 450
Do., R. H. Broome	
Mazagan—Vice-Consul, T. G. Spilney ...	
Mogador—Vice-Cons., H. L. Rabino	£350 to £450
Morocco City (Marrakesh)—Vice-Consul, A. Lennox	
Rabat—Vice-Consul,	
Safi—Vice-Consul, E. H. Mulock	£350 to 450
Fez—Consul, James McIver Macleod, C.M.G.	600

Tangier is distant by sea about 1,200 miles; transit, 5 days, or by the Sud Express, 3 days.

NETHERLANDS (or HOLLAND, Kingdom of).

Queen, Wilhelmina Helena Paulina Maria, born 31st August, 1880, succeeded her late father, King William III., 23 Nov., 1890; mar. 7 Feb., 1901, H. R. H. Prince Henry, Prince of the Netherlands and Duke of Mecklenburg.

Heiress Apparent, Princess Juliana of Orange-Nassau, Duchess of Mecklenburg, born 30 April, 1909.

Queen-Mother, Emma, Princess of Waldeck and Pyrmont, born 2 August, 1858; married the late King, 7 Jan., 1879, who died 23 November, 1890; acted as Regent 1890–1898.

Minister of Interior, Cort van der Linden.

Foreign Affairs, J. Loudon.

Finance, M. Bertling.

Colonies, M. Pleyte.

Justice, B. Ort.

War, Maj.-Gen. Bosboom.

Marine, Capt. Rambonnet.

Waterways, Dr. C. Lely.

Agriculture, Industry & Commerce, M. Treub.

Minister in London, Jonkheer Dr. R. de Marees van Swinderen, 8 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.

Councillor of Legation, Jonkheer A. van der Goes,

12 Montagu Place, Bryanston Sq., W.

Chancellor, H. N. Brouwer, 2 Stevenage Road,

Bishop's Park, S.W.

Consul-Gen., H. S. J. Maas, 12 Blomfield St., E.C.

Agricultural Commissioner, Dr. J. J. L. van

Rijn, 50 Mount Park Road, Ealing, W.

A maritime Kingdom of Central Europe, situate on the North Sea, in lat. 50° 46'–53° 34' N. and long. 3° 22'–7° 14' E., consisting of 11 provinces, and containing a total area of 12,761 square miles, with a population, on Dec. 31, 1912, of 6,102,399. The majority, about three-fifths, belong to the several Reformed Churches; and the remainder are Roman Catholics, with about 107,000 Jews. The land is generally flat and low, intersected by numerous canals and connecting rivers—in fact, a network of water courses. The principal rivers are the Rhine, Maas, and Yssel, with the mouths of the Schelde. The chief native products are herrings and other fish, cattle, horses, swine, sheep, poultry, eggs, seeds, potatoes, oats, rye, wheat, barley, beans, peas, buckwheat, beetroot, chicory, flax, hemp, tobacco, and dairy produce. The principal manufactures are shipping, bricks, margarine, cocoa, chocolate, linen, rich damasks, cottons, woollens, cigars and other manufactured tobacco, candles, confectionery, earthenware and pottery, glass bottles and ware, chemical and pharmaceutical products, matches, perfumery, sugar, bicycles and automobiles, boots and shoes, starch, potato flour, engines, metal substances, works of art in gold and silver, incandescent lamps, machinery, motors, paper, printing, oils, beer, "geneva" and other liqueurs. Diamond-cutting employs numerous hands in Amsterdam.

Communications.—There are 3,190 kilometres of railway open (31 Dec., 1911), and 7,609 kilometres of telegraph line. The mercantile marine, on the 31st Dec., 1911, consisted of 347 steamers, tonnage 1,480,943 cubic metres, and 428 sailing vessels (119,744 cubic metres), employing 10,476 men on 31 Dec., 1909.

Defence (for Army, see p. 787).—The royal Navy consisted, on July 1, 1911, of 106 vessels (9 of them ironclads, 6 protected cruisers, 13 coast and harbour defence vessels, 3 river gunboats, 2 torpedo-boat destroyers (for the colonies), 39

torpedo-boats (9 for the colonies), 3 mine-layers (1 for the colonies), 1 submarine, 20 special service vessels and 10 for special service in the colonies.

Education (see p. 785).

Trade and Commerce.—The Netherlands figure largely in the trade returns of the United Kingdom. The following are the *Board of Trade* figures for imports of British produce and manufacture in the year 1912:—

Apparel.....	£187,756	Leather.....	£154,733
Carriages, Motors	333,432	Machinery.....	732,428
Chemical products	386,839	Metals (Iron, &c.)	2,007,545
Oal, coke, & fuel	1,169,925	Oil.....	606,290
Corn and grain...	387,838	Oilcloth.....	155,991
Cotton yarn.....	1,902,666	Ships.....	269,540
Cotton manufs....	1,381,790	Wool.....	303,881
Grease, Tallow, &c.	273,197	Woollen manufs.	682,763
Horses.....	328,339	Woollen yarn....	104,915

The exports* to the U.K. for 1911 stand at the following amounts in *florins* in the Netherlands Government return:—

	1911.		1911.
Butter.....	fl. 5,381,582	Glass manufac- tures, &c.....	fl. 11,890,627
Cheese.....	4,048,046	Hides & leather	5,850,113
Chemical manfs.	3,236,814	Iron & steel, &c., excepting ore.	101,406,601
China, & butter	175,685	Margarine.....	34,564,206
Cocoa, &c. &c.	7,256,907	Mutton & pork	14,255,331
Cotton manfs....	12,202,901	Painters' colours, &c.....	558,722
Dye stuffs, &c....	5,810,863	Paper.....	59,250,906
Farinaceous sub- stances (bread- stuffs).....	16,970,315	Sugar, refined...	48,853,647
Fish, including oysters, mus- sels, shrimps, and lobsters..	3,154,821	Tobacco.....	1,013,598
		Mercery.....	6,403,456
		Wool manufac- tures.....	5,250,028
		Yeast.....	2,927,036

	1913.		1914.
Revenue (Budget) ...	fl. 226,046,679	fl. 228,415,617	
Expenditure (Budget)	234,346,679	253,345,818	
Public Debt (Jan. 1)...	...	1,148,379,900	

	1911.		1912.
Imports.....	fl. 3,333,258,000	fl. 3,613,080,000	
Exports.....	2,732,387,000	3,113,114,000	
Imports from U.K.	£17,833,139	£19,363,610	
Exports to U.K. ...	18,665,120	21,433,957	

COMMERCIAL CAPITALS, Amsterdam, population (1910), 568,130; and Rotterdam, population (1910), 417,780.

COURT CAPITAL, The Hague. Pop. (1910), 270,109.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister, Hon. Sir Alan Johnstone,
G.C.V.O. £3,600
2nd *Secretary*, Henry G. Chilton ... £300 to 500
Naval Attaché, Capt. Wilfred Henderson, R.N.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. G. T. M. Bridges,
D.S.O.
2nd *Secretary*, Count Charles Bentinck
..... £300 to £500
Hon. Attaché, W. R. Younger.
Archivist, Francis A. Chambers £200 to 250
Hon. Chaplain, Rev. H. Ratford, B.A.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

The Hague—Vice-Consul, Gerrit Barger.
Batavia (Java)—Consul-General, W. R. D.
Beckett, C.M.G. 1,550
Consul, J. W. Stewart
Samarang—V.-Consul, Neil G. McLean

* In compiling this statement the classification followed is that obtaining in the British *Board of Trade* returns, except that "White Lead" is classed under "Dye Stuffs" and not under "Painters' colours."

† fl. 12 = 106 = £1.

Sourabaya—V.-Cons., H. Gervis Jack-
son
Macassar (Celebes)—Vice-Consul, S. P.
Stephens.
Medan (Sumatra)—Vice-Consul, A. L.
Mathewson.

Curaçao—Consul, Jacob Jesurun

Paramaribo—See Surinam.

Rotterdam—Consul-General, E. G. B.

Maxse, C.M.G. £1,000

Vice-Cons., Henry Tom, £300 to 500;

J. W. Van Dyk..... unpr.

Amsterdam—Consul, J. J. Broderick £300 to 500

Vice-Consul, E. J. Labarre.....

Dordrecht—Vice-Cons., J. G. Vriesendorp

Groningen—Vice-Consul, A. P. Schilthuis

Flushing—Vice-Consul, P. de Bruyne

Harlingen—Vice-Consul, J. M. Prillevitz

Heider—Vice-Consul, W. J. Van Neck

Maassluis—Cons. Agent, G. Dirkzwager

Terneuzen—Cons. A., J. A. van Rompu

Tiel—V.-Cons., C. W. Dresselhuys, jun.

Utrecht—Vice-Consul, John Twiss.

Ymuiden—V.-Cons., S. C. L. Reigersberg

Surinam—Consul, G. Hewett 900

Vice-Cons., Rev. W. L. Kissack, M.A.

Nickerie—Vice-Consul, Charles Spence

Transit, 12 hours.

NETHERLANDS' COLONIES.

TOTAL AREA, 832,473 square miles.

POPULATION, 37,861,513.

The possessions of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in the EAST INDIES (Administrative Capital *Batavia*, pop. about 130,000) are very considerable, comprising the whole of the SUNDA ISLANDS and *MOLUCCAS*: *Sumatra* (area, 162,000 sq. miles), *Java* and *Madura* (51,000 sq. miles), *Netherlands Borneo* (115,000 sq. miles), *Celebes Island* (50,000 sq. miles), *Moluccas* (44,000 sq. miles), *Timor Islands* (18,000 sq. miles); with the exception of a portion of Borneo and Eastern Timor, together with WESTERN NEW GUINEA, with a total area of 738,000 square miles, and a population (1905) of 37,717,377, of whom as many as 30,098,000 live in the islands of Java and Madura. JAVA and MADURA (customs receipts, 1910, £1,675,960) produce a sufficient supply of food for a dense population, besides furnishing sugar, tobacco, tea, coffee, and other products for exportation to Europe. The "outlying" islands are frequently administered by their own princes, subject to the directions of a Netherlands Resident. There is a colonial army of 1,396 officers and 35,183 men. The colonial revenue for 1912 was estimated at £19,500,000, and was largely derived from the sale of coffee, salt, bark, and tin; whilst the estimated expenditure was £22,000,000. The exports, for private account, amounted in 1910, for Java, Madura, and the other outlying islands, to £35,261,385, while the imports for the same year amounted to £27,720,028.

In South America the colony of SURINAM, or Dutch Guiana (imports, 1910, £618,725; exports, £695,454), embraces 49,845 square miles and contains 86,233 inhabitants; and in the West Indies, CURAÇAO (imports, £263,525; exports, £77,115; population 32,585) and five other small islands belong to the Netherlands, having an area of 436 square miles, with a population of 21,884 (imports, £32,788; exports, £65,958).

	1911.		1912.
Exports to U.K.	£5,745,660	£6,921,426	
Imports from U.K.	5,640,938	6,382,919	

NICARAGUA, Republic of.

President (1913-1916), Adolfo Diaz.

Minister in London (vacant).

Consulate in London, 19 Eastcheap, E.C.

The largest State of Central America, with a long seaboard on both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, situate between 9° 45'—15° N. lat. and 83° 40'—87° 38' W. long., containing an area of 51,660 English square miles and a population of about 600,000 (1906), of whom about three-quarters are mixed blood and the rest Indians, besides the Mosquitos, who are mostly in a savage state. There are 172 miles of railway open, and 1,591 miles of telegraph. (60 Pesos = £1 sterling.)

	1910.
Public revenue	\$15,182,850
Public expenditure	34,573,000
*External debt	£945,000
Internal Debt	\$50,000,000

	1909.	1910.
Exports	£304,165	£335,000
Imports	246,650	275,918
	111.	1912.
Exports to U.K.	56,204	71,717
Imports from U.K.	390,867	205,459

CHIEF TOWN, Managua. Population, 35,000;
Leon, 65,000; Granada, 20,000; Matagalpa, 16,000.

Env. Extr., Min. Plen. and Cons.-Gen.,

C. Alban Young, M.V.O. (Guatemala),

Managua—Consul, R. C. Michell ... £750 to 850

Vice-Consul, A. J. Martin.

Corinto—Vice-Consul, John May.

Matagalpa—Vice-Consul, Alex. Potter.

Bluefields—Consul, N. Lawder.

Distant 5,800 miles; transit, 25 days.

NORWAY, Kingdom of.

King, Haakon VII., second son of the King of Denmark, born 3 Aug., 1872, accepted the Crown 18 Nov., 1905, married 1896 H.R.H. Princess Maud (b. 26 Nov. 1869), daughter of King Edward VII. (see p. 114).

Heir-Apparent, Olav, Crown Prince, b. 2 July, 1903.

President of the Council of Ministers, Minister of State, and Minister of Agriculture, A. G. Knutsen.

Foreign Affairs, N. C. Ihlen.

Ecclesiastical Affairs and Public Instruction, Aa. O. Bryggesaa.

Justice and Police, L. K. Abrahamsen.

Commerce, Navigation, and Industry, J. Castberg.

Public Works, N. O. A. J. Urbye.

Defence, H. V. D. M. Keilhan.

Finance and Customs, A. J. Omholt.

State Secretary, N. Hesselberg.

Minister in London, Benjamin Vogt.

Offices of Legation, 25 The Boltons, S.W.

Secretary of Legation, Johann Wilhelm Michelet.

Consul-General, H. A. W. Eckell, 22 Great St.

Helen's, E.C.

Vice-Consul, H. L. Brakstad.

* In May, 1909, the Nicaraguan Government obtained a foreign loan of £1,250,000, issuing Gold Bonds with interest at 6 per cent. Of the product of the sale of these Gold Bonds, they were to pay off the English Loan of 1886 of about £245,000 and the American Loan of 1904 of £200,000. The sum of £430,000 was to be set aside for the construction of the new railroad from the Lake of Granada to Monkey Point on the Atlantic seaboard, about 120 miles. The Government of 1911 entered into negotiations for a \$20,000,000 gold loan in the U.S. In June, 1912, the Government defaulted in the payment of the interest on the 6 per cent. Bonds.

Norway, an independent kingdom, founded in 872 (fundamental law of 17 May, 1814), was united with Sweden under the same King from 4 Nov., 1814, to 7 June, 1905, when the union was dissolved. The Parliament of 123 members is called the "Storting," which is divided into two sections, chosen by itself to discuss projected Bills, called "Odelsting" and "Lagting." Norway, the western and northern portion of the Scandinavian peninsula, is about 1,100 miles in length, its greatest width about 250 miles. It is divided into 20 provinces, or amts, and comprises an area of 124,130 sq. miles with a population (1910) of 2,391,782. The coast-line is extensive, deeply indented with numerous fiords, and fringed with an immense number of rocky islands. The surface is mountainous, consisting of elevated and barren tablelands, separated by deep and narrow valleys. The cultivated area is about one-thirtieth part of the country; forests cover nearly one-fourth; the rest consists of highland pastures or uninhabitable mountains. Agriculture, though pursued with some vigour of late, is unable to furnish sufficient produce for home consumption; hence it has been necessary to import considerable quantities of corn, meat, and pork. The fisheries give employment to a large part of the population throughout the year. The most important are cod and herring; the exports of these with other sea-products and fish-oil were valued at 103,788,000 kroner* in 1912. The mineral products are of late increasing. Timber-dressing, mechanical engineering, textile manufactures, ship-building, and pulp-making are the principal departments of Norwegian industry. The exports of produce of the forests were valued at 85,000,000 kroner in 1912. The imports consist chiefly of the necessary articles of consumption. The chief exports consist of timber, matches, fish, oil, and other products of the fisheries, pulp, paper, skins and furs, nails, minerals, stone, ice, calcium carbide, condensed milk, butter, margarine, tinned goods, &c.

Defence (for Army, see p. 780).—The Navy consists of 4 ironclads, 2 coast defence monitors, 37 torpedo boats, 3 gunboats, 3 destroyers, 1 submarine, and a few smaller vessels, with 1 destroyer, 1 torpedo boat and 3 submarines building.

Education (see p. 785-6).

Communications.—The total length of railways open in 1913 was 1,946 miles, of which 282 miles were private lines. The length of telegraphs and telephones belonging to the State in June, 1913, was 13,535 miles. The mercantile marine, 1 Jan., 1913, consisted of 3,232 vessels, of 2,488,582 tons.

	Kroner.	Kroner.
	1912-1913.	1913-1914.
Revenue	147,488,600†	159,702,100†
Expenditure	129,400,000	142,020,000
Public Debt (1911-12) ..	367,652,820†	362,805,563†
	1911.	1912.
Total imports	468,695,000	525,735,200
Total exports	288,684,000	324,622,600

Imports of British produce and manufacture, 1912, £5,566,269:—

Chemicals	£160,634	Machinery	£197,288
Coal and Coke	1,355,000	Metals and Manuf.	689,309
Corn and Grain	222,460	Ships and Boats	612,800
Cotton and Manuf.	498,495	Woollen & Worsted	235,994

* 18 kroner = 1 £.

† Including loans, &c.

‡ At the end of the fiscal year.

Exports to U.K., 1912, £6,897,255:—

Butter	£192,183	Milk, Condensed ..	£146,154
Chemicals	186,724	Oil, Fish	101,643
Fish	918,674	Paper	1,238,405
Ice	132,930	Do., Pulp for	1,177,312
Metals and Manuf.	732,813	Wood and Manuf.	1,335,707

CAPITAL, Christiania. Pop. Feb. 1 (1910), 241,834.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister, M. de C. Findlay, C.B.,

C.M.G. £2,500

1st Secretary, Hon. F. O. Lindley £300 to 500

Naval Attaché, Capt. M. W. W. P. Consett, R.N.

Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. G. T. M. Bridges,

D.S.O.

Commercial Attaché, Sir Francis Oppenheimer.

Translator—Henry C. Dick £200 to 250

Hon. Chaplain, Rev. G. E. Mooney, M.A.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Christiania—Consul, Edward Francis Gray

£600 to 800

Vice-Cons., H. C. Dick

Pro-Consul, H. G. Kirsebom.

Arendal—Vice-Consul, Emil Kallveg....

Bergen—Vice-Consul, D. F. S. Filliter

£300 to 500

Pro-Consul, E. Gran.

Bodø—Vice-Consul, M. Christoffersen ...

Christiansand—V.-Con., Gottlob Carl Reinhardt

Christiansund—V.-Con., Gram Pælius

Drammen—Vice-Consul, Anders Svanas.

Flekkefjord—Vice-Consul, J. P. M. Eyde..

Fredrikshald—Vice-Consul, W. Klein ...

Fredrikstad—Vice-Cons., Oscar Thisis ...

Hammefest—V.-C., Charles Robertson..

Haugesund—V.-Con., E. M. Fredriksen

Kragerø—Vice-Consul, Thomas Parker...

Larvik—Vice-Consul, Christian Nielsen .

Lofoten(Svolvær)—Vice-Consul, John Berg

Mandal—Vice-Cons., Tórnes F. Andersen

Molde—Vice-Consul, Peter F. Dahll

Moss—Vice-Consul, Johan J. F. Vogt ...

Namsos—V.-Con., Johan Sommerschild

Porsgrund—Vice-Cons., Christen Knudsen

Risør—Vice-Consul, A. F. Finne

Skien—Vice-Consul, C. Stousland

Stavanger—Vice-Consul, T. Waage.....

Tønsberg, Vice-Cons.—H. Wilhelmssen ...

Tromsø—Vice-Cons., J. R. Holmboe

Trondhjem—V.-Con., Francis Kjeldsberg,

M.V.O.

Vadsø—V.-Cons., Bernhard Akermann

Vardø—Vice-Consul, Gustav Gundersen

Christiania, 656 miles; transit, 59 hours.

OMĀN.

Sultan, or Sovereign, Seyyid Taimar bin Turki, born 1886, suc. 1913.

Omān (area 81,000 sq. miles, estimated pop. 500,000) is a Mohammedan State in S.E. Arabia with a coast-line of about 1,500 miles along the Persian Gulf, the Gulf of Omān, and the Arabian Sea from El-Katar to Ras Sair. The country, much of which is arid and desert, attains in Jebel Akhdar an elevation of 10,000 feet. The population is chiefly Arab, but includes also a considerable foreign element—Indians, Persians, Baluchis and Swahili negroes. The Sultan is in treaty relations with, and subsidised by, the Government of India, who have a political agent at his court. The Sultan is pledged not to cede territory to any Power but the British Government. Muscat has a considerable trade, amounting in 1912-13 to £690,000. Dates, the staple

food product, are the chief export, and rice, arms, wheat, coffee, cotton and silk goods the chief imports.

CAPITAL, Muscat. Population, 25,000.

British Consul and Political Agent, Major S. G.

Knox, C.I.E.per mensem Rs. 1,750

Transit, 17 days.

PANAMA, Republic of.

President (1912-1916), Dr. Belisario Porras,

Secretary of Government and Justice, F. Filos.

Foreign Affairs, E. T. Lefevre.

Treasury, E. A. Morales.

Public Instruction, G. Andreve.

Public Works, R. F. Acevedo.

Consul-General, Juan Navarro, 6 Chapel Walk,

Liverpool. (Vice-Cons., J. B. Chevalier.)

Consul in London, C. R. Zachrisson, 17 Billiter

Buildings, E.C.

Consul at Manchester, F. A. Cortez-Leigh.

One of the nine Departments of Colombia

revolted in Nov. 1903, and established a separate

Government. The area of the Republic is 31,890

square miles, the population (1910) about 400,000.

A railway 47 miles in length joins the two oceans.

Revenue (1911) \$3,364,789

Expenditure (1911) 3,354,200

Imports (1911) 9,858,626

Exports (1911) 2,863,425

Imports from U.K. (1912) £484,175

Exports to U.K. (1912) 36,342

For PANAMA CANAL, see p. 713-4.

Panama—Minister Resident and Consul General,

Sir Claude C. Mallet, C.M.G. (also to Costa

Rica) £1,800

Vice-Consul, P. Helyar £550 to 750

Pro-Consul, E. S. Humber.....

Bocas del Toro—Vice-Cons., W. H. Ponton

Colon—Consul, H. O. Chalkley..... £750 to 850

Vice-Cons., J. R. Murray..... £550 to 750

Panama, 5,466 miles; transit from Liverpool

direct every ten days, 17 days, or from

Southampton fortnightly, 18 days; via New

York 14 days.

PAPACY, The.

The office of the ecclesiastical head of the Roman Catholic Church is vested in the Pope of Rome, who is the sovereign pontiff of the western church, and claims temporal power over the Papal States which were incorporated with Italy from 1860 to 1870, the territory of the papacy now being confined to the palaces of the Vatican and the Lateran and the Villa of Castel-Gandolfo, which are guaranteed to the Pope (with a yearly indemnity of 3,250,000 lire) by the Italian Government.

Sovereign Pontiff, His Holiness Pius X. (Giuseppe Sarto), born 2 June, 1835, elected Pope August, 1903, crowned August 9, 1903.

PARAGUAY, Republic of.

President (1912-1916), Eduardo Schaerer,

Consul-General in London, Alfred James, 13

Eldon Street, E.C.

Consul in London (vacant).

An inland State of South America, situate between 18°-30° S. lat. and 54°-62° W. long. Its area is computed at 97,700 square miles, and contains a population of about 800,000. The chief products are tobacco, yerba maté,

oranges, timber, quebracho extract, hides and cassava (manioc). Maize, rice, sugar-cane, and most tropical and sub-tropical plants are also grown. Among its principal trees are several varieties of hard woods and cedar, palms producing palm kernels, castor oil and other oil-yielding and medicinal plants. Stock-raising is the chief industry. The chief articles of export are oranges, hides, tobacco, yerba maté, timber, dried meat and meat extract, and quebracho extract. The army numbers about 3,000 men. A railway, 232 miles in length, which belongs to an English company, was inaugurated in July, 1911.

	1910.	1911.
Revenue (Estimate).....	£175,000	£670,600
Expenditure	500,000	636,000
Debt (31st March, 1912).....	...	2,204,770

	1911.	1912.
Imports	£1,306,000	£1,078,700
Exports	913,400	853,900
Imports from U.K.	147,392	98,677
Exports to U.K.	318	2,115

Exchange (1912-13), 75 paper pesos = £1 sterling.

CAPITAL, Asuncion. Population, 80,000.
British Minister, Sir Reginald T. Tower, K.C.M.G.,
C.V.O. (Buenos Aires).

Consul (with local rank of First Secretary), F. A. Oliver £800 to 900

PERSIA.

Sovereign, Sultan Ahmed Mirza, Shah, b. 20 Jan., 1898; suc. 17 July, 1909.

Heir Presumptive, Mohammed Hassan Mirza, b. 19 Feb., 1899.

Regent, Nazer-el-Mulk.

President of the Council, Prince Ala es Saltanah.

Foreign Affairs, Vossuk ed Dowleh.

Interior, Ain ed Dowleh.

Posts and Telegraphs, Mustashar ed Dowleh.

Envoy Extra. and Minister Plen. in London, Mirza Mehdi Khan, Mushir-ul-Mulk, 22 Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W.

Consul-General, Harry Seymour Foster.

Do. for Scotland, A. C. C. Schultz.

Persia—called by the natives Irán—comprises an area of 630,000 sq. ms., with a population estimated at 10,000,000. By the Anglo-Russian Convention of Aug., 1907, Great Britain and Russia mutually engaged to respect the integrity and independence of Persia, while marking out certain regions in S.E. and N.W. Persia respectively in which each had, for geographical and economic reasons, special interests.

Persia is mostly an arid table-land, encircled, except on the east, by mountains, those in the north rising to 18,700 ft. The central and eastern portion is a vast salt desert. The only navigable river is the Karun, which was opened to foreign navigation from Mohammerah to Ahwaz in 1888. There are only 8 miles of railway open, and travelling is mostly by caravans, and transport by pack-animals. The cost of carriage is, therefore, very heavy. The chief products are cereals, cotton, gums, dried fruits, silk, tobacco, and opium. The minerals (little worked) are salt, iron, coal, copper, lead, sulphur, &c., with turquoises. Oilfields in Southern Persia have been successfully worked by an English company since 1902. The only important manufacture is that of woollen carpets (mostly a domestic industry), but shawls, silks, and cotton fabrics are also produced. There are extensive

forests in the north and west. Sheep and goats are numerous, and good wool is produced. The principal towns are Tehran (pop. 210,000), Tabriz (180,000), Ispahan (60,000), Meshed (80,000), Kerman (50,000), Yezd (60,000), and Shiraz (60,000). The Persians are mostly Shiah Muhammadans; but there are many adherents of Babiism and Armenian Christians. The laws and popular education are based on the precepts of the Koran. Persia is divided into provinces, of which the principal are under Governors or Governors-General.

Owing to increasing popular discontent with a corrupt and incompetent administration and an extravagant Court, a nationalist movement began in Dec., 1905. In Aug., 1906, the Shah, admitting the need for reforms, granted a Constitution, but after much vacillation he was deposed by the National Council, and his son, aged eleven years, appointed to succeed him. In 1911 the ex-Shah invaded Persia from Russian territory, but was defeated and driven out. His followers have continued the struggle.

The revenue (£2,700,000 in 1910-11) is derived from land tax, Crown lands, customs, opium, salt, and lease of monopolies. The foreign debt of Persia amounted (31 Dec., 1911) to £6,720,000. The total imports of merchandise into Persia in 1910-11 amounted to £9,700,000, and the exports to £7,520,000. Russia had about half of the imports and nearly three-fourths of the exports; the British Empire 35 per cent. of the imports and 84 per cent. of the exports. Turkey and France were the other chief participants. The sea-borne trade of Persia passes chiefly through the ports of Bushire, Bunder Abbas, and Mohammerah, and via Baghdad. The shipping of the Persian Gulf is principally British. Persia's chief imports are cotton piece-goods (mainly from England, India, and Russia) and sugar (from Russia and France), with tea, cotton yarn, metal wares, gold and silver, petroleum, and indigo. The principal exports are dried fruits, raw cotton, pearls, opium, rice, wool, fish, hides and skins, carpets, and silk cocoons. The customs (as also the post-office) have, since 1900, been managed by European officials.

	1910-11.	1911-12.
Imports.....	£9,690,153	£11,404,169
Exports	7,508,538	8,415,694

	1911.	1912.
Imports from U.K.	£835,766	£883,570
Exports to U.K.	673,147	957,715

CAPITAL, Tehran. Population, 210,000.

BRITISH LEGATION.

Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary & Consul-General, Sir W. B.

Townley, K.C.M.G. £4,500

Councillor..... 850

Military Attaché, Major Richard A. Steel 683

2nd Secretary, W. Garnett £400 to 600

3rd Secretary, Sir Coleridge Kennard, Bart. 250

Oriental Secretary, G. P. Churchill £400 to 700

Head of Oriental Chancery, Abbas Kuli

Khan, C.M.G. £430 to 580

Physician, Dr. Anthony Neligan 800

Hon. Attaché, Hon. Arnold Keppel.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Tehran—Vice-Consul, W. A. Smart... £350 to 450

Vice-Consul, G. T. Havard 350 to 450

Hamadan—Vice-Consul, N. P. Cowan

£350 to 450

Resht—Vice-Consul, E. Bristow ... 350 to 450

Arabistan (Mohammerah)—Cons., Major

I. A. H. Haworth.

Ahwaz—Vice-Consul, Capt. A. H. Grey.
Bushire—Cons.-Gen. & Political Resident, Lt.-Col.
 Sir P. Z. Cox, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.

Rs. 2,750 per mensem
Consul, Captain R. L. Birdwood.
Vice-Consul, H. G. Chick £400 to £500
Bunder Abbas—Vice-Consul, Capt. H. V.
 Biscoe Rs. 700 per mensem
Lingah—Vice-Consul, Rowland H. New.
Ispahan—Cons.-Gen., T. G. Grahame £900
Vice-Consul, Newton Worrall ... £390 to 490
Vice-Consul, M. S. P. Aganoor.
Sultanabad—Vice-Consul, Ian Moir.
Yezd—Vice-Consul,

Kerman—Consul, Capt. D. L. R. Lorimer
 Rs. 1,600 per mensem

Bam—Vice-Consul,
Kermanshah—Consul, W. McDouall £600 to £700
Kasr-i-Shirin—Vice-Consul E. B. Soane.
Khorassan—Cons.-Gen. and Agent to Govt.
 of India (Meshed), Lt.-Col. T. W. Haig,
 C.M.G. Rs. 2,250 per mensem
Vice-Cons., Capt. H. S. Thorburn, I.M.S.
Seistan & Kain—Consul, Major F. B.
 Prideaux, C.I.E. Rs. 1,700 per mensem
Vice-Cons., Capt. Davis Heron

Rs. 900 per mensem
Birjand—Vice-Consul, W. R. Howson...
Shiraz—Consul, Major W. F. T. O'Connor,
 C.I.E. (acting) £600
Tabriz—Consul, H. S. Shipley, C.M.G. 800
Vice-Consul, Charles Stevens.
Maragha—Cons. Agent, Dr. H. M. Vaternian.
 Transit to Tehran, 11 days.

PERU, Republic of.

President (1912-1916), Guillermo Billinghurst.
Premier and Minister of War and Marine,
 General Enrique Varela.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Francisco Tudela.
Interior, Col. Gonzalo Tirado.
Finance, Dr. B. Maldonado.
Justice and Religion, Dr. Carlos Paz Soldan.
Agriculture and Public Works, Col. Pedro
 Portillo.

Minister to U.K., Don Carlos G. Candamo (Paris).
Legation in London, 104 Victoria Street, S.W.
Secretaries, Don R. E. Lembcke; Don E. S.
 Leguía.

Attachés, Don P. E. Caballero and Don Adolfo
 Pérez Palacio.

Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-Gen., Don Eduardo
 Lembcke, 104 Victoria Street, S.W.
Consul at Liverpool, Don Bernardino Codesido.
Do., Southampton, Carlos G. Estenos.
Do., Glasgow, Don M. D. Derteano.
Do., Cardiff, Enrique Zegarra.

Peru is a maritime Republic of South America, situated between 1° 31' 29" and 16° 13' S. latitude and between 62° 6' and 81° 20' 45" W. The territory between 17° 47' S. and 19° 13' S. is still occupied by Chile. The area of the Republic is estimated at 680,026 square miles, and the population at 3,530,000. It is bounded on the north by the republics of Ecuador and Colombia, as the latter claims a territory in the Amazonian basin; on the east by the Brazils and Bolivia, and on the south by Chile and Bolivia. The country is traversed throughout its length by the Andes, running parallel to the Pacific coast. The coast region is sandy desert, except where watered by transverse mountain streams, but capable of cultivation in the

highest degree by irrigation. The valleys running to the coast are very fertile, and the mountains are rich in minerals, among which silver, quicksilver, copper, and coal (of inferior quality) are conspicuous; while in the department of Tumbes, along the coast, there are important beds of petroleum. Gold is found in many districts, but especially in the province of Carabaya, where mining on an important scale is carried on. The eastern provinces are of vast extent and fertility, with a tropical climate. The medicinal productions of that region are of great value, comprising cinchona, or Peruvian bark (of which little is now exported), sarsaparilla, copaiba, &c. India-rubber is an important product of the country. Attention has been drawn to the atrocities of collectors and officials of a company with British capital in the Putumayo district. The results of an investigation were published in 1912 by the British Foreign Office, in the hope of inducing the Peruvian Government to exert a controlling influence over the area in question. Coca, cocoa, and coffee are grown on a small scale. Sugar is the staple agricultural article of the country. The Lobos and other islands on the Pacific coast provide guano. The principal imports are coal, cotton, woollen, linen, and silk goods, drugs, earthen and stone wares, machinery, explosives, metals and manufactures thereof, oils, stationery, paper manufactures, timber, and wheat. The chief exports are sugar, copper and other ores, guano, gold, silver, cotton, llama and alpaca wool, rubber, and cocaine. A small quantity of coffee is also exported.

The total length of the railways open (1908) was 1,471 miles. There is also steam navigation on Lake Titicaca and the River Desaguadero. The eastern rivers are also navigated to some extent by steam craft. Wireless telegraphy stations have been established in many places, and several are contemplated in the near future.

Defence.—The Army is recruited by voluntary enlistment, supplemented by conscription, and numbers about 5,000 of all ranks; the Navy includes two swift cruisers built at Barrow, an armoured cruiser bought from the French Government, 2 submarines, and certain auxiliary cruisers.

For Education, see p. 786.

	1910.	1911.
Public revenue	£2,746,345	£2,784,513
Public expenditure	2,685,322	3,378,546
Total Debt (Jan. 1, 1913)	...	4,023,006
Total imports.....	4,965,792	5,438,250
Total exports.....	7,074,076	7,416,028
Imports from U.K.	1,434,459	1,491,392
Exports to U.K.	3,688,432	3,150,663

CAPITAL, Lima. Population (1908), 141,000.

BRITISH LEGATION.

Envoy Extra. and Minister Plenipotentiary,
 E. A. Rennie, M.V.O. £2,000
Naval Attaché, Capt. Heathcoat Salus-
 bury Grant, R.N.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. Sir E. I. B.
 Grogan, Bart.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Lima—Vice-Consul, Robert A. Clay
Callao—Cons.-Gen., George G. Wilson
 Rs. 950 to 1,050
 „ *Vice-Consul*, G. F. Boulton..... £450 to 650
Arequipa—Vice-Consul, Geo. Stafford.
Cerro de Pasco—Cons. Agent, Henry Stone.

	1911-1912.	1912-1913.
Revenue (estimate).....	£15,247,495	£15,749,200
Expenditure (estimate)	15,637,625	15,836,500
Total debt (Dec. 31, 1912)	...	128,603,600
	1911.	1912.
Imports	£13,750,000	£14,527,800
Exports	7,118,500	6,865,000
Imports from U.K.	3,187,360	3,039,787
Exports to U.K.	2,874,125	2,830,716
CAPITAL Lisbon. Population (1900),		356,009 ;
Oporto had a population (1900) of		167,955.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister, Hon. L. D. Carnegie,
M.V.O. £3,500
1st Secretary, George Young 500
2nd Secretary, C. J. Wingfield £300 to 500
William Seeds 300 to 500
Naval Attaché, Comm. W. A. H. Kelly, R.N.
Military Attaché, Col. Hon. Henry Yarde-
Buller, M.V.O., D.S.O.
Attaché, R. J. V. Astell.....
Translator, H. Oakley £300 to 400
Chaplain (Hon.), Rev. E. P. Lewis, D.D.

Portugal lies in 3°—42° 8' N. lat. and 6° 15'—9° 30' W. long., being 360 miles in length from N. to S., and averaging about 100 in breadth from E. to W. Continental Portugal contains an area of 35,500 square miles, with a population in 1911 of 5,960,056, and the Portuguese Colonies a total area of 804,841 square miles, with a population estimated at 9,675,000. The Azores and Madeira form an integral part of the kingdom. The chief products are wheat, barley, oats, maize, flax, hemp, and the vine in elevated tracts; in the lowlands, rice, olives, oranges, lemons, citrons, figs, and almonds. There are extensive forests of oak, chestnut, sea-pine, and cork, the cultivation of the vine and the olive being among the chief branches of industry; the rich red wine known to us as "port" is shipped from Oporto. Its mineral products are important—copper, lead, tin, antimony, coal, manganese, iron, slate, and bay-salt, which last, from its hardness and purity, is in demand. Its manufactures consist of gloves, silk, woollen, linen, and cotton fabrics, metal and earthenware goods, tobacco, cigars, &c. The exports consist to the extent of 50 per cent. of wine, which is the chief industrial product of the country; others are cork, cattle, copper-ore, fruits, oil, sardines, and salt. The imports are manufactured goods—hardware, cotton and woollen stuffs, machinery, wheat, sugar, dried fish, coal, &c. The commercial marine (1906) numbered 630 steam and sailing vessels, of which only 17 steam and 5 sailing vessels exceeded 900 gross tonnage. Railways 1,760 miles in extent were open for traffic in 1909, and there were 6,267 miles of telegraph line in 1907. For many years the national income has been considerably less than the expenditure; this deficiency has added to the national debt.

Education (see p. 786).

Lisbon, distance = 1200 miles.

PORTUGUESE COLONIES.

PORTUGUESE INDIA has a total area of 1,470 square miles, with a population of 605,000, and includes Goa, Damaun, and Diu. Revenue, 1909-10, £233,000; imports, £1,316,000; exports, £220,000.

MACAO, in China, on the Canton River, has an area of 3 square miles and a population of 80,000. Revenue, 1909-10, £127,300; imports, £1,520,000; exports, £1,700,000.

PORTUGUESE TIMOR (the northern portion of the island), in the Malay Archipelago, has an area of 7,450 square miles, with a population of 300,000. Revenue, 1910-11, £40,000; imports, £80,000; exports, £64,000.

CAPE VERDE ISLANDS, off the west coast of Africa, have an area of 1,475 square miles and a population of 150,000. Revenue, 1909-10, £90,000; exports, £70,000; imports, £320,000.

PORTUGUESE GUINEA, on the west coast of Africa, has an area of 14,000 square miles and a population of 400,000. Revenue, 1909-10, £62,000; exports, £90,000; imports, £180,000.

SÃO THOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE ISLANDS, in the Gulf of Guinea (area 442 square miles, population 45,000). Revenue, 1909-10, £186,500; imports, £520,000; exports, £650,000.

PORTUGUESE WEST AFRICA (Angola and Kabinda) has a total area of 480,000 square miles, with a population of 5,000,000. Revenue, 1909-10, £460,000; exports, £700,000; imports, £1,150,000.

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA (Delagoa Bay, Gazaland, Inhambane, Mozambique, Nyasa, Quilimane and Tete) has a total area of 300,000 square miles, with a population of 3,200,000. Revenue, 1909-10, £1,100,000; total trade (imports and exports), £6,000,000.

Trade of Colonies with U.K.

	1911.	1912.
Imports from U.K.	£2,815,393	£2,840,408
Exports to U.K.	572,521	712,990

RUMANIA.

King, Charles, second son of Prince Charles Antoine of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, born 7 (20) April, 1839; elected Hereditary Prince 26 Mar., 1866; confirmed 24 Oct., 1866; proclaimed King by vote of both Chambers, 26 March; crowned 22 May, 1881; mar. 2 (15) Nov., 1869, Elizabeth (Carmen-Silva), daughter of the late Prince Hermann von Wied, born 16 (29) Dec., 1843.

Heir Presumptive (Nephew), Prince Ferdinand von Hohenzollern, born 11 (24) August, 1865; proclaimed Heir Presumptive 13 (26) March, 1889; mar. 28 Dec., 1892 (10 Jan. 1893), to Princess Marie of Edinburgh (see p. 118).

President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Titus Maioresco.

Finance, Alexandre Marghiloman.

Interior, Take Ionesco.

Instruction and Religion, Constantin G. Dissesco.

Agriculture and Domains, M. Arion.

Public Works, Alexandre Badareu.

Justice, Michel G. Cantacuzène.

War, General C. Harjeu.

Industry and Commerce, N. Xenopol.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London, M. Nicolas Misu.

Legation, 4 Cromwell Place, S.W.

1st Secretary of Legation, M. L. B. Boeresco.

Secretary, Costiesco Ghyka.

Chancellor, M. Beza.

Commercial Agent, M. G. Boucesco.

Consul-General, Lt.-Col. Sir A. K. Rollit, LL.D., 3 Mincing Lane, E.C.

Vice-Consul, N. Gologan, Moscow Court, Moscow Road, W.

The Kingdom of Rumania contains a total area of about 53,000 square miles, with a population (1899) of 5,956,690 (1913, 7,200,000). The dominating religion is that of the Greek Church. The soil is among the richest in Europe, and, but for the fearful summer droughts, would be also the most productive. The climate is extreme, for summer heats and winter colds are intense. The agricultural produce consists of wheat, maize, millet, barley, rye, beans, and peas. Vines and fruits are abundant. The forests are of great extent and importance, but the riches of the country consist mainly in its cattle and sheep. Minerals and precious metals are said to be abundant, but only salt and petroleum are obtained. The imports are chiefly the manufactured goods of Western Europe; the exports consist principally of wheat, barley, maize, petroleum (1,500,000 metric tons in 1910), rock-salt, spirits, hides, wood, and cattle. The total length of railways is 2,230 miles (1910), and there are 223 telegraph offices with 9,915 miles of wire.

An International Commission, exercising sovereign powers over the navigation of the Danube, has its seat at Galatz.

Defence (for Army, see p. 780).—There is a small navy on the Black Sea (30 vessels) and on the Danube, and 4 destroyers are building in Italy.

Education (see p. 786).

Rumania is not a Balkan State, and took no part in the operations of the *Balkan League* (Bulgaria, Servia, Montenegro, and Greece) against the Ottoman Empire in 1912-13; but during the second war (1913), when Bulgaria was in opposition to the remaining members of the League, Rumania was able to exact terms from Bulgaria at the Treaty of Bucharest, by which a "quadrilateral" of Bulgarian territory, amounting to some 2,000 square miles, was surrendered to Rumania.

	1911-12.	1912-13.
Revenue	£23,002,261	£23,519,330
Expenditure	18,586,594	19,503,078
Public debt (15 Nov., 1913) ...	...	72,800,000
	1910.	1911.
Total imports	£16,419,200	£22,812,710
Total exports	24,629,320	27,668,816
	1911.	1912.
Imports from U.K.	£2,788,911	£3,024,326
Exports to U.K.	6,583,396	3,250,415
CAPITAL , Bucharest. Pop. (about) ...	300,000.	

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister, Sir G. H. Barclay,

K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.V.O. £2,400

1st Secretary,

Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. E. A. Plunkett.

Legal Adviser, Dr. Adolphe Stern.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Galatz—**Consul-General and Danube Com-**

missioner, Maj. J. G. Baldwin, C.B. ... 1,200

Braila—**V.-Cons.**, ... 300 to 500

Constantza—**Vice-Cons.**, Lionel Keyser

£300 to 500

Sulina—**V.-Cons.**, A. A. Adams..... 300 to 500

Bucharest—**Vice-Consul**, L. Schondorf.....

Transit, 2½ days.

THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE.

Tsar, Nicholas II., Emperor of all the Russias, *b.* 6 (19) May, 1868; *suc.* 20 Oct (2 Nov.), 1894; *m.* 14 (27) Nov., 1894, Princess Alix of Hesse (Alexandra Feodorovna), grand-daughter of Queen Victoria, and has issue a son, Alexis Nicolaievitch, *b.* 30 July (12 Aug.), 1904, and 4 daughters, Olga, *b.* 15 (28) Nov., 1895, Tatiana, *b.* 10 (23) June, 1897, Marie, *b.* 26 June (9 July), 1899, and Anastasia, *b.* 18 June (1 July), 1901. *Heir Apparent*, Grand Duke Alexis Nicolaievitch (Cesarevitch), *b.* 30 July (12 Aug.), 1904. *President of Council of the Empire*, M. Akinov. *Minister of Imperial Household*, General Baron de Fredericks.

President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Finance, M. W. N. Kokovtsov.

Foreign Affairs, M. S. D. Sazonoff.

Interior, M. N. A. Maklahoff.

Public Instruction, M. L. A. Kasso.

Public Works, M. S. V. Rukhloff.

War, General W. A. Sukhomlinof.

Marine, Admiral I. K. Grigorovich.

Justice, M. J. G. Stcheglovitoff.

Commerce, M. S. I. Timasheff.

Agriculture and Crown Domains, A. W. Krivosheyn.

Foreign Ambassadors.

Ambassador to France, M. Iswolsky; *Germany*,

M. Swerbeleff; *Austria-Hungary*, M. Schobesco;

Italy, M. Kroupensky; *Turkey*, M. Giers;

U.S.A., M. Bakhmetiev.

Ambassador in London, Count Benckendorff,

Chesham House, S. W.

Councillor, M. de Etter.

1st Secretary, M. Tomanowsky.

2nd Secretaries, M. B. de Siebert; M. G. Wolkow.

Military Attaché, General Yermoloff.

Naval Attaché, Capt. Wolkoff, A.D.C.

Agent of Ministry of Commerce, M. Routkowsky.

Consul-General, Baron A. de Heyking, 30 Bedford Square, London, W.C.

An Empire comprising one-sixth of the territorial surface of the globe, stretching over a large portion of its northern regions, and approaching very nearly in extent to the dominions under British rule.

<i>European Russia:</i>	English Sq. Miles.	Population 1/14 Jan. 1912.
Russia Proper.....	1,862,524	122,550,700
Poland	49,018	12,776,100
Finland.....	144,178	3,140,100
<i>Asiatic Russia:</i>		
Caucasia	180,703	12,288,100
Central Asia	1,325,530	10,277,000
Siberia	4,780,730	9,577,900

Dependencies:

Khiva	26,028	800,000
Bokhara	78,524	1,500,000
Inland Lakes	317,468	...
	8,770,703	173,359,900

The largest towns in European Russia are St. Petersburg (2,018,596), Moscow (1,173,427), Warsaw (756,426), Odessa (449,673), Lodz (351,570), Kieff (329,000), Riga (256,197), Kharkoff (197,405), Vilna (162,633), Saratov (143,431), Kazan (143,707), Ekaterinoslavl (135,552), Rostoff (119,889), Astrakhan (121,580), Tula (109,279), and Kishineff

(125,787); whilst Nijni Novgorod, Nikolaieff, Samara, and Minsk have populations between 90,000 and 95,000. In Asiatic Russia the Caucasus contains two towns with over 100,000 inhabitants, Baku (179,133) and Tiflis (160,645); Turkestan contains five large towns, Tashkend (156,000), Namangan, Samarkand, and Andijan; in Siberia Tomsk, Irkutsk, and Ekaterinburg have each about 50,000 inhabitants. Nijni Novgorod, though small, is a station on the Trans-Siberian Railway, and has annually the largest fair in the world.

Nationalities (1905).—The various nationalities were represented about as follows:—Russ, two-thirds of the whole population, or 65.5%; Poles, 6.2%; Lithuanians, 2.4%; Germans, 1.6%; Armenians, 0.9%; Jews, 3.9%; Caucasians, 0.9%; Finns, 4.5%; Turco-Tartars, 10.6%; Mongols, 0.4%; various, 2.0%.

Religions (1905).—The established religion of the empire is the Russo-Greek Church, officially called the Orthodox Catholic Faith. According to religions there were:—Orthodox, 69.9%; Mussulman, 10.83%; Roman Catholics, 8.91%; Protestants, 4.85%; Jews, 4.05%; other Christian beliefs, 0.96%; other non-Christian beliefs, 0.50%.

European Russia consists mainly of an immense plain; the Valdai hills in the west rise only to about 1,000 ft., and the Lublin hills in the south-west to about 1,500 ft. On the right bank of Lake Imandra, in the Kola peninsula, is an elevation of 3,300 ft. The Thianansi range, in the province of Archangel, rises to about 3,000 ft., and Mount Lufaur-Ort in Finland to about 3,400 ft. In the Crimea and Caucasus various heights are over 4,500 ft., and the Obdorsk and Ural Mountains, which form the borderland between Europe and Asia, rise in many places to between 4,000 and 5,000 ft. In Siberia the principal ranges are the Altai, Sayansk, Baikal, Yablonoi, and Verkhoiansk mountains, with a volcanic chain in Kamtchatka. In Russian Turkestan are portions of the Thian Shan range, and in Bokhara are the Pamirs, the "Roof of the World," and in all these ranges are heights of over 5,000 ft. The principal rivers are the Volga, Ural, Dnieper, Dniester, Don, Dvina, Duna, and Neva. The Volga is the largest river in Europe, and is navigable almost to its source. In Siberia, the Ob, Yenisei, Lena, and Amur are each larger than the Volga, with many important tributaries. The river Amur, dividing Manchuria from Eastern Siberia, is navigable from its mouth to Chita, in the Trans-Baikal province, by shallow draught steamers, and is of importance, together with the Trans-Siberian Railway, in spreading Russian influence in the outlying portions of the Chinese Empire.

Agriculture.—A great portion of Russia is unfit for cultivation; in the north the tundras are almost constantly frozen, but in a short summer provide good pasture and certain berries fit for human food; in the south, round the head of the Caspian Sea, is an immense sandy desert steppe; whilst some of the interior provinces (to the extent of about 450,000,000 acres) and nearly the whole of Siberia are clothed with forests, in which the fir, pine, birch, oak, lime, maple, and ash predominate. The country between the Baltic and Black Sea, however, is eminently fertile, producing abundance of grain. The total area under cereals, potatoes, &c., in 1912 was 361,045,636 acres, of which 78,137,333 acres were under wheat, 72,245,482 under rye, 46,903,878 under oats, and 29,899,754 acres under barley. The harvest of cereals for 1912 is officially

stated to be as follows:—wheat (spring and winter sown), 21,478,312 tons; rye (spring and winter) 25,842,956 tons; barley, 10,321,593 tons; oats, 15,569,348 tons; millet, 2,354,006 tons; maize, 2,861,106 tons. Hemp and flax are extensively cultivated, and of late years potatoes (37,399,474 tons in 1912) and tobacco (7,716,926 pounds of 62 lb. in 1911.)

The *Live Stock* in 1912 included 48,896,000 cattle, 74,066,000 sheep, lambs and goats, 13,508,000 pigs, and 33,169,000 horses.

Minerals.—The Obdorsk and Ural Mountains contain very great mineral riches, and, with the Altai range, are the principal seat of mining and metallic industry, producing gold, platinum, copper, iron of very superior quality, rock-salt, marble, and kaolin, or china-clay. Silver, gold, and lead are also obtained in large quantities from the mines in the Altai Mountains. Russia is now the largest producer of petroleum in the world, the output amounting to 515,620,000 poods (of 36 lb.) in 1911. An immense bed of coal, both steam and anthracite, and apparently inexhaustible, has been discovered in the basin of the Donetz (between the rivers Donetz and Dnieper). The coal output for the whole of Russia in 1910 was 1,521,984,358 poods (of 36 lb.); other mineral products in 1910 were gold-ore (schlich), producing 3,606 poods of pure gold; platinum, 335 poods; pig iron (171,000,000 poods in 1908); steel and rails (1906, 2,000,000 tons), copper (14,401,000 poods in 1907), and quicksilver (325 tons in 1904).

Ports.—The principal ports are Petersburg, the naval depot and fortress Kronstadt, Narva, Riga, Libau, Pernaú and Vindau (Baltic), Hango (Gulf of Bothnia), Revel, Helsingfors and Wiborg (Gulf of Finland), Archangel and Ekaterinsk (Arctic and White Seas), Odessa, Nicolaieff, Sevastopol, Nova-Rossiisk, Berdiansk, and Batoum, Taganrog, Mariupol, Rostoff and Kerch (Black Sea and Sea of Azov), Astrakhan, Derbent and Baku (Caspian Sea), and Nicolaieffsk, Vladivostok, and Petropaulovsk in Kamtchatka (Pacific).

Defence (for Army, see pp. 105 and 780).—The Navy (see also pp. 105 and 777) consisted of the Baltic Fleet, the Caspian flotilla, and the Black Sea Fleet, the number of vessels being shown on p. 105.

Education (see p. 786).

Communications.—The total length of lines open for regular traffic on January 1, 1913, was 46,839 miles, inclusive of 2,347 miles in Finland, and 1,079 miles of the Eastern China Railway. New lines under construction in 1913 extended to 4,991 miles, of which 2,823 were Government lines; projected lines authorised (1-14 Jan. 1914) totalled 4,205 miles. In 1912 the gross revenue amounted to £13,419,600. The number of passengers carried was 235,179,382, and goods traffic amounted to 229,283,479 tons.

There were (1910), excluding Finland, 16,675 post-offices, carrying 2,056,084,700 letters, &c. Of telegraphs there were (1910) 8,423 offices, with 440,415 miles of wire.

The sea-going commercial marine consisted in 1913 of 716 steamers, with a total tonnage of 790,075, and 500 sailing vessels of 184,103 net tons. In 1911 the total estimated value of the steam fleet was £15,300,000 and of the sailing vessels £1,700,000. The steam fleet was manned by 17,157 persons and the sailing ships by 12,333 persons; the ocean shipping of the Russian Empire is comparatively insignificant, but the

internal (lake and river) shipping is considerable. Budget Revenue:—

	1913. *Roubles.	1914. *Roubles.
Ordinary	£3,240,599,006	£3,521,697,282
Extraordinary	20,000,000	13,400,000
Budget Expenditure:—		

Ordinary	£3,012,264,284	£3,302,675,714
Extraordinary	288,294,722	255,585,785
National Debt.—The National Debt amounted on 1 (14) January, 1914, to £931,600,000 (8,811,380,000 roubles). The total of gold in the State Bank at 1 (14) November, 1913, was 1,673,580,000 roubles (£175,900,000).		

Trade and Commerce.—The chief imports are cotton, tea, and other colonial produce, iron and machinery, wool, wine, fruits and vegetables; the principal exports are wheat and other cereals, raw and dressed flax, linseed, timber, hides and skins, hemp, tallow, wool, spirits, tow, and bristles.

	1911.	1912.
Total Imports	£125,975,262	£123,881,481
Total Exports	169,886,694	160,558,518

Exports to U.K., 1912, £40,538,532:—

Butter	£3,656,742	Hides, raw	£758,782
Corn & Grain	7,482,975	Oil & Petroleum	180,146
Eggs	3,951,028	Paper & Materials	769,370
Flax	3,193,901	Sugar	1,532,078
Seeds	2,097,968	Timber & manu- factures	11,857,231
Hemp & Tow	519,509		

Imports of British produce and manufactures, 1912, £13,737,990:—

Chemicals	£226,877	Machinery	£2,778,884
Coals and Coke	2,673,479	Do. (agricultural)	209,461
Cotton yarn and manufactures	965,087	Ships & Boats	150,741
Herrings	1,623,551	Wool, raw	625,693
Metallic manufs.	1,408,452	Do. yarn & manufactures	957,320

CAPITAL OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE, St. Petersburg. Population (1913), 2,018,596.

THE GRAND DUCHY OF FINLAND.

Grand Duke, The Emperor of Russia.

Governor-General, General Seyn.

A Grand Duchy on the gulfs of Finland and Bothnia, which was conquered by Russia from Sweden, and finally annexed in 1808. The area is 144,254 square miles, with a population of about 3,000,000 in 1907, of whom about 2,600,000 are Finns, 400,000 Swedes, 19,000 Russians, 3,000 Germans, and 2,000 Laps, leading a nomadic life in the north. Nearly all the inhabitants are Lutherans. There is a university at Helsingfors, with 2,512 students, of whom 518 are women. The leading crops are rye, barley, oats, potatoes. Saw mills and paper manufacture provide the chief industry, and the forests are a great source of wealth, immense quantities of timber being prepared for export; dairy produce is also exported. There are 2,582 miles of railway; and a merchant fleet of 3,120 vessels (mostly small), of which 399 are steamers.

The country was formerly governed by the Imperial Finnish Senate, of 22 members, with a Diet of 4 estates elected by the people. This form of government gave way on Jan. 1, 1907, to a new Constitution involving a single Chamber elected by universal suffrage of both sexes. Women are likewise eligible for election to the Chamber. Finland is thus the first country to concede woman suffrage and representation, and it is noteworthy that it has been gained without agitation. The Finnish troops only exist in name, the Diet having voted £400,000

* Roubles 948 = £1.

per annum to the Russian Treasury in lieu of furnishing Finnish recruits to the army or navy, and Finland has been made part of the Petersburg Military District. The estimated revenue in 1909 is £3,109,000, and the estimated expenditure £3,318,000; the debt amounts to £5,556,410. The imports in 1912 were £18,638,288 (of which 60 per cent. was timber), and the exports £13,392,857. The capital is Helsingfors; population, 160,000 (including Russian garrison).

BOKHARA.

Emir of Bokhara, H. H. Said Mir Alim Khan, b. 1880, succeeded 1911.

Bokhara is a vassal State of the Russian Empire in Central Asia, and has an estimated area of 85,000 square miles, with a population of 1,250,000, the majority being Muhammadan Uzbeks. The capital (Bokhara) is a station on the Trans-Caspian Railway, and has a population of about 60,000. The principal products are rice, wheat, fruit, hemp, cotton, and silk. Exports (mainly to Russia) are agricultural products and silk and cotton manufactures; imports are principally manufactured goods and sugar.

KHIVA.

Khan, H. H. Said Asfendiar, b. 1871, succeeded 1910.

Khiva lies between Bokhara and Russian Trans-Caspia, and has a total area of about 26,000 square miles, with a population of 800,000, of whom about half are nomads. The country occupies the fertile delta of the Oxus, and is highly productive. The capital (Khiva) has about 10,000 inhabitants.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

Embassy, 4 Court Quay, St. Petersburg.

<i>British Ambassador</i> , His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Sir George William Buchanan, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B.	£8,000
<i>Min. Plen.</i> , H. J. O'Beirne, C.V.O., C.B.	1,150
<i>Naval Attaché</i> , Commander H. G. Grenfell	800
<i>Military do.</i> , Lt.-Col. A. W. F. Knox.....	800
<i>2nd Secretary</i> , H. J. Bruce, M.V.O. £300 to 500	
„ Nevile Henderson	300 to 500
<i>Commercial Attaché</i> (with local rank of 2nd Secretary), H. A. Cooke	
<i>3rd Secretary</i> , Robert S. Hudson	250
<i>Attachés</i> , E. Millington-Drake; Hon. Herbert W. Brooks	
<i>Translator</i> , Capt. Rowland Smith	500

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS.

<i>St. Petersburg — Consul</i> , Arthur W. Woodhouse	1,100
<i>Vice-Consul</i> , C. H. Mackie	£400 to 600
<i>Archangel — Vice-Con.</i> , Thomas Woodhouse	
<i>Cronstadt — Vice-Consul</i> , A. Fishwick	
<i>Ekaterinburg — Vice-Cons.</i> , T. H. Preston	
<i>Narva — Vice-Consul</i> , G. Cottam	
<i>Revel — Vice-Consul</i> , W. Girard	
<i>Batoum — Cons.</i> , Patrick Wm. Joseph Stevens	800
<i>Baku — Vice-Cons.</i> , A. E. Ranald McDonell	
<i>Norovskissk — Vice-Consul</i> , O. Geelmuyden	
<i>Poti — Vice-Consul</i> , John Pavoni (<i>acting</i>)	
<i>Helsingfors — Consul</i> , V. K. Kestell-Cornish	700
„ <i>Vice-Consul</i> , S. W. Wancke ..	
<i>Abo — Vice-Consul</i> , W. J. B. Wilson	
<i>Bjorneborg — Vice-Consul</i> , C. G. Sundell	
<i>Borga — Consular Agent</i> , Einar Paavola	
<i>Gausta Karleby — Vice-Con.</i> , Carl Forsen	
<i>Hango — Vice-Consul</i> , Uno Gairénus	
<i>Kotka — Vice-Consul</i> , Alex. Gullichsen ..	
<i>Kristinestad — Vice-Cons.</i> , William Hagen	

<i>Lovisa — Vice-Consul</i> , August Ljungquist.	
<i>Nicolaistadt — Vice-Consul</i> , Karl Kurten	
<i>Tammerfors — Vice-Consul</i> , E. Forsström	
<i>Uleaborg, Vice-Consul</i> , J. R. Weekman.	
<i>Wiborg — Vice-Consul</i> , V. Frisk	
<i>Moscow — Consul-General</i> , C. T. R. Clive-Bayley	£1,100
„ <i>V.-Con.</i> , R. H. Lockhart ...	£400 to 600
„ <i>Vice-Consul</i> ,	
<i>Krasnoyarsk (Siberia) — V.-Con.</i> ,	
<i>Omsk — Vice-Consul</i> , S. R. Randrup	
<i>Odessa — Cons.-Gen.</i> , J. F. Roberts, C.M.G.	1,000
„ <i>V.-Con.</i> , John Lowdon	£300 to 500
<i>Berdiansk — Vice-Consul</i> , J. E. Greaves	
<i>Eupatoria — Consular Agent</i> , H. J. B. Martin	
<i>Kertch — Vice-Consul</i> , Minas N. Megalos	
<i>Kharkoe — Vice-Consul</i> , C. Blakey	
<i>Kherson — Vice-Consul</i> , E. Caruana	
<i>Kieff — Vice-Consul</i> , J. V. Douglas	
<i>Mariupol — Vice-Consul</i> , W. S. Walton ..	
<i>Nicolaieff — Vice-C.</i> , J. Pictou Bagge ..	£300 to 500
<i>Rostef-on-Don — Vice-Cons.</i> ,	
<i>Schastopol — V.-Con.</i> ,	£300 to 500
<i>Taganrog — Vice-Consul</i> , E. Clively	
<i>Theodosia — V.-Con.</i> , W. E. W. von Stürler	
<i>Riga — Consul</i> , V. H. C. Bosanquet ...	£600 to 700
„ <i>Vice-Consul</i> ,	
<i>Libau — Vice-Consul</i> , C. J. Hill	
<i>Pernau — Vice-Consul</i> , J. Dicks	
<i>Windau — Vice-Consul</i> , E. H. Ruffmann	
<i>Vladivostok — Consul</i> , R. MacLeod Hodgson	
„	£850 to 950
<i>Warsaw — Consul</i> , H. M. Grove	£700 to 800
„ <i>Vice-Consul</i> , E. B. St. Clair	
<i>St. Petersburg, via Calais</i> , is 1,709 miles from London; transit, 3 days.	

SALVADOR, Republic of.

President, 1913-15, Carlos Melendez.

Foreign Affairs, Dr. Francisco Martinez.

Minister in London (vacant).

Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General in London, Dr. Arturo R. Avila, 7, Union Court, Old Broad Street, E.C.

Salvador extends along the Pacific coast for 170 miles, with a general breadth of 43 miles, and contains an estimated area of 7,225 square miles, with a population estimated at 1,200,000. It is divided into 14 departments, and has four ports, Acajutla, La Libertad, La Union, and El Triunfo. The principal exports are coffee, indigo, tobacco, sugar, silver, balsam (known as balsam of Peru), rice, hides, cedar, and fustic. A railway nearly 100 miles in length connects Acajutla with the capital and Santa Ana, the coffee centre, and another line (40 miles) runs from the port of La Union to San Miguel. Earthquakes are frequent, and the capital (now rebuilt) was entirely destroyed by one in 1873; but the country has of late years suffered comparative immunity. There are 120 post-offices and 203 telegraph offices, with 2,841 miles of wire.

	1911-12.	1912-13.
Revenue	£1,042,040	£1,284,900
Expenditure	1,054,500	1,244,200
Internal debt	546,780	283,926
Treasury Bonds	294,200	304,553
External debt	844,500	794,940
Imports	£1,014,580	£1,344,150
Exports	1,569,840	1,772,340
Imports from U.K.	387,090	433,524
Exports to U.K.	83,302	73,616
CHIEF TOWN, San Salvador. Pop. <i>circa</i> , 60,000.		

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister, C. Alban Young, M.V.O.
(Guatemala).....

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

San Salvador—Consul, Walter E. Coldwell
Vice-Consul, W. Gibson
La Union—V. Cons.,

Salvador is 5,700 miles from London; transit,
21 days *via* Salina Cruz (Mexico).

SAN MARINO.

A small Republic in the hills near Rimini, on the Adriatic, founded, it is stated, by a pious mason of Dalmatia in the 4th century, and governed by a Council of 60, of whom two are elected as Regents for six months (1 April and 1 October), being thereafter ineligible for office for three years. The area is 32 square miles, the population 10,655. There is an army of about 1,000. The city of San Marino (pop. 1,500) occupies the slope of Mount Titan, and has an impregnable castle, where King Berengar of Lombardy took refuge in 950 A.D., a fine church and Government palace, and a theatre. Agriculture and viticulture flourish.

British Consul-General for San Marino, M. Carmichael (Florence).

Consul-General for San Marino in Great Britain,
Commandatore Arthur Serena, J.P., F.R.G.S.,
34 Leadenhall Street, E.C.

SERVIA.

King Peter I. (Kara Georgevitch), b. 1844, elected
15 June, 1903, married, 1883, the late Princess
Zorka of Montenegro.

Heir Apparent, Prince Alexander, b. 1888.

Premier and Foreign Affairs (12 Sept., 1912),
M. Nikolas Pashitch.

Interior, M. Stoyan M. Protitch.

War, Gen. Bojanovitch.

Justice, M. Djouritevitch.

Public Instruction, Ljubomir Yovanovitch.

Commerce and Agriculture, Dr. Jankovitch.

Finance, M. Laza Patchou.

Public Works, M. Yovan P. Yovanovitch.

Minister in London, M. Boschkovitch.

Legation, 40 Port Street, S.W.

Chargé d'Affaires, Slavko Y. Grouitch.

Secretary, Alexandre V. Georgevitch.

A Kingdom of Eastern Europe, separated from Hungary by the Danube and Save, and bounded on the east by Bulgaria, on the west by Albania and Montenegro and on the south by Greece. By the constitution of 1889 a "Skupstchina," a parliament elected by ballot, represented the people; this constitution was re-established by the present king. By the Berlin Treaty, 1878, it received a large accession of territory, and in 1912 it had an area estimated at 18,757 square miles, with a population in 1910 of 2,911,701. In 1913 Servia, as a member of the Balkan League (Bulgaria, Greece, Servia, and Montenegro) waged a successful war against Turkey. In August, 1913, Servia and Greece were attacked by Bulgaria, their former ally, owing to disputes concerning the division of the spoils. The second war collapsed in a few weeks through the threatened intervention of Rumania, and ended in the Treaty of Bucharest. Servia also became involved with the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy on a question of the Albanian frontier, where desultory fighting had taken place for some months, but eventually the smaller Power with-

drew from the disputed area. The outcome of the military operations was the inclusion of the whole of "Old Servia" (the greater parts of the vilayets of Macedonia) within the Servian boundaries, which thus embrace an area (1914) of close on 34,000 square miles, with a population estimated at 5,000,000. The cost of the wars to Servia exceeded £18,000,000. The surface of the country is mountainous, containing the remains of formerly extensive forests and uncultivated heaths. Agriculture is carried on in a somewhat primitive fashion. The principal crops are maize for home consumption, and wheat for export; flax, hemp, and tobacco are also grown, and silk-culture is carried on to a limited extent. The imports consist mainly of cottons, sugar, and colonial goods, hardware, woollens, &c.; the export, of dried prunes (11·5 per cent.), pigs, and wool, besides wheat, wine, hides, cattle, and horses. The bulk of the trade is with Austria. There were (1911) 580 miles of railway, and (1908) 2,200 miles of telegraph, with 1,460 post-offices and 1,100 miles of telephone.

(For Defence, see pp. 105 and 780.)

(For Education, see p. 786.)

	1911.	1912.
Revenue	£4,805,458	£4,803,262
Expenditure.....	5,230,588	5,230,588
Public debt	...	26,544,680
Total imports	1910. 3,387,840	4,617,000
Imports from U.K.	342,631	320,028
Total exports	3,935,520	4,677,000
Exports to U.K.	154,113	39,369
CAPITAL, Belgrade. Population, 1910, 90,000.		

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister, C. L. Des Graz.....£2,100
Mil. Attaché, Lt.-Col. E. A. Plunkett ...
1st Secretary, D. Crackanthorpe..... 500
Vice-Consul, Charles L. Blakeney
Monastir—Vice-Consul, C. A. Greig £350 to 450
Uskub—Vice-Consul, W. D. Peckham 350 to 450
Belgrade, 1,175 miles from London. Transit,
2½ days.

SIAM.

King, Somdet Phra Paramend Maha Vajira;
vudh Mongkut Kiao, born 1 January, 1880 -
succeeded 23 October, 1910.

Foreign Minister, H.R.H. Prince Dewawongse.

Envoy Extr. and Min. Plen. in London, Phya
Sudham Maitri, 23 Ashburn Place, S.W.

Consul-General, Sir John Anderson, 5 Whittington
Avenue, E.C.

The Kingdom of Siam, or Muong Tai (area about 220,000 square miles; population (1909) 6,230,000, is a buffer State between British Burma and French Indo-China, and its integrity is guaranteed by the British and French Governments by the Anglo-French Agreement of April, 1904. The upper part of Siam is mountainous, the lower flat. Siam contains many Chinese (largely engaged in trade and industry), besides Sians, Laos, Malays, Burmese, and Cambodians, and over 1,600 Europeans. The principal religion is Buddhism, and education is mostly conducted by the Buddhist monks. Bangkok is the only much-frequented port. Over two-thirds of Siamese sea-borne trade, which centres at Bangkok, is with the British Empire, and is largely in the hands of British firms or of Chinese trading from Singapore and Hong Kong. German shipping now largely exceeds British through the purchase of certain British steam-

ship lines. Norwegian shipping also exceeds British. The chief products of Siam are rice and teak. The area under rice has been much enlarged by irrigation. There is a large number of rice mills, mostly in or near Bangkok. The teak industry in the great forests of N. Siam is mainly in English hands. In 1909-10 rice constituted 83 per cent. and teak 7 per cent. of the exports; while hides and marine products are also exported in considerable quantities. Among imports are treasure, cotton goods and yarn, silk goods, provisions, gunny bags, kerosene, sugar, opium, metals and metal wares, machinery, &c. The general tariff rate is 3 per cent. *ad valorem*. Burma imports teak and cattle overland from Siam, and exports thither cotton and silk goods, &c. Except tin, rubies and sapphires, there are no important mineral products. The King is an absolute monarch, and appoints his successor. There is an Executive Council of Ministers and a European general adviser, and, since 1895, a Legislative Council of State, consisting of the Ministers, eight royal princes, and over twenty members appointed by the King, who has an absolute power of veto. A number of English, French, Germans, Italians, Danes, and Japanese are employed in the various State departments. Siam has an army of about 20,000 men, and a few small gunboats; compulsory military service has been introduced. About 700 miles of railways (mostly State-owned) are now open for traffic. Bangkok is connected by rail with Petchaburi (95 miles to the west), and with Korat (165 miles to the north-east). The former line is being extended southwards down the Malay Peninsula. The northern State line, in the direction of Chiangmai (pop. 50,000), the second town in size and near the Burma-Siam frontier, has reached Sala Meh Puak, its terminus for the present. The eastern State line runs to Petri. Good roads are few. There are 3,000 miles of telegraph lines.

The currency is the silver tical, worth about 1s. 6d. The Mint was closed to the free coinage of silver in Nov., 1902. In N.W. Siam the Indian rupee is more or less current. The Government issues notes.

	1910-11.	1911-12.
Total Revenue	£4,625,800	£4,793,900
Ordinary Expenditure ...	4,625,780	4,792,810
Public debt (Jan. 1, 1912) ..	...	8,000,000
	1909-10.	1910-11.
Total Imports	£5,362,380	£7,885,600
Total Exports	5,247,500	8,377,500
	1910.	1911.
Imports from U.K.	£687,617	£1,053,490
Exports to U.K.	789,920	421,658

CAPITAL, Bangkok. Population (1909), 628,675.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister, A. R. Peel..... £2,000

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Bangkok—Consul-General, T. H. Lyle	1,400
Vice-Consul, Josiah Crosby	600
Chaplain (Honorary), Rev. H. J. Hillyard, B.A., LL.D.	
Chiangmai—Consul,	900
Nakawn-Lampang—Vice-Consul, W. A. R. Wood	550
Senggora—Consul, G. H. R. Moor.....	800
Puket—Vice-Consul, W. N. Dunn	650

SPAIN.

King, Alfonso XIII., son of Alfonso XII. and of Queen Maria Christina, born 17 May, 1886; married 31 May, 1906, H. R. H. Princess Victoria Eugénie Julia Ena Maria Christina of Battenberg (born 24 Oct., 1887).
Heir Apparent, H. R. H. The Prince of the Asturias, Don Alfonso, born 10 May, 1907.
Premier, Count Romanones.
Foreign Affairs, Don Lopez Muñoz.
Interior, Don Santiago Alba.
Public Works, Don Rafael Gasset.
Justice, Don Rodriguez Borbolla.
War, Lieut.-General Don A. Luque.
Navy, Don Amalio Gimeno.
Finance, Don Suarez Inclan.
Public Instruction, Don Ruiz Jimenez.

Ambassador in London, Excmo. Señor Don Merry del Val, 1 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.
Minister and Councillor, Count de Velle.
2nd Secretary, Don Carlos de la Huerta.
Attachés, Don A. Fiscowich, Don E. Sanz, Don J. Beneyto, Don E. Martinez, Don E. M. Peña, Marqués de Mós.
Military Attaché, Major Don Julio Vicens.
Consul-Gen., Excmo. Señor Don J. M. Torroja, 40 Trinity Square, E.C.
Vice-Consul, Don José Prieto del Rio.

A Kingdom situate in the south-west of Europe, between 36°-43° 45' N. lat. and 4° 25' E.—9° 20' W. long., bounded on the south and east by the Mediterranean, on the west by the Atlantic and Portugal, and on the north by the Bay of Biscay and France, from which it is separated by the Pyrenees; and occupying the larger portion of the great Iberian Peninsula. Its coast-line extends 1,317 miles—712 formed by the Mediterranean and 605 by the Atlantic—and it comprises a total area of 196,700 English square miles, and a population (1910) of 19,588,688. The interior of the peninsula consists of an elevated tableland, surrounded and traversed by mountain ranges—the Pyrenees, the Cantabrian Mountains, the Sierra Guadarrama, S. Morena, S. Nevada, Montes de Toledo, &c. The principal rivers are the Douro, the Tagus, the Guadiana, the Guadalquivir, the Ebro, and the Minho. The Constitution upon which the present Government is formed is dated 30 June, 1876. The principal towns are Madrid (pop., 597,573), Barcelona (587,219), Valencia (233,348), Seville (155,366), Malaga (136,192), Murcia (125,380), Saragossa (111,701), Carthage (96,983), Bilbao (93,536), and San Sebastian (92,514); and there are also twelve towns with over 50,000 inhabitants. Spain is rich in iron, copper, and lead; its mineral resources are only partially exploited, and principally by foreign capital under foreign direction. The country is generally fertile, and well adapted to agriculture and the cultivation of heat-loving fruits—as olives, oranges, lemons, almonds, pomegranates, and dates. The agricultural products comprise wheat, barley, maize, oats, rice, with hemp and flax of the best quality. The vine is cultivated in every province; in the south-west, Jerez, the well-known sherry and tent wines are made; in the south-east, the Malaga and Alicante. The principal articles imported are raw cotton, spirits, fish, wheat and flour, sugar, coal, timber, woollen manufactures, machinery and railway materials, hides, &c. The principal exports are wine, copper and copper ores, lead, iron ores, olive oil, raisins,

silver, grapes, cork, spars, glass, wool, salt, quick-silver, grapes, &c. Trade was for many years mostly confined to France and Great Britain, but Germany has now become a serious competitor, while the United States and Belgium share an increasing proportion of Spanish trade. Home manufacture is rigidly protected by high customs duties.

In 1912 there were 9,161 miles of railway open, and 23,102 miles of telegraph line. The sea-going mercantile marine on Jan. 1, 1910, consisted of 550 steamers and 305 sailing vessels over 50 tons, of a total tonnage of 745,521. In 1910, 21,645 vessels of 21,488,654 tons entered and 18,341 vessels of 20,122,319 tons cleared at Spanish ports.

Defence (for Army, see p. 780).

The Navy is being rebuilt and reorganised, and consists of 3 (15,700-ton) battleships and 3 modern cruisers, with 1 old battleship and 4 old cruisers; there are also 7 torpedo-boat destroyers, 24 torpedo-boats and 10 gunboats.

Education (see p. 786).

	1911. Pesetas.*	1912. Pesetas.*
Revenue (Budget).....	1,177,000,000	1,131,200,000
Expenditure (Budget).....	1,173,000,000	1,131,400,000
National Debt.....	9,431,185,450	9,407,724,977
Total imports (1911)	1,064,500,000	
Total exports (1911)	965,100,000	

Exports to U.K., 1912, £14,552,229:—	
Copper Manuf.	£1,398,741
Cork and Manu.	303,292
Grapes, Raw	472,688
Nuts (inc. Almonds) ..	592,220
Oranges	1,992,581
Raisins	453,683
Other Fruit	212,164
Iron Ore	3,891,801
Lead and Manuf.	1,297,477
Pyrates (iron and copper)	£1,069,326
Quicksilver	299,375
Esparto, &c.	183,318
Olive Oil	259,830
Onions	701,256
Silver Ore	114,119
Wine	424,573

Imports of British produce and manufactures, 1912, £6,887,164 :—

Chemicals	£239,202	Metals, all sorts ..	£979,743
Coal and Coke	1,695,820	Ships and Boats ..	199,256
Cottons	246,052	Wool, &c.	245,618
Machinery	950,912	Yarn, Jute & Linen ..	116,068
Manure	876,714	Arms and Ammun. ..	150,002

CAPITAL, Madrid. Population (1910), 597,573.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

<i>British Ambassador</i> , His Excellency Rt. Hon. Sir A. H. Hardinge, G.C.M.G., R.C.B.		£5,500
<i>Councillor of Embassy</i> , J. C. T. Vaughan, M.V.O.		800
<i>Naval Attaché</i> , Commander W. A. H. Kelly, R.N.		800
<i>Military Attaché</i> , Col. Hon. H. Yardley-Buller, M.V.O., D.S.O.		500
<i>1st Secretary</i> , E. C. E. Phipps		£300 to 500
<i>3rd Secretaries</i> , Hon. Mervyn Herbert, Charles F. I. Ramsden		150
<i>Hon. Attaché</i> , W. A. K. Redfern		250
<i>Chaplain</i> , Rev. Herbert Brown, B.A.		200
<i>Archivist & Consul</i> , Arthur Jackson		£250 to 350

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

<i>Barcelona—Consul-Gen.</i> , C. S. Smith.....	1,000
„ <i>Vice-Consul</i> , G. M. Loly	£300 to 500
„ <i>Vice-Consul</i> , Geo. R. Smither	
<i>Alicante—Vice-Cons.</i> , José Tato	
<i>Burriana—Consul</i> , Edward Harker	
<i>Denia—Vice-Consul</i> , Joseph R. Morand	
<i>Gandia, &c.—Vice-Consul</i> , F. Romaguera	
<i>Iviza—Vice-Cons.</i> , José S. Lopez	

* Pesetas 25 = £1.

<i>Palamos—Vice-Consul</i> , Pablo Matas	
<i>Palma (Bal. Is.)—Vice-Cons.</i> , B. Bosch y Cerdá	
<i>Port Mahon—Vice-Cons.</i> , B. Escudero, M.V.O.	
<i>San Felu de Guixols—Vice-Cons.</i> , José Sibils	
<i>Saragossa—Vice-Cons.</i> , Enrique Miret	
<i>Taragona—Vice-Consul</i> , Ignacio Navarro	
<i>Torreveja—Vice-Consul</i> , A. Ballester	
<i>Valencia—Consul</i> , Edward Harker	
<i>Bilbao—Consul</i> ,	£800

<i>Vice-Consul</i> , James Innes	
<i>Castro-Urdiales—Vice-Cons.</i> , A. Ybañez	
<i>Irun—Cons. Agent</i> , Ecequiel Roca	
<i>San Sebastian—Vice-Cons.</i> , A. Budd, M.V.O.	
<i>Santander—Vice-Consul</i> , M. Piñeiro	
<i>Corunna—Consul</i> , Arthur F. H. Medhurst	800
„ <i>Vice-Consul</i> , Thomas Guyatt	
„ <i>Carril and Villagarcía—Vice-Consul</i> , Reginald Walker	
<i>Corcubion—Vice-Cons.</i> , Plácido de Castro	
<i>Ferrol—Vice-Consul</i> , Emilio Anton	
<i>Gijón—Vice-Consul</i> , Arthur Lovelace	
<i>Leon—Vice-Consul</i> , Miguel Canseco	
<i>Rivadeseilla—Vice-Cons.</i> , W. D. McKenzie	
<i>Vigo—Vice-Consul</i> , M. Barcena y Andres	
<i>Malaga—Consul</i> , H. M. Villiers, M.V.O.	800
„ <i>Vice-Consul</i> , Edward R. Thornton	
<i>Aguilas—Vice-Consul</i> , Thomas H. Naftel	
<i>Almería and Adra—Vice-Cons.</i> , John Murison	
<i>Cartagena—Vice-Consul</i> , Peter Miller	
<i>Garrucha—Vice-Consul</i> , Pedro Gea	
<i>Granada—Vice-Cons.</i> , William Davenhill, senr.	
<i>Linares—Vice-Consul</i> , J. B. Naylor	
<i>Marbella—Vice-Consul</i> , Miguel Calzado	
<i>Mazarrón—Cons. Agent</i> , E. G. Pearce	
<i>Porman—Cons. Agent</i> , M. Zapata	
<i>Tenerife—Consul</i> , John E. Croker	£600 to 700
„ <i>Vice-Consul</i> , R. C. Griffiths	
<i>La Palma—Vice-Consul</i> , R. F. Millar	
<i>Las Palmas and Puerto de la Luz—Consul</i> , Peter Swanston	
„ <i>Vice-Consul</i> , Ernest Wootton	
<i>Orotava—Vice-Consul</i> , Thomas M. Reid	
<i>Serville—Consul</i> , Arthur L. Keyser	800
„ <i>Vice-Consul</i> , A. Henderson	
<i>Algeciras—Vice-Cons.</i> , Wm. J. Smith	
<i>Cádiz—Vice-Consul</i> , R. Calvert	
<i>Huelva—Vice-Consul</i> , A. Attwood	
<i>Jerez—Vice-Consul</i> , W. J. Buck	
<i>La Línea—Vice-Cons.</i> , Maj. O. H. Pedley	
<i>Port St. Mary—Vice-Cons.</i> , Rbt. J. Pitman	
<i>San Lucar—Cons. Agent</i> ,	
Madrid, 1,150 miles; transit, about 36 hours.	

The BALEARIC ISLES are an archipelago of 15 islands in the Mediterranean, the largest being Majorca, Minorca, Iviza, and Formentara; the total area is 1,935 square miles, with a population (1910) of 325,703. The archipelago forms a province of Spain, the capital being Palma in Majorca.

CEUTA, which forms part of the Province of Cadiz, is a fortified post on the Moroccan coast, opposite Gibraltar. The total area is 5 miles, with a population of about 13,000.

The CANARY ISLANDS are an archipelago in the Atlantic, off the African coast, consisting of 7 islands and 6 uninhabited islets. The total area is 2,807 square miles, with a population of 419,809. The Canary Islands form a Province of Spain, the capital being Santa Cruz in the island of Tenerife.

SPANISH COLONIES.

The Spanish Colonies (exclusive of Ceuta and the Canary Islands, which form an integral part of the kingdom) consist of certain settlements and islands of Western Africa, with a total area of close on 82,400 square miles, and a population exceeding 275,000.

Fernando Po.

FERNANDO PO (*Fernando Póo*) lies in the Bight of Biafra in 3° 12' N. lat. and 8° 48' E. long., about 20 miles distant from the west coast of Africa, and is a mountainous island (Pico de Santa Isabel, 10,800 feet), with forests of oil palm, ebony, mahogany, and oak, and sugar cane, cotton, and indigo. Cocoa, coffee, sugar, tobacco, vanilla, and kola nut are cultivated, and large quantities of cocoa and other products are exported. The capital is Basile, and the largest town Port Clarence (1,500 inhabitants). Dependencies of the island of Fernando Po are:—

Annohon Island (*Anno Bom*), in the Gulf of Guinea, in 1° 24' S. lat. and 50° 35' E. long. The roadstead at the capital (San Antonio de Baia) is much frequented by passing vessels, which also obtain water and vegetables from the islanders.

Corisco Islands, consisting of Corisco, Bana, Elobey Grando and Elobey Chico, lie in Corisco Bay, and export ebony, logwood, and other forest produce.

Rio de Oro and Rio Muni.

RIO DE ORO is a possession on the north-west coast of Africa, between Cape Bogador and Cape Blanco, or approximately between 21° 20'–26° N. lat., and extending eastwards to about 13° W. long. The territory is part of the waterless Sahara, with a sparse population of wandering Muhammadan Arabs. There are valuable fisheries off the coast, and cattle, sheep, and camels are bred where vegetation permits.

Rio Muni (or *Spanish Guinea*) is a coastal settlement of West Africa between German Cameroon and French Congo (1° N.—2° 10' N. lat.), extending about 125 miles inland. The inhabitants are Bantu tribes, and the principal settlements are at the mouths of the Muni, Benito, and Campa rivers, and at Bata on the coast. Cocoa, coffee, and bananas are cultivated, and rubber, palm oil, palm kernels, and other forest produce are exported.

*** Spanish Morocco.**

On the Moroccan seaboard are certain Spanish *presidios*, formerly used as convict settlements.

Melilla is a town on a rocky promontory of the Riff coast, connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus. The population is about 9,000, and the settlement exports goatskins, eggs, and beeswax, and imports cotton goods and provisions.

Alhucemas is a settlement on the bay of that name, and includes six islands.

Peñon de la Gomeria (or *Peñon de Velez*) is a fortified, rocky islet about 40 miles west of Alhucemas Bay.

The Chaffarinas (or Zaffarines) are a group of three islands near the Algerian frontier, about 2 miles north of Cape del Agua; population about 1,000.

Imi, on the Atlantic coast of Morocco, about 100 miles south of Agadir, affords access to the interior of south-west Morocco, but has no great trade at present.

SWEDEN, Kingdom of.

King of Sweden of the Goths and the Vandals, Gustaf V., born 16 June, 1858; suc. 8 December, 1907; mar. 20 Sept., 1881, Victoria, dau. of Grand Duke of Baden, born 7 August, 1862 (and has issue 3 sons).

Heir Apparent, Gustaf Adolf, Duke of Skåne, Crown Prince, born 11 Nov., 1882; married 15 June, 1905, Margaret, daughter of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught (see p. 119).

Prime Minister, H. A. Staaff.

Foreign Affairs, Count J. J. A. Ehrensward.

Minister of Justice, G. Sandström.

War, D. K. Bergström.

Marine, J. T. Larsson.

Interior, P. A. V. Schotte.

Finance, Baron A. T. Adelswärd.

Instruction, F. Berg.

Agriculture, P. A. Petersson.

Ministers sans portefeuille, B. A. Petré and K. J. Stenström.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London, Count H. Wrangel.

Legation, 73 Portland Place, W.

Councillor of Legation, Bon C. E. Åkerhielm.

Attaché (vacant).

Naval Attaché, Lieut.-Comm. E. W. Peyron.

Chancellor of Legation, J. Stille.

Consul-General, D. Danielsson, 63 Finsbury Pavement, E.C.

Vice-Consul, C. W. Espersson.

Swedish Church, Harcourt Street, Marylebone Road, W.

Sweden comprises the eastern half of the Scandinavian peninsula, and comprises the capital and 24 governments, "Län," with an area of 172,876 square miles, and a population, 31 Dec., 1910, of 5,521,943, nearly all Protestant. This area includes the great lakes of Hjälmaren, Mälaren, Vänern, and Vättern. Nearly 49 per cent. of the population are devoted to agriculture, about 298,000 being owners and 50,000 tenants of the land they cultivate. The country for the most part is flat, with pleasant undulations, rising in the north-west to the Kölen Mountains, which separate Sweden from Norway; and may be divided into three separate districts—the northern, forest; central, mining; the southern, agricultural. The climate in the south is favourable for producing grain. The principal articles of cultivation are the various cereals—oats, rye, barley, wheat—and potatoes. The forests are very extensive, covering one-half of the surface of the country, and consisting of pine, birch, fir; these are of great importance, supplying timber, pitch, and tar, and also the chief fuel. The mineral products are extremely rich; iron of excellent quality, that known as the Dannemora iron being converted into the finest steel; gold and silver in small proportions; copper, lead, nickel, zinc, cobalt, alum, sulphur, porphyry, and marble. There is a railroad opening up the rich iron-ore districts of Lapland, and mineral trains run from Gellivare and Kiruna to Luleå on the Gulf of Bothnia and to Narvik on the Atlantic. Considerable mines of coal are being worked in Seania. The chief imports are coffee, wine, tobacco, and other ordinary colonial produce, cloth, yarn, wool, cotton, hides, manure, iron, fish, oils, wheat, rye, pork, and machinery. The chief articles of export are timber, butter, iron, steel, wood pulp, paper, matches, stone, iron and zinc ores, &c.

* See map, p. 770.

Commercial travellers in Sweden are compelled to take out a licence, costing 100 crowns a month, or they incur the risk of being fined.

Railways 8,594 miles in length (of which 2,746 are the property of the State) were open at the end of 1910; and 20,009 miles of telegraph wires (exclusive of 17,199 railway telegraph wires), 177 stations, and 1,729 railway and 940 other telegraph stations (1910). There were at the same date 245,750 miles of telephone wires.

Defence (for Army, see p. 779). The Navy consists of 92 fighting vessels (438 guns), 23 being ironclads, with submarines, submersibles and some training ships, &c.

Education (see p. 784).	1913.	1914.
Revenue (Budget).....	£14,673,000	£15,289,000
Expenditure (Budget).....	14,673,000	15,289,000
	1911.	1919.
*Debt (Jan.)	£29,852,024	£33,672,009
	1910.	1911.
Imports	£37,004,573	£38,538,000
Exports	23,664,683	36,863,000

Imports of British produce and manufacture (1912), £7,137,432.

Coal, etc.	£2,624,786	Ships and boats..	£100,500
Bran	200,249	Sugar	134,665
Cottons	483,446	Wool	134,856
Machinery	256,851	Woolens	739,827
Iron manufactures	637,128	Tin, unwrought..	133,206
Exports to U.K. (1912)	£19,236,076		
Butter	£2,113,871	Paper	£1,910,446
Eggs	144,429	Do., materials for	2,256,285
Matches	272,799	Timber, hewn....	549,948
Iron	1,011,598	" sawn.....	3,275,740
" Ore	359,923	Wood Manuf.....	197,307
" manufactures	223,236	Machinery	197,907
Steel	188,770		

CAPITAL, Stockholm. Pop. (1910), 341,986.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister, E. W. Howard, C.V.O., C.M.G.	£2,500
2nd Sec., R. H. Clive.....	£300 to 500
Naval Attaché, Capt. M. W. W. P. Consett, R.N.....	
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. Hon. A. V. F. Russell, M.V.O.....	
Archivist, C. F. Madeley.....	£200 to 250
Chaplain, Rev. John H. Swinstead, M.A.	

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Stockholm—Consul, W. A. Churchill	800
Vice-Consul, F. V. Zetterlund	
Vice-Consul, C. A. E. Bolinder	
Borgholm—Cons. Agent, G. E. Erickson	
Gäffe—Vice-Consul, Robert Carrick	
Gottland—Vice-Consul, Edward Cramér.	
Härnösand—Vice-Cons., Ivar Wallmark	
Hudiksvall—Vice-Cons., J. C. Henric	
Amnéus	
Kalmar—Vice-Consul, John Jeansson...	
Luleå—Vice-Consul, A. J. Westerberg...	
Norrköping—Vice-Cons., Gustaf Fredrik	
August Enhörning	
Nyköping—Vice-Cons., A. Helander	
Ornsköldsvik—V.-Cons., Henric Ohngren	
Oskarshamn—Vice-Consul, O. Wingren	
Skellefteå—Vice-Consul,	
Söderhamn—V.-Cons., Christoffer Myhre	
Sundsvall—V.-C., Jakob K. Barth.....	
Umeå—Vice-Consul, Andreas Grahm ...	
Västervik—Vice-Cons., Emil Haggblad...	
Gothenburg—Consul, John Duff, I.S.O.....	
" Vice-Consul,	

* Expended in the construction of railways.

Halmstad—Vice-Consul, T. Schele
 Hälsingborg—Vice-Cons., Carl Westrup
 Karlskrona—Vice-Cons., Gustaf W. Albrecht
 Landskrona—V.-Cons., Fred. E. Neess...
 Malmö—V.-Cons., F. J. Carter

SWITZERLAND (Swiss Confederation).

*President (1913), M. Edouard Müller.
 Vice-President, M. Arthur Hoffmann.
 Minister for Foreign Affairs, The President.
 Commerce, Industry, &c., M. Schulthess.
 Department of War, M. Hoffmann.
 Interior, M. Décoppet.
 Justice, M. E. Müller.
 Finance, M. Motta.
 Posts and Railways, M. Forrer.
 Pres. of National Council, K. E. Wild.
 Pres. of Council of States, F. L. Calondo.
 Federal Chancellor, H. Schatzmann.
 Federal Tribunal, Lausanne (24 members and 9 substitutes), President, Dr. V. Merz.
 Director, International Posts, E. Frey.
 Direc., International Telegraphs, Emil Frey.
 International Industry, Literature & Fine Arts, Robert Comtesse.
 Direc., Internat. Railway Offices, Dr. Hans Weber.
 Director-General of Posts, Anton Staeger.
 " " of Telegraphs, Louis Vanoni.

Minister in London, Gaston Carlin, 3 Portland Place, W.

The Helvetia of the Romans, a Federal Republic of Central Europe, situated between 45° 50'—47° 48' N. lat. and 5° 58'—10° 30' E. long. It is composed of 22 Cantons, of very dissimilar size, united under a Constitution dated 29 May, 1874, and comprises a total area of 15,950 square miles, with a population of 3,753,293 in 1910, who are divided between Roman Catholics, 40 per cent., and Protestants, 59 per cent., Jews numbering 7,400 and others 11,000. The population is formed by three nationalities, distinct by their language, as German 71 per cent., French 21 per cent., Italian 6 per cent., and Romansh (in the Grisons), 1½ per cent. The most important cities are Zürich, pop. (1910) 190,733, Bale 132,280, Geneva 123,680, Berne 85,650, and Lausanne 64,450. It is the most mountainous country in Europe, having the Alps, covered with perennial snow and glaciers, rising from 5,000 to 15,213 feet in height, not only along its southern and eastern frontiers, but throughout the chief part of its interior; and the Jura mountains in the north-west. Agriculture is followed chiefly in the valleys, where wheat, oats, maize, barley, flax, hemp, and tobacco are produced, and nearly all English fruits and vegetables are grown. The forests cover about one-sixth of the whole surface. The manufactures consist chiefly of silks, cotton linen, lace, thread, woollens, &c.; clock watches have long been the staple prodⁿ. Geneva and Neuchâtel, while leather.

* The President is elected in December, in office from 1 Jan.—31 Dec.; he is *genero* by the Vice-President.

pottery, tobacco and snuff, cheese, &c., are made. Being an inland country, the direct trade with the United Kingdom is comparatively small. In 1909 there were 3,200 miles of railway in working order, 5,500 miles of telegraph line, 11,000 miles of telephone line, and 1,850 post offices.

The legislative power is vested in a Parliament, consisting of two Chambers, a National Council of 189 members, and a Council of States of 44 members; both Chambers united are called the Federal Assembly, and the members of the National Council are elected for three years, an election taking place in October. The executive power is in the hands of a Federal Council of 7 members, elected by the Federal Assembly, presided over by the President of the Confederation. The President has a salary of 20,000 francs; the Vice-President and other members of the Federal Council 18,000 francs each. The members of the Federal Council are elected for three years; each year the Federal Assembly elects from this council the President and the Vice-President; they are elected for one year, the five other members for three years. Not more than one of the same canton may be elected member of the Federal Council. (For *Defence*, see p. 780; for *Education*, see p. 786.)

	1911.	1912.
Public revenue	*£3,931,764*	£4,093,546
Public expenditure	3,931,841	4,037,353
National debt	4,904,036	5,002,790
Surplus assets	10,179,631	11,785,840
Total imports	76,104,360	78,550,400
Total exports	50,292,360	54,303,840
Imports from U.K.	4,460,481	4,753,581
Exports to U.K.	10,035,914	10,627,296

CAPITAL, Berne. Population (1910) 85,650.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister, E. M. Grant Duff, C.M.G. £1,450
1st Secretary, E. M. Hicks Beach ... £300 to 500
Military Attaché (see Italy).
Commercial Attaché (see France).
Hon. Chaplain,

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Berne—Consul, Gaston de Muralt
Neuchâtel—Vice-Consul, Edouard Chablie
Geneva—Consul, R. E. A. de Candolle ...
" Vice-Consul,
Lausanne—Consul, Alfred Galland
" Vice-Consul, M. Galland
Montreux—Vice-Cons., Marcel Cuénod.
Zürich—Consul-Gen. (to the German and
Italian-speaking Cantons), Sir Henry
Angst, K.C.M.G.
" Vice-Consul, John C. Milligan £300 to 500
Bâle—Vice-Consul, C. Oswald
Davos—Cons., Dr. Bernard Hudson.
Lucerne—Consul, Dr. Louis A. Falck
Lugano—Vice-Consul, R. H. Hamilton
St. Gall—Vice-Consul, E. A. Steiger-Züst.
St. Moritz—Cons., Dr. Frank Holland.
Berne, transit, 22 hours.

TRIPOLI (Italian Colony).

This Vilayet of the Ottoman Empire, on the northern coast of Africa, was occupied by Italy in 1911-12, and under the Treaty of Ouchy (Oct., 1912) the sovereignty of the province was transferred to the King of Italy, the spiritual headship over the Muhammadan population being

retained by the Sultan. Tripoli is the most easterly of the Barbary States, extending from the frontiers of Tunis to those of Egypt, a distance along the coast line of nearly 1,100 miles, and inland to the south a distance of about 800 miles. The transferred territory comprises the four sub-provinces or Mutesarrifliks of Tripoli, Khoms, Jabel-el-Gharb, and Fezzan, and also of Benghazi or Cyrenaica, a total area of 410,000 square miles, with a population of over 1,000,000. There are no rivers in the country, and the rainfall being precarious, a good harvest can only be reckoned on every four or five years. Barley, dates, olives, oranges, lemons, and vegetables are produced, and the principal imports are metals, British and other European manufactures, tea, beads, wine and spirits, besides a number of articles for barter in Wadai, Borno, and the Western Sudan, whither caravans proceed from Tripoli. The principal articles of exports are ostrich feathers, ivory, skins, sponges, hides, esparto grass, cattle, and horses. The ancient ruins in Cyrenaica, i.e., at Cyrene, Ptolemais, and Apollonia, are interesting to explorers, as well as those at Leptis Magna, which is close to Khoms, or 70 miles from the city of Tripoli; agricultural colonies of Cretan Moslem refugees are being formed in the neighbourhood of Cyrene and Apollonia (Marsa Susa). The town of Benghazi has a population of about 21,000, consisting of Arabs, Greeks, Maltese, and a few Levantines. The commerce in cereals, wool, cattle for Malta, and other agricultural produce, is considerable, when a sufficient rainfall causes good harvests.

CAPITAL, Tripoli. Population, about 40,000.

Consul-Gen. (vacant) £800
Vice-Consul, Alfred Dickson £350 to 450
Hon. Physician, Dr. Angelo Mizzi
Khoms—Vice-Consul, Joseph Tate
Benghazi—Consul, F. G. Freeman ... £600 to 700

TURKEY (THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE).

Sultan, Mehmed V., b. 3 Nov., 1844; proclaimed 27 April, 1909.

Heir Apparent, Youssef Izzedin, b. 1857.
Prime Minister (Grand Vizier) and Minister of Foreign Affairs (Khardjé-Naziri), Prince Said Halim Pasha.
Interior, Talaat Bey.
Finance, Rifaat Bey.
Justice, Ibrahim Bey.
Public Instruction, Shukri Bey.
Marine, Churuk Sulu Mahmoud Pasha.
War, Izzet Pasha.
Commerce and Public Works, Batzaria Effendi.
Pious Foundations (Evkafs), Hairi Bey.
President of Council of State, Halil Bey.

Police, Azmi Bey.
Director Gen. of Customs, Sirri Bey.

Turkish Ambassador to France, Rifaat Pasha;
Russia, Turkish Pasha; Germany, Mahmoud Muktar Pasha; Austria-H., Hilmi Pasha;
U.S.A., Zia Pasha.

Ambassador in London, Tewfik Pasha, 69 Portland Place, W.

Councillor of Embassy, Djavad Bey.
1st. Sec., F. Orkhan Bey.
2nd do., Ch. Serkis Bey Hamamdjian.
3rd do., Chefik Bey.
Naval Attaché, Commander Arif Bey.
Hon. Attaché, Lucien Morel Bey.

* Decrease due to change in accountancy methods, the posts and telegraphs, etc., being now stated in net figures instead of gross, as formerly.

Imam, Haïreddin Effendi.

Secrétaire Archiviste, Ferrouh Bey.

Consul-General, Munji Bey, 7 Union Court, Old Broad Street, E.C.

	Area (sq. miles).	Estimated Population.
Turkey in Europe	12,000	2,755,000
Turkey in Asia :—		
Anatolia	193,800	9,175,000
Armenia and Kurdistan	72,600	2,500,000
Mesopotamia and Syria	244,460	4,652,000
Turkish Arabia	172,000	1,100,000
Turkey in Africa :—		
Egypt	363,181	11,400,000
Total	1,058,041	31,580,000

Of the above totals only 700,000 square miles (with a population of 21,000,000) are directly under Turkish government, *Egypt* being semi-independent.

Until the disastrous war of 1912-3 with the States of the *Balkan League* (Bulgaria, Greece, Servia, and Montenegro) the European dominions of Turkey extended westwards to the Adriatic and northwards to Bosnia-Herzegovina (Austria). Under the Treaty of London (30 May, 1913) the north-west portion of Turkey was a line drawn from Enos, in the *Ægean*, to Midia, in the Black Sea, thus excluding *Adrianople*, which had capitulated to the Bulgarians after a prolonged siege. During the second Balkan War (Bulgaria against the other members of the Balkan States) Turkey took advantage of the military difficulties of Bulgaria and re-occupied *Adrianople*, thus recovering a considerable portion of the vilayet of that name. In 1911-12 Turkey lost the remaining portion of her African possessions through the occupation by Italy of Tripoli and Cyrenaica, which were ceded under the Treaty of Ouchy (1912).

EUROPEAN TURKEY consists of the Vilayets, or Provinces, of *Adrianople* and *Constantinople* with the *Mutessarifat* of *Chatalaya*, and is separated from Asia by the *Bosporus* at *Constantinople* and by the *Dardanelles* (*Hellespont*), the only political neighbour being Bulgaria, on the north-west. The principal towns of European Turkey are *Constantinople*, the capital, with a population of about 1,200,000, and *Adrianople* (100,000).

TURKEY IN ASIA comprises *Anatolia*, *Armenia* and *Kurdistan*, *Mesopotamia* and *Syria*, and *Turkish Arabia* :—

Anatolia, which is practically identical with *Asia Minor*, consists of the Vilayets of *Adana*, *Angora*, *Archipelago*, *Broussa*, *Castamuni*, *Konia*, *Sivas*, *Smyrna*, and *Trebizond*, with the *Mutessarifats* of *Bigha* (*Dardanelles*) and *Ismid*. Of the total population (9,175,000) about 5,000,000 belong to the Orthodox Greek Church, over 4,000,000 are Muhammadans, and the remainder principally Jews. The *Archipelago Vilayet* of *Anatolia* formerly comprised a number of islands with a total area of close on 3,000 square miles, and other islands were under Turkish suzerainty. In 1911-12 Italy occupied *Rhodes*, with the neighbouring islands, and is to remain in possession until the Ottoman forces are removed from *Tripoli*; while in 1912-13 almost all the remaining islands of the vilayet, and *Crete* and *Samos*, were obtained by Greece. *Cyprus* (see pp. 658-9) has been administered by Great Britain since 1878.

Armenia comprises the vilayets of *Bitlis*, *Erzeroum*, and *Mamuret el Aziz*, and *Kurdistan* those of *Diarbekir* and *Van*. Of the population (2,500,000) about 650,000 are Armenian Christians, 250,000 other Christians, and 1,600,000 Muhammadans. *Mesopotamia* (the land of the *Tigris* and *Euphrates*) includes the vilayets of *Bagdad*, *Basra*, and *Mosul*, and part of the vilayet of *Zor*. South of the city of *Bagdad* is *Kerbela*, the sacred centre of the Shiite Muhammadans. *Mesopotamia* is the subject of two great schemes, the *Euphrates Valley Railway*, being an extension of the German lines in *Anatolia* to the Persian Gulf, *via* *Bagdad*, and the *Mesopotamia Irrigation Scheme*, under the superintendence of Sir W. Willcocks, K.C.M.G., which has already brought some thousands of acres within the reach of the cultivator and promises to revive the prosperity of bygone days.

Syria includes the vilayets of *Aleppo*, *Beyrout*, and *Syria*, and part of the vilayet of *Zor*, with the *Mutessarifiks* of *Jerusalem* and *Lebanon*. The Biblical district of *Palestine* now forms the *Mutessarifiks* of *Jerusalem* (*El Kuds*), *Lebanon*, *Acre*, and *Nablus*. The total area of this cradle of Christianity is about 11,000 square miles, its present population being about 700,000, of whom 150,000 are Jews, and the remaining principally Muhammadans. The Church of the Holy Sepulchre at *Jerusalem* is visited annually by large bands of Christian pilgrims, principally of the Orthodox and Coptic Churches. The site of *Solomon's Temple* is occupied by the Mosque of *Omar*, which contains a relic of *Mahomet* and the sacrificial stone of *Abraham*. *Damascus* contains the Mosque of the *Ommayyedes*, where is the tomb of *Saladin*.

The principal towns of Asiatic Turkey are *Smyrna* (260,000), *Bagdad* (150,000), *Damascus* (150,000), *Aleppo* (125,000), *Beyrout* (120,000), *Scutari* in *Anatolia* (80,000), and *Broussa* (80,000).

Commerce.—The exports include tobacco, cereals, fruits, silk, opium, mohair, cotton, coffee, skins, wool, oil-seeds, valonia, carpets &c., and are largely derived from the Asiatic provinces. Recently large quantities of wine and of raisins for the manufacture of wine have been exported. Among the imports, cotton and woollen manufactures take the foremost rank. Since the establishment of the *Anatolian railway* by German enterprise, the export of cereals, chiefly malting barley, has largely increased. The British Chamber of Commerce established at *Stanboul*, *Constantinople*, in 1887, has branches at *Smyrna* and *Salonica*, and in the North of *England* (*Manchester*).

Defence (for Army, see p. 780).—In 1910 the Navy consisted of 3 battleships (2 bought from Germany), 2 protected cruisers, 3 torpedo gunboats, 8 t.b.d. (4 bought from Germany), and about 14 torpedo boats, manned by a total peace force of about 15,000 men. A 23,000-ton battleship is being built in *England* for the Turkish Fleet. Besides this, there is the *Makhsusa Fleet* of about 75 steamers of various sorts, worked by the Government and available as transports, storeships, and coastguard cruisers. In 1909 a British flag officer was engaged, with six junior officers, to reorganise the Navy.

Education (see p. 786).

Communications.—In 1912 there were 4,230 miles of railway open, 1,230 miles in European and 3,000 miles in Asiatic Turkey. Of this total 1,000 miles (*Hejaz line*) are owned and

worked by the Ottoman Government and 3,230 by foreign concessionaires (French 1,080, German 1,030, Austro-German 800, British 320). In 1910 there were 912 post offices, and 29,500 miles of telegraph line. Telephones have been installed in certain towns since the revolution of 1908-9. The sea-going mercantile marine of Turkey consisted in 1913 of 135 steam vessels (62,215 tons) and 137 sailing vessels (45,450 tons). In 1909 vessels of 43,060,515 tons entered Turkish ports. Estimated Revenue (1912-1913) ... * £28,665,992 Estimated Expenditure „ ... 34,553,000 Turkish Debt (1912) ... 128,420,000

Total Imports £25,100,000 £22,230,000
Total Exports 21,315,000 26,100,000

Imports of British produce and manufactures (1912) £8,115,552:—

Coal and Coke £278,136	Metals and manuf. £36,791
Cotton Yarn 588,110	Woolen Yarn 88,894
„ manuf. 4,299,741	Woolens & manuf. 556,076
Machinery 315,148	

Turkish exports to U.K. (1912) £6,424,300:—

Corn Grain £1,735,233	Seeds £321,199
Drugs 252,238	Tobacco 354,792
Raisins 820,464	Wool & manuf. .. 1,148,703
Oil, Olive 234,032	

CAPITAL, Constantinople. Estimated population (1913), circ. 1,200,000.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

British Ambassador, His Excellency The Rt. Hon. Sir Louis Mallet, K.C.M.G., C.B. £8,000
Councillor of Embassy, C. M. Marling, C.B., C.M.G. 1,000
Naval Attaché, Commander W. H. D. Boyle, R.N. 800
Military Attaché, Major F. Cunliffe Owen 800
Judge of Sup. Court, R. B. P. Cator 1,250
Chief Dragoman, G. H. Fitzmaurice, C.B., C.M.G. £1,000 to 1,100
Assistant Judge, Peter Grain 1,050
1st Secretary, G. J. Kidston £300 to 500
2nd Secretary, Esmond Ovey, M.V.O. £400 to 600
Commercial Attaché, E. Weakley, C.M.G. 800
Chaplain, Rev. F. C. Whitehouse, M.A. 400
Physician, Frank G. Clemow, M.D. 900
3rd Secretary, Lord Gerald Wellesley .. 250
„ H. G. Nicolson 250
„ Hon. C. A. Lister 250
Attaché, Hugh Lloyd Thomas £600 to 800
2nd Dragoman (Embassy), A. Ryan 450 to 550
3rd Dragoman, R. W. Bullard 400 to 500
Dragoman and Archivist, W. E. Fuller 400 to 500

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Constantinople—Consul-General, Harry C. A. Eyres 1,000
Cons. and Dragoman, Alex. T. Waugh £600 to 800
Vice-Cons. Interpreter, W. S. Edmonds 400 to 600
Adana—Vice-Consul, W. D. W. Matthews £350 to 450
Brussa—Vice-Consul, E. Gilbertson £350 to 450
Dardanelles—Vice-Consul, C. E. S. Palmer £350 to 450
Gallipoli—Vice-Consul, W. Grech £350 to 450
Ismidt—Vice-Consul, A. Amat £350 to 450
Mersina—Vice-Consul, E. Charnaud £350 to 450
Panderma—Cons. Agent, M. Samma .. £350 to 450
Rodosto—Vice-Consul, Edmond Dussi .. £350 to 450
Adrianople—Consul, Maj. L. L. R. Samson, C.M.G. 500

* £T = 10s.

Kirkilise—Consular Agent, Dr. G. M. Cokinos

Aleppo—Consul, R. A. Fontana £800
Alexandretta—Vice-Consul, Augustins Catoni

Bagdad (Turkish Arabia)—Consul-General, J. G. Lorimer, C.I.E. Rs. 2,500 per month. Paid by India.

Vice-Consul, Major N. E. H. Scott, I.M.S. Kerkala, &c. — V.-Cons., Muhammad Hassan Mohsin

Mosul—Vice-Consul, G. E. Hubbard £400 to 500

Basrah—Consul, Francis E. Crow, C.M.G. 850

Beyrut—Cons.-Gen., H. A. Cumberbatch, C.M.G. 1,200
„ Vice-Consul, H. C. Honey £350 to 450

Haifa—V.-Con., Pietro Abela

Latakia—V.-Consul, Theodosius Vitali

Safed—Vice-Consul, C. L. Micklasiewicz

Sidon—Vice-Consul, Ferdinand Abela ...

Tripoli—Vice-Consul, C. Catzeffis

Damascus—Consul, Geo. P. Devey ... £600 to 700

Erzeroum—Consul, J. H. Monahan 800

Bitlis—Vice-Consul, ... £350 to 450

Diarbekir—Vice-Cons., ... 350 to 450

Van—Vice-Consul, Lieut. Dan M. Smith 500

Jeddah—Consul, Avalon Shipley £700 to 800

„ Vice-Cons., Dr. Abdur Rahman...

Hodeida—Vice-Cons., Geo. A. Richardson

Jerusalem—Consul, P. J. C. McGregor ... 800

Gaza—Consular Agent, A. A. Kneesevich

Jaffa—Vice-Consul, W. Hough £350 to 450

Smyrna—Consul-Gen., H. D. Barnham, C.M.G. 1,000

„ V.-Consul, C. E. Heathcote-Smith £400 to 500

„ Clerk, E. F. A. Eldridge £225 to 325

Adalia—Vice-Consul, Gustave A. Keun

Aidin—Vice-Consul, A. Pengelley

Aivali, &c.—Vice-Consul, E. Eliopulo ...

Mitylene—V.-Consul, Fredk. Hadkinson

Rhodes—Vice-Consul, A. Biliotti

Samos—Vice-Consul, G. D. L. Maro

Scala Nuova—Vice-Cons., John Alexachi

Scio and Tchesmé—Vice-Cons., Dr. G. Anamissaki.

Tenedos—Vice-Cons., D. A. Tolmides

Trebizond—Cons., H. E. Satow £600 to 700

Samsoun—Cons. Agent, L. de Meux (acting)

Constantinople, 1,814 miles; transit by ordinary daily train, 84 hours; by express, thrice weekly, or via Constanza, twice weekly, 72 hours. A favourite route is via Marseilles per Messageries steamer, 5 to 8 days; from Liverpool by sea is 14 days exclusive of stoppages en route.

URUGUAY.

President (1911-1915), Dr. José Batlle y Ordóñez, born 21 May, 1854.

Foreign Affairs, Dr. Emilio Barbaroux.

Interior, Dr. Felicio Viera.

War and Marine, General Bernassa y Jerez.

Public Works, Dr. Juan Carlos Blanco.

Finance, Pedro Cosío.

Justice and Instruction, Dr. Baltasar Brum.

Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary in London, Frederico R. Vidiella.

Legation, 194 Queen's Gate, S.W.

Secretary of Legation (vacant).

Consul-Gen., José Barboza Terra, 5 Clement's Inn, W.C.

A Republic in South America, on the east coast of the Río de la Plata, situate in lat. 30° — 35° S. and long. 53° $25'$ — 57° $42'$ W., containing an area of 72,210 square miles, and a population of 1,094,688, of whom about 2,000 are British born. The Republic consists mainly of undulating grassy plains, there being no heights above 2,000 ft. The principal river is the Uruguay and its affluents, of which the Río Negro is the chief. Wheat, barley, and maize are cultivated, but the wealth of the country is obtained from its pasturage, which supports large herds of horned cattle (9,000,000 in 1908) and sheep (26,000,000 in 1908), the wool of which is of excellent quality. Gold mines exist at Cuiapirú. The exports are almost entirely animal and agricultural products, and include wool, hides, horn, hair, tallow and jerked beef, and wheat and maize; the imports are principally machinery, textiles and clothing, food substances and beverages, coal and bloodstock. The imports from the U.K. are numerous, the principal being woollen and cotton goods, hardware, and coals. There are 1,570 miles of railway open (1911), all in British hands, and 6,059 miles of telegraph in 1910, with 19,039 miles of telephones. There are about 150 miles of electric tram lines in Monte Video. In 1912, 5,562 vessels (10,593,958 tons) entered the port of Montevideo, and 5,543 vessels (10,535,603 tons) cleared.

	1911-12.	1912-13.
Revenue (Estimate) ...	*\$29,802,173	*\$35,122,171
Expenditure	29,801,153	35,133,171
	1911.	1912.
Total debt	\$131,857,540	\$133,295,145
Total Imports	45,755,000	49,380,000
Total Exports	44,536,000	48,748,000
Imports from U.K.	£2,971,705	£3,001,498
Exports to U.K.	1,425,777	2,366,977
CAPITAL, Monte Video. Pop. (1912),	325,000.	

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary, and Consul-General, A. Mitchell Innes	£1,600
Naval Attaché, Capt. Heathcoat Salusbury Grant, R.N.	
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. Sir E. J. B. Grogan, Bt.	
Chaplain, Rev. C. K. Blount, M.A.	

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Monte Video—V.-Cons., H. C. Ricardo	£550 to 750
(Do.) Maj. De S. Dobree, R.M.A.	650
(Do.) C. E. R. Rowland	
Fray Bentos—V.-Cons., Luis Meyer ..	
Maldonado—V.-Consul, Hy. W. Burnett	
Paysondu—Vice-Consul,	
Salto—Vice-Consul, J. J. Armstrong...	
Monte Video, 7,030 miles. Transit, 21 days.	

VENEZUELA, Republic of.

President (1910-1914), General Juan Vincente Gómez, born 24 July, 1859.
 Foreign Affairs, Dr. J. L. Andara.
 Interior, Cesar Zumeta.
 Finance, Roman Cardenas.

* Gold peso = 51d. or 47 = £1 sterling.

War and Marine, V. Marquez Bustillos.
 Instruction, F. Guevara Rojas.
 Public Works, Domingo Coronil.
 Development, Pedro Emilio Coll.

Minister to Gt. Britain (vacant).

Consulate-General, Dr. Antonio I. Iturbe, Finsbury Pavement House, E.C.

Consul-General, Liverpool, Senor Don Segundo A. Mendoza.

Consul at Southampton, Andres Ybarra.

The most northerly Confederation of South America, situated approximately between 140° S. lat. and 12° $26'$ N. lat. and 59° $52'$ — 73° $15'$ W. long. It consists of 20 States and 2 federal territories. The best authorities calculate the actual present area to be approximately 363,728 square miles. The census of 1891 gave the population as 2,323,527; it was estimated to be 2,661,569 at 31 Dec., 1908. The principal imports are cotton prints and cotton drill, mainly from the U.K. The principal articles of export are, coffee (£1,469,613 in 1909-10); cocoa (£661,638 in 1909-10); balata gum, cattle, and hides. The U.S. is the principal customer.

The prevailing religion of the country is Roman Catholic, there being but few of the Protestant faith. Education, which is in a very backward condition, is nominally free. The State provides schools for primary instruction; there are also some secondary schools and two universities. The Army has a nominal strength of nearly 9,000 men, and service in the national militia is compulsory. The Navy is composed of 8 vessels (3 gun-boats, 1 tug, 2 transports, 1 torpedo boat destroyer, and 1 torpedo boat). The length of railways opened and under construction is 526 miles.

	(a) 1911-12.	(a) 1912-13.
Budget	\$51,131,250	\$52,500,000
Debt (30 June, 1911)	...	192,164,539
	1910-11.	1911-12.
Total Imports	\$66,178,974	\$105,677,096
Total Exports	56,920,229	133,323,561
	1910.	1911.
Imports from U.K.	£818,833	£1,104,467
Exports to U.K.	588,896	712,529
(a) 25 bolivares =	£1.	

CAPITAL, Caracas. Estimated population, 75,000.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, F. D. Harford, C.V.O. £2,000
 Chaplain, Rev. Canon Trotter, M.A. hon.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Caracas—Vice-Consul, Guy Gilliat Smith
 £450 to 650
 La Guayra—Vice-Cons., M. Brewer ...
 Maracaibo—Vice-Consul, F. Schröder
 Puerto Cabello—Vice-Consul, Ricardo Kolster

Ciudad Bolívar—Con., C. H. de Lemos

Guiría—Vice-Consul, E. J. Permuy

Puerto Tablas—Cons. Agt., E. Mathison

Caracas, 4,760 miles; transit from London, via Trinidad, about 21 days.

Geographical Progress and Territorial Changes, 1912-13.

Europe.—The greatest transformation of the map of Europe since the Berlin Treaty has resulted from the Balkan wars of 1912-13. The readjustment of frontiers is still incomplete, but the accompanying map shows broadly the new distribution of territory. By the peace signed in London on May 30, 1913, as the result of protracted discussions between the representatives of the Powers there assembled, Turkey finally bowed to the inevitable and yielded up all claim to the territory occupied by the allies, retaining only, of her former European possessions, Constantinople and the corner of Thrace lying south-east of a line from Enos on the

southern frontier of Albania, which is to follow a line to be drawn by an International Commission from a point south of Cape Stylos to the Lake of Ochrida.

Asia.—The borderlands of India, Tibet, and China continue to offer a field for the energy of travellers, and here the most important undertakings are again concerned with the unknown stretch of the Brahmaputra during its passage through the mountain barrier of the Himalayas. A party having been sent to survey the valley of the Dihong, Capt. F. C. Bailey obtained leave to push across into the parallel valley of the Dihong, the connecting link between the



THE ENLARGED BALKAN STATES.

Aegean to Midia on the Black Sea. Albania was set up as an independent State, the delimitation of its frontiers being left to the Powers, as was also the ultimate fate of the Aegean islands, while Crete was ceded by Turkey to the allies. But this treaty was not to effect a final settlement. Already dissensions had sprung up between the allies as to the partition of the spoils of victory, and war soon broke out between them, Bulgaria standing alone against the other three. Her complete defeat, and the vigorous intervention of Rumania, led to the signature, on August 10, of a new treaty at Bukarest, by which both Greece and Serbia gained largely at the expense of Bulgaria, while Montenegro received an accession of territory to the east and south from Serbia. Rumania, who had already secured a small rectification of her southern frontier, now received a further extension in this direction. A few days later the Powers came to an agreement regarding the

Sanpo of Tibet and the Brahmaputra. This he did in company with Capt. Morshead, crossing three difficult snowy passes, and reaching the Dihong near the junction of an important tributary. The gorge on the main stream, which began some four days' march higher up, was said to be impassable, but according to latest accounts was successfully explored. The travellers were back in India in November. Two other officers, Capts. Trenchard and Pemberton, are said to have struck the river above its still unknown section, but to have then been forced to retrace their steps. Further south, the northern borderlands of Burma were the scene of disaster to an expedition under Capts. Pritchard and Waterfield, the former (who had previously made some adventurous journeys in the same region) being drowned in an attempt to cross the Taron, one of the headstreams of the Irawadi, which the travellers had explored. The same headstreams

were the objective of an official expedition organised in two sections, under Messrs. Barnard and Clerk respectively. On the north-western borders of India, an important scientific expedition under the well-known Italian mountaineer, Dr. F. de Filippi, which has received the support of the Indian Government, will begin work early in 1914. The programme includes research in the most varied scientific departments—geology, meteorology, atmospheric physics, magnetism, &c., as well as geodesy and topography; and the European personnel, eleven in all, includes well-known experts in these subjects. The services of a native surveyor will be given by the Indian Government.

Prospective results of great importance may be expected from the new expedition into the central regions of the continent organised by Sir Aurel Stein, under the auspices of the Indian Government, for geographical and archaeological research. The traveller started during the autumn from Kashmir, and, crossing the mountains by new and difficult routes, reached Kashgar in time to undertake a winter campaign in the desert of Eastern Turkestan. He intends afterwards to carry his investigations further east into the little-known portion of the Gobi Desert east of Hami, and will probably be away some three years. Northern Arabia has once more been the scene of some exploring activity, though the great interior of the southern half of the peninsula still presents obstacles too great to be surmounted. Capt. Leachman, who, in 1911, made an enterprising journey in the north-eastern borderlands, carried out a more extensive trip in the last months of 1912. Starting from Damascus by the desert track towards Baghdad, he turned south-east and made his way, by little-known routes, to Boreidah, and eventually to Riadh, in Eastern Nejd. Thence he returned to the coast by an easterly route to El Hasa. He is said to have gathered much information on the unvisited country to the south. The journey through Northern Arabia and Mesopotamia, carried out in 1912 by the Austrian traveller, Prof. A. Musil, has been described by him in some detail. On the onward journey he went, in part by untraversed routes, through the country south of the Middle Euphrates to the neighbourhood of Babylon, whence, turning north to Baghdad and Tekrit on the Tigris, he struck west and north-west through some of the least-known parts of Northern Mesopotamia, keeping generally some distance to the north of the Euphrates, and eventually reaching Aleppo. Topographical, archaeological, and other researches were carried out during the whole journey. Somewhat further north, the German traveller, Count von Oppenheim, has continued his investigations near the source of the Khabur River, bringing to light antiquarian remains dating in part from the time of the old Hittite Kingdom. The precise survey of the Turco-Persian frontier, begun many years ago in virtue of an Anglo-Russian understanding, but interrupted by the Crimean War, has at last been taken in hand once more by the same two Powers. The British Commission is under the well-known Tibetan surveyor, Major Ryder, R.E. In the north-east of the continent, the Russians continue to prosecute scientific exploration in little-known parts of Eastern Siberia.

Africa.—The few areas of any size, apart from

the Sahara, that may still be considered in any way unknown, become yearly more and more circumscribed. One of the largest has hitherto been the stretch of arid country in the north-east of British East Africa contained within the Jubaland province. This has lately been traversed by two expeditions—one under Mr. C. W. Haywood, who went north-west from Kismayu on the coast through a country covered by thick thorn bush and intersected by dry river-beds, afterwards turning south to the Lorian swamp, from which, contrary to expectation, he found a small stream running eastward to a second swamp in the direction of the Lower Juba. A somewhat similar journey, but by different routes, has been made by Mr. I. N. Dracopoli, whose careful surveys have much improved the map of this part of Africa. Further north, the little-known country east of Lake Rudolf has been surveyed—for the first time with any precision—by Mr. G. F. Archer, who has been able to link together the official survey of British East Africa with those carried out by various travellers in the south of Abyssinia. An Italian expedition, under Capt. Citeri, for the survey of the Italian frontier with Abyssinia, has also yielded good results.

In the interior of Mozambique, exploration has also been resumed with some energy. The expeditions sent inland by a British syndicate, for the study of the mineral resources, have resulted in a much-improved map of the country between $13\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ and $15\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S. lat. as far as the Namuli Hills. The surveys on which it is based were the work of parties under the direction of Mr. E. W. E. Barton, astronomical observations being taken by Mr. R. L. Reid, while the physical geography and geology were investigated by Messrs. Holmes and Wray.

In West Africa, the survey of the new line of frontier between the Kamerun and French Equatorial Africa has been completed by a number of detachments, French and German, and has resulted in valuable additions to knowledge. Wireless telegraphy was used with some success, in spite of considerable difficulties, for the determination of longitudes. In the Kamerun itself an expedition under Prof. Thorbecke has explored the little-known districts of Tikar and Wute, east of the Mbam River, and has brought to light the scanty remnant of a tribe of dwarfs. A survey of the Nyong River, with a view to testing its navigability, has been carried out for the *Kolonial-Wirtschaftliche Komitee* by F. Michell. In Portuguese West Africa, valuable results have accrued from an expedition under Prof. J. W. Gregory, carried out in 1912, for the study of the suitability of the Benguela highlands for a Jewish colony. Further south, in the Mossamedes district, the Comte de Rohan-Chabot has continued his explorations, and useful survey work has been done by his companion, Capt. Grimaud.

Railway construction has made some advance in Africa during the year. The German railway from the east coast to Lake Tanganyika has almost reached its destination, the Katanga Railway in the south of the Belgian Congo (the northward continuation of the British line through Rhodesia) has been opened to a little beyond Kambove, and the line to the same region from Lobito Bay on the west coast is advancing steadily. The Nigerian authorities

have decided on the construction of a new trunk line from the coast into the interior, starting from Port Harcourt, near the mouth of the Bonny River, passing through the Udi coalfields and crossing the Benue so as to join the existing Kano Railway at the Kaduna River. It may eventually be continued north-east towards Bornu.

The most important territorial arrangement during the year was that between France and Spain for the delimitation of the latter's spheres of influence in Morocco and the western Sahara. They are shown on the sketch-map below.



America.—Prof. Parker, the American mountaineer, who, after previous unsuccessful attempts, virtually reached the summit of Mt. McKinley in 1912, in company with Mr. Belmore Brown, has given an account of his experiences. The ascent was made by the great McKinley glacier and the north-eastern ridge, a final camp being established at 15,000 feet. The attainment of the actual culmination was only prevented by a violent blizzard which entirely obscured the view, and by the impaired vitality of the climbers, due to insufficient nourishment.

Using the same route, Archdeacon Stuck and Mr. H. P. Karstens reached the actual summit for the first time in 1913, though the difficulties were increased by the effects of a recent earthquake.

In Northern Canada disaster is reported to have overtaken the American naturalist, Mr. H. V. Radford, who had for some time been exploring the Barren grounds between the Great Slave Lake, Chesterfield Inlet, and the Arctic Ocean. He and his companion, Mr. Street, are said to have been murdered by their Eskimo companions after reaching Bathurst Inlet on the northern coast.

In South America, two important expeditions in the inmost recesses of the Amazonian forests have lately been brought to a close. Dr. Hamilton Rice, who started in 1912 on a second expedition to this region, pushed south from Colombia to the head-waters of various tributaries of the Amazon and Orinoco, previously almost unknown, and was able to throw light on the geography of the whole tract between the Guaviare, Cagüeta, and Rio Negro. The German traveller, Dr. Koch, has also completed

a second journey somewhat further east, through the little-known borderlands of British Guiana, Venezuela, and Brazil. The geographical results include an exploration of the main western branch of the Rio Branco and of the Ventuari, an almost unknown tributary of the Upper Orinoco. In the Andean region the survey of the boundary between Peru and Bolivia has been continued, and the difference of longitude between Puerto Velho and Manaos on the Amazon has been determined by wireless telegraphy. A new expedition for geographical research in the borderlands of Southern Peru, Chile, Bolivia, and the Argentine, has been undertaken by the American traveller, Prof. I. Bowman, accompanied by Mr. H. S. Palmer as geologist and surveyor.

Australasia.—As usual, the chief exploring activity in this part of the world has been concentrated on New Guinea. Mr. A. F. R. Wollaston, who set out in 1912 on a second expedition to the snowy range, succeeded, early in 1913, in reaching the snow-line on Mt. Carstensz (the highest known summit) in company with Mr. Boden Kloss and a Dutch officer, Lieut. Van de Water, having reached its foot by ascending the valley of the Utakwa. The mountain falls to the south in a great escarpment of limestone rock. The summit of Mt. Wilhelmina—another snow-peak of the same range—was reached for the first time by the Dutch expedition under Capt. Herderschee. This mountain is also the objective of a German expedition from the north under Dr. Moszkowski, while a Dutch expedition under Capt. Weyerman has pushed towards Mt. Juliana, a third snowy peak. The well-equipped German expedition for the investigation of the basin of the Kaiserin Augusta River in the northern half of the island, led by Herr Stollé, has prosecuted its task with much energy. The geographical part of the programme was chiefly in the hands of Dr. Behrmann, who, among other exploring journeys, made his way south to the main divide of the island.

The annexation by France of the Crozet group of islands in the southern Indian Ocean, discovered in 1772 by the French navigator Marion-Dufresne, and named after his second-in-command, was announced in the summer of 1913. The largest island, which retains the name Possession Island given by its discoverer, measures some 15 miles by 8, and has a fairly good anchorage at Navire Bay at its eastern end.

Arctic.—Arctic exploration, which had suffered somewhat of late years through the increased attention given to the Antarctic, has once more some important results to show. The most striking is the discovery of a hitherto unknown coast-line, 200 miles in length, extending from the neighbourhood of Cape Chelyuskin, the northernmost point of Asia, to at least 81° N. lat. This was the work of Capt. Vilkitzky, in command of the Russian ice-breakers *Taimyr* and *Vaigatz*, which for the past three years had been engaged in hydrographical work on the Arctic coast of Eastern Siberia. Hindered by ice from rounding Cape Chelyuskin, when endeavouring to make the voyage to Europe by this northern route, the ships searched for a passage to the north, only to find the way blocked by land up to the latitude named, and were thus forced to return by the way they had come. A second discovery, in the shape of a new island, was made near Bennett Island, of

the New Siberia group, whence the collections left by the ill-fated Baron von Toll were successfully secured.

This unexpected discovery of land in the lesser unknown area north of Western Siberia will no doubt lend support to the belief that land, possibly of large extent, may exist in the much greater unexplored region stretching north of Bering Strait to the neighbourhood of the Pole itself. The search for such land is the object of two well-equipped expeditions which sailed north during the summer of 1913. The one, under Canadian Government auspices, took the Bering Strait route for the Beaufort Sea, where the leader, Mr. V. Stefansson, already known for his prolonged researches in the more eastern parts of Arctic Canada, will make a determined effort to test the correctness of the above idea by pushing north in search of the supposed Arctic continent. He is accompanied by competent experts, and is provisioned for several years' work. A *contretemps* occurred at the outset by the stranding of one of the three vessels of the expedition, but it may be hoped that important results will still be secured. The second expedition is that of Prof. D. B. Macmillan, who, also well supported by scientific associates, sailed north for Smith Sound in July, 1913. Unable to reach the western shores of the sound, he has established winter quarters at Etah, in Greenland, and hopes, in 1914, to proceed across Ellesmere Land in search of Crocker Land, supposed to have been sighted by Peary in 1906. An extensive programme of scientific research has been laid down.

Another important Arctic expedition has set out during 1913, under French auspices, though the first season's work will be of a preliminary nature only. Its leader is M. Jules de Payer, son of the Austrian Arctic explorer, the discoverer of the Frauz Josef Land archipelago. Its object is the further examination of this group, especially of its north-eastern part.

The vast island of Greenland has been crossed by three separate expeditions in 1912-1913, the journeys being among the most daring and successful ever made in that quarter. The Dane, Capt. Koch, who had been landed on the north-east coast in July, 1912, established winter quarters near the eastern edge of the inland ice, and though laid up for three months by a fractured leg, started in April, 1913, to cross the interior ice-sheet to the west coast at its widest part. For three months the party struggled on, delayed by constant bad weather, and eventually reached the coast in a state of exhaustion, completely at an end of their resources, near the settlement at Proeven. A crossing much further south, and in the opposite direction, had been completed in 1912 by the Swiss scientist Dr. A. de Quervain. The third traverse was in the extreme north, where the experienced Greenland traveller Knud Rasmussen effected the first complete crossing of the ice-sheet from Markham glacier on the west to Danmark fiord on the east, returning by a different route and establishing the non-existence of the supposed Peary Channel from sea to sea—a fact which the lamented Mylius Erichsen had also ascertained before his death. The journey was one of remarkable daring and hardihood.

In Spitsbergen the German expedition of 1912, under Lieut. Schröder-Stranz, has had a disastrous issue, only a small remnant of the original party escaping with their lives. Various

search expeditions sent out in consequence of the non-return of the expedition failed to obtain definite information as to the fate of the leader and two companions, but show that they must have perished on the sea-ice after leaving the ship. Others were either lost or succumbed to their hardships while endeavouring to retreat southward during the winter. Another fatality has been reported from the American side, where, so far back as 1911, the young German explorer Dr. B. Hantzsch succumbed to hardships and privations, after effecting the first crossing of Baffin Land from sea to sea.

Antarctic.—The nation was stirred to its depths, in the early part of February, 1913, by the tidings of grievous disaster to the British Antarctic Expedition under Capt. Scott, the leader and four companions having perished from want on their return from the South Pole. The universal grief was, however, mingled with admiration for the inspiring example of fortitude set by the lost heroes. A year before, on the return of Capt. Scott's ship with the news that his last supporting party had left him well on the way to the Pole, confidence was felt that the leader's proved qualities would have carried him through (like his rival, Amundsen, only a month sooner) to the desired goal. That confidence was not misplaced, though the measure of anxiety which could not but be felt also was likewise, unhappily, only too justified. The Pole was reached on January 18, 1912, and the records left there by Amundsen were found at his camp. During the return over the high plateau the health of Petty Officer Evans caused anxiety, and progress was thereby delayed. His condition was rendered worse by a fall and injury to his head during the descent of the Beardmore glacier, and he succumbed on February 17. On the ice-barrier below, the lateness of the season and persistent bad weather, with the breakdown of another of the party, Capt. Oates, more and more reduced the rate of progress, and the supplies became rapidly exhausted. On March 17, Capt. Oates, feeling himself but a drag on his companions, walked out into the blizzard and was not seen again. Capt. Scott, with Dr. Wilson and Lieut. Bowers, struggled on to within 11 miles of safety, but, their strength being then exhausted, and the blizzard raging with unabated fury, they awaited their end in their tent with calm fortitude, their bodies being eventually found and buried with due honours by a search party. Capt. Scott spent his last hours in writing a touching appeal to the nation in behalf of the dependents of those who perished—an appeal which found a ready response at home. Meanwhile, much good work had been done by other sections of the expedition, and a remarkable feat was performed by the northern party under Lieut. Campbell, who, unexpectedly forced to winter in the northern part of South Victoria Land, had been brought safely through by their leader's courage and resourcefulness. Altogether, the harvest of scientific results is of unusual importance, and an especial value attaches to the geological collection secured by Capt. Scott and his companions, and brought through, amid all their harrowing experiences, to their final camp.

Mr. J. Foster Stackhouse has lately come forward with plans for a new British expedition, to start in 1914, for the exploration of King Edward VII. Land.

Great achievement, coupled unhappily with disaster, has likewise marked the Australian Antarctic Expedition under Dr. Mawson, left in 1912 for scientific research at two different bases in the Antarctic Continent west of South Victoria Land. A wireless message received towards the end of February announced that two of the leader's companions—Lieut. Ninnis and Dr. Merz—had died of accident or hardship during a sledge expedition, and that he himself had only come through as by a miracle. Not having returned when the ship came to take him off, he had been forced to remain another winter in that inhospitable region, with six companions. Those at the second base, under Mr. Wild, had been happily rescued by Capt. Davis after one of the most dangerous voyages ever carried out among the Antarctic storms and ice. The outcome of the whole expedition is to define for the first time with some precision about 1,000 miles of the coast-line of Antarctica; to shed important light on the glacial features, geological structure, and occurrence of economic minerals; and to supply new data on the subject

of terrestrial magnetism through a successful journey to the South Magnetic Polar area. Important sounding work was done during the voyages of the *Aurora* to and from the Antarctic.

The German expedition under Dr. Filchner returned early in 1913, having likewise secured valuable results. Pushing south through the Weddell Sea, south of the South Atlantic, the explorers came upon a new coast-line—apparently the continuation of the Coats Land of Dr. Bruce—which was traced almost to 79° S., considerably south of the farthest previously reached on this side of the Antarctic. No suitable site for winter quarters could be found, and the return voyage was therefore begun. The ship was, however, caught by the ice, and drifted throughout the winter, during which the naval commander, Capt. Vahsel, died. Valuable data respecting the configuration of this part of the ocean were obtained. The work of this expedition is to be continued by an Austrian expedition now being organised by Dr. Felix König.

EDWARD HEAWOOD.

Naval Progress in 1913.

Naval Expenditure.—On various occasions during the last fifteen years the British Government has endeavoured to lead the way in a general movement for the limitation of armaments. For reasons into which it is not necessary to enter here its efforts have been consistently unsuccessful, though recent events seem to indicate that the possibility of such an agreement is less remote than it was. This is probably due to a growing realisation of the fact that if navies are maintained for defence the best defence is the absence of navies—i.e., of the means of attack. It follows naturally from this hypothesis that the least aggressive nations will be those most favourably disposed towards the disarmament idea, and *vice versa*; which, after all, is but another way of saying that the nations most inclined towards peace are those which have most to lose and least to gain through war. Reduced to its elements, the naval rivalry between Britain and Germany is a struggle between contentment on the one side and ambition on the other, and it can only come to an end through the ambition being abandoned, willingly or by force of circumstances, or satisfied. The following figures convey some idea of the growth of expenditure on naval armaments during the last quarter of a century:—

	1888.	1913.
Britain.....	£13,172,838	£46,309,300
France	8,054,000	18,626,755
Russia	3,629,489	24,477,487
Germany	2,381,060	22,887,870
Italy	4,728,450	10,269,460
Austria.....	1,133,113	5,985,715
United States	4,600,724	28,932,630
Japan	1,010,000	9,860,912
	£38,709,634	£167,350,129

In 1913, therefore, these eight Powers voted 128½ millions more for naval purposes than in 1888, the average annual rate of increase being £5,145,620. In the majority of cases further increases are certain in 1914. The particular causes of the advance are principally two: first,

the greater cost of ships and the acceleration of the rate of construction; and second, the augmentation in the proportion of fleets kept in a constant state of readiness for war. The entire cost of the 27 ships of the line which Nelson commanded at Trafalgar was about 1½ millions, while it is officially estimated that the vessels of the new *Royal Sovereign* class will cost 2½ millions apiece. This is three times the cost of the old *Royal Sovereigns*, completed 1893-6, and very nearly twice that of the *King Edward* class, completed 1904-6. Partly compensating for the increase in individual cost, there has been a considerable reduction in the number of armoured ships built; but this, again, has been offset by the increased rapidity of construction. The five ships of the *Duncan* class (completed 1903-4) were built at an average cost of £24,076 per month's work. In the case of our newest battle-ships the figure will be £114,583 per month, the time allowed for construction being two years, as compared with an actual average of 45½ months for the *Duncan* class.

Naval Ordnance.—Reference was made last year to the increasing size of naval ordnance. The main armament of 15-inch guns, first adopted in the British *Queen Elizabeth* class, has been adopted by Germany for her two battleships of the 1913 programme, and by Italy for her four new vessels. The German (Krupp) gun differs from the British (Vickers). There are two types of the latter, one firing a 1,720-lb. shell with an initial velocity of 2,655 foot-seconds, and the other a 1,950-lb. shell at 2,500 foot-seconds, both guns weighing 96 tons. The Krupp gun weighs only 82½ tons and the shell 1,675½ lb.; but the initial velocity of 2,922 foot-seconds gives it a greater energy during the early part of the flight of the projectile than the Vickers weapons. There have been reports as to a British 16½-inch 120-ton being under way, but no confirmation is obtainable, and the next change in the calibre of main batteries is quite as likely to be a backward as a forward one. Other things being equal, the heavier the shell the more destructive the hit; but the "other

things" cannot be equal, since numbers have to be sacrificed to individual power in guns as in ships. An armament of eight 15-inch guns gives a considerably greater broadside fire than one of twelve 12-in. (15,600 lb. as against 10,200 lb.); but in the course of five minutes' continuous firing the former would discharge 48 and the latter 120 projectiles, and there is not much doubt as to the side on which the advantage would lie.

On the conventional basis of reckoning strength British ships remain a long way ahead of their contemporaries in Europe. The latest completed battleships of the principal Powers, with their broadsides, are as follows: Britain, *Ajax* (ten 13·5-in., 13,750 lb.); Germany, *König Albert* (ten 12-in., 9,810 lb.); France, *Courbet* (ten 12-in., 9,700 lb.); Italy, *Leonardo da Vinci* (thirteen 12-in., 11,050 lb.); Austria, *Tegetthoff* (twelve 12-in., 11,804 lb.); United States, *Wyoming* (twelve 12-in., 10,440 lb.); Japan, *Settsu* (eight 12-in., 6,800 lb.). The *Queen Elizabeth* class will ensure the maintenance of the relative position for some time, for while their broadside will amount to 15,600 lb., neither Germany, Italy, nor Austria has launched a more powerful ship than those they respectively have in commission. The latest ships launched for other Powers are: France, *Lorraine* (ten 13·4-in., 11,000 lb.); United States, *New York* (ten 14-in., 14,000 lb.); Japan, *Fuso* (? twelve 14-in., 16,800 lb.). It is believed that the British *Royal Sovereigns* (1913-14 programme) will carry ten 15-in. guns, with a broadside of 19,500 lb.

The following tables illustrate some aspects of the relative material strength of the principal naval Powers:—

DREADNOUGHTS.

(Main battery of 8 or more big guns.)

	Completed.*	Under Construction.	Total.
British Empire...	27	15	42
Germany	17†	9	26
United States ...	8	6	14
Japan	3	7	10
Italy.....	3	3	6‡
Austria	2	2	4‡
Russia	—	11	11

The relative strength of Great Britain and Germany in completed ships is as follows, the total being divided into (1) ships launched over ten years, and (2) ships launched ten years or less:—

	Over 10 Years.		10 Years or less.	
	Britain.	Ger-many.	Britain.	Ger-many.
Dreadnoughts ...	—	—	27	17
Other battleships	34	16	6	6
Other armoured	—	—	45	27
cruisers.....	22	5	12	4
Small cruisers.....	30	20	29	18
Destroyers	91	32	105	101
Torpedo-boats ...	20	32	36	—
Submarines	—	—	63	23 (?)

"F" Rays.—In the article on naval progress in last year's ALMANACK it was suggested that the next great development in naval warfare would take the form of equipping fleets with means for carrying on an engagement at a distance where neither side could see the other.

An important step in this direction seems to have been accomplished by an Italian inventor, Signor Ulivi, whose "F" rays are claimed to be capable of exploding gunpowder or gun-cotton, even if they are submerged, at distances of eighty miles, and even more. At the moment of writing very little is known of the apparatus or its performances under trial beyond the statements of the inventor. It is not known, for instance, whether the rays have a power of selection whereby "friendly" explosives could be rendered immune from their attack, or whether the ordinary methods of insulation would be an efficient protective against them. Nikola Tesla claimed to have produced an electrical machine of similar powers some twenty years ago; and in view of the fact that airships and torpedoes—fitted, however, with suitable receivers—have both been controlled by wireless electric waves, there seems no reason why the electrical exploder should not materialise. The possibility of the use of explosives in warfare being thus rendered impracticable opens up a fine field for the imagination.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Since the last issue of this publication the British Navy in commission has been reinforced by the following nine ships of the Dreadnought or super-Dreadnought type, viz.: the battleships *Conqueror*, *King George V.*, *Centurion*, *Ajax*, and *Audacious*; and the battle-cruisers *Princess Royal*, *Queen Mary*, *New Zealand*, and *Australia*. The battleships are all armed with ten 13·5-in. and sixteen 4-in. guns, the *Conqueror* (1909 programme) displacing 22,500 tons, and the remainder (1910 programme) 23,000. With the exception of the *King George V.* all were very late in delivery, the period varying from two to eight months. The *Princess Royal* (26,350 tons, 70,000 h.p.) and *Queen Mary* (27,000 tons, 75,000 h.p.) carry eight 13·5-in. and sixteen 4-in. guns, and belong respectively to the 1909 and 1910 programmes. The *Australia* (19,200 tons) and *New Zealand* (18,800 tons) were built at the charge of the Dominions after which they are named, but the latter has been placed unreservedly at the disposal of the Admiralty. Both are armed with eight 12-in. and sixteen 4-in. guns. On trial the *Princess Royal* reached a maximum speed of 32·7 knots (nearly a full knot faster than the *Lion*), while the *Queen Mary* is stated to have reached the phenomenal rate of 35·7 knots. The designed speed in each case was 28. Of the five armoured ships of the 1911 programme only two (*Iron Duke* and *Marlborough*, 25,000 tons, ten 13·5-in. and twelve 6-in. guns) had been launched by the end of October, 1913, but the remainder (*Emperor of India* and *Benbow*, sisters to the foregoing, and *Tiger*, battle-cruiser) are expected to be launched before the end of the year. The *Queen Elizabeth* was launched at Portsmouth October 16, 1913, while November 26, 1913, has been fixed for the launch of the *Warspite* at Devonport. Two sister vessels to these, *Valiant* and *Barham*, are under construction on the Clyde. They form the 1912 programme of armoured ships, and are described as "fast battleships." Displacement, 27,500 tons; armament, eight 15-in. and sixteen 6-in.; designed speed, 25 knots. The *Queen Elizabeth* was the first battleship to take the water designed for burning oil fuel exclusively. A fifth vessel of the same type, the *Malaya*, is

* Includes ships under trial, Nov. 1, 1913.

† Includes 2 Dominion ships.

‡ Excludes 4 ships provided for in new programmes.

building on the Tyne at the charge of the Federated Malay States. The five battleships of the 1913 programme (21-knot coal-burners, probably armed with ten 15-in.) were ordered in August, as follows: *Royal Sovereign*, Portsmouth; *Royal Oak*, Devonport; *Resolution*, Palmer, Jarrow; *Ramillies*, Beardmore, Dalmuir; *Revenge* (ex *Renown*), Vickers, Barrow.

Among minor craft, the protected cruisers *Chatham*, *Dublin*, and *Southampton* (5,400 tons, 25 knots, eight 6-in. guns) have been completed, as well as the unarmoured cruisers *Amphion* and *Fearless* (3,440 tons, 25 knots, ten 4-in. guns). The last two complete the batch of seven of same or similar type whose construction was begun in 1907. The protected cruisers *Birmingham*, *Nottingham*, and *Lovestoft* (5,440 tons, 25 knots, nine 6-in. guns) are almost ready for commissioning, and with these the line of protected cruisers also comes to an end. Substitutes for both types, and also in some respects for destroyers, are the "light armoured cruisers," of which eight (*Arethusa* class) were provided for in 1912, and eight ("C" class) in 1913. They are of less than 4,000 tons, and will burn oil exclusively, their nominal speed being 29 or 30 knots. They are building, or on order, as follows: *Arethusa*, *Calliope*, and *Conquest*, Chatham; *Aurora* and *Cleopatra*, Devonport; *Carysfort* and *Cordelia*, Pembroke; *Phaeton* and *Penelope*, Vickers; *Royalist*, *Inconstant*, and *Galatea*, Beardmore; *Undaunted*, Fairfield Co.; *Champion*, Hawthorn, Leslie & Co.; *Caroline*, Cammell Laird; *Comus*, Swan and Hunter. The majority of the 1911-12 destroyers (*Acasta* class) have been passed into service, and the first of the 1912 vessels (*Laertes*) has also been completed. By the end of March next there should be in commission 112 ocean-going destroyers of over 700 tons, all driven by turbines, and all except sixteen (*Beagle* class) burning oil only. The eight D-class submarines have been completed and four of the sixteen E class, the latter carrying two 12-pounders in addition to their torpedo-tubes. Our latest submarines will displace 1,200 tons, steam 20 knots on the surface, and carry four 12-pounder guns and six torpedo-tubes.

Organisation.—The First Battle Squadron of the Home Fleet now consists of eight Dreadnoughts armed with ten 12-in. guns apiece, and the Second Squadron of eight with ten 13.5-in. There are twenty-five battleships in full commission in home waters, as compared with a German total of twenty-one, in addition to which we have four battle-cruisers to Germany's four, one of the latter being temporarily in the Mediterranean. In addition, a squadron of four battleships has been based upon Gibraltar, while the battle-cruisers *Invincible*, *Inflexible*, and *Indomitable* (with the *Indefatigable* to follow) have been sent to Malta. When the whole of the 1912 destroyers are in service we shall have ninety-six of these craft in full commission in home waters to Germany's seventy-seven, sixteen of our largest vessels having been detached for Mediterranean service.

Imperial Dominions.

The battle-cruiser *Australia* has assumed the position of flagship of the Commonwealth Fleet, and the British Navy no longer has a commander-in-chief on that station. The protected cruisers *Sydney* and *Melbourne* are in commission, and the destroyers *Yarra*, *Parramatta*, and *Warrego*; while under construction are the cruiser *Brisbane*

and the destroyers *Swan*, *Derwent*, and *Torrens* in Australia, and the submarines Nos. 1 and 2 at Barrow. On Dec. 5, 1912, Mr. Borden introduced a Bill in the Canadian Parliament providing for the construction (in England) of three ships of the *Queen Elizabeth* type as an "emergency contribution" to the British Navy, pending the definite settlement of the Canadian navy question. The Bill was rejected by the Senate, and the ships are now in abeyance. They, or substitutes for them, will be "absolutely required" for the adequate naval defence of the Empire in the first quarter of 1916, according to the First Lord. There is evidence of strong feeling in Australia at the failure of the home Government to carry out the decisions arrived at at the Imperial Conference of 1909, and the new Government in New Zealand disapproves of the battle-cruiser offered in 1909 being transferred to European waters from the position she was to have held as flagship on the China Station. There is some possibility of co-operation between Australia and New Zealand for the naval defence of their interests in the Pacific.

GERMANY.

The principal additions to the German Navy during the last twelve months are the battleships *Kaiser*, *Friedrich der Grosse*, *Kaiserin*, *König Albert*, and *Prinzregent Luitpold*, and the battle-cruiser *Seydlitz*. The battleships are all of the same type, displacing 24,310 tons and carrying ten 12-in. and fourteen 5.9-in. guns, with a designed speed of 21 knots. Though carrying fewer heavy guns than their predecessors of the *Helgoland* class, which have twelve, they are able to bring ten guns to bear on the broadside, as compared with eight of the *Helgolands*, the disposition of the guns in the later ships being similar to that of the British *Neptune* class, with three turrets on the centreline, and two en echelon amidships. The battle-cruiser *Seydlitz* is of the same general design, but has 11-in. guns in place of 12-in., giving her a broadside of 7,600 lb., as compared with the 11,000 lb. of the latest completed British battle-cruiser, the *Queen Mary*. The only small cruiser launch to be recorded is that of the *Graudenz* (ex *Ersatz Prinzess Wilhelm*) on October 25, 1913; no details of the ship are available. At the end of 1912 the *Strassburg* and *Stralsund* (4,480 tons, 27 knots, twelve 4.1-in. guns) were passed into service, while the twelve destroyers of the 1912 programme were in commission by the beginning of October, 1913. The battleships under construction are the *Grosser Kurfürst*, *Markgraf*, *König*, and *Ersatz Brandenburg* (all similar in general details to the *Kaiser*), and the *Ersatz Worth* and "T" of the 1913 programme, which are to be armed with eight 15-in. and sixteen 5.9-in. guns. The battle-cruisers under way are the *Derfflinger* (launched July 1, 1913), the *Ersatz Kaiserin Augusta*, and the *Ersatz Hertha*, which, according to semi-official statements, will all carry eight 12-in. and twelve 5.9-in. guns. Under the 1913 programme two protected cruisers and twelve destroyers have been laid down. As regards submarines, German policy is so secretive that little reliable information is available. It is believed, however, that twenty-three of these boats are now in commission, and that another fifteen are under construction. The 1912 amendment to the Navy

Law provided for the laying down of six each year, with an age limit of twelve years; and those begun in 1913 are understood to displace 800 tons and to carry two 15-pounder guns in addition to their torpedo-tubes.

Organisation.—On October 1, 1913, a new battle squadron was brought into existence, consisting of the *Kaiser*, *Kaiserin*, *König Albert*, and *Prinzregent Luitpold*. This increased the number of fully commissioned battleships to 21, the 1912 Amendment to the Navy Law providing for 25 as soon as the ships are available. The number of British battleships now in full commission is 30, of which four are at Gibraltar and one in the East Indies. On the same date a 7th flotilla of 11 destroyers was placed in commission, the number authorised under the Amendment being 99. Great Britain will have 96 fully commissioned destroyers in home waters (including the *Swift*) when the 20 vessels of the 1912 programme are completed.

FRANCE.

France has completed her first Dreadnought battleships, the *Courbet* and *Jean Bart* (23,095 tons, 20 knots, 12 12-in. and 22 5.5-in. guns). Two ships of the same type (*France* and *Paris*) were launched in the autumn of 1912, and during 1913 there have been launched the *Provence* (April 20, 1913), *Bretagne* (April 21, 1913), and *Lorraine* (September 30, 1913), sister ships of 23,177 tons, armed with ten 13.4-in. and twenty-two 5.5-in. guns. Four battleships, the *Normandie*, *Languedoc*, *Flandre*, and *Gascoigne*, have been laid down, and are designed to carry twelve 13.4-in. guns in three quadruple turrets on a displacement of 24,830 tons. In these ships the four-gun turret makes its first appearance, and there is much doubt in Gallic naval circles as to its success. It is proposed to follow the lead of the British Admiralty by laying down fast "destroyer-destroyers"—which are in one sense developments of the small cruiser—in 1914. There have been no notable additions to the destroyer flotillas, and although the latest French submarines, the *Gustave Zédé* and the *Néréide*, approach British and German vessels in size and speed (displacing 785 tons with 4,800 h.p. when steaming on the surface), there have not as yet been designed any French submarines to carry guns in their armament. In the matter of organisation France has made an advance by substituting the fleet unit of four ships for that of three ships previously favoured. The result is to be seen in the increase of the fully commissioned battle fleet from two squadrons of six ships each to two of eight ships, and in the decision to lay down on January 1, 1914, a new battleship (*Vendée*) of the *Bretagne* type, so that there may be four of these ships in service at the end of 1916 instead of three.

UNITED STATES.

No large ships have been completed for the U.S. fleet since the *Wyoming* and *Arkansas* (September, 1912). Of the two battleships authorised in 1910 the *Texas* was launched in May and the *New York* in October, 1912; both will carry ten 14-in. and twenty-one 5-in. guns on a displacement of 27,000 tons, and they should be in service by the end of May, 1914. The *Nevada* and *Oklahoma*, authorised in 1911, had not been launched on 1 November, 1913, but are

due to be completed by the end of January, 1915. Their armament is the same as that of their predecessors, from which they differ in burning oil fuel exclusively. The *Pennsylvania*, the one battleship authorised in 1912, was laid down at Newport News in the summer of 1913; she will carry twelve 14-inch guns on a displacement of 31,400 tons, and the single armoured ship authorised in 1913 will be of the same type.

JAPAN.

The British-built battle-cruiser *Kongo* is the only armoured vessel completed for this Power during the past twelve months. Designed and built by Messrs. Vickers, the *Kongo* carries eight 14-in. and sixteen 6-in. guns on a displacement of 27,500 tons, and is therefore the largest and most powerfully armed battle-cruiser yet completed. Three sister ships, the *Haruna*, *Hiyet*, and *Kirishima*, are under construction in Japan, as well as the battleship *Fuso*, and three other vessels of the same type whose names have not yet transpired. These ships were originally credited with an armament of ten 15-in. guns, but it is now understood that they will carry twelve 14-in. and sixteen 6-in. Financial exigencies have necessitated a reduction in the number of senior naval officers (whose pay has been appreciably reduced in the last few years for the same reason), and to the same cause may be attributed the slowness of the increase of the Japanese fleet in comparison with the original schemes. The construction of torpedo-craft has almost come to a standstill, only eight destroyers having been launched since 1906. Thirteen submarines (from 86 to 322 tons) are in service and two in hand.

RUSSIA.

Several of the ships authorised by the programme of last year have been put in hand, the principal being the battle cruisers *Kimburn*, *Ismaïl*, *Navarin*, and *Borodino*, which were laid down in the Baltic yards at the end of 1912. There is some doubt as to the equipment of these ships, but it is known that they will have a speed of 27 knots and an armament of 14-in. guns. The doubt is whether they will carry nine of these on 28,000 tons or twelve on 32,000. The battleships *Sevastopol*, *Gangut*, *Poltava*, and *Petropavlovsk* (23,000 tons, 23 knots, twelve 12-in. and sixteen 4.7-in. guns) will be completed during 1914, and during this year also the three Dreadnoughts building for the Black Sea fleet will probably be launched. Four protected cruisers have been laid down in Russian yards—the *Svetlana*, *Grieg*, *Spiridoff*, and *Boatokof* (6,750 tons, 26 knots, twelve 6-in. guns); and two at Danzig—*Muriaeif Amursky* and *Nevelskoy* (4,500 tons, 27½ knots, eight 5.1-in. guns). Orders have also been placed for thirty-six fast destroyers and twelve submarines, raising the totals of these craft (built and building) to 141 and 48 respectively. By 1918, Russia proposes to have in the Baltic a fleet of eight battleships (four being Dreadnoughts), four battle-cruisers, eight small cruisers, thirty-six destroyers, and twelve submarines. All of these ships except two of the small cruisers are now under way or already in service.

ITALY.

The first Italian Dreadnought, the *Dante Alighieri* (19,400 tons, 24 knots, twelve 12-in. and twenty 4.7-in. guns), was put into commission for fleet service in January, 1913. At the

moment of writing (November) the *Leonardo da Vinci* and *Giulio Cesare* (22,340 tons, 21 knots, thirteen 12-in. and eighteen 4.7-in. guns) are running their trials, and will shortly be followed by the *Conte di Cavour*, of the same type. Two similar ships, the *Andrea Doria* and *Duilio*, were launched in March and April, 1913, respectively, being due for completion in the spring of 1915, when Italy will have six completed Dreadnoughts bearing seventy-seven 12-in. guns on the beam. A new programme of four ships has been decided upon, and work will begin with as little delay as possible. Resembling the *Queen Elizabeth*, they will displace 29,510 tons, steam 25 knots, and carry eight 15-in. and twenty 6-in. guns. It is hoped to complete them by the end of 1916. The 29-knot scouts *Quarto*, *Nino Bixio*, and *Marsala* (circa 3,500 tons, six 4.7-in. guns) are all in service, and a 3,800-ton cruiser which was building in Italy for Turkey has been purchased into the Italian Navy under the name of *Libia* (22 knots, two 6-in., six 4.7-in. guns).

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Good progress is being made with the four Dreadnoughts authorised in 1909 (20,020 tons, 20½ knots, 12 12-in. and 12 5.9-in. guns). The *Viribus Unitis* was commissioned in October, 1912, and the *Tegetthoff* in July, 1913, while the *Prinz Eugen* was launched 30 November, 1912. The fourth ship, laid down in January, 1912, has not yet been launched. As in the case of Italy, a new 4-ship programme is about to be adopted, though work will not commence until July, 1914. The four ships will displace 25,000 tons and carry ten 14-in. guns, the original suggestion for an armament of eight 15-in. and sixteen 5.9-in. having been abandoned. These vessels will nominally replace the three of *Monarch* class (1895-1896) and the *Habsburg* (1901), whose combined displacement is less than that of one of the new ships. The vessels are estimated to cost £2,900,000 apiece, and the programme provides also for the construction of fast cruisers and destroyers, to cost £4,100,000 in all.

MINOR NAVIES.

EUROPEAN.—*Norway* has ordered two coast-defence ships from Armstrong, Whitworth & Co. They will be of 3,400 tons and 16½ knots, with an armament of two 9.4-in. and four 6-in. guns. A new programme under consideration provides for the construction of six armoured cruisers, six destroyers, forty torpedo-boats, and twelve submarines.—A national subscription in *Sweden* resulted in the raising of £900,000, the bulk of which is being devoted to the construction of a coast-defence vessel which had been struck out of the Government's programme. The *Sverige*, as she has been named, is being built at Stockholm. Displacement, 7,100 tons; speed, 22½ knots; armament, four 11-in. and eight 6-in. guns.—The *Netherlands* Government has decided that coast-defence ships of the types as above are an anachronism, and will not proceed with the ship authorised in 1912. A Commission appointed to inquire into the defence of the *Netherlands* Indies has reported in favour of building a

fleet of nine Dreadnoughts of 22,000 tons and 21 knots, six torpedo-cruisers of 1,200 tons, eight destroyers, forty-four torpedo-boats, and twenty-two submarines, the force to be divided between home waters and the East Indies.—A strong movement for the construction of a national fleet is on foot in *Belgium*.—The *Spanish* battleship *Espana* (15,460 tons, 19½ knots, eight 12-in. and twenty 4-in. guns) has been completed, and the *Alfonso XIII.* was launched 8 May, 1913. The *Jaine I.*, completing the group of three, is expected to be launched in 1914. A new programme, providing for three ships of 21,000 tons, two 5,000-ton cruisers, nine destroyers, and three submarines, is under consideration, but its adoption is doubtful.—The original programme of the *Portuguese* Republican Government has been considerably reduced, and now includes only two cruisers, six destroyers, three submarines, and a submarine salvage ship. These will be built by the *Portuguese* Naval Construction Syndicate, in which six British and one Italian firm are partners.—The *Turkish* battleship *Reshadieh* (ex *Reshad V.*) (23,000 tons, 21 knots, ten 13.5-in. and sixteen 6-in. guns) was launched at Barrow on 3 September, 1913. A second ship, ordered from Armstrong's, is not being proceeded with.—The *Greek* battleship *Salamis* (19,500 tons, 23 knots, eight 14-in. and twelve 6-in. guns) was laid down at the Vulcan Yard, Stettin, early in 1913, the guns and armour being supplied by the Bethlehem Co., U.S.A. A second vessel of the type will probably be ordered shortly.

EXTRA-EUROPEAN.—The *Argentine* battleships *Moreno* and *Rivadavia* (27,940 tons, 22½ knots, twelve 12-in. and twelve 6-in. guns) are almost completed, having taken considerably longer than the time stipulated for. Both were built in the United States. Four destroyers have been ordered in Germany to replace the British-built boats which were sold to Greece towards the end of 1912.—*Brazil* has decided, with the assent of the builders, not to proceed with the battleship *Rio de Janeiro*, but to order a more powerful and up-to-date vessel in her place. As originally designed the *Janeiro* was to have carried twelve 14-in. guns on a displacement of 32,000 tons, but a change of Government after she had been laid down led to the recasting of the design, and, as launched at Elswick on 22 January, 1913, she is to carry fourteen 12-in. and twenty 6-in. The ship was still in the market on 1 November.—Two battleships are under construction at Elswick for the *Chilian* navy, the *Almirante Cochrane* and the *Abn. Latorre* (28,000 tons, 22 knots, ten 14-in. and sixteen 6-in. guns), while Messrs. White, of Cowes, are completing an order for six destroyers of 1,500 tons and 31 knots, armed with six 4-in. guns.—No other important developments under this head are to be noted, but the *Chinese* Government is said to be in communication with the British Admiralty with the object of obtaining the assistance of British officers in preparing a scheme of reorganisation and reconstruction of the *Chinese* fleet. Such assistance is already enjoyed by Turkey and Greece.

PERCIVAL A. HISLAM.

BUDGETS and Peace Establishments are in general those obtaining in 1913. War Strengths are the closest possible estimates, and for formations other than first-line troops may contain a proportion of partly-trained personnel.

For the States (Turkey, Bulgaria, Greece, Servia, and Montenegro) recently engaged in the Balkan Wars, no statistics are available for 1913. Their War Strengths, as given, represent the approximate ration strengths in the field in December, 1912.

"Universal (compulsory) service," where fully enforced, demands the personal service of all able-bodied males, on attainment of a specified age, providing only for exemption or postponement in cases of serious individual hardship.

"Conscription" involves the choosing by lot of a regulated annual recruit quota, from amongst the annual contingent of young men attaining the military age in each year, and usually provides for exemption on payment, or on providing a substitute. The latter system has been almost universally abandoned for the former.

In *Militia armies or forces* training is intermittent only. It is recognised that such troops lack the solidity and moral essential in great or prolonged operations, and especially in offensive warfare. This system, therefore, is relied upon only by States whose exterior policy is avowedly neutral, and who aspire only to safeguard that neutrality.

Explanations.—Where two periods of colour-service are mentioned, the shorter is that for the dismounted branches, the longer for mounted branches. A.A.=Active Army. A.R.=Reserve of Active Army. T.A.=Territorial Army. N.G.=National Guard. Trg.=Training. P.E.=Authorised Peace Establishment. W.S.=Maximum War Strength. Formations legally available for interior defensive action only are enclosed in square brackets.

(1) *Universal compulsory service in force in:*—**Argentina.**—*Militia.* A.A., 10 yrs.; Initial trg., 3-12 mos.; then 2 trgs., each 1 mo.; then N.G. 10 yrs.; 4 trgs., each 15 dys.; then [T.A., 5 yrs., no trg.]. P.E., abt. 1,650 offrs., 17,000 others. W.S. (*Field Army only*) 125,000 incl. Res. Divns. £2,606,661 (ord.); £899,563 (extrty. incl. some naval exp.).

Austria-Hungary.—Re-org. 1912-1913. Three distinct organizations, (a) *Common Army* (incl. forces raised in Bosnia-Herzegovina); (b) *Austrian Landwehr* and [*Landsturm*]; (c) *Hungarian Honved* and [*Landsturm*]. In each the periods of serv. are similar, and armaments, etc., are being assimilated. Each organization has its own Reserves. According to nationality and lot drawn, *Recruits join either* (1) *Common A.A.*, 2 or 3 yrs. colour service; then A.R., 10 or 7 yrs. (the shorter period of res. serv. being for those who have performed 3 yrs. col. serv.), with 4 trgs., in all not exceeding 14 weeks during the 10 yrs., or 3 trgs. not ex. 11 weeks in the 7 yrs.; then Res. of Landwehr (or Honved) to age 37, and [*Landsturm*] to age 42 (but liability ceases at age 40 in case of men performing 3 yrs. col. serv.). Or (2), Landwehr (or Honved), 2 or 3 yrs., and subsequently in its Res., and in [*Landsturm*], as above. Or (3), Ersatz Res., 12 yrs., initial trg. 10 wks., subsequently 3 trgs., each 1 mo.; then [*Landsturm*] to age 42. In Bosnia-Herzegovina there is no Landwehr or Landsturm, the A.R. is styled First

Res., and a Second and Third Res. is organized. P.E. (will be increased gradually under operation of new Law), (a) *Common A.A.*, 18,079 offrs., 6,444 officials, 314,843 others; *Bosnia-Herzegovina*, 406 offrs., 6,212 others; *Aust. Landwehr*, 3,559 offrs., 1,318 officials, 45,667 others; *Hung. Honved*, 3,477 offrs., 1,484 officials, 33,638 others. *Budgets* (1912), C.A., £16,547,292; *Landwehr*, £2,974,699; *Honved*, £2,671,213, plus large extrty. credits during 1912 and 1913.

Belgium.—*Militia.* Universal liability, but recruit quota fixed at 49 per cent. of annual contingent. A.A., 8 yrs.; initial trg., 15 mos.-2 yrs. Two subsequent trgs. each 1 mo.; then A.R., 5 yrs.—P.E. (*nominal*), 3,540 offrs. and officials; 43,626 others. W.S., *Field Army*, 100,000; *Garrisons*, 80,000 (will be increased under Law of 1913 to 150,000 for Field army, 60,000 for Auxiliary services, and 130,000 for Garrisons). £2,531,096 (ord.); £259,454 (extrty.).

Bulgaria.—Muhammadans exempted on payment of tax. A.A., 2 or 3 yrs.; A.R., 18 or 16 yrs., annl. trg., 3 wks.; then [T.A., 1st Ban, to age 44, annl. trg., 7 days; and 2nd Ban, to age 46, annl. trg., 3 dys.]. P.E., 3,900 offrs., 62,000 others. W.S., Dec. 1912 (incl. many fresh formations), 340,000. £1,619,821 (1912).

Chile.—*Militia.* A.A., 1 yr., 6-12 mos. trg.; then A.R., 9 yrs. and [T.A. to age 45]. P.E., 19,360. W.S. (*First and Second Line*), abt. 80,000 £1,823,793.

Denmark.—*Militia.* A.A., 8 yrs.; initial trg., 165-240 days; two subsequent trgs., each 25-30 days; then [T.R., 8 yrs., 1 trg., 6-14 dys. P.E., 834 offrs., 12,900 others (incl. permanent elements). W.S., 90,000. £1,088,000.

France.—Univ. serv. strictly enforced, exemption for physical unfitness only. Three distinct organizations: (a) *Home (Metropolitan Army)* incl. estab. of Algeria and Tunis; (b) *Colonial Army* (in France); (c) *Colonial Forces* in colonies. The first is recruited by compulsion; the second mainly by voluntary enlistment, or voluntary transfer from the first; the third mainly by voluntary enlistment, with reserve power of compulsion. Law of 1913 provides for incorporation in A.A. at age 20 (instead of 21, as formerly), and periods of service as follows—A.A., 3 yrs.; A.R., 11 yrs.; [T.A., 7 yrs.; T.A.R., 7 yrs.]. Periods of Res. tig. are as yet uncertain, as are the dispositions of the increased P.E. which will be available. P.E. (1913): (a) *Metropolitan Army*; (i.) In France, 517,663; (ii.) In Algeria, 56,700; in Tunis, 18,200 (of the forces in Algeria-Tunis about two-fifths are natives); (iii.) *Gendarmerie, &c.*, abt. 25,000. (b) *Colonial Army in France*, 28,000. (c) *Colonial Forces*, abt. 130,000 (half natives). *Budgets* (1913), for (a) £32,513,000; for (b) £4,042,000; for (c) £3,485,000. In addition, considerable extrty. exp. was undertaken, or is contemplated. W.E., *Field Army* (excl. forces in Africa), *First Line*, 750,000; *Second Line*, 500,000; total 1,250,000. *Reserves*, in depôts, 650,000; unorganised, 500,000; total, 1,150,000. [T.A., organised, abt. 550,000; unorganised, 750,000].

Germany.—The remarkable military activity of the German Empire in recent years culminated in the Law of 1913, of which the main principles were (1) to increase substantially the annual recruit quota; (2) to anticipate, complete, and

enhance the operations of the Laws of 1912 and 1911; and thereby to increase largely the P.E. of units, to diminish the reliance placed upon Reserve elements, to add some necessary formations, and to lower the average age of the mobilised Field Army. By these processes the period necessary for mobilisation will be curtailed very materially, and the readiness of the Field Army for action will be perfected—results of deeper significance than the mere numerical increase. The War Chest (cash immediately available for emergencies of mobilisation) is increased from £6,000,000 in gold to £12,000,000 in gold and £6,000,000 in silver. Recruits join either (i) A.A., 2 or 3 yrs.; then A.R., 5 or 4 yrs., 2 trgs., each 8 weeks; then Landwehr, 1st Ban, 5 or 3 yrs., 2 trgs., each 14 days (for dismt. branches only); then Landwehr, 2nd Ban, to age 40, no trg. Then (Landsturm, 2nd Ban, to age 45). Or (2), Ersatz Res., 1½ yrs., 3 trgs. of 10, 6, and 4 wks.; then (Landsturm, 1st Ban, to age 39, and, 2nd Ban, to age 45). New Law provides for progressive increase of P.E., which, by the end of 1915, will be (for A.A. only) 36,000 offrs., 10,000 officials, 18,000 (or more) one-year volunteers, 771,000 others. W.S. of Field Army, First Line, may be 1,500,000; organised Landwehr, 750,000. In all, some 5,400,000 fully-trained men will be available by 1915, and little or no reliance will be placed upon partly-trained personnel. Ersatz Reserve training will probably be discontinued. About £60,000,000 for 1914.

Greece.—A.A., 2 yrs.; 1st Res., 11 yrs.; 2nd Res., 9 yrs. Then [N.G., 7 yrs., and Res. of N.G., 7 yrs.]. P.E., all ranks (excl. Gendarmerie), abt. 29,000. W.S., Dec., 1912, abt. 120,000. £861,238 (ord.).

Italy.—Recruits join either (i) A.A., 2 yrs.; A.R., 6 yrs. (max. trg.; 1 month per ann.); then Mobile Militia, 4 yrs. (max. trg., 1 month per ann.), and [T.A. to age 39, 1 trg. of 1 month.]. Or (2), Complementary Res., 8 yrs., initial trg. 6 months; then to Militia and T.A. as above. Or (3), T.A. direct, max. trg. 1 month every 4 yrs. P.E., 1913 (considerably in excess of Budget Estab., owing to War in Libya), abt. 16,000 offrs., 290,300 others. W.S. Field Army, First Line, abt. 450,000; Mobile Militia, abt. 250,000. Budget, 1913-14, £14,222,436 (ord.); £2,603,105 (extr. incl. War exp.).

Japan.—Recruits join either (i) A.A., 2 or 3 yrs., A.R., 5½ or 4½ yrs., with 2 trgs., each 60 dys.; then Kobi (Landwehr), 10 yrs., with 2 trgs., each 60 dys.; then [Kokumin or T.A., 1st Ban, 2½ yrs., no trg.]. Or (2), Hofu (Ersatz Res.), 7½ yrs., with 3 trgs. of 90, 60, and 60 dys.; then to Kobi, &c., as above. Or (3), [Kokumin, 2nd Ban, direct, no trg.]. P.E. (not published) abt. 230,000 for A.A. W.S., Field Army, First Line, abt. 450,000. Second Line (Kobi, fully-trained), abt. 300,000. £9,966,607.

Norway.—Militia. A.A., 12 yrs.; initial trg., 72-126 dys., subsequent trgs. in 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 7th yrs., 24 dys.; then [Landvärn, 8 yrs., Landstörn is as yet unorganised]. P.E., abt. 18,000 (incl. annl. recruit quota of abt. 11,000). W.S., A.A., 80,000; [Landvärn, abt. 40,000. £867,344 (ord.).

Rumania.—Recruits join either (i) A.A., 2 or 3 yrs.; 1st Res., 5 or 4 yrs.; 2nd Res., 10 yrs.; then Territ. Militia, 4 yrs. Or (2), Calarashi (Militia) Cavalry, initial trg., 5 weeks. P.E., abt. 4,500 offrs., 94,000 others. W.S. (in field, July, 1913)

A.A., First Line, abt. 250,000; Second Line, abt. 170,000. £2,997,121 (ord. 1913).

Russia.—Radical re-org. of Recruiting Laws effected, and reductions accorded for educational attainments. Three distinct organisations, (1) the European Army; (2) the Asiatic Army; (3) the Caucasian Army, besides the Cossack services. (a) European Army, Recruits join either (i) A.A., 3 or 4 yrs.; A.R., 14 or 13 yrs., with 2 trgs., each 4 weeks; then [T.A., 1st Ban, 5 yrs.; or (ii) [T.A., 1st Ban] if exempted from col.-serv. or supernumerary, though physically fit; or (iii) [T.A., 2nd Ban] if fit to bear arms, though not up to standard, 2 trgs., each 6 weeks. (b) Asiatic Army, A.A., 4 yrs.; A.R., 13 yrs.; then [T.A., to age 44]. (c) Caucasian Army, A.A., 3 yrs.; A.R., 15 yrs.; then [T.A., to age 44]. (d) Cossack services, liability is for life, prelim. trg., 1 yr.; then 1st category (in permanently-embodied units) 4 yrs.; then 4 yrs. in each of 2nd and 3rd categories with annual trgs.; then Res., 5 yrs. Total P.E., probably abt. 1,500,000. W.S. Western European Frontiers, Field Army and Second Line, abt. 1,200,000; Caucasus, abt. 250,000; Turkestan and Trans-Caspia, 60,000; W. Siberia, 180,000; E. Siberia, 275,000. £57,672,490 (Ord.); £9,527,720 (extr.). £14,736,000 (precautions, Balkan Wars).

Servia.—A.A., 1½ or 2 yrs.; A.R., 9½ or 8 yrs.; 2nd Res., 6 yrs.; then [T.A., 8 yrs.]. P.E., 1912, 2,038 offrs., 237 officials, 28,000 others, (excl. Frontier Guards and Gendarmerie). W.S., (in field, Dec. 1912, Field Army, First and Second Lines) abt. 195,000. £1,127,641.

Spain.—Annual recruit contingent, less unfit, &c., divided into two categories (1) to perform "full" col.-serv. in A.A., normally 3 yrs., but may be reduced to 2; (2) to perform "modified" col.-serv. of 1 yr. or more according to aptitude. Recruits having undergone prelim. trg. may, on payment of £40, have serv. reduced to 10 mos., to be performed in 3 stages; or, on payment of £80, reduction may be to 5 mos., performed in 2 stages. Then 1st Res., to complete 8 years from entry; annl. trg., 1 mo.; 2nd Res., to complete 14 yrs.; annl. trg., 21 days; [T.A. to complete 18 yrs.; annl. trg., 15 days]. P.E., 1913 (incl. forces in N. Africa), 13,500 offrs., 122,000 others. W.S., Field Army, First Line, 230,000, Second Line, 120,000 (when new Law has fully operated). £7,575,238.

Sweden.—Militia. A.A., 8 yrs.; initial trg., 150-281 days; then 1 mo. in 2nd, 3rd and 4th yrs., or 42 days in 2nd and 3rd yrs.; then [A.R., 4 yrs. and [Landstörn, 8 yrs., no trg.]. P.E., 2,299 offrs., 446 officials, 81,714 others; W.S., A.A., First Line, abt. 110,000; Second Line, abt. 85,000. £2,780,467 (ord.), £281,833 (extr.).

Switzerland.—Militia. A.A., 12 yrs.; initial trg., 65-90 days. Subsequently 11 days per ann.; then Landwehr, 8 yrs.; 1 trg., 11 dys. for dismt. branches only; then [Landsturm to age 48]. W.S., A.A., 140,600; Landwehr, 65,000; Landsturm, 57,000. £1,771,849.

Turkey.—A.A. 3 or 4 yrs.; A.R., 6 or 5 yrs.; 1 trg. of 6 wks.; then, Redif (Landwehr), 9 yrs.; 2 trgs., each 1 mo.; then Mustafiz (Landsturm), 2 yrs.; no trg. P.E., A.A. (before war of 1912), abt. 220,000; W.S. (1913-14), European and Anatolian Ordus, abt. 180,000 First Line, 120,000 Second Line; Hedjaz and Yemen, 20,000. (In field in Thrace, Macedonia, and Albania, Dec., 1912, abt. 350,000 First and Second Line troops). Abt. £8,000,000 (1912).

(2) *Conscription in force in:—*

Brazil.—A.A., 2 yrs.; 1st Res., 7 yrs.; 1 trg., 1 mo.; then 2nd Res., 1st Ban, 7 yrs.; 1 trg., 3 or 4 wks.; 2nd Ban., 4 yrs. no trg.; then (N.G., 4 yrs., and N.G. Res., 4 yrs.; no wr.). P.E., abt. 750 offrs., 29,000 others. (Re-org. projected). W.S., *First and Second Lines*, abt. 100,000. £5,577,520 (ord.)

Mexico.—Vol. enlist., supplemented by conscription. Forces at present disorganised by revolutionary troubles. P.E. (nominal), abt. 6,000 offrs.; 50,000 others. W.S., abt. 80,000. £1,800,000.

Netherlands.—*Militia*, substitution not permitted. A.A., 6 yrs. Initial trg.; mounted arms, 2 yrs.; garrison artillery, 15 mos.; works corps, 14 mos.; infantry, 8½ mos. Subsequent trg., mounted arms, 1 period of 1 mo.; infantry, 1 mo. in 3rd yr., 3 weeks in 5th yr. A proportion, chosen by lot (substitution permitted) retained for 6 mos. in mtd. arms, 4½ mos. in dismt. arms; then Landwehr, 5 yrs.; 1 trg., 6 days; then [Landsturm, to age 40.] P.E., abt. 1,660 offrs.; 20,000 others. Annl. recruit quota, 23,000. W.S., *First and Second Lines*, abt. 125,000. £2,711,500.

Portugal.—*Militia*. A.A., 10 yrs.; initial trg., 15-30 weeks. Subsequently, 1 week per ann.;

then, A.R., 10 yrs.; 2 trgs., each 1 mo.; then [T.A. to age 45; 1 trg., 8 days for n.c.o.s and offrs.]. Recruits who provide own food and lodging may live out of barracks. P.E. (nominal), abt. 32,000. W.S., abt. 150,000 (all categories). £1,971,210.

(4) *Voluntary enlistment in force in:—*

China.—Power of conscription in reserve. Forces disorganised by revolutionary troubles. A.A., 3 yrs.; 1st Res., 3 yrs.; annl. trg., 1 mo.; 2nd Res., 4 yrs.; biennial trg., 1 mo. P.E., uncertain, abt. 150,000 of "New Army."

Great Britain.—See pp. 782-783.

U.S.A.—A.A., initial engagement 7 yrs., with option of passing to the (newly-constituted) Res. after 4 yrs. *Peace Strength*, abt. 4,650 offrs.; 83,315 others, of whom some 63,000 only are stationed in U.S.A. The remainder (incl. native troops) are in Alaska, China, Hawai, Panama, the Philippines, and Porto Rico. States Militias (National Guards) of varying efficiency number 9,150 offrs., 112,800 others, and constitute the Organised Militia, on to which would be grafted Volunteer organizations on an outbreak of war. *Federal Budget*, abt. £30,000,000 (excl. States exp. on their Militias). *Pensions, &c.*, abt. £30,800,000. P. R. COLES.

The League of the Empire (FOUNDED 1901).

THE League is entirely non-political and non-sectarian. Its practical work has been to promote co-operation between the different Countries and Colonies of the Empire, mainly in affairs connected with education, and to afford full and correct information regarding them, so that the duties of citizenship may be better understood and appreciated, and personal and active interest inspired in the great problems connected with our Empire's conditions and progress. The official relation of the League to the Education Departments and Governments throughout the Empire has been regularised (a) through the recommendation of its work to the Governments concerned by the Colonial Office of the Imperial Government and by the Agents-General in 1902-3; (b) by the active and widespread acceptance of its schemes by the different Educational Authorities and Governments. In 1907 the League carried through the first Conference between the Education Departments of the Home and Colonial Governments. One of the effects of this Conference was that the Imperial Government undertook to call the Imperial Conference on Education in 1911. In April of that year the Representatives of the Overseas Education Departments, meeting the League in Conference, confirmed its work. In 1912 the first Imperial Conference of Teachers' Associations was held, and in 1913 the League inaugurated the Imperial Union of Teachers. In 1916 the second Imperial Conference of Teachers' Associations will be held in Toronto by invitation of the Government of Ontario. An annual meeting of the Imperial Union of Teachers takes place each July. The League, through the liberality of the late Mr. Louis Spitzel, has published a graded series of text-books on the Empire, under the editorship

of Professor A. F. Pollard. (1) The British Empire—Its Past, Its Present, and Its Future" (a book of reference); (2) "The British Empire and Its History" (for Secondary Schools); (3) "The Story of the British Empire." In 1907 the League established a lace industry in St. Helena. Cordial acknowledgment of the services of the League have been made by the Colonial Office, by His Excellency the Governor, and by the workers. A number of teachers from all parts of the Empire have been accredited to the League for courses of lectures and study in the schools. The School Affiliation and Comrades' Correspondence Sections were established in 1901-2. The latter numbers now over 27,000 members. Other work undertaken are the giving of lectures, the establishment of a bureau of information, essay competitions, exhibitions, and the furthering of the keeping of Empire Day. In 1913, through the generosity of Sir Robert Lucas Tooth, the League established a Club for home and overseas members at 28 Buckingham Gate.

The President is the Right Hon. Sir Frederick Pollock. Amongst those who are Vice-Presidents and Councillors are many Overseas Governors and high officials, the Earl Grey, the Earl of Meath, the Earl of Plymouth, the Earl Curzon, the Earl of Selborne, Sir Felix Schuster, the High Commissioners of Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa, Sir Robert Lucas Tooth, and Sir Gilbert Parker.

Chairman of Council, Sir Philip Hitchens, K.C.S.I.

Hon. Treasurer, Sir Charles Lyall, K.C.S.I.

Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Ord Marshall.

Organ of the League, "The Federal Magazine."

Address, 28 Buckingham Gate, Westminster, London, S.W.

THE following Table shows the peace establishment and actual strength of the various forces directly administered by the Imperial War Department, as on January 1st, 1913; also the establishment and strength of the British forces maintained in India:—

FORCES ADMINISTERED BY THE
IMPERIAL WAR DEPARTMENT.

Category.	Numbers— All Ranks.	
	Authorised Estab.	Actual Strength.
(A). REGULAR ARMY IN UNITED KINGDOM AND CHANNEL ISLANDS—		
1. Staffs and Departments	1,151	
2. Instructional Staffs	1,480	
3. Regular Units and S.R. Cadres	130,869	133,500
4. Regular Army Reserve	145,000	141,898
(B). SPECIAL RESERVE (PARTLY TRAINED)	78,714	61,048
(C). TERRITORIAL ARMY (PARTLY TRAINED)—		
1. Regular Cadres and Staffs	2,785	
2. Units	312,653	315,438
(D). LOCAL AND OTHER MILITIAS—		
1. Unallotted Militia, United Kingdom	90	730
2. Channel Is., Isle of Man, etc.	3,197	
3. Malta and Bermuda	2,804	
4. Regular Cadres and Staffs	185	6,186
(E). FORCES IN EGYPT, THE COLONIES, ETC.—		
1. British Regular Troops	34,368	34,300
2. Native Regular Troops	8,765	8,694
3. Native Indian Troops in China		2,233
GRAND TOTALS	722,061	648,534
British Regular Army in India, administered by the Government of India	75,897	77,097

In comparing the figures of the above Table with statistics of the armed strength of other States, care must be taken to note certain important distinctions, e.g. :—

1. The serious overseas responsibilities of Great Britain necessitate the maintenance of considerable Colonial garrisons and forces of occupation, which cannot be regarded as *strategically mobile*, or available for employment outside the territories in which they are stationed during peace. On the other hand, it is admitted that such an eventuality as a war in Europe might well compel the reinforcement of these garrisons and forces of occupation, which, under existing conditions, could be accomplished only by a call upon the Regular forces normally stationed within the British Islands.

2. Whereas, in the case of the great military

Powers, public, governmental and expert attention is focussed upon the efficiency and the development of the Active First-Line Army, in Great Britain a larger measure of public interest and governmental activity is devoted to the creation of Second and Third-Line elements, which are restricted by their constitution to the eventuality of home defence, and are only partly trained.

So far as the forces stationed in the United Kingdom are concerned these auxiliary elements actually exceed the numerical total of the strategically-mobile Regular forces.

3. Whereas, under systems of universal compulsion and conscription such second- or third-line elements as are reckoned upon for war services are composed, wholly or mainly, of fully trained men passed through the ranks of the Active Army and its Reserves, in Great Britain each category (Regular Army, Special Reserve, and Territorial Army) is recruited *ad hoc*, and therefore in competition.

As a result, too, of adherence to a purely voluntary enlistment, each category serving at home necessarily contains a considerable proportion of youths who are immature and unfitted to undergo either a strenuous peace-training or the fatigues and hardships of active service in the field.

4. As a further consequence of the voluntary system it is impossible to arrange that British Reservists shall receive systematic or adequate training, since this would seriously prejudice them in their civil avocations.

5. It is only in the case of the Regular Forces serving in India and the Colonies that the advantages of voluntary enlistment and long colour-service are apparent. Here the matured and highly-trained *personnel* provide units whose efficiency probably exceeds that attained in any other army.

It follows that, of the apparently large aggregate of forces maintained in the United Kingdom, the following are alone available for external war, viz. :—

(1) The *mobile portion* (about three-fourths) of the Regular Forces, with a corresponding proportion of the Regular Army Reserve (practically untrained as Reservists), less—

- (a) Immature recruits.
- (b) A considerable nucleus of fully-trained units for home defence and the preservation of internal order.
- (c) Staffs of *Dépôts*, Home Defence organizations, and draft-training units.
- (d) Any reinforcements required by Oversea Garrisons and Forces of Occupation.

(2) A portion, probably not exceeding 60 per cent., of the Special Reserve.

(3) Such units or individuals of the Territorial Army and National Reserve (untrained as Reservists) as may accept the liability.

The principal points of interest during 1913 have been as follows :—

(A) *In the Regular Army*—

(1) A pronounced disparity between the Home Establishment and its actual strength, mainly attributable to the improved economic conditions of the classes which furnish the bulk of our recruits. The recruiting results of the year did not suffice to balance the considerable number of premature transfers to the Reserve encouraged during 1912 for administrative reasons. This disparity tended to increase

beyond that indicated in the foregoing Table during the course of the year.

(2) The adoption of measures to permit of more numerous appointments of non-commissioned officers to commissioned rank.

(3) Considerable reductions in both the peace and war establishments of the horse and field artillery, partly justified by the introduction of automotor transport for divisional ammunition parks, which has permitted a reduced brigade ammunition column and allowed of the disbandment of the special reserve (R.F.A.). It was not, however, anticipated that the six former training brigades R.F.A. would have been re-constituted as six *two-battery Reserve Brigades*, and this disbandment of six field batteries (together with the simultaneous disbandment of two horse artillery batteries), presumably for financial reasons, has been widely discussed.

At the same time the peace establishment of the individual battery has been considerably reduced, both as regards men and horses. These tendencies, directly opposed to recent developments in foreign armies, have been the cause of much uneasiness.

(4) The constantly diminishing supply of riding and light draught horseflesh, coupled with the reluctance both of British Governments and of private breeders to undertake breeding especially for Army needs, has compelled the adoption of special measures designed to meet the requirements of mobilisation by a more intense exploitation of the existing horse population.

The equine resources of Great Britain have been thoroughly examined, and a machinery installed to secure prompt purchase upon a declaration of emergency. The normal retaining fee of 10s. p.a. to owners of registered horses has been increased, in the case of animals suited for artillery draught, to £4, upon signature of a definite contract. It has been suggested that higher peace establishments, larger annual purchases of remounts, and Government stud farms, would be more efficacious.

(5) The withdrawal of cavalry units from South Africa offers hope of the constitution at home of a second Cavalry Division, and of the replacement by cavalry units of the mounted infantry hitherto forming part of the divisional organisation. Mounted infantry have played a conspicuous part in our former savage and Colonial campaigns, but it is recognised that they are less suited for the mounted duties of European warfare, whilst the constitution of mounted infantry units on mobilisation can be accomplished only by withdrawing valuable elements from the infantry battalions.

(6) Much progress has been made in the direction of developing mechanical transport within both peace and war establishments, and in providing for the utilisation of standardised commercial vehicles. This has permitted the simplification of the supply both of food and ammunition, and realised important reductions in *personnel* thus employed, in horseflesh, and in the length of marching columns.

(7) A special Army Order of September 16th introduces, as from October 1st, 1913, a four-company organisation for Foot Guards and Line Infantry battalions. This change, undertaken after trial and experiment, will influence profoundly tactical procedure, and also the professional and educational outlook of the infantry officer, and has been generally approved as facilitating peace training.

(8) In aeronautics steady progress continues. A special branch has been created at the War Office to supervise and direct the many establishments, technical, instructional and active. Excellent work is done in all departments, and at both the Army Exercise in England, and at the manœuvres in Ireland, the military aviators accomplished notable performances. An Aerial Navigation Act has been passed to control flight over the British Islands, and to prohibit passage over specified areas, whilst the right of military requisition has been extended by the Army Annual Act to include air-craft of all kinds. For April, 1914, a competition has been arranged by the War Office, in which a prize of £5,000 will be awarded to the manufacturer of the best British-made aeroplane motor, whilst important orders will be given to the makers of the most satisfactory machines of purely British construction. Considering the work accomplished, the year has mercifully been comparatively exempt from serious accidents.

(9) A new and light type of machine-gun has been introduced for cavalry, but it has been found necessary to withdraw the experimental infantry rifle for alteration.

(B) In the *Special Reserve* the actual deficit is considerably greater than would appear from the figures of the Table at the head of this article. The *Special Reserve* R.F.A. having been suppressed, the *personnel*, not yet time-expired, of this branch swells the "actual strength" by 5,588, to which must be added other temporary excesses amounting to 106, so that the real deficit upon the authorised establishment of 78,714 is no less than 23,360. The difficulties of recruiting this category under its present conditions of service, which would appear to be insurmountable, are being considered by a mixed Committee.

(C) In the *Territorial Army*, despite a good recruiting year, the strength (exclusive of Regular staffs and *cadres*) had fallen by June 1st to 9,326 officers and 241,871 others; it is becoming increasingly apparent that the conditions of service and the standards of military training, which alone can justify reliance upon the Force as a combatant machine, impose burdens upon its members which are more than ever incompatible with the demands of civil life.

Whilst the efficiency of the Staffs and both the command and administration of units have been bettered materially of late, it is doubtful whether the efficiency of the Force as a whole can be much increased under existing circumstances, despite the self-sacrificing zeal and devotion freely displayed.

The *National Reserve* has been re-organised in three classes, composed of officers and men who—

- (a) undertake liability to general service at home or abroad;
- (b) undertake liability to service in home defence only; and
- (c) who, being unfitted for active service, become members in view of their civil and social influence.

In the case of the two former classes, a written engagement is required, and funds are provided for provision of armament and equipment.

During the ensuing twelvemonth, it is to be hoped that the alarming shortage of recruits for all branches of the Service will be proved to be merely temporary and accidental.

P. R. COLES.

The following summaries present in as brief a form as possible the various educational systems of the countries of the world.

Argentina.—(i.) *Primary*: Age 6-14; *Secular, free and nominally comp.* (but only some 45 p.c. attend). Schools maintained by provincial taxation and controlled by provincial boards (in capital by National Council) with grants from Central Govt. (ii.) *Secondary*: Control by Central Govt.; lyceums, and normal schools. Average attendance, over 16,000. (iii.) *Special Govt. Schools*: 1 naval, 1 military, 1 mining, 1 agricultural. (iv.) *Universities*: *National*, Buenos Aires, Cordoba; *Provincial*, La Plata, Santa Fé, Paraná.

Austria.—(i.) *Primary*: Age 6-12, 13, or 14; *free and comp.* (91 p.c. attend). Schools maintained by local taxation, State grants exceptional. (ii.) *Secondary*: Controlled by Central Govt., including private schools; Gymnasias (8-yrs. course) and realschulen (7-yrs. course) prepare for the Universities and Govt. technical high schools. Attendance, over 150,000. Pupils attaining a prescribed standard qualify for military service as 1-yr. volunteers. (iii.) *Special*: 8 Govt. engineering, 1 Govt. agricultural, 2 higher, 7 lower mining, numerous technical institutes, commercial, art, music, and industrial schools. (iv.) *Universities*: *State-maintained*, Cracow, Czernowitz, Graz, Innsbruck, Lemberg, Prague (2), and Vienna.

Hungary.—*Primary*: *Free and comp.* Maintained by local taxation. *Infant Schools* (numerous), with nursing staffs; ages 3-6. *Lower Elementary*, 6-12; repetition courses, 12-15. *Higher do.* (sexes separate) with 3-yrs. course for boys, 2-yrs. for girls; *City High Schools*, 6-yrs. course for boys, 4-yrs. for girls; average attendance, over 77 p.c. (ii.) *Secondary Schools* not State-maintained are State-aided; their 8-yrs. course prepares for University and Budapest Polytechnic. (iii.) *Special Schools* are less numerous than in Austria, but well attended. (iv.) *State Universities*: Budapest, Debreczen, Pressburg, Kolozsvár, Zagrab. Both in Austria and Hungary there is an extraordinary diversity of language—in the former German, Czech, and Slav dialects predominate; in the latter Magyar.

Belgium.—(i.) *Primary*: *Law to render comp. about to be introduced*; schools maintained by communal taxation with provincial and State grants; in addition, many are under ecclesiastical control, Roman Catholic predominating. (ii.) *Secondary*: 134 State high schools (44 for girls), and numerous private institutions. (iii.) *Special Schools*, communal and private, abound; music and fine arts schools a special feature; 35 Royal Athenaeums. (iv.) *Universities*: *State*, Ghent and Liège; *free*, Brussels and Louvain.

Brazil.—(i.) *Primary*: *Secular and free*, but not comp. A Federal Board of Education formed recently. Maintained by State Govts. Public instruction has progressed of late, but a high proportion of the population is still illiterate. (ii.) *Secondary*: Controlled by Central Govt.; national gymnasium. (iii.) *Special Schools* increasing in numbers, especially agric. and eng. (iv.) No university, but several faculties of law, medicine, &c.

Bulgaria.—(i.) *Primary*: Age 8-12, *free, and nominally comp.*, fees in higher grades only. State bears two-thirds, local taxation one-third cost. Attendance good. (ii.) *Secondary*: State bears one-half cost. Foreign schools numerous.

(iii.) Very few special or technical schools. (iv.) *University*: Sofia.

Chile.—(i.) *Primary*: *Free*, but not comp. A large proportion of the population is yet illiterate. Nevertheless, existing schools have a good attendance. (ii.) *Secondary*: State lyceums (sexes separate) in provincial capitals. (iii.) Numerous special and technical schools. (iv.) *Universities*: *State*, Santiago; one private do.

China.—Persistent missionary zeal and imperative necessity of military re-organisation must share the credit of substituting occidental learning for the time-honoured study of Chinese classics, which, until the Imperial Edict of 1905, formed the only passport to State employment. Schools spring up daily, the study of Japanese and European languages naturally assuming a peculiar importance in view of the lack of scientific text-books in the vernacular. Japanese influence has hitherto been strong, particularly in the numerous military institutions, but is considered to be weakening. There are several medical schools. The *Imperial University* at Peking and the *Tientsin University* are staffed by Europeans and Japanese, as well as by Chinese professors. An Anglo-American Committee proposes to establish a new University at Hankau.

Denmark.—(i.) *Primary*: *Free and comp.* Age 7-14. Schools maintained by local taxation. (ii.) *Secondary*: Schools that are not State-maintained are State-aided. (iii.) *Special Schools* are numerous, horticulture and agriculture predominating. (iv.) *University*, Copenhagen.

Egypt.—Of the ancient village schools, those proving most progressive are State-aided, and primary education is being greatly developed. (i.) *Govt. Primary Schools* (34 in 1911) with 4-yrs. course, prepare for admission to minor Govt. posts, the secondary schools, the agricultural college, &c. English predominates, and is ousting French. Majority of pupils pay small fees. (ii.) *Govt. Secondary Schools*, also a 4-yrs. course, admit to intermediate Govt. posts, or the three Cairo Colleges of Law, Medicine, and Engineering. Staff usually English. (iii.) *Special Schools* are numerous, keeping pace with the rapid development of the country. Private enterprise and benevolence does much, and foreign schools abound.

France.—Educational system highly developed. *Central Administration* comprises (a) Ministry of Public Instruction; (b) Superior Educational Council, charged with the actual administration; (c) Consultative Committee (advisory); (d) Educational Bureaux and Inspecting Staffs, whose heads report direct to the Minister. *Local Administration* comprises (a) Territorial Academies, with inspecting staffs for all grades, and (b) Departmental Councils, presided over by the *préfet*, charged especially with *primary* education. By the Law of July, 1904, all congregationalist institutions are to be suppressed within 10 years, and many were at once closed, some re-opening under lay management. (i.) *Primary*: *Secular, comp. and free*. Age 6-13. Schools include (a) infants; (b) lower primary; (c) higher do. Supplementary courses, and courses for adults. Lower and higher primary certificates granted. Numerous private courses are aided from local funds. Schools are for boys, for girls, or mixed.

(ii.) *Secondary*: State lycées, communal colleges, and many private establishments, 7-yrs. course, either (a) purely classical; (b) purely modern; (c) Latin and sciences; or (d) Latin and modern languages. Degree of Bachelor conferred on completion. For females, a similar organisation, course 5-6 yrs. Sèvres school and the Sorbonne Association well-known. (iii.) *Special Schools* are very numerous, many public institutions being dependent on ministries other than that of Public Instruction. (iv.) *Universities* (State universities alone grant degrees, but numerous private faculties and private institutions further higher education): Aix, Algiers, Angers, Bordeaux, Caen, Clermont, Dijon, Grenoble, Lille, Lyon, Marseilles, Montauban, Montpellier, Nancy, Nantes, Paris, Poitiers, Rennes, and Toulouse.

Germany.—Educational system is remarkable for the ease with which it meets the requirements of every social class. Its efficiency is best exemplified by the annual military recruiting statistics, which in 1910 disclosed a proportion of only 102 p.c. of illiterate recruits. It is, moreover, practically homogeneous in all branches throughout the empire. The Prussian administration may be cited as typical, comprising (i.) a general control by the Minister of Public Instruction over all educational establishments, public or private, save those special Schools dependent on other ministries, (ii.) a provincial organisation charged with management of public elementary schools, and (iii.) Special Provincial Boards charged with the management of Secondary and Normal Schools, their curricula, appointment of teachers, and leaving examinations. (i.) *Primary: Comp. and free*, age 6-14. Average attendance, 94 p.c. Maintained by local taxation, with State grants. (ii.) *Secondary*: Evening continuation schools for children of working classes; city intermediate schools in two grades; gymnasia (some State-maintained) preparing for university and learned professions with a 9-yrs. course. The standard to qualify for military service as a 1-yr. volunteer is that for advancement from the lower to the upper second class of a State gymnasium; progymnasia, similar, but lacking the highest class of the gymnasia; Real gymnasia confining classical instruction to Latin; real progymnasia similar, but lacking higher classes of the foregoing; Oberrealschulen and Realschulen making a special feature of modern languages; Lehrer-Seminarien and Fachschulen supplying specialised instruction. Private institutions are comparatively few. For girls, special Töchterschulen (high schools). Here private establishments predominate. (iii.) *Special Schools* are very numerous throughout the empire, special attention being devoted to agriculture, commerce, mining, forestry and music. *Polytechnica* grant degrees in engineering, &c. *Secondary Education* generally is neither free nor comp., but abatement or remission of charges is discretionary. (iv.) *Universities*, State-maintained and administered, are: Berlin, Bonn, Breslau, Erlangen, Freiburg, Giessen, Göttingen, Greifswald, Halle, Heidelberg, Jena, Kiel, Königsberg, Leipzig, Marburg, München, Münster, Rostock, Strassburg, Tübingen, and Würzburg.

Greece. (i.) *Primary: Free and nominally comp.*, age 5-12. Maintained by local taxation, with State grants. (ii.) *Secondary*: State-controlled, but backward, especially in country districts. (iii.) *Special*: Ill-attended. Private Trade and Industrial Academy at Athens instructs in local agricultural and commercial

pursuits. (iv.) *University*, Athens, largely attended by Turkish subjects.

Italy.—The law of July, 1904, imposing special disabilities on the illiterate, has afforded a needed stimulus. Prior to that date 49 per cent. of the population over age 20 were thus classed. (i.) *Primary: Secular, free and comp.* in the lower of two grades (age 6-9), where only lower grade schools exist, but comp. also in the higher grade (age 9-12) where schools have been provided. Evening continuation courses are compulsory for military recruits drafted to Territorial Army (see *Military Systems*), and illiterate recruits of the Active Army are instructed in their corps. Maintained by local taxation, with State grants. Private establishments must conform to State curriculum. (ii.) *Secondary*: Lyceums and gymnasia supply classical education and prepare for university, mainly State-maintained. (iii.) *Special Schools*, State-maintained or State-aided, are increasing in numbers and attendance. (iv.) *Universities, State*: Bologna, Cagliari, Catania, Genoa, Macerata, Messina, Modena, Naples, Padua, Palermo, Parma, Pavia, Pisa, Rome, Sassari, Siena, and Turin. Many of these are of very ancient foundation (e.g., Bologna, A.D. 1200). *Free*: Camerino, Ferrara, Perugia, Urbino.

Japan.—*Primary: Lower grade, comp., and free.* Age 6-10. Kindergarten and Schools numerous and well attended (82 p.c.). Some 55 p.c. complete the higher primary course, age 10-14, for which a small monthly fee of 30-60 sen (7d.-1s. 2d.) is required. (ii.) *Secondary*: State-aided public intermediate schools, 5-yrs. course. High schools prepare for the Universities with a 3-yrs. course, largely devoted to study of European languages. For girls, high schools, course 4-5 yrs., with extensions of 2-3 yrs. for special subjects. (iii.) *Special Schools* of industries, commerce, and technics are well attended. (iv.) *Universities: State*, Tokio, Kyoto, and Tohoku.

Mexico.—Large numbers of the partially civilised native Indian races and many half-castes are entirely illiterate, and these categories comprise some 80 p.c. of the total population. (i.) *Primary: Free and nominally comp.*: maintained by local taxation, with Federal grants. Many private schools, mostly under clerical control. (ii.) *Secondary Schools* are not numerous, and attendance is not high. (iii.) *Special Schools* are better attended. (iv.) No University.

Netherlands.—System peculiar, in that private State-aided primary instruction is encouraged rather than public, though latter is provided by local taxation where private institutions are lacking. (i.) *Primary: Age 7-13, comp., and free* in public schools, maintained jointly by State and communes. Average attendance, 95 per cent. Disciplinary schools for neglected children. (ii.) *Secondary: Not free*, numerous adult schools for working classes, others not numerous, but well-equipped and attended. (iii.) *Special Schools* make a feature of agriculture and horticulture. (iv.) *Universities*: Amsterdam, Groningen, Leiden, Utrecht, and a small private university.

Norway.—(i.) *Primary: Comp. and free*, age 6½ (town) or 7 (country) to 14. Schools maintained by local taxation, with State grants. (ii.) *Secondary* schools are State, local, or private; latter mainly for girls, many of the others are mixed. A complete and practical reformatory system, age 6-18 or 12-21, is State-aided. (iii.)

Special Schools.—Chiefly industrial and technical institutes. (iv.) *University*: Christiania.

Peru.—(i.) *Primary*: Only nominally comp., free in towns. Average attendance scarcely 20 per cent. (ii.) *Secondary*: Govt. high schools in provincial capitals, charging small fees. A few private schools controlled by foreigners. (iii.) *Special Schools*: Confined to Lima Schools of Art, Mines and Engineering. (iv.) *University*: St. Mark's (Lima).

Portugal.—(i.) *Primary*: Comp. and free, but over 70 per cent. of population over 6 yrs. of age remain illiterate. (ii.) *Secondary*: A State lyceum in each of the provinces, and a few municipal schools, also a good many private institutions. (iii.) *Special*: Fairly numerous, but attendance small. (iv.) *University*: Coimbra, Lisbon, Oporto.

Rumania.—(i.) *Primary*: Free and nominally comp., but number of schools is quite inadequate. Nearly 60 per cent. of population over 7 yrs. of age remain illiterate. (ii.) *Secondary*: Considerable number of high schools tolerably well attended. (iii.) *Special Schools*: Mainly of agriculture. (iv.) *Universities*: Bucharest, Jassy.

Russia.—(i.) *Primary*: Very backward, especially in country districts. Probably not more than 10 per cent. of total population have received instruction of any kind. Control and maintenance of primary schools divided between Ministry of Public Instruction and the Holy Synod (governing body of Orthodox Church). To the latter is allotted a large proportion of the sum annually voted for education by the Central Govt. In many of the remoter district schools are said to exist only on paper, and the qualifications of teachers are frequently *nil*. However, a distinct advance is perceptible. (ii.) *Secondary Institutions* comprise gymnasia and progymnasias and real schools (main features similar to Germany, *q.v.*), both for girls and boys, but numbers and attendance are alike small considering the enormous territorial area and population. The foundations of the Empress Marie (mother of the Tsar Nicholas I.) are administered by a private Imperial cabinet, providing gymnasia and institutes. The Holy Synod has numerous seminaries and intermediate schools for both sexes, and there are a few private schools. The Cossack *voiskos* (districts) maintain their own gymnasia and progymnasias. (iii.) *Special Schools* are increasing in numbers, especially in the principal cities of European Russia. (iv.) *Universities*: Kazan, Kiev, Kharkov, Moscow (2), Odessa, St. Petersburg, Saratov, Tomsk, Yuriev, and Warsaw.

Finland.—(i.) *Primary*: Comp.; age 7-15 yrs.; well-attended. (ii.) *Secondary*: Lyceums (nearly half being State-maintained); realschools and country high schools for both sexes, also well attended. (iii.) *Special Schools* make a feature of cattle-farming, dairy and agricultural instruction. (iv.) *University*: Helsingfors.

Servia.—(i.) *Primary*: Free and nominally comp., but attendance does not exceed 25 p.c. State-aided. (ii.) *Secondary*: Gymnasia and progymnasias, and girls' high schools, State-maintained. (iii.) *Special*: Schools are few. (iv.) *University*: Belgrade.

Spain.—(i.) *Primary*: Nominally comp. and mainly free, public schools maintained by local taxation. Many private schools are under clerical control, and recent legislation provides for closer supervision of their curricula, condition, and

staffs. (ii.) *Secondary*: A high school in each province, curriculum defective. (iii.) *Special*: Schools comparatively few. (iv.) *Universities*: Barcelona, Granada, Madrid, Salamanca, Santiago, Saragossa, Seville, Valencia, and Valladolid.

Sweden.—(i.) *Primary*: Comp. and free. Illiteracy rare. Maintained by local taxation, with State grants. Attendance good. (ii.) *Secondary*: Well-developed, schools numerous and efficient. (iii.) *Special schools* make a feature of technics and navigation. (iv.) *Universities*: Lund, Upsala, and a few private faculties.

Switzerland.—Control by cantonal and communal authorities. No central organ. Illiteracy rare in Protestant cantons. (i.) *Primary*: Free and nominally comp., but attendance is not strictly enforced in the essentially Roman Catholic cantons. School age varies. (ii.) *Secondary*: Age 12-15 for boys. Schools numerous and well-attended, and there are many private institutions. (iii.) *Special schools* make a feature of commercial and technical instruction. (iv.) *Universities*: Bale, Berne, Fribourg, Geneva, Lausanne, Zurich, and Neuchâtel.

Turkey.—(i.) *Primary education* (nominally comp.) takes the form of instruction by Muhammadan priesthood attached to principal mosques, and is consequently deficient. (ii.) *Secondary*: Schools far from numerous; in a few, French or English is taught. (iii.) *Special Schools* scarcely exist. (iv.) The University of Constantinople, supposed to have been founded in 1900, has not yet materialised.

United States of America.—System of public instruction extends from the kindergarten to the university. Control is vested in the State and local authorities, the only Central Organisation being the Bureau of the Educational Commission, charged with statistical and advisory functions only. The number of illiterates is swollen by immigrants, and by the fact that some 44 p.c. of the coloured population receive no instruction. It is said that no home is beyond reach of a school, whilst in some cases pupils are conveyed to and fro at public expense. (i.) *Primary*: Age 8-14 yrs., free and comp. in majority of States, though in all the machinery is fully maintained. Eight grades of public primary schools, numerous kindergartens, and evening continuation classes in towns. Very many and well-equipped private institutions. Public schools are maintained by local taxation, Federal subsidies taking the form of income derived from grants of land. (ii.) *Secondary*: Numerous high schools, both public and private, including many so-called "colleges" and "universities," whose curriculum corresponds rather to that of a German gymnasium, or an English public school. A salient feature of the American system is co-education of the sexes throughout, there being comparatively few institutions where the tuition is not dual. The advantages of this have recently been strenuously disputed. Powerful aid is afforded by private and philanthropic initiative. (iii.) *Special Schools and Professional Establishments* are too numerous to mention, well-equipped and well-attended. (iv.) *Universities*: Those corresponding most closely to the British definition are California, the Catholic University of America, Chicago, Clark, Columbia, Harvard, the Johns Hopkins, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Princetown, Stanford, Wisconsin, and Yale.

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General.—Several speeches of a general nature have, during the year, been delivered by Ministers to outline the policy of the Government. A memorial has been presented to the Prime Minister by a large number of well-known educationists, urging the Government to undertake at once a comprehensive reform of the national education. The memorial insists that adequate

the two grades proposed by the Consultative Committee to be adopted in England. The whole examination is conducted by the same set of papers, each subject having a lower and a higher grade. The following Table is interesting, as showing the increase in the numbers of university entrants taking the leaving certificate. Figures for the winter sessions :—

Year.	St. Andrews.			Glasgow.			Aberdeen.			Edinburgh.			Totals.		
	L. C.	Not L. C.	per cent	L. C.	Not L. C.	per cent	L. C.	Not L. C.	per cent	L. C.	Not L. C.	per cent	L. C.	Not L. C.	per cent
1911.....	59	11	84	234	100	70	127	29	81	204	46	81	624	186	77
1912.....	72	8	90	299	42	87	150	16	90	225	31	87	746	97	88

provision for education in all grades, from the primary school through the secondary and technical schools to the university, should be made in every defined area of the population, and that the artificial barriers between grade and grade should be, so far as possible, broken down. The memorial also refers to the need for smaller classes, a broader curriculum, and more teachers, better trained and better paid; and urges that the State should assume some firmer guardianship of youth, linking up the family with the school and instruction with wage-earning employment.

Education Estimates.—In his speech in explanation of the Estimates in the House of Commons on April 10, Mr. J. A. Pease showed how the expenditure had been exceeded by £200,000. He stated that the system of secondary education set up in urban districts met, to a large extent, the needs of the population, and that the free places in these schools were filled by poor children from the elementary schools, and that, so far, the educational ladder had been set up. In London and places near, the presence of these children in the secondary schools had led to results with which his inspectors were more than satisfied.

England.—Last year we gave a list showing the proportion of boys and girls per 1,000 of the population in attendance at recognised "efficient" secondary schools in England, which schools now number 986, of which 885 are in receipt of grant from the Board; the remaining 101 private and endowed schools, though not in receipt of grant, have voluntarily submitted themselves to inspection, and have been recognised as "efficient." It is probable that the Teachers' Register will also tend to increase greatly the number of private schools desiring inspection and recognition. The attendance per 1,000 for the whole of England is 5, as compared with 4.8 on January 31, 1911, which increase is due partly to the new schools established, and partly to the fact that the Education Committee have often been able to provide much of the secondary accommodation needed in their area by subsidising existing institutions without establishing schools of their own.

Scotland.—The report on Secondary Education (Scotland) is a record of progress and evidence of completeness of organisation and the high degree of efficiency. The report is divided into two parts—the first of a general character; the second dealing with the examination for school-leaving certificates, which subject takes up five-sixths of the report. The leaving certificate covers two stages, which correspond, roughly, to

Wales.—It is to be regretted that the hostility between the two central authorities of secondary education—the Welsh Department of the Board of Education and the Central Welsh Board—still continues. The contention of the Board is that the over-lapping which exists between the secondary schools and the university colleges should be minimised. It is gratifying, however, to find from the report that "there are many considerations to show that in Wales the future of secondary education is as promising as ever."

Ireland.—The Report of the Intermediate Education Board for the year 1912 shows that the number of students examined last year was 12,581 (8,276 boys and 4,305 girls), being an increase of 476 on the number in 1911. There has been an almost continuous increase during the last ten years, the total number of students in 1903 having been 7,909. 7,015 students (4,767 boys and 2,248 girls), or 55.7 per cent., passed the examination, the percentage of passes being (as might be expected) highest in the Senior and lowest in the Preparatory Grades. (The Preparatory Grade has this year been abolished.) The amount of the School Grant paid to the managers of schools on the results was £50,108. The number of schools participating in this grant was 343, including 45 mixed schools (27 of which were in Ulster, where the prejudice against the co-education of boys and girls is not so strong as in other parts of the country).

Annual Meetings.—The Annual Conference of Headmasters took place in London on December 20 and 21. The subjects discussed included the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the universities and secondary schools, the training of student-teachers, the multiplicity of entrance examinations, proposals for the revision of Responsions and the provision of regular musical teaching for younger boys. The first joint Conference of Educational Associations was held at the University of London, and the Principal of the University spoke of the necessity for co-operation with parents; Mr. Sadler opened a discussion on the subject "Should Teachers be Civil Servants?" The Teacher's Guild discussed the educational issues raised by the evidence given before the Royal Commission on the Civil Service, and Dr. Rouse delivered the presidential address on "Education and Life," and also introduced a discussion on "The Teaching of English." The Incorporated Association of Headmasters passed the following resolutions: The establishment of a superannuation fund for teachers in secondary schools, and to form a new composite Examinations Council.

There was also discussed the question of the revision of Responses, the condition of service of assistant teachers, the establishment of adequate salaries, and whether or not secondary schoolmasters should become Government servants. The Association of Assistant Masters passed certain resolutions with regard to regulations for admission to the Teachers' Register and a system of pensions for secondary teachers, to which scheme the contributors should be the State and the teacher only.

Teachers' Registration Council.—The Council has appointed Mr. Roscoe as secretary, and has taken temporary premises in the house of the College of Preceptors, Bloomsbury Square. Each of the four divisions of the Council has been engaged in formulating its views on the terms of admission to the Register. So far as secondary schools are concerned, the rules for admission have been put forward (tentatively) by the secondary teachers' group and affect the attainments, experience and training of existing teachers and future teachers. The group recommends that the fee be one guinea, and the minimum age for registration be twenty-five. It is expected that the conditions of registration will be published before Christmas, and that teachers will receive the forms early in the new year.

Training of Teachers.—The Board of Education recently issued new regulations for teachers in secondary schools. The new rules modify the conditions of payments of grant to recognised training colleges, and will remove difficulties hitherto experienced. Grants will be calculated in future upon the number of individual recognised students who have completed an approved course of training. The regulations provide for an alternative method of training teachers in secondary schools approved for that purpose. In a prefatory note it is stated:—

"The Board believe that the grants now offered for this type of training may be a means of encouraging a larger number of intending teachers to undergo a course of training than hitherto, and that, in particular, graduates in high honours who have hitherto failed to make use of the existing training colleges may be attracted by the alternative method."

Position of Assistant Masters.—Statistics published by the Board of Education showed that there are about 9,000 secondary teachers in England and Wales and that of 4,000 assistant masters in secondary schools aided by grants from the Board the average salary is £168, and of them the greatest number at any one age are between 29 and 30, and their average salary is £158. The average salaries of full-time head teachers on the staff of secondary schools on the grant list in England was £441 for men and £316 for women; while the average of the assistants' salaries was, as stated above, £168 for men and £120 for women. As in the case of elementary teachers so with secondary teachers. The supply is falling off, the cause appearing to be the inadequacy of salaries. A comparison with foreign countries shows that in Prussia the rate is from £135 initial salary to £360 final salary for men; with a rent allowance from £28 to £65 a year; in Bremen the scale is £200 to £390; in Hamburg from £200 to £450. In France a well-qualified teacher may reach to £300 after twenty-five years' service; in addition, pensions are paid to secondary teachers and to their widows and orphans. In

Germany, as well as in Denmark and Holland, the pension amounts to two-thirds of the final salary, and no contribution towards the cost is required from the teachers. In England, only some twenty-five schools provide any pensions at all, and only one of the twenty-five does as well in this respect as the worst of the foreign systems does. Up to the present, there is no doubt that the secondary teachers, as a whole, are agreed on the following points:—

(1) That their pension from the Government should be more than the £1 per annum for each year of recorded service promised to elementary teachers. (2) That the maximum pension should be attainable at sixty instead of sixty-five. (3) That the teacher should not be compelled to purchase by his own payments an annuity of greater value than the Government pension. (4) That provision must be made for a liberal allowance in case of breakdown before the retiring age. (5) That a fair allowance must be made to existing teachers for service rendered before the scheme comes into force.

A meeting of the Organisations of Teachers, convened at the College of Preceptors on October 11, carried the following resolution unanimously: "That in the opinion of this Conference, it is advisable that a deputation representing National Organisations of Teachers should wait upon Ministers of the Crown to urge that substantial proportions of any further grants of money to Local Education Authorities, whether in connexion with the forthcoming Education Bill or otherwise, should be definitely assigned to the specific purposes of improving the staffing of schools, and increasing the stipends of teachers."

The Proposed Leaving Certificate.—The Bryce Commission reported in 1895:—"We think that an attempt should be made to guard against excessive multiplication and overlapping of examinations, whether of schools or of individual scholars, as tending to undue pressure and the disorganisation of the regular teaching work." The Consultative Committee of the Board of Education is now in process of drafting a scheme to substitute, for the sake of uniformity, one examination for such tests as the London Matriculation, the College of Preceptors' Examinations, the Oxford and Cambridge Locals, &c., which are, at present, the avenues for beginning a professional career.

Public and Preparatory Schools.—A closer co-operation has now taken place between these two types of schools in respect of some simplification of the curriculum, in view of the increase in the number of subjects studied, whereby some adjustment was inevitable. In the Curriculum Report sent by the Headmasters' Conference to the preparatory schools' headmasters, the point urged upon their attention was the importance of keeping Greek in the background until a thorough grounding had been obtained in Latin, English, French and mathematics. In several of the greater Public Schools these ideas have already been put into execution, and, in the lowest division, special attention is given to English, French, and drawing, and, at a later stage, to science. The task which lies before them is to broaden the basis of education in accordance with modern needs without falling away from the old ideals, and the unanimity of their views affords the best guarantee of their success.

W. A. EVANS.

Aerial Propulsion of Barges.—Mr. L. B. Desbieds in a paper read to the British Association advocated the propulsion of barges on canals by propellers working in air. He stated that the greatest speed yet reached on water, 55·8 miles per hour, had been got by making use of an air propeller worked by a motor of only 82 horse-power. A constant aerial thrust of 250 lb. could be given by a 16-h.p. engine, and would move barges loaded with 30 or 40 tons at four miles per hour. It would probably be possible for a barge so equipped to tow another behind it.

African Diseases Prevention.—A Committee was appointed in July to report upon the part played by wild animals and tsetse flies in Africa in the maintenance and spread of trypanosome infections, to consider the questions of game destruction in a localised area by way of experiment, and of the general or local extermination of wild animals, and whether other measures should be taken to control these diseases. The Committee, which met for the first time in October, is composed of the Earl of Desart (chairman), Mr. E. E. Austen, Dr. A. G. Bagshawe, Dr. Andrew Balfour, Sir John Rose Bradford, Mr. E. North Buxton, Dr. W. A. Chapple, Sir Mackenzie D. Chalmers, Lieut.-Col. Sir W. B. Leishman, Sir Edmund G. Loder, Dr. C. J. Martin, Mr. J. Duncan Miller, Dr. P. Chalmers Mitchell, Professor R. Newstead, Mr. H. J. Read, the Hon. L. Walter Rothschild, Sir Stewart Stockman, and Mr. A. C. C. Parkinson (secretary).

Anthrax Committee.—A Committee was appointed by the Home Secretary in November to inquire into the danger of anthrax infection in connection with various processes in the wool industry, and to consider possible amendments to the regulations made under Section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901. The members of the Committee are: Sir Thomas P. Whittaker (chairman), Mr. W. Barber, Dr. F. W. Eurich, Alderman J. E. Fawcett, Colonel E. H. Foster, Mr. T. Grundy, Dr. T. M. Legge, Mr. Ernest Marsh and Mr. S. Parker. Secretary, Mr. G. E. Duckering.

Atmosphere Composition.—Professor F. C. Benedict, as a result of a long series of determinations of the proportions of oxygen to carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, claims to have established that, no matter what the weather, the state of the barometer, the conditions of rain, hail or snow, or the growth and change of vegetation in the year, the proportion of oxygen to carbon dioxide never varies, being 20·952 oxygen and 0·031 carbon dioxide. While fuel combustion and vital processes locally increase the carbon dioxide and decrease the oxygen, vegetable growth reverses the action so rapidly that even in street air there is no oxygen deficit.

Bombay Reclamation Scheme.—One thousand one hundred and forty-five acres are to be added to the area of Bombay, according to the latest reclamation scheme. The proposal involves the building of a big sea wall and the filling up of a large area at present covered by the sea. The estimated cost of the work is £2,170,000, and it is proposed that it shall be carried out at the cost and risk of Government.

Botanic Garden of St. Petersburg Bicentenary.—The Imperial Botanic Garden of Peter the Great celebrated its bicentenary on June 24. A new building for its herbarium and library has been completed, and another for the museum collections is to be commenced this year. The

herbarium receives the collections of the expeditions organised by the Colonisation Commission, with a view of a botanical survey of the Asiatic possessions of the Empire. A similar survey is being conducted for Russia proper, the collections of which will also be deposited in the garden.

Brain Research.—Dr. R. H. Clarke showed, at the Museum of the International Medical Congress in London, an improved form of the instrument he has devised for research on the brain. He has mapped the brain out into a number of flat slices for purposes of reference, and it is obvious that any point in the brain can be determined by reference to three dimensions. His instrument consists of a framework carrying a needle which is mounted similarly to the carriage of a gantry crane, and, in addition, can be inclined and raised or lowered. There are other devices for adapting the instrument automatically so that the same scales will fit a standard or an abnormal brain. Dr. Clarke is able to operate on any portion of the brain by trephining the skull and so directing his operating needle that it reaches the place desired without injury to any important structure.

British Association.—President's Address.—Sir Oliver Lodge delivered the Presidential address to the British Association at Birmingham on September 10, on the subject of "Continuity." He discussed the modern tendency in the various branches of science in favour of discontinuity, but argued in favour of the belief in a continuous ether. He emphasised the need of excluding certain considerations, such as life and mind, from Physiology, as lying outside the scope of individual sciences, but protested against excluding them from science. He put on record his belief that occurrences now regarded as occult could be examined scientifically, and his conviction that memory and affection are not limited to association with matter, and that personality persists beyond bodily death. He drew attention to the danger of denying the existence of anything which made no appeal to organs of sense, and from this standpoint attempted a reconciliation between religion and science.

Presidents' Addresses.—The Presidents' addresses were delivered in Section A by Dr. H. F. Baker on the Place of Pure Mathematics, in B by Professor W. P. Wynne on Valency, in C by Professor E. J. Garwood on the Function of Calcareous Algae as Rock-Builders, in D by Dr. H. F. Gadow on Old and New Aims and Methods of Morphology, in E by Professor H. N. Dixon on the Need for a Geographical Survey of the World, in F by the Rev. P. H. Wicksteed on the Marginal Theory of Distribution, in G by Professor G. Kapp on Electric Railways, in H by Sir Richard Temple on the Need for a Study of Anthropology by those engaged in Imperial Government, in I by Professor F. G. Hopkins on Biochemistry, in K by Miss Ethel Sargent on the Development of Botanical Embryology, in L by Principal E. H. Griffiths on the Education Act of 1902, and in M by Professor T. B. Wood on the Revival of Agricultural Science in the last twenty-five years.

The most notable event of the meeting was the discussion in Section A on Radiation; and the chief points of novelty, the meeting of a new sub-section, Psychology, the increase in

the number of "Citizens' Lectures" delivered, and the meeting of the Botanical section under the presidency of a woman. The Association meets this year in Australia.

British Science Guild.—The chief feature of the annual meeting of the British Science Guild in May was the report of the Education and Technical Education Committees on the Educational System of the Country, drawn up in view of the declared intention of the Government to bring in a comprehensive scheme of educational reform. Among other points, the joint Committee recommended that the local authorities should make such provisions as should promote healthy growth during infancy and throughout school life, that manual work should be taught throughout the training of children and teachers, that school attendance should be compulsory till fourteen, that attendance at continuation schools should be compulsory till seventeen, that secondary schools should be open to all those able to profit by them, that examinations should be secondary to school records, that technical institutions should be co-ordinated, that increased grants should be made to Universities and centres of higher education, so that fees can be reduced and post-graduate work promoted, that the conditions of the teaching profession should be greatly improved, and that the cost of education should be readjusted so as to make educational progress primarily a national responsibility. Other matters reported on were the synchronisation of clocks in view of the new Post Office service for synchronising, the available sources of nitrates, and the conservation of the natural resources of Canada.

Cancer and Parasites.—Professor Johannes Fibiger (Copenhagen) described in the *Berliner klinische Wochenschrift* (February 17) the production of cancer in rats by feeding them on cockroaches infected with a nematode worm. He showed that out of fifty-seven rats so fed the nematode was found in fifty-four. In thirty-six of these growths were found, four cases being definitely malignant new growths. The explanation is believed to be that the worms cause the cancer by acting as chronic irritants, and the chief features of the work are the isolation of what is apparently a specific irritant and the production of cancer experimentally through a parasite for the first time.

Chingford Reservoir.—The new reservoir at Chingford was opened last March by the King. It has an embankment $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles long containing over two million cubic yards of earthwork and 250,000 yards of puddle. Its capacity is 3,000,000 gallons, and a breakwater divides it to prevent the generation of destructive waves. The five Humphrey pumps, which can lift over two hundred million gallons a day, are the most remarkable feature of the work. Each one is really an explosion chamber, working on the internal combustion principle, and blowing, not pumping, the water into the tower. Till the reservoir was built the largest pumps of the kind were of 35 horse-power, but in this work Mr. Humphrey jumped from that to between 200 and 300 horse-power. The supply is derived from the river Lee and the Lee Navigation.

Civil Engineers' Institution New Buildings.—The new buildings of the Institution of Civil Engineers in Great George Street, Westminster, were formally opened in October, the annual dinner of the Institution being held for the first

time in the Institution's premises. The new house stands on an area of 21,000 square feet. The two reading rooms have an area of 3,230 square feet; the main library is 147 feet long by 28 feet 6 inches wide; and the great hall is 100 feet long, 45 feet wide, and 45 feet high.

Decimal System.—The General Medical Council has arranged that all weights and measures in the new British Pharmacopœia should be in the metric system, while for convenience of use by doctors the equivalents for dosage will also be given in the Imperial system. Progress has also been made towards getting the metric carat of 200 milligrams accepted as the international unit for the sale of diamonds and precious stones, the use of this new unit and its multiples and submultiples having been authorised in the United Kingdom by an Order in Council dated October 14.

Deep-Water Fish.—At the meeting of the Ninth International Congress of Zoology, at Monaco, Professor Roule (Paris) described a new species of fish captured by the Prince of Monaco at a depth of 6,035 metres—a depth greater than that at which any fish has previously been caught. The Congress, among other matters, considered the question of zoological nomenclature; and it was decided that the next Congress should be held at Budapest, under the presidency of Professor Hovarth.

Liphtheria Prophylactic.—At the Congress of Medicine at Wiesbaden Professor Behring stated that he had discovered a diphtheria prophylactic consisting of a mixture of diphtheria poison and antidote. The substance was perfectly innocuous and gave real protection. Several medical men testified to the value of the serum, both as a prophylactic and a means of treatment.

Electric Locomotives.—The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company have given orders for nine electric locomotives which must be reckoned among the most powerful in the world. Their weight is 100 tons, but all this is carried on the driving wheels, which will be able to pull a train weighing a thousand tons at sixty miles an hour. They are designed to develop normally 1,400 horse-power, or, for short periods, 5,000 horse-power.

Fertiliser Experiments.—As a result of a series of experiments undertaken by Mr. A. P. Hall, Mr. W. R. Brenchley and Mr. L. M. Underwood, Mr. Hall and his colleagues in a paper to the Royal Society in November claim to have shown that the composition of the natural soil solution as regards phosphoric acid and potash is not constant, but varies with the soil composition and the manurial history; that rate of growth varies with the concentration of the nutritive solution, irrespective of the total amount of food available; that, other conditions equal, the growth of the crop is determined by the concentration of the soil solution in phosphoric acid and potash, which is determined by their amount in the soil, their state of combination, and the fertiliser used; that even after sixty years or more of cultivation in the same ground crops like wheat or barley do not leave toxins in the soil. In some water culture experiments they found that an enormous gain resulted to the plants by continually bubbling air through the culture solution.

Firedamp Whistle.—Professor Haber demonstrated to the German Emperor in October an apparatus for use in mines, which he has christened the "Firedamp Whistle." If pure

air is blown through the whistle it gives an ordinary continuous tone, but with even one per cent. of explosive gas a broken note results. When the danger point of 5 per cent. is reached a succession of rapid throbbing notes are produced which warn the miner of his danger, the effect being caused by the increased frequency of the vibrations within the pipe.

Fish Migration.—The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have marked numbers of salmon smelts and kelts in various rivers by means of a wire, or a wire and label, attached to the dorsal fin, and in a circular offer rewards for the return of the trace marks, accompanied by the particulars of the sex, length, weight, and condition of the fish to which it was attached, and by a few scales taken from the body of the fish behind the gill cover; the object of the removal of the scales being to determine microscopically the age of the fish and its history as regards sexual maturity and previous spawning acts. The general purpose of the experiment is to trace the migrations of the fish, and mainly the length of the period spent in the sea.

Floating Naval Factory.—Arrangements have been made by the Admiralty for the construction of a new type of vessel to be stationed at the new naval base at Cromarty. It is to be a self-contained factory, capable of carrying out almost any type of repair that does not require dry-docking. It is to be 450 ft. long and 90 ft. in breadth, square at either end. The hull, which will contain the engine, stores, &c., is to be divided into water-tight compartments, and above is to be the factory, enclosed in a superstructure and containing among other departments a foundry, a machine shop, an electrical shop, a boiler shop, a smithy, a joiner's shop, and a pattern shop. The vessel will not be fitted with propelling power. It is to provide living quarters for 136 officers and men.

Ganges Railway Bridge.—The largest bridge ever shipped from England, and the largest after the Forth Bridge built by British engineers, is in course of construction over the lower Ganges, 120 miles above Calcutta, at an estimated cost of £1,125,000. Apart from the approaches, which are 75 ft. long, there are fifteen main spans, of which the dimensions will be 345 ft. $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, 49 ft. high, and 1,400 tons in weight. In view of the scouring force of the water steel caissons are being sunk 150 ft. below the bed of the river. These will be topped by masonry piers and steel trestles, the base of the trestles being the highest flood level.

General Paralysis of the Insane.—At a special meeting of the Royal Society of Medicine in October, Dr. Noguchi, of the Rockefeller Institute, gave an account, with demonstrations, of his work on spirochetes, showing, among other points, the presence of the *Spirochæta pallida* in general paralysis of the insane, and thus giving the final link in the proof that the spirochæte is the cause of this form of general paralysis.

Gladstone Dock at Liverpool.—The new Gladstone dock at Liverpool was opened on July 11 by the King. It is 1,050 ft. long, or more than 100 ft. longer than the largest vessel at present afloat, and at its entrance is 120 ft. wide. At low water springs the entrance sill is 15 ft. below the level of the water, and at high water springs the depth is about 46 ft., falling at the lowest neap tides to 35 ft. The entrance of the dock is closed by a sliding caisson, and it has been so constructed as to serve either as a wet

dock or as a graving dock. The water is emptied by five sets of centrifugal pumps with discharge pipes of 54 in. diameter, each driven by a vertical four-cylinder two-cycle Diesel engine, and capable of developing 1,500 horse-power. They are able to empty the 44,000,000 gallons of water in the dock in 2½ hours.

Gothard Railway Electrification.—Professor Kapp, at the British Association, was able to announce some details as to the electrification of the Gothard line, the first section of which is to be opened in four years. The steepest grade is 27 per mille. There are to be two hydro-electric power stations, one at Amsteg with 60,000 horse-power, and one at Piotta with 50,000 horse-power. It is estimated that 420-ton express trains will be driven at 50 kilometres an hour on grades of 26 per mille, for which speed the engines will have to develop 3,000 horse-power. The current will be carried at 30,000 volts, and transferred to 7,500 volts at first, and 15,000 volts later if experience warrants the increase to double pressure. The first portion to be electrified is that between Erstfeld and Bellinzona, but it is proposed to continue the electrification at a later date to Lucerne on the north and Chiasso on the south.

Government Researches.—The special researches authorised in May by the Local Government Board out of the annual grant voted by Parliament in aid of scientific investigation concerning the causes and processes of disease are: (1) Causes of premature arterial degeneration (Dr. F. W. Andrewes); (2) insects in relation to disease (Professor Nuttall, Dr. Bernstein, and Mr. Hesse); (3) infantile diarrhoea (Mr. F. W. Twort and Dr. Edward Mellanby); (4) the virus of poliomyelitis (Mrs. Andrewes and M. H. Gordon); (5) the character and life-history of certain filter-passing micro-organisms (Mr. F. W. Twort); (6) respiratory exchange in man under varying conditions (Professor Leonard Hill); (7) the Biochemistry of syphilis (Mr. J. E. R. Macdonagh); (8) the possibilities of serological diagnosis of scarlet fever (Dr. L. Rajchman); (9) the relation between the clinical symptoms and the bacteriology of the acute respiratory affections (Dr. D. M. Alexander).

Hair and Racial Kinship.—Mr. Ainsworth Mitchell and Mr. R. M. Prideaux have been examining the hair of various mammals with a view of detecting generic resemblances and common origins. Till recently it was believed that the hair of man contained no central canal or medulla, though this is fairly common in the higher apes. Examination has shown that the hair growing under the arm-pits—believed to be a vestige of man's former ancestry—often contains traces of a narrow irregular medulla. Further, a study of negro hair has revealed the existence of a narrow medulla, in some instances continuous throughout the whole length of the hair. A comparison with the hair of the higher apes points to the conclusion that the hair of the negro bears a closer resemblance to that of those animals than it does to the hair of the average European.

Hourly Time Signal.—The General Post Office has established a new service for the synchronising of clocks, and for a small annual fee will send out every day an hourly time signal. The system involves the establishment of a number of master clocks in different distributing centres, to which the Greenwich time signal will

be sent once a day. From these master clocks the hourly signals will be given to the institutions taking the service.

Hydro-Electric Station at Fully.—What is believed to be the highest waterfall in the world is to be tapped for power in Switzerland, and the work of construction has already begun. The source of the supply is the Fully Lake, and the water will escape into the Rhône Valley, falling over a mile. The conduit will be nearly 3 miles long, and the pipes will have a diameter of between 16 and 19 feet, with walls varying from a quarter of an inch to one-and-three-quarter inches in thickness, the tubes having to support a maximum pressure of 165 atmospheres. The plant will include four turbines of the Pelton type, developing 3,000 horse-power at 500 r.p.m.

Internal Combustion Turbine.—Messrs. G. and L. Inrig have patented an internal combustion turbine engine that works to some extent on the Diesel engine principle. Air is admitted to the casing at a pressure of about 960 lb., and then oil, which fires owing to the high pressure. The heat generated is used to produce steam from water admitted into the drum as a spray, and this not only does useful work on the turbine, but also scavenges the casing.

International Association of Academies.—At the fifth meeting of the International Association of Academies at St. Petersburg, in May, committees were nominated to work up the proposal of the Berlin Academy for an international investigation of the problems connected with volcanoes, to discuss the question of a more scientific scale and definition of compound colours than exists at present, and to consider the possibility of the reform of the calendar. The support of the Association was given to the organisation instituted at Frankfurt by Professor Brendel for calculating the orbits of small planets, and to the enterprise of publishing annually a table of physico-chemical constants. The question of the appointment of a permanent secretary was discussed, and is to be decided at the next meeting, which will be held in Berlin in 1916.

International Medical Congress.—The Seventeenth International Medical Congress was opened on August 6 at the Albert Hall in London by Prince Arthur of Connaught on behalf of the King, Sir Thomas Barlow being President of the Congress. Five general addresses were delivered to the Congress—in Medicine, on Medical Prognosis, by Professor A. Chauffard; in Surgery, on the relation between Medicine and Surgery, by Professor Harvey Cushing; in Pathology, by Professor Paul Ehrlich, on Chemio-Therapy, with especial reference to salvarsan; in Heredity, by Professor W. Bateson, on Mendelism; and in Public Health, by Mr. John Burns. In a joint session between the sections of Dermatology and Forensic Medicine at the Albert Hall the following resolution was passed:—That, sensible of the ravages wrought by syphilis in the health of the community, and deploring the inadequacy of existing facilities for checking its dissemination, the International Medical Congress calls upon the Governments of all countries here represented (1) to institute a system of confidential notification of the disease to a sanitary authority, wherever such notification does not already obtain; (2) to make systematic provision for the diagnosis and treatment of all cases of syphilis not otherwise provided for. A special

feature of the Congress was the Museum organised under a Committee, of which Professor Arthur Keith was chairman, by Dr. H. W. Armit, who was assisted in the work of arrangement by Dr. F. W. Goodbody. The next meeting of the Congress will be held in Munich in 1917.

Iron Bacterium.—A new iron bacterium has been described by Mr. E. M. Mumford in the Transactions of the Chemical Society. The author suggests that it has a twofold action—an aerobic action whereby it precipitates ferric hydroxide from iron solutions, and an anaerobic one which changes the ferric hydroxide into bog iron ore, with a partial reduction of the iron to a ferrous state.

King's Dock at Singapore.—The King's Dock at Singapore, the largest dry dock in the Far East, was completed during the summer. It is 892½ ft. long and 100 ft. wide at the entrance, having a depth on the outer sill of 24 ft. at extreme low water. It can be divided by means of a caisson into an inner and outer dock, 502 ft. and 346 ft. long respectively. The pumps can empty the dock, which contains 22,000,000 gallons of water, in less than two hours.

Largest Electrical Derrick Crane.—Messrs. Butlers Brothers & Co. have manufactured for use in connexion with the new London County Council Hall at Westminster what is claimed to be the largest electrical derrick crane yet built. Its jib is 135 ft. long, and it can lift ten tons at a radius of 110 ft. or five tons at a radius of 125 ft. It is standing on a staging 76 ft. high, is of single motor design, and its material is steel lattice work.

London Underground Railway Jubilee.—The Metropolitan Railway between Bishopsgate and Farringdon Street was opened fifty years ago on January 9, 1863. At the time of the opening the directors recognised the need of having a locomotive that would bottle up its own smoke, but the ideal was not achieved until the electrification of the Underground a few years ago.

London University.—The Royal Commission on University Education in London reported during the spring and drew up a comprehensive sketch of what the University of London might be. The Commissioners dealt very fully with the many problems of medical and technical education, and a feature of their recommendations was the attempt made to prevent overlapping. With a view of giving effect to the recommendation of the Commission, the following departmental Committee was appointed in August: Sir George H. Murray (chairman), Sir L. A. Selby-Bigge, Sir John Rose Bradford, Sir William S. MacCormick, Mr. George Franklin, Professor Arthur Keith, Mr. John Kemp, Mrs. Henry Sidgwick, and Mr. H. F. Heath, C.B. (secretary).

Magnetism of the Sun.—Professor G. E. Hale, as a result of a long series of spectroscopic observations, has reached, among others, the general conclusion that the whole sun is a magnet with the same polarity as the earth. As the high temperature of the sun would not allow permanent magnetism to exist, the magnetism is ascribed to its axial rotation. Over twenty years ago, at the Royal Institution, Professor Schuster asked the question, "Is every rotating body a magnet?"

Mechanical Engineers' Institution.—The Institution of Mechanical Engineers completed their new buildings in October, and have thereby

increased their premises in Storey's Gate by about one-third. The size of the site at present occupied is 6,700 sq. ft. The council chamber is 38 ft. by 24 ft., a committee room 28 ft. by 17 ft., and a large smoking-room 38 ft. by 18 ft. 6 in.

Marine Engineers' Institute New Buildings.—The Lord Mayor of London laid the foundation-stone of the new Institute of Marine Engineers on Tower Hill on October 29. The principal room in the new buildings will have a superficial area of 1,280 sq. ft., and will give accommodation for 200 persons. The library will have an area of 726 sq. ft.

Medical Institute in South Africa.—A Medical Institute is being built in South Africa at Johannesburg. The site has been provided by Government, the cost of building and equipment is being met by the Witwatersrand Native Labour Association, and the cost of maintenance is to be shared by the Government and the Association. Dr. Watkins Pitchford has been appointed Director, and Dr. G. D. Maynard Statistician. The Institute is close to a large hospital, and is itself to be equipped with four wards and a large number of research laboratories. Its special function will be to study the industrial diseases of the Transvaal.

Medical Research Committee.—A Medical Research Committee was appointed in June to deal with the money available for research under the Insurance Act, being about £57,000 a year. It is composed of Lord Moulton (chairman), Dr. C. Addison, Mr. Waldorf Astor, Sir T. Clifford Allbutt, Mr. C. J. Bond, Dr. W. Bulloch, Professor M. Hay, Dr. F. Gowland Hopkins, and Sir W. B. Leishman.

Monster Coal Truck.—The Norfolk and Western Railway (U.S.A.) have tried experimentally on a portion of their system a monster coal truck. It is 46 ft. 10½ in. long, 10 ft. 4½ in. wide, 10 ft. 4½ in. high, diameter of wheels 33 in., total weight 29 tons 2 cwt. 16 lb., and cubic contents 2,829 cubic ft. On the trial trip it carried about ninety tons of coal.

Motor Fire Engine.—The Lapland Motors (Limited) have supplied in the course of the year to the Stafford Corporation a motor fire engine capable of developing 70 horse-power, and of travelling any speed up to fifty miles an hour. The pump delivers 400 gallons a minute, or in an emergency 600 gallons. It works six jets at 50 lb. pressure, weighs approximately four tons, and is equipped with 1,500 ft. of hose.

National Physical Laboratory Report.—In the Annual Report of the National Physical Laboratory the following points may be noted. The Lorenz apparatus, for determining the ohm in absolute measure, which gives a degree of precision of two parts in 100,000, has been completed and work has been continued on the subject. The British Radium Standard is now deposited at the Laboratory. Tests are being conducted on various heat insulators, and among the subjects on which researches have been or are being made are the visibility of ships' lights, glare, ship models and the speed at which they can be driven without excessive wave making, zinc and aluminium compounds, wind pressures and road surfaces. New buildings to accommodate the administration offices and the Optics division were opened by Mr. A. J. Balfour on June 26.

Neon and X₃.—Professor Sir J. J. Thomson, in delivering the Bakerian Lecture to the Royal Society on "Positive Rays of Electricity," stated

that, as a result of positive ray analysis, neon should be regarded not as a simple gas, but as a mixture of two gases having atomic weights of 19.9 and 22.1. He discussed various possible views as to the mysterious gas X₃, and later in the year at the British Association he inclined to the belief that it was a molecule consisting of three atoms of hydrogen.

Obituary.—Among the distinguished men of science who died in 1913 are the following:—Professor N. H. Alcock, physicist; Sir William Arroll, the builder of the Tay and Tower Bridges; Lord Avebury, banker, antiquary, politician, and man of science and letters; Colonel F. Bailey, forester; Colonel J. S. Billings, hygienist and librarian; Mr. E. B. Bright, telegraphic engineer; M. Louis Paul Cailletet, the father of modern cryogenics; Mr. A. C. Claudet, metallurgist; Mr. S. F. Cody, aviator; Sir Richard Cooper, stockbreeder and agriculturist; the Earl of Crawford, astronomer; Dr. Rudolf Diesel, engineer; Mr. R. B. Etherington-Smith, surgeon; Professor Edwin Goldman, biochemist and surgeon; Professor Paul Gordan, mathematician; Professor Francis Gotch, physiologist; Mr. Carl Hagenbeck, naturalist; Sir Walter Noel Hartley, spectroscopist and chemist; Mr. William Hunting, veterinary surgeon; Sir Jonathan Hutchinson, surgeon; Lord Ilkerton, heart specialist and politician; Dr. Julius Lewkowitsch, chemist; Dr. Just Lucas-Championnière, surgeon; Dr. Alexander Macfarlane, algebraist; Professor J. G. MacGregor, physicist; Professor Hugh Marshall, inorganic chemist; Mr. George Matthey, physicist; Professor John Milne, seismologist; Mr. Edward Nettleship, ophthalmic surgeon; Professor J. T. Nicholson, first professor of mechanical engineering at Manchester; Dr. Jules Ogier, toxicologist; Dr. H. F. Parsons, public health authority; Sir William Preece, telegraphist; Dr. P. L. Schlater, zoologist; Professor Adam Sidgwick, zoologist; Professor Adolf C. H. Staby, part inventor of the German system of wireless telegraphy; M. L. Teisseranc de Bort, pioneer in upper air investigations; Sir John Batty Tukey, alienist; Dr. Alfred Russel Wallace, biologist; Sir William White, naval constructor; Dr. Forbes Winslow, specialist in mental diseases; Professor A. Witkowski, physicist; and Professor Vambery, orientalist.

Oil-Electric Locomotive.—A locomotive engine in which oil is used in an internal combustion engine to generate electric power has been ordered by a firm in Chile in connexion with the nitrate industry. The internal combustion engine is a three-cylinder, two-cycle engine, capable of developing 75 h.p., the cylinders being 10 in. in diameter and having a 12-in. stroke. The generator when running at its normal speed of 340 r.p.m. is able to supply current at 125 volts. The engine is designed to work on a 30-in. track with sharp curves and grades.

Osmotic Pressure Exerted by Plants.—Mr. W. S. Clark, experimenting with ostrich ferns and the force they can exert in bursting their way through solid substances, states that, in one instance, the group considered must have developed a pressure equal to 189 lb. over a period of ten days. Reducing this to the individual cells, he calculates that the osmotic pressure must have been about 35 atmospheres, or about 325 lb. to the square inch. In some other experiments it became evident that the osmotic pressure might rise to 50 atmospheres.

Panama Canal Opening.—The last land barrier separating the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans at Panama was broken down on October 10 by the explosion of the dynamite stored in the Gamboa dyke. The charge was fired by the depression of a telegraph key in the White House at Washington by President Wilson. The amount used for the purpose was about 40 tons, and of this one-third was exploded, the remainder being discharged when the debris had been cleared away. The first survey undertaken with a view of cutting a canal was made on the order of Charles V. of Spain, in the sixteenth century, and the line then advised is almost exactly that followed by the American engineers. It is expected that the canal will be open for traffic on January 1, 1914. It will have cost about £70,000,000.

Peat as Manure.—Professor W. B. Bottomley described before the section of Agriculture at the British Association the use of peat moss litter treated with bacteria as a manure. By applying this to the land a high degree of nitrogen fixation was obtained. The treated peat also stimulated the growth of the root, probably owing to the ammonium humate formed as a result of the action of the bacteria. He quoted several field experiments, a typical one being with lettuce and turnips. Plots treated with prepared peat compared with plots treated with farmyard manure gave an increase of 27 per cent. with lettuce and 23 per cent. in the case of turnips.

Petrol Hydraulic Railway Car.—The Edmonton Inter-Urban Railway Company, Alberta, have had constructed the first car of its type to be driven on the petrol hydraulic principle. It weighs 18 tons, and runs on a 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge. It carries a six-cylinder petrol engine, on the shaft of which a Hele-Shaw pump is fixed that delivers oil through a 3-in. tube to two 40-h.p. Hele-Shaw rotating motors, which are connected by chain belts and gearing to the two rear axles, the oil being returned by another 3-in. pipe to the pump. The system helps to act as its own brake, as, if the engine is cut off, the wheels start driving the pump. It is also fitted with Westinghouse air brakes. It is found to be very elastic, to climb gradients with ease, to take curves well, and to attain without difficulty a speed of 38 miles an hour on the level.

Pitdown Skull.—The discovery by Mr. Charles Dawson of a pre-historic skull in a pocket of gravel at Pitdown, Sussex, and the announcement made by him and Dr. A. Smith Woodward to the Geological Society, have aroused continued controversy throughout the year. The specimen has been named *Eoanthropus dawsoni*. The actual period in geological time to which it must be referred is still under dispute, and the reconstruction of the skull and the place the specimen should occupy in relation to man, are still matters of controversy. The subject was fully discussed at the Royal Anthropological Society, at the meeting of the International Congress of Medicine, at the British Association, and elsewhere.

Poliomyelitis.—Dr. Flexner and Dr. Noguchi, of the Rockefeller Institute, have found the organism which produces epidemic infantile paralysis or poliomyelitis, have cultivated it, and have succeeded in producing the disease experimentally with cultures of the organism. The organisms consist of globe-like bodies,

measuring from one-third to one-seventh of a micron, and grow in pairs and chains and masses, and are apparently bacteria. They belong to the class of bodies known as filter-passers.

Public Health Museum.—The "Pathological Bacteriological and Pathological Museum," presented by Sir William Lever to the Royal Institute of Public Health, was opened on May 6. It has been equipped with specimens of drugs, chemicals, culture tubes, transparencies showing the forms of different bacteria, toxins and anti-toxins, diagrams illustrating various aspects of disease specially interesting to Medical Officers of Health, and other exhibits necessary for the proper teaching of public health.

Pumping Coal at Hammersmith.—In connection with the Municipal Electric Works at Hammersmith the Council have approved a scheme for running a pipe-line some 600 yards from the wharf to the storage tanks. The coal will be lifted from the barges, weighed, passed into a hopper and thence fed into a suction tank. A dredger pump will pass a mixture consisting of six and a half parts of water to one of coal into the pipe-line, and the whole will be carried at a rate of 7 ft. a second to the storage tanks. Of these there are to be five. The estimates give a reduction in the cost of delivering the coal from the present rate of 7½d. per ton to less than 1d. per ton.

Punjab Irrigation.—The southern link of the Triple Canal Project was opened at Ballokli, near Lahore, in April. The length of the Lower Bari Doab Canal is 134½ miles, and the length of distributaries about 1,080 miles. Its estimated cost was about a million and a half sterling. On the whole scheme the capital outlay is placed at £6,920,000, but as a result of it some four million acres will be protected, and 1,871,000 acres annually irrigated. The work is expected to bring in a net yearly revenue of £518,000, or 7½ per cent.

Radio-Activity and the Periodic Law.—In opening a discussion at the Chemistry Section of the British Association, Professor Frederick Soddy said that in that part of the Periodic Table in which the evolution of the elements was still proceeding, each place was seen to be occupied, not by one element, but on the average by no less than four, the atomic weight of which varied over as much as eight units. It was impossible to believe the same might not be true for the rest of the table. Each known element might be a group of non-separable elements occupying the same place. He announced that Madame Curie was now engaged in experiments with about a gramme of radium with a view of discovering whether some of the products of radium had the same spectrum.

Record Price for a Bull.—A record price for a bull was paid in Palermo, when, at the Palermo Show, £7,500 was paid for a shorthorn bull in October. The animal was of Scottish blood. Two other bulls at the same show fetched over £3,000 a-piece.

Resuscitation and the Prevention of Death.—Dr. A. L. Soresi, in a paper read to the Physiological Section of the International Congress of Medicine, described how life could be restored to animals nine minutes after heart-beating, respiration, and all signs of life had disappeared. In his experiments animals were bled to death by severing the femoral artery; artificial respiration was maintained by pumping air or different gas through the trachea; the thorax was opened

and the heart exposed; when all heart-beating had stopped artificial respiration was also stopped at times, and at other times kept on; direct transfusion of blood was resorted to through the external jugular vein. Heart-beating and life could be restored up to seven minutes after heart-beating had been completely stopped, but no result could be obtained if instead of blood other stimulating liquids were used. In other animals, bled in the same way but without exposing the thorax, heart-beating and life could be restored after nine minutes.

Rothamstead Laboratories.—Mr. Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Agriculture, opened a new wing of the Rothamstead Experimental Station on June 27. It includes a large soil laboratory and director's room on the ground floor, a botanical laboratory, library and chemical laboratory on the first floor, and a glass house for water cultures on the roof. Special rooms are provided in the basement for polarimeter work and soil incubations. The laboratory is equipped with electric current. The total cost of the buildings and fittings was about £3,400, and there has been a further expenditure of £3,200 on the new farm. The centenary of the station was celebrated during the year.

Royal Society Conversazione.—The Royal Society held its annual conversazione on May 7, the most striking feature of the exhibits being the number of instruments shown connected both with the Science and the Art of Aviation. Among the exhibits were the Pitdown Skull, a model by Sir John Thornycroft illustrating the effect of a compound cross-sea on vessels of varying rolling periods, and an apparatus by Professor L. B. Wilberforce for studying the formation of ripples. On the retirement of Sir Archibald Geikie, Sir William Crookes became President of the Society.

St. Paul's Fire Appliances.—The work of supplying St. Paul's Cathedral with a supply of water sufficient to extinguish fire has been carried out by Messrs. Merryweather and Sons. The essential feature of the scheme is a long main sixty feet above the floor-level of the Cathedral. In the event of fire, the fire brigade would couple its engines by short lines to this main and link on its hose to the outlets of the main nearest the fire. By means of different sized iron pipes the water can be carried up to the top of the dome.

Sheffield University.—The new Applied Science Department of Sheffield University, which was completed in October at a cost of £45,000, and opened by Lord Haldane on October 25, is one of the best equipped buildings of the sort in the world. The chief features of the new building are the non-ferrous laboratories, the electro-metallurgical laboratory, the mining section, and the applied chemistry department.

Sky-Scrapers in New York.—A report by the Superintendent of the Bureau of Buildings for the Borough of Manhattan shows that the buildings include one of 55 storeys, one of 45, one of 41, one of 38, three of 33, one of 32, one of 31, two of 27, four of 26, four of 24, three of 23, eleven of 22, fifteen of 21, twelve of 20, thirteen of 19, thirteen of 18, twenty-one of 17, twenty-eight of 16, twenty-seven of 15, forty-four of 14, three hundred and eighty-nine of 13, a hundred and ninety-one of 12, a hundred and eighty-one of 11, and a hundred and seventy-nine of 10 storeys, or a total of 1,756. The plans for the first "sky-scraper" were approved in 1888, and

it had nine storeys. Building has grown to such an extent in New York that it is no longer classed among the sky-scrappers.

Sleeping Sickness Carriers.—The Sleeping Sickness Commission, of which Sir David Bruce is the head, has decided that the so-called sleeping sickness in Nyasaland is not the same as that of Uganda or the West Coast, though belonging to the same category, and being more rapid and even more fatal. It has also been determined that the disease is carried by *Glossina morsitans*, a fly widely spread over the whole of Africa and not confined to special areas like *Glossina palpalis*, which has hitherto been regarded as the carrier of the disease.

Soil Sickness Experiments.—In describing in the *Journal of the Board of Agriculture* their work on the sterilisation of glass-house soil by heat and antiseptics, Dr. E. J. Russell and Mr. F. R. Petherbridge attribute the effects of the treatment to three changes: (1) Increased bacterial activity, with greater food production; (2) reduction in numbers or death of disease organisms; and (3) modification of processes going on in the soil, so that certain unusual substances are present which produce special effects on the plant.

Telegraphic Advance.—An invention of Mr. John Gott, of the Commercial Cable Company, was announced in February whereby it was claimed that the chief difficulty in the relay problem in telegraphy had been solved. The essential feature of the system is that current reversals, hitherto wasted, are used for transmission purposes. By means of the invention it is hoped that the break of transmission between long cables and land lines may be overcome.

Transmutation of Elements.—During the year several remarkable experiments have been published in connexion with the transmutation of elements. At the Chemical Society Professor Collie and Mr. Patterson described how on sparking hydrogen helium made its appearance, and how if oxygen were present neon made its appearance; the suggestion indicated being that the reactions could be expressed by the equations

$$\begin{array}{l} 4 \text{ Hydrogen} = \text{Helium, and } 4 \text{ Hydrogen} + \text{Oxygen} \\ \quad (4) \qquad \qquad (4) \qquad \qquad (16) \\ = \text{Neon.} \end{array}$$

In a paper before the Chemical Society of Rome in June Sir William Ramsay described experiments which suggested that the following other equations might be written:—Radium — (226)

Helium = Niton; Sulphur + 8 Hydrogen = Argon;

$$\begin{array}{l} (4) \qquad (222) \qquad (32) \qquad (2 \times 4) \qquad (40) \\ \text{and Selenium} + 4 \text{ Hydrogen} = \text{Krypton. He sug-} \\ \quad (79) \qquad \qquad (4) \qquad \qquad (83) \\ gested that researches should be undertaken to} \\ \text{determine whether the other equation might be} \\ \text{written: Tellurium} + 4 \text{ Hydrogen} = \text{Xenon.} \\ \quad (127.5) \qquad \qquad (4) \qquad \qquad (131.5) \end{array}$$

Tuberculosis Campaign.—By a general order of the Local Government Board all forms of human tuberculosis became compulsorily notifiable on and after Feb. 1. On and after May 1 an order of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries made notification of tuberculosis of any bovine animal compulsory. Tuberculous animals are slaughtered and compensation given.

Tuberculosis and Tuberculin.—At the fifth annual Congress of the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, opened by the Prime Minister, there was a long debate on tuberculin treatment. The balance of opinion

was decidedly in favour of the view that extreme caution should be exercised in using tuberculin, whether as a therapeutic or as a diagnostic agent.

Veneral Diseases Commission.—The appointment of a Royal Commission was announced in October with the reference "To inquire into the prevalence of venereal diseases in the United Kingdom, their effects upon the health of the community, and the means by which those effects can be alleviated or prevented; it being understood that no return to the policy or provisions of the Contagious Diseases Acts of 1864, 1866, or 1869 is to be regarded as falling within the scope of the inquiry." The Commission is composed of the following members:—Lord Sydenham of Combe (chairman), Sir David Brynmor Jones, Sir Kenelm E. Digby, Sir Almeric FitzRoy, Sir Malcolm Morris, Sir John Collie, Dr. Arthur Newsholme, Canon J. W. Horsley, the Rev. J. Scott Lidgett, Dr. Frederick Walter Mott, Mr. James Ernest Lane, Mr. Philip Snowden, Mrs. Scharlieb, Mrs. Creighton, and Mrs. Burgwin. Mr. E. R. Forbes is secretary.

Veruga Peruana.—Professor Townsend, of Lima, claims to have discovered that the tropical disease known as *Veruga Peruana*, or Carrion's fever, and met with specially in Peru, is transmitted by one of the small blood-sucking midges of the genus *Phlebotomus*.

Visitation Advisory Committee.—The following were appointed by the Home Secretary as an Advisory Committee in the administration of the Cruelty to Animals Act:—Sir A. Bowlby, Sir J. Rose Bradford, Sir H. Bryan Donkin, Mr. G. H. Makins, Lord Moulton, Dr. S. J. Sharkey, and Dr. C. J. Symonds.

Water Divining.—A series of experiments has been carried out at Guildford on water divining, and a committee of investigation reported that, while there appeared to be some evidence that certain persons might be sensitive to underground water, their sensitiveness was not sufficiently definite and trustworthy to be of much practical value. They drew attention to the lack of agreement among investigators, and concluded the movements of the "dowser's" rod were due to subjective and not objective causes. The question has also been considered by various informal bodies during the year.

Water Power in Canada.—The St. Lawrence River is to be tapped for power about 30 miles above Montreal, and it is estimated that the work will be completed by October in this year. Twelve water-wheels are to be used, each of them capable of generating 10,300 h.p., operating at 56 r.p.m. with a fall of 30 feet, and the whole equipment when completed will yield 150,000 h.p. Two million cubic yards of material will have to be excavated and about a hundred thousand yards of concrete laid down.

Wireless Research.—A Committee was appointed in November by the Postmaster-General to consider how far and by what methods the State should make provision for research work in the science of wireless telegraphy, and

whether any organisations established should include problems connected with ordinary telegraphy and telephony. The names of those on the Committee are:—Mr. C. E. H. Hobhouse (chairman), Lord Parker of Waddington, Sir Joseph Larmor, Sir Henry Norman, Dr. R. T. Glazebrook, Mr. W. Duddell, Mr. R. Wilkins, Rear-Admiral E. F. B. Charlton, Sir Alexander King, Mr. W. Slingo, Commander F. Loring, Major the Hon. H. C. Guest and Commander J. K. im Thurn.

Wireless Telephony in Coal Mines.—The first installation of wireless telephony in a coal mine in Great Britain has been fitted up at Dinnington Main Colliery, S. Yorkshire, the system being the invention of Mr. J. H. Reinecke, of Bochum, Westphalia. The telephone is connected by two wires to a piece of metal buried in the ground or to tram lines, water-pipes, &c. Instruments have been placed at two points—one in the transformer house near the pit bottom, and the other 1,000 yards away. By means of portable instruments weighing about 20 lb. each communication can be established with any part of the mine, all that is necessary being that the operator shall attach the two wires to any metallic substance near by.

Wireless Time Signals.—As a result of the International Conference on Wireless Telegraphy, wireless time signals are now sent out (Greenwich notation of time) from Paris (midnight), San Fernando (2 h.), Arlington (3 h.), Manilla (4 h.), Mogadiscio (4 h.), Timbuctoo (6 h.), Paris (10 h.), Norddeich (mid-day), San Fernando (16 h.), Arlington (17 h.), Massowah (18 h.), San Francisco (20 h.) and Norddeich (22 h.). The wave length is 2,500 metres. The signals sent out are: 3 minutes before the hour warning x's till 57 mins. 50 secs., silence 5 secs., then 3-second dashes separated by 2-second intervals. During the second minute before the hour a dot preceded by a 1-second dash is sent out at 10, 20, 30, 40, 50 seconds. Then a 5-second interval, followed as before by 3 1-second dashes. In the last minute, at 10, 20, 30, 40, and 50 seconds a dot preceded by two 1-second dashes is sent out, then a 5-second interval, followed by three dashes as before, the last dash being exactly at the hour. Arrangements have also been made for telegraphing the weather report, the six figures sent giving the height of the barometer and the direction and force of the wind and the state of the sea.

Yellow Fever Commission.—The Secretary of State for the Colonies appointed a Commission in April to study the nature and relative frequency of the fevers occurring amongst the Europeans, natives, and others in West Africa, especially with regard to yellow fever and its minor manifestations. The members are: Sir James K. Fowler (chairman), Major Sir Ronald Ross, Colonel Sir William Leishman, Professor W. R. Simpson, Mr. A. Fiddian (secretary), and Mr. T. F. G. Mayer (assistant secretary).

G. D. KNOX.

Labour Unrest in the World.

PROLETARIAN discontent seems everywhere. In all civilised countries the working people are wanting better conditions of employment. And the increasing number of strikes shows that capital is slow in acceding to the demands of labour. The spirit of combination is firmly established; trade union membership is on the upward grade. The movement is by no means insular. During the year, international congresses have been held by the miners, Socialists, Syndicalists, and transport workers, while in Sept., 1913, delegates representing 7,000,000 world trade unionists met at Zurich. The idea of the sympathetic strike of the workers in one or more countries on account of a labour dispute in another may be too advanced for the adoption by the workers as a body—monetary support has often been rendered—but the preventive proposal of an immediate laying down of tools on the eve of a war between the Powers is gaining adherents. Failure marked the general strikes which were either proposed or attempted in France (Dec., 1912), Hungary (March, 1913), Belgium (April), Portugal (June), Italy (June), Milan (August), and Barcelona (August).

UNITED KINGDOM.

The strike epidemic which broke out with such violence in 1909 has continued virulent. During the first eight months of 1913 more trade disputes occurred than in the whole of any preceding year. There is no sign of industrial peace being declared.

Causes.—Chief amongst the reasons of the unrest were: (a) Wages; (b) Employment of non-unionists.

According to the *Board of Trade Inquiry* (1913), the remuneration in the three industries investigated has increased less than 5 per cent. since 1905, whereas the cost of living has risen 10 per cent. in the same time. The fact that quite 75 per cent. of the strikes were centred on a claim for higher wages can therefore be well understood. *Trade Boards* for all industries have been suggested for the settlement of wage questions, but the additional cost of production, and the creation of so much official machinery, serve as almost insuperable objections. Trade unions are recognised by the employers in practically all the big industries, the railway service being the chief exception. In their desire to drive all the employes into the societies connected with their particular industries, trade union leaders have not feared to declare strikes. Several disputes have been founded upon matters of discipline in the workshops. Occasionally men have "downed tools" on quite minor grievances.

Builders.—About 14 per cent. of the total disputes have taken place amongst the employes in the building trades. Generally, the men have been victorious. An all-round increase of wages has been obtained, and codes of working rules have been granted by the masters.

Metal Trades.—27 per cent. of the total strikes have occurred in the engineering, shipbuilding, and other metal industries. Protracted negotiations have taken place with reference to the demand for higher wages in the shipyards of the North East Coast, and on more than one occasion a big strike was only just averted. Joint action by unions allied by nature of their trades has been prevented by the *Boilermakers'*

Society refusing to be bound in a common agreement with others. The *Amalgamated Society of Engineers* has passed through a troublesome year so far as the internal management is concerned.

Mining.—Only 10 per cent., or just half of the percentage of 1912, of the strikes arose amongst the miners. The root difficulty was the employment of non-unionists. Month after month has witnessed disputes in which 7,000 to 10,000 men have refused to work in collieries where non-society men have been engaged. During the 24th *International Congress of Miners* at Carlsbad, Mr. A. Stanley, M.P., Secretary of the Midland Miners' Federation, prophesied that before the end of the year every British miner would belong to an organisation. Evidently the men are prepared to pay well for solidarity, as over £120,000 were lost in wages alone in the struggle which lasted during the first three weeks of May in the South Wales coalfields. A wages dispute is not likely to occur in the federated area before March, 1915, when the present *Conciliation Board* agreement expires. An agitation has been carried on for years in favour of the 5-day week. In the ballot taken at the beginning of the year a majority was in favour of joint action, but the special Conference of miners' delegates subsequently passed a motion against any precipitate action at present. At the annual Congress in October, the proposal for a 5-day week was defeated, the policy of the previous year being thus reversed. Little trouble is being experienced on the awards under the *Minimum Wage Act, 1912*. South Wales is the hot-bed of the unrest, possibly owing to the strength of the local *Syndicalists*.

Textiles.—18 per cent. of the total disputes were recorded here. Although the *Lancashire Operative Cotton Spinners' Amalgamation* withdrew from the *Brooklands Agreement* in January, conciliatory negotiation between the various sections of the operatives and the masters was responsible for the maintenance of comparative peace. The chief points of difference were (they have not yet been settled): (i.) Who is responsible for cleaning certain machinery? (ii.) Is the operative or the material to blame for excessive breakage of ends? These are no new questions, and such that can be settled only by mutual understanding. The non-unionist difficulty is not so acute just now. The action of an overseer in the Beehive Mill, Oldham, was the cause of a strike in August and September, and the refusal by the employes to return to work notwithstanding the appeals from their leaders during October created a very ugly situation.

Transport Workers.—In February the amalgamation of the unions, supported by all grades except the drivers and firemen, led to a new society representing 200,000 railwaymen being formed. By the end of the year the organisation will have quite 250,000 supporters. Better wages and shorter hours are the main planks of the programme. The action of the companies in the case of several local disputes led to dissatisfaction being felt by all grades, and the call for a general strike was heard from the important centres. The national leaders have consistently deprecated any resort to the strike weapon.

Dublin has been the scene of an extraordinary conflict between the dockers and other members of the *Irish Transport Workers' Federation* and

the employers. The conduct of the police during the riots in the city came in for censure from many parts of the United Kingdom. A special *Inquiry* was held under the authority of the *Board of Trade* in the first week in October as to the causes of the unrest, but the basis of settlement proposed by the Commissioners did not meet with approval of the masters. Much suffering was endured by the poorer classes in Dublin. The *railwaymen* in the *Midlands* went on strike in sympathy with the men in *Dublin*, and at one time nearly 10,000 workers were asking for national support in the form of a general strike.

The *London taxi-drivers* were successful after a three months' strike in keeping the price of petrol at a low figure.

Omnibus employés, after a partial strike, were able to obtain full recognition of their union. In fact, the *vehicle workers' societies* in the *Metropolis* are becoming exceedingly powerful—any sectional dispute being followed by a threat of united action. *Dockers* are compiling a list of grievances for submission to the *Port of London Authority*. The main idea is to get back, by a strike if need be, the position lost during the struggle of 1912.

Industrial Council.—With the exception of its inquiry, which lasted fourteen months, on the general unrest, little has been heard of this body. With so many experts on the Council, it would be only natural to expect some steps taken in the direction of obtaining industrial peace. In its *Report* after the *Inquiry*, pronouncement was made against the establishment of *compulsory arbitration*. *Monetary guarantees* were not regarded as a practical means for enforcing agreements. It proposed that no official intervention should be made in any dispute until the existing procedure had been exhausted, when it would be desirable for a further period of time to be allowed for the consideration of the matter by both parties, and the introduction of some authority on the part of the public into the discussion. The Chief Industrial Commissioner, Sir G. R. Askwith, K.C., and his assistants have been kept hard at work as arbitrators in a great many disputes. About seven cases per month are dealt with under the *Conciliation Act* of 1896.

Employers' Federation.—In most of the big industries the masters are federated to deal with employment, among other matters. A scheme was launched publicly in *September* for a federation of masters throughout the country, with a guaranteed capital fund of £50,000,000, to fight the unrest. Few of the important directors of industry gave the movement their support. Such a federation will further the "class war" between labour and capital.

Syndicalism.—The Syndicalist movement cannot claim to have many open supporters in the ranks of labour. It is certain that the majority of trade unionists do not understand its meaning, but the admission has to be made that the theory of harassing the masters in striking quickly and often is being practised. Trade union leaders are not so influential with their members as heretofore. They are nearly all on the side of peaceful arbitration, but their arguments in this direction are not blindly followed by the men to whom they are addressed. The independence of the individual member is likely to grow owing to the fact that the leaders in giant organisations are gradually getting out of touch

with local trade questions. The miners have decided to co-operate with other big organisations in their efforts for better conditions of employment.

Politics.—The Labour Party in the House of Commons seems to be quite divorced from the strike movement in the country. The *Boilermakers' Society* withdrew early in the year from that Party. On the other hand, all the principal trade societies are taking advantage of the reversal of the Osborne Judgment and forming political funds. A further attempt is being made to amalgamate the Socialist societies in Great Britain: a common ground upon which to work has nearly been reached.

Statistics :—

	1903.	1912.	1913. (Jan. to Oct.)
Strikes	387	857	1,276
Employés involved	116,901	1,463,281	607,805

BRITISH DOMINIONS.

(Abbreviation : S = Strike.)

Australia.—During first quarter of 1913, 39 s were reported, 25 being in *New South Wales*. In all, 13,234 persons were involved and 125,521 working days lost. Principal disputes were amongst the gas workers and ferry-boat employés at *Sydney*. There was much unrest in the coalfields. In second quarter, number of s was 49, of which 35 occurred in N.S.W.; 16,830 people were involved and 265,302 days lost. Proceedings were often taken against strikers and penalties inflicted under various Conciliation Acts. Ten per cent. of inhabitants are trade unionists.

Canada.—During period *January–August*, 1913, 76 s involving 23,000 people were declared. Highest month was April with 22 s. Building trades seem to show most unrest. Some of the *Vancouver Island* miners who went on s in *September*, 1912, were still out in *October*, 1913.

New Zealand.—The difference with various trade unions continues. Much unrest was experienced in *Waihi Mines* district; on one occasion a man was killed during *mélée* with police.

South Africa.—Simmering unrest came to a head in *May*, 1913, when *New Kleinfontein* miners went on s. Dispute continued until *July*, when whole of the *Rand* was in turmoil. In fights between police and strikers, several innocent people were killed and wounded in the streets of *Johannesburg*. A threatened s of railway employés did not take place. The present settlement is simply a compromise.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

December (1912).—43 labour leaders were found guilty and sentenced to imprisonment in connection with *Los Angeles* incidents of 1905. (1913) *January 1–21* : s of 20,000 garment makers in *New York*. *February* : imminent s of 60,000 railway employés, saved by arbitration. *March–June* : s of *Jersey* silk mill hands. In *April*, troops fired upon strikers in *Chicago* tram dispute. *June–July* : 45,000 *Chicago* builders locked out. S have taken place all over the country. The *Industrial Workers of the World* trade union is endeavouring to secure an 8-hour day for all employés.

ABROAD.

Belgium.—During *April* promised *General S* occurred, when about 400,000 people refused to

work. After lasting ten days, *s* was declared at an end by a four-fifths majority of people's delegates.

France.—January–July, 664 *s* declared, when 79,344 workers were involved. Ten disputes are settled on average per month under *Arbitration Act of 1892*. In May Government introduced legislation to deal with revolutionary trade unions. Miners, builders and engineers showed most unrest. The *sympathetic s* is much in favour.

Germany.—January–June, 815 *s* declared, affecting 273,166 people. 133 *s* were successful, 362 partly so, and 320 were failures. Out of the 70 miners' *s* only one was a victory for men. 273 *s* occurred in building trades. Herr Bebel, great Socialist leader, died in August. Biggest *s* were: 57,000 miners in Upper Silesia during May and June, and 19,000 shipbuilders in Hamburg during July.

Russia.—Labour organisations are strongly repressed where possible by Government. Workers carried on propaganda by means of many one-day *s*. During July 60,000 textile workers were on *s* in the Lodz district; August, 10,000 on *s* in

Baku; October, 9,000 on *s* in St. Petersburg. Promise made by Government in August to recognise the "right to *s*" is not being strictly adhered to.

Spain.—Barcelona is seat of considerable unrest. In *s* of July–August of 60,000 textile and other workers of Barcelona, the Government's offer of legislation was not accepted by strikers. Royal Decree was issued on 24 August limiting number of hours to 60 per week. Miners' organisations at Asturias demanded a wages increase of 25 per cent. during August, and threatened a General *s*. Rio Tinto mines were centre of disputes in April and September.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Dockers' *s* at Buenos Aires, ARGENTINE, in April. AUSTRIA: average *s* per month 62. COSTA RICA: During *s* of May some imported Jamaican labourers were wounded. ITALY: Milan has been seat of large number of *s*. NORWAY: arbitration was unsuccessful in staying *s* of typographers during April. PERU: Presidential decree issued January, ordering ballot to be taken before declaration of any *s*. PORTUGAL: Government has attempted to suppress syndicalism. GEO. G. SHARP.

The National Insurance Amendment Act, 1913.

(1) *Preliminary.*—After very considerable discussion, the Legislature, at the close of the Session of 1913, evolved an Act to amend the Insurance Act, 1911. It was apparently thought necessary to pass such an Act, although under the Act of 1911 the Insurance Commissioners had power to make amendments. The new Act requires close and careful perusal in order to see how it dovetails in with the former measure.

(2) *New powers to raise money.*—Provision is made by *s. 1* for the contribution of additional sums by Parliament towards the purposes of Part I. of the Act of 1911. The new Act extends the time within which "employed contributors" may become such without a reduction of the rate of sickness benefit by reason merely of their being 17 or upwards. The time within which a person may enter into insurance as a voluntary contributor at the special rate of contribution, mentioned in *s. 5 (1)* of the principal Act, is also extended.

(3) *Benefits to persons over 50.*—By the Act of 1911, a person over 50 becoming an employed contributor within a year from the commencement of the Act, was only entitled to reduced sickness benefits if, at the date of any claim by him for such benefit, the number of contributions paid by or in respect of him was less than five hundred. This distinction is abolished by *s. 3 (1)* of the new Act.

(4) *Persons over 65.*—The Act of 1911 provided, generally, that persons over 65 not previously insured were neither required nor authorised to be insured except in a very limited sense, and in the case of employed contributors only. This age distinction has been removed with this proviso, that a person who is 65 or upwards, when entering insurance, is not entitled to medical benefit after 70 unless his weekly contributions exceed 26.

(5) *Voluntary contributors.*—Although under the Act of 1911 compulsory insurance did not apply to any person not "employed" within the meaning of that Act, it was provided that certain

persons not so employed might, if they saw fit, become insured as voluntary contributors. These were to be either (a) persons engaged in some regular occupation and wholly or mainly dependent for their livelihood on their earnings; or (b) persons who had been "insured persons" for a period of 5 years or more. But no person could be thus voluntarily insured if his total income from all sources exceeded £160, unless he had been insured under Part I. for 5 years or more. The privilege of becoming voluntary contributors is now extended (by *s. 4* of the amending Act) to persons of 60 or upwards who can show that they have ceased to be employed as employed contributors.

(6) *Who are employed persons.*—The classes of employment which constitute "employment" within the meaning of the principal Act were enumerated in Part I. of the first Schedule to the 1911 Act. These included employment under a contract of service or apprenticeship, written or oral, employment on a ship, &c. To these are now added employment under any local or other public authority unless excluded by a special order.

(7) *The casual worker out of employment.*—The Act of 1911 provides that an approved society might, if it saw fit, excuse any part of the arrears accrued in respect of an employed contributor during any period of unemployment, not exceeding such part as would have been payable by the employer had the member in question remained in his last employment. The new Act goes further, and enacts that when the employed contributor pays to his society arrears which have accrued during a period of unemployment, so much as would have been paid by the employer shall be excused. For the purpose of calculating the amount of arrears, the workman is to be deemed to be employed at a rate exceeding 2s. 6d. per diem unless he proves to the contrary. That means, of course, that the arrears are to be deemed to accrue at the full amount, i.e., 4d. per week. If the loss so occasioned to the society exceeds a certain

amount, a contribution to the loss is to be retained out of reserve values, and if the aggregate amount of this contribution (the amount of which is to be prescribed), exceeds £100,000 in any year, the excess to be paid by the State.

(8) *Arrears.*—The provisions of the old Act regulating reduction, postponement, and suspension of benefits on account of arrears are to cease to have effect, and it is now (by s. 8 of the new Act) left to the Commissioners to prescribe the time within and the conditions under which arrears may be paid up, subject to this, that reduction or postponement or suspension is to be equivalent to the approximate value of the loss occasioned by the failure to pay the contribution in arrear.

(9) *Employment of, and benefits for, exempted persons.*—Under the 1911 Act, if an employer employs an exempted person, he is liable to pay the like contribution as would have been payable as employer's contribution if such person was an employed contributor. Such contribution was to be carried to such account as might be prescribed by regulations, such regulations to provide for applying all, or part of, the sums standing to the credit of such account for the benefit of any persons in respect of whom they were so paid in the event of their subsequently becoming employed contributors. By the new Act (s. 9 (1)) such sums are to be applied in providing medical and sanatorium benefit for exempted persons on conditions prescribed by the Commissioners in regulations. The conditions, however, may not require payment of upwards of 26 contributions before benefit, and any person having over £150 a year must make his own arrangements for medical attendance and treatment.

(10) *Voluntary contributors and medical benefit.*—Voluntary contributors whose income exceeds £150 per annum are not to have medical benefit, but their contribution is therefore reduced by 1d. per week.

(11) *Alternatives to the panel system.*—In order to provide against any breakdown in the panel system, s. 11 of the amending Act provides that if a considerable proportion of insured persons in an area, or part of an area, are not receiving satisfactory medical treatment under the panel system, other arrangements may be authorised by the Commissioners to be made by the Insurance Committees, or may be made by the Commissioners themselves for such better service as is practicable. Such arrangements may take the form of allowing the insured themselves to make their own arrangements for receiving medical attendance and treatment, the cost being defrayed by the Commissioners or the committee, and the treatment being such as not to be inferior to that provided under the panel system.

(12) *Successive disablements.*—An important change is made (by s. 12 (1)) in the law as to continuation of disease. By the old Act, if a person has been in receipt of sickness benefit and recovers, subsequent disease or disablement or a recurrence of the same disease or disablement was, as a general rule, to be deemed to be a continuation of the previous disease unless 12 months had elapsed and 50 contributions had been paid. In future the payment of the 50 contributions is no longer to be necessary.

(13) *Commencement of benefit.*—Sickness benefit is to begin on the fourth day of incapacity, and

a man is incapacitated when he is incapable of doing any effective work on a particular day. Sunday is not to be reckoned as one of the four days unless he would, but for the incapacity, have worked on that day.

(14) *Maternity benefit.*—Some attempt is made to secure that the wife and child of an insured person shall have the full advantage of maternity benefit. The maternity benefit is in all cases to be the mother's benefit. Where it is paid in respect of the husband's insurance, the wife's receipt or the husband's receipt, if authorised by her on her behalf, shall be a sufficient discharge. Where it is paid to the husband he must pay it to the wife, and it is to be administered in the interests of the mother and the child by the approved society of the husband if he is a member of one.

S. 8 (5) of the Act of 1911 provided that when a woman was herself insured and was a married woman, or, if the child was posthumous, a widow, she should be entitled to sickness or disablement benefit in addition to any maternity benefit to which she or her husband might be entitled, but that, apart from this provision when it applied, a woman should not be entitled to sickness or disablement benefit for four weeks after confinement unless suffering from other disease or disablement. The new Act provides that any sickness or disablement benefit to which she might be entitled under the sub-section in question shall now be replaced by an additional maternity benefit, and the rules under which it is to be administered are to be so framed as to prevent her undertaking remunerative work for four weeks after her confinement. In the result a married woman being insured may get £3 maternity benefit.

(15) *Where the insured person is in hospital.*—The principal Act provided that where an insured person was in hospital, moneys due to him might be applied or paid for the maintenance or relief of dependents, and that any part of such sum not so applied might, if the society or committee thought fit, be applied in the provision of any surgical appliances.

In future any sum which would have been payable to any person in hospital on account of sickness may be applied in the provision of any surgical appliances required for that person, or, if not so expended, shall be paid him in cash after leaving the institution, either in a lump sum or by instalments.

(16) *Casual workers.*—The Commissioners may, by order, modify the principal Act in its application to persons in casual or intermittent employment, and to their employers. The order may apply either generally or to any one or more particular trades, or in any one or more localities. It may specify (a) the amount of the employed rate; (b) the contributions payable by employer and employed, and their collection; (c) the apportionment of contributions amongst employers; but the employer's contribution must never exceed 6d., nor the employed contributor's contribution 4d. (or, in the case of a woman, 3d.) in any week. If the employed contribution is payable day by day it must not be more than 1d. per day.

(17) *British women marrying aliens.*—An insured woman who, having been a British subject before marriage, has ceased to be a British subject by reason of marrying a foreigner, is not now to be treated as an alien for the purposes of the Act. S. 20 of the new Act provides that

if a woman who was before marriage a British subject is the wife of an insured person, the maternity benefit payable in respect of his insurance is, subject to regulations, to be made by the Commissioners, to be increased by 2-7ths, the increase being paid by the State.

(18) *Aliens*.—Although aliens are not generally entitled to the same benefits as British subjects, there was an exception in favour of those who were members of approved societies and had been in England five years. The same privilege is now granted to aliens belonging to a society amalgamating with an approved society.

(19) *The Mercantile Marine*.—Neither sickness nor disablement benefit were formerly payable to sailors so long as the owner was liable to pay for medical advice and attendance under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894. In future, if a sailor has dependents and is serving on a home trade ship, the benefits are to be applied for the relief or maintenance of dependents as the committee think fit, after consulting, if possible, with the seaman (s. 23 (1)). The same section provides that seamen entitled to be voluntary contributors may become members of the Seamen's National Insurance Society.

(20) *Where wages fluctuate*.—The difficulties which have arisen in the case of persons whose wages or remuneration are subject to fluctuation are sought to be overcome by a further amendment. Thus, if the rates of remuneration of the persons employed by any employer or group of employers in any class or classes of work are liable to fluctuation, but are normally within certain specified limits, the Commissioners may, subject to any exceptions contained in the order, declare that they shall be treated as if they constantly received the normal rate.

(21) *The "employer" of an outworker*.—Who is the employer of an outworker? is a question which constantly arose under the old Act. The Commissioners may now, by order, declare that

as respects any outworkers specified in an order the person specified shall be deemed to be the employer for the purposes of Part I. of the principal Act.

(22) *Insurance Committees to be bodies corporate*.—The status of the Insurance Committee is clearly defined by s. 30 of the new Act, which declares that it shall be a body corporate, having a perpetual succession, and that it may sue and be sued.

(23) *Women on sub-committees*.—There must be at least one woman on every sub-committee formed by an Insurance Committee for dealing with the administration of any benefit.

(24) *Expenses of Insurance Committees*.—A notable change is also made in the direction of payment of members of Insurance Committees. They are already allowed travelling expenses (s. 61 of the old Act), but in future Insurance Committees may, subject to the approval of the Insurance Commissioners, pay subsistence allowance and compensation for loss of remunerative time out of moneys provided by Parliament, provided that not more than £30,000 a year in the aggregate, is spent in this way (s. 31). An Insurance Committee may also subscribe to an Association of Insurance Committees, just as local authorities may subscribe to the County Councils Association.

(25) *New Offences*.—Certain offences are punished by the new Act. Thus, an employer deducting the whole or part of his contribution from wages is guilty of an offence; while a person buying, or pawning, an insurance card is liable to a fine not exceeding £10 (s. 34). The time within which an employer may be prosecuted for failing to pay any contribution in respect of his servant is one year from the alleged offence. If, on such a charge, it is proved that he has failed to pay other contributions within the year, he may be ordered to pay them to the Commissioners (s. 34 (3)).

REGISTERED FRIENDLY SOCIETIES (U.K.), 1910.
STATISTICS OF FIFTEEN PRINCIPAL SOCIETIES.

	Adult Male Member- ship.	Income.	Total Funds.	Total Benefits	Sick Benefits.	Funeral Benefits.
<i>Affiliated Orders:—</i>		£	£	£	£	£
Manchester Unity (Oddfellows)	749,363	1,630,347	12,785,004	984,231	752,540	127,907
Foresters (A.O.)	605,971	1,227,985	8,257,270	868,296	593,357	135,344
Rechabites (Salford)	213,352	400,621	1,431,759	316,809	196,704	24,176
Shepherds (Ashton)	119,693	225,387	1,152,565	171,213	100,109	20,230
Grand United Oddfellows	69,898	80,392	472,873	72,559	55,940	16,619
Nat. Ind. Oddfellows	58,414	84,874	422,818	53,404	40,844	11,670
Free Gardeners (N.U.O.)	51,785	86,962	243,015	80,131	42,150	9,883
Druids (U.A.O.)	53,248	81,509	332,972	59,798	40,917	7,811
Order of Druids	67,841	112,976	216,580	79,160	66,227	10,012
Free Gardeners (B.O.A.)	44,859	81,600	333,821	45,996	37,667	6,437
Oddfellows (Nottingham)	35,909	55,350	243,804	49,757	28,375	11,795
Sons of Temperance	97,262	146,404	441,535	84,508	69,817	8,028
<i>Centralised Societies:—</i>						
Hearts of Oak	303,483	726,163	3,961,473	505,683	391,230	65,917
Rational Association	95,650	156,944	584,822	118,173	83,921	15,348
National Deposit	219,381	337,112	1,274,198	188,012	81,346	2,103

The World's Workers.

THE following tables show the total number of Occupied Persons in seven of the principal Countries, and the number over 10 years of age occupied in the United Kingdom.

Country,	Males.	Percentage of Total Occupied.	Females.	Percentage of Total Occupied.	Total Occupied.
United Kingdom	12,134,259	78'85	3,254,242	21'15	15,388,501
United States.....	23,957,778	81'8	5,329,992	18'2	29,287,070
France	12,908,879	65'48	6,804,403	34'52	19,713,282
Germany	18,599,236	66'21	9,492,881	33'79	28,092,117
Belgium	2,258,700	70'8	931,334	29'2	3,190,034
Austria	7,791,776	57'82	5,684,997	42'18	13,476,773
Hungary	6,066,906	70'32	2,560,861	29'68	8,627,767
Italy	10,988,462	67'53	5,284,064	32'47	16,272,526

PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYED PERSONS TO TOTAL POPULATION.

Occupation Group.	U.K.	U.S.	France.	Germany.	Austria.	Hungary.	Belgium.	Italy.
Agriculture	5'58	13'68	21'24	15'98	31'33	31'43	10'09	29'59
Commerce	5'02	3'8	3'35	2'87	1'72	1'15	5'43	1'72
Conveyance	3'62	2'28	1'48	1'32	'88	'69	'93	1'56
Mines and Quarries	2'2	'8	'81	1'48	'8	'35	2'98	'45
Metals and Machines.....	3'48	1'43	2'23	3'18	1'43	'96	2'74	1'07
Building and Construction	2'98	1'7	2'16	3'18	1'53	'66	3'35	2'51
Textile Fabrics.....	3'05	'78	2'34	1'71	1'68	'16	3'16	2'41
Dress	3'18	1'65	4'13	2'45	2'02	1'28	3'62	3'33

PERCENTAGE OF EACH GROUP TO TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS.

Occupation Group.	U.K.	U.S.	France.	Germany.	Austria.	Hungary.	Belgium.	Italy.
Agriculture	12'66	35'64	41'42	35'11	60'8	70'15	21'9	59'06
Commerce	11'39	9'91	6'54	6'3	3'34	2'56	11'79	3'43
Conveyance	8'2	5'95	2'89	2'89	1'7	1'55	2'03	3'12
Mines and Quarries	5'0	2'09	1'59	3'25	1'56	'78	6'46	'89
Metals and Machines.....	7'89	3'72	4'35	6'99	2'78	2'15	5'95	2'14
Building and Construction	6'77	4'43	4'2	6'99	2'96	1'48	7'28	5'02
Textile Fabrics.....	6'92	2'02	4'55	3'75	3'26	'37	6'86	4'81
Dress	7'23	4'29	8'05	5'39	3'92	2'85	7'86	6'64

Trade Union Statistics of the World.

THE following table shows the membership of Trade Unions in the 12 principal trade union countries, according to returns received through various sources for the year ending Jan. 1, 1912 (about). The figures in parentheses indicate the relative order of the membership and percentage figures to the remaining figures under those headings in each column. The Finances of the Unions are not easily ascertained, but returns show that the 100 principal Trade Unions of the United Kingdom had £5,121,529 in hand at the end of 1910, while the whole of the German Unions had only £3,902,000 a year later. The second table on this page shows the growth of Trade Unions in the several countries since 1899. The figures for the United States include those for Canada, where trade unionists are estimated to number 150,000.

TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP.

Country.	Total Membership.	Percentage of Membership to Total Population.
Austria	421,905 ... (6)	1'4 ... (11)
Belgium	210,902 ... (7)	2'6 ... (4)
Denmark	142,786 ... (9)	4'6 ... (3)
France.....	1,029,238 ... (4)	2'5 ... (6)
German Empire	3,791,665 ... (1)	5'8 ... (2)
Hungary	97,000 ... (11)	'4 ... (12)
Italy	817,034 ... (5)	2'4 ... (7)
Netherlands	152,071 ... (8)	2'5 ... (5)
Sweden	81,000 ... (12)	2'2 ... (9)
Switzerland	114,520 ... (10)	2'3 ... (8)
United Kingdom	3,010,345 ... (2)	6'7 ... (1)
United States ...	2,810,420 ... (3)	2'2 ... (10)

Regulations respecting Passports.

1. APPLICATIONS for Foreign Office Passports must be made in the form printed on the back of the Regulations (to be had on application), and inclosed in a cover addressed to "The Passport Department, Foreign Office, London, S.W." They must reach the Foreign Office before 5 p.m. on the day prior to that on which the Passport is to be issued.

2. The charge for a Passport, whatever number of persons may be named in it, is 2s. Passports are issued at the Foreign Office, between the hours of 11 and 4 on the day following that on which the application for the Passport has been received, except on Sundays and Public Holidays, when the Passport Office is closed. If the applicant does not reside in London, the Passport may be sent by post, and a Postal Order for 2s. should in that case accompany the application. *Postage stamps will not be received in payment.*

3. Foreign Office Passports are granted (1) to natural-born British subjects, *viz.*, persons born within His Majesty's dominions, and to persons born abroad who derive British nationality from a father or paternal grandfather born within His Majesty's dominions, and who, under the provisions of the Acts 4 George II., cap. 21, and 13 George III., cap. 21, are to be adjudged and taken to be natural-born British subjects; (2) to the wives and widows of such persons; and (3) to persons naturalised in the United Kingdom, in the British Colonies, or in India.

A married woman is deemed to be a subject of the State of which her husband is for the time being a subject.

4. Passports are granted to such persons as are known to the Secretary of State, or recommended to him by some person who is known to him, or (x) in the case of natural-born British subjects and persons naturalised in the United Kingdom, upon the production of a Declaration by the applicant in the form printed at the back of these Regulations, verified by a Declaration made by any *Banking Firm* established in the United Kingdom, or by any *Mayor, Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, Minister of Religion, Barrister-at-law, Physician, Surgeon, Solicitor, or Notary*, resident in the United Kingdom; the applicant's Certificate of Birth may also be required in certain cases; (2) in the case of children under the age of 14 years requiring a separate Passport, upon production of a Declaration made by the child's parent or guardian in a Form (B), to be obtained upon application to the Foreign Office; (3) in the case of persons

naturalised in any of the British Colonies, upon production of a letter of recommendation from the Colonial Office; and in the case of natives of British India, and persons naturalised therein, upon production of a letter of recommendation from the India Office.

5. If the applicant for a Passport be a Naturalised British Subject, his certificate of naturalisation must be forwarded to the Foreign Office with the Declaration or letter of recommendation. Naturalised British subjects, if resident in London or in the suburbs, must apply *personally* for their Passports at the Foreign Office; if resident in the country, the Passport will be sent, and the Certificate of Naturalisation returned, to the person who may have verified the declaration, for delivery to the applicant. Naturalised British subjects will be described as such in their Passports, which will be issued subject to the necessary qualifications.

6. Foreign Office Passports are not available beyond five years from the date of issue. Fresh Passports must then be obtained.

7. A Passport cannot be issued by the Foreign Office, or by an Agent at an outpost, on behalf of a person already abroad; such person should apply for one to the nearest British Mission or Consulate.

8. Travellers who intend to visit the Russian Empire, the Turkish Dominions, the Kingdom of Rumania, Persia, Colombia, Venezuela, Hayti, or Eritrea, in the course of their travels, must not leave the United Kingdom without having had their Passports *visés* either at the Russian Consulate-General, 17 Great Winchester Street, E.C.; the Consulate-General of the Sublime Porte, 140 Leadenhall Street, E.C.; the Rumanian Consulate-General, 49 Parliament Street, S.W.; the Persian Consulate-General, 122 Victoria Street, S.W.; the Colombian Consulate-General, 6 Holborn Viaduct, E.C.; the Venezuelan Consulate, Finsbury Pavement House, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.; the Haytian Consulate, 32 Fenchurch Street, E.C.; or the Italian Consulate-General (for Eritrea), 44 Finsbury Square, E.C., respectively, or at one of the other Consulates of those States in the United Kingdom. Travellers about to proceed to any other country need not obtain the *visa* of the Diplomatic or Consular Agents of such country.

N.B.—A statement of the requirements of Foreign Countries with regard to Passports may be obtained upon application to "The Passport Department, Foreign Office, London, S.W."

ILLEGITIMACY.—A man may be summoned to petty sessions on the application of the mother of a bastard child, or by the Guardians of the Poor where the child becomes chargeable to the Union or Parish; and the Justices, on his being proved to be the father of the child, may make an order requiring him to pay for its maintenance and education a sum not exceeding 5s. a week. The mother has the custody of her bastard children. No person is required as father of an illegitimate child to give information concerning

the birth of such child, and the registrar is forbidden to enter in the register the name of any person as father of the child unless at the joint request of the mother and father. Such person is in that case required to sign the register, together with the mother. A domestic servant found to be *enceinte* may be preemptorily dismissed without notice; but any attempt to examine without her consent a servant supposed to be *enceinte* renders the employer liable to an action.

LACK of capital is as great a drawback to the agriculturist as to the person engaged in any other industry. There comes a time in the business career when the locking up of funds creates a need for temporary financial accommodation, and this is obtained usually from banks on reasonable terms. With the man on the land the position is quite different. Although he may have every possibility of success, and be not a whit behind his urban contemporary, he cannot get the same conditions. This fact seems more strange still when it is remembered that the yield of the soil must offer the very best of security, as life could not exist without such produce. The farmer or small holder who desires temporary monetary assistance has to resort to the moneylender and pay interest up to 60 per cent. per annum. This is the state of affairs in many parts of the United Kingdom to-day. It was the case throughout the country not very long ago. And the result of such borrowing has not been without its ill-effect upon the people engaged in agriculture.

Attempts at Reform.—The hard conditions which the farmers have had to face have been brought before the public in various ways. The *Agricultural Credit Banks Association*, founded 1893, did much good work in this respect. Money-lenders were proved to have crippled the small holders. A Committee of the House of Lords reported in favour of a system of Land Banks. In August, 1910, Earl Carrington (now Marquess of Lincolnshire), speaking as Minister of Agriculture, said: "I have been considering . . . the establishment on a sound basis of a satisfactory system of co-operative credit banks especially for the benefit of agriculture. . . . The Chancellor of the Exchequer has no objection to the proposal. . . . It has the warm approval of the Prime Minister."

In the early part of 1911 it was reported in the Press that the Board of Agriculture was engaged on a draft of a Bill to deal with the subject. But the Government was not destined to introduce the principles of Land Banks. Mr. Thomas Farrow, who had been engaged for many years in fighting usury, founded the bank which is associated with his name in 1904, somewhat on the lines of the Continental people's banks. The development of his institution permitted the experiment being made in February, 1911, of a land bank at Lewes under the title of the *Sussex Land Bank*. The innovation was received with praise throughout the country. Naturally, the work accomplished during its existence—it is simply one department of a young but enterprising bank—cannot be expected to revolutionise the whole of our agricultural finance. But the pioneer work has been of considerable importance, and undoubtedly influenced the policy of the Government.

Position To-day.—The idea of State Banks has been dropped by the Ministers. In its place the Board of Agriculture has had to obtain promises of assistance from the banks having country branches. In March, 1913, the new policy was announced. A list of banks whose branches would help in the rural districts was published. The lines on which they were to work were similar to those inaugurated some two years previously in Sussex. In brief, the managers were to (a) assist in the formation of co-operative credit societies in the neighbourhood of their respective offices; (b) instruct small holders how to keep their books and

accounts in a concise and simple manner; and (c) act as auditors and be unpaid treasurers of the local societies. All loans granted were to be at fixed rates of interest.

The President of the Board of Agriculture informed the House of Commons in June, 1913, that only six out of the forty-eight Agricultural Credit Societies registered in England had received advances from the banks. The Government had, he said, drawn up model rules for the new societies on the principle of limited liability of shares in connexion with the new societies which the banks had given promise of assistance in formation. In October the Board announced that eight of the fifty A.C.S. had received permission from the banks to draw upon them for advances aggregating £925. The progress, though necessarily slow, was considered satisfactory.

A Rural Credit Banks Bill was introduced in the House of Commons in April, 1913, having for its objects the increase in usefulness of the Small Holdings Act, 1908. A further Bill was introduced in July by Mr. Jardine, making provision for agricultural loan committees and granting loans to farmers. At the Southampton Church Congress, October, 1913, Mr. Bathurst, M.P., suggested that English clergymen should follow the lead of their Continental contemporaries, and assist in the formation of land banks.

Public opinion is being educated up to the needs of agricultural finance. The great difficulty has been the unwillingness of the giant institutions to sink money at low rates for lengthy periods in assistance to farmers and others on the land. In theory, banks' funds should be invested in quickly realisable securities, but practice shows that a goodly proportion of the huge sums entrusted to the care of the banks is unimpaired decade after decade. It remains for the people who support these institutions to see that wherever possible their moneys are employed in the development of agriculture.

ABROAD.

FRANCE.—Under Jules Meline's Act, 1894, provision is made for the formation of *local credit funds* by members of *agricultural syndicates*. Deposit accounts are opened by these funds. A renewal condition of the charter of the Bank of France is a loan to the Government of £1,600,000, free of interest and repayable in 1920; this is used to form a basis of agricultural credit. The State has advanced £2,500,000 without charge to the local credit funds.

GERMANY.—*Raiffeisen* established first *agricultural bank* on basis of collective liability in 1862; 5,000 institutions are affiliated to the *Raiffeisen Federation*, 70 per cent. being in villages of less than 2,000 inhabitants. *Raiffeisen* banks work in limited areas, and the personal knowledge of members permits easy acceptance of securities for loans. The *Schulze-Delitzsch* banks are patronised by small traders and artisans. Membership of the 15,000 local banks is 1,500,000, or one-sixth of German agricultural population. Loans of local banks amount to £100,000,000.

ITALY.—Bills of *local agricultural syndicates* are discounted at preferential rates. Money is advanced by savings banks to peasants and farmers at low terms.

SPAIN.—Co-operative *agricultural banks* flourish.
GEO. G. SHARP.

I.—CO-OPERATION.

History.—Although the theory of Co-operation claims to have had its apostles at all times right back to 3,000 years ago, it was not until just before the beginning of the nineteenth century that its doctrines were put into practice in Great Britain. Even then such desultory attempts that were made proved failures. *Robert Owen* (1771-1858) did much in an indirect way to foster the growth of the co-operative spirit. The extraordinary paternal treatment meted out by him to his employes in the New Lanark Mills in his endeavour to develop character, on which his ideas of commercialism were based, led others to copy portions of his scheme. The successful co-operative movement in England really dates from 1844, when twenty-eight local working-men, with a total capital of £28, established the *Rochdale Equitable Pioneers Society*. Sixty-nine years later (24 Aug., 1913) the ninth *International Congress* was opened in St. Mungo's Hall, Glasgow, when delegates from twenty-four nations, and representing the 20,000,000 members of 130,000 co-operative societies, attended.

Objects.—The idea of the co-operative movement is the foundation of a new social order in a universal brotherhood. In practice, each individual society aims at the division among its members of the profits derived from the employment of their own labour and capital. "Each for all, and all for each," is their motto. Through the encouragement of self-help and thrift, every person is to be assured of a competence. Members first, and the nation afterwards, are to be educated up to this standard. The wants of the producer and consumer are to be met more effectually and at less cost. By this means the purchaser is to obtain better value for his outlay, and the workman a higher remuneration for his labour. The middleman is to be regarded as a parasite on society. All goods supplied under this system are to be free from adulteration and of the best quality consistent with initial cost.

Methods.—Each society is independent, self-supporting, and democratically governed. The members take up shares and receive a fixed dividend, usually 5 per cent., on their investments. All additional profits are dealt with according to the vote of the annual or other meeting of subscribers. A small portion is allocated to education and charity, and the rest is divided between the employes and the members, proportionate to the amount of goods purchased by them. The public can and does buy from the societies. In doing so the usual price is paid and no share in profits received. Competition with ordinary traders by the cutting of prices is alien to the principles of co-operation. Members are encouraged to treat the profits received as money saved, and therefore to be invested. No credit is allowed; cash must be paid at time of sale. The various societies are affiliated to district and national associations.

Trading.—Societies are supposed to buy, as far as possible, their goods from other profit-sharing establishments. Co-operative Wholesale Societies are in existence, and supply nearly all the requirements of the local stores. The *English C.W.S.* has its own factories, fleet of steamers, and bank. The first year's sales (1864) totalled £51,857. Twenty-one years after-

wards the annual sales were £4,675,371. The *Scottish C.W.S.* followed in 1868. The wholesale concerns have representatives all over the globe. They are able to tap the sources of supply, and profit accordingly. Their possibilities were demonstrated in September and October, 1913, when, at very short notice, thousands of packages of cooked food were sent across to Dublin in part-relief of the suffering strikers. The amalgamation of smaller societies is proceeding apace. The ambition is to have one store with branch shops for each city.

Politics.—Many of the early societies were formed to help workmen unable to find employment. The working-classes are the main supporters of the stores. It is only natural that support should be given to the "advanced" political views. The Labour Party has lately begun to realise the strength of the linking-up of forces which the co-operative movement would give, and an agitation has been carried on with this end in view. At the *Annual Conference of the Co-operative Union of Great Britain*, in the Whit-week of 1913, the proposal to take steps to secure a closer connexion with the forces of organised labour led to an animated discussion, and an amendment to "strictly maintain the neutrality of the movement in respect to party politics" was carried by a large majority.

Features.—None of the British societies engage in the sale of alcoholic liquors. Trade union conditions of labour are recognised generally. In the trading establishments the workpeople are better treated usually than is the case in the ordinary shops. A newspaper and other periodicals are published. It is a matter of regret that the *English C.W.S.* does not apply the system of profit-sharing with its employes in accord with the spirit of true co-operation. The profits are taken by the several societies that have shares in the *C.W.S.* With the *Scottish C.W.S.* better counsels prevail. The employes have shared in the profits since 1870, and can also hold shares direct in the concern.

Statistics.—It is estimated that one-fifth of the ordinary domestic outlay of the working-classes is spent at the co-operative stores. The comparative sales of the *C.W.S.* are as follows:—

	1908.	1912.	1913.
(For March-June quarters only).			
English	£7,497,773	£8,700,537	£9,632,893
Scottish	2,544,439	2,759,953	2,991,773
Eng. and Scotch } Joint Committees)	14,021	78,730	98,458
Irish	25,198	58,791	73,387

The Co-operative Union of Great Britain and Ireland (1,520 societies making returns):—

	1912.	1913.
Aggregate membership	2,760,531	2,876,892
Total capital	£53,967,889	56,495,529
Total sales for year	£116,100,099	122,885,411
Profits for year	£12,965,519	13,289,306
Number of employes ...	128,193	135,190

Abroad.—On the Continent it is customary for the co-operative movement to be allied with trade union and Socialist organisations.

Germany is second to Great Britain in the number of co-operators, who total nearly 2,000,000.

Agricultural co-operation has reached a high stage in Denmark, the membership of the dairy farming association being 200,000.

France is distinguished for the small size of its societies, the average membership of 3,004 distributive concerns being 275 only.

II.—LABOUR CO-PARTNERSHIP AND PROFIT-SHARING.

Co-partnership is defined as the system in which the workman is part proprietor of, and part participator in, the profits of the industry wherein he is employed. True co-operation fulfils entirely these requirements. On the other hand, the term co-partnership is applied when, in addition to the usual wage paid, the employer shares part of the profits with the workpeople in his business. This distribution of surplus takes the form of immediate cash, deferred payment at some time, or allotment of shares. In this division is the recognition of the principle that the labourer is interested in his work beyond the amount stipulated as wage. The words "Co-partnership" and "*Profit-sharing*" are somewhat loosely applied. The distinction between them is one of degree. The former admits of partnership by the employes—*i.e.*, the partial control arising out of the holding of capital issued as part profits. The latter is simply the division of extra profits amongst workpeople in cash or kind. The *premium bonus system* cannot be considered as profit-sharing; it is simply a reward given for speed, and, therefore, akin to piece work. The holding of shares, &c., in a joint stock company by an employé is not necessarily co-partnership. The workman having acquired his holding by purchase is an investor—his profits are not the rewards given by the employer for satisfactory work.

Co-operative Societies.—About 14 per cent. of the distributive concerns share profits direct with employes. The latter have little difficulty in becoming shareholders. In the productive societies only 9 per cent. of the workpeople share in the profits. With productive associations of workmen, in which the employes hold direct 12 per cent. and co-operative societies 35 per cent. of the capital, a division of the profits is provided for the workers. 12 per cent. of the agricultural productive societies give bonuses to their employes. The wholesale institutions are dealt with under co-operation (*q.v.*). At the end of 1912 there were 110 co-partnership societies with a capital of £1,991,551. The profits amounted to £228,180, of which sum £29,847 was shared amongst the workpeople.

Conversion of Proprietorship into Co-operative Societies.—Co-partnership has been tried in three instances where the proprietors have turned their businesses into co-operative concerns. In one case—a woollen manufactory at Huddersfield—the result has been successful. Interest is paid on the capital at 5 per cent., the surplus being treated as is the practice of co-operative societies. The other attempts were failures. One dealing with pottery failed in 1897 after three years' trading, and the other, which was in the building trades, went into liquidation in 1910 after an existence of six years.

Generally.—History.—The first known instance of profit-sharing was on Lord Walliscount's farm in Galway during the reign of George IV. Little information is available of the cash bonus scheme, which lasted only a short time. Five experiments were tried in 1865 and failed in turn owing to lack of success. A sixth, which also began in 1865, is still flourishing, and the 180 employes participating have £10,000 invested in the firm. One of the five concerns, that inaugurated similar schemes in 1866, has lasted,

over one-seventh of the staff of 1,600 now sharing in the profits. Thenceforward, hardly a year has passed without witnessing the establishment of some form of co-partnership.

Administration.—In four firms the share is given as a strict legal right to the employes; in ten as a voluntary payment. There is no stipulation with regard to other bonuses. In the majority the amount for distribution is fixed proportionately to the profits; in others it depends upon the wages paid, length of service, &c. There is no hard and fast rule. The division takes place yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly, or even monthly. Some proprietors encourage the depositing of money by the workpeople, the interest depending on the general prosperity of the trade. In three cases the whole of the bonus due is credited to a provident fund; in others a part only is so allocated. In 60 per cent. of the schemes the bonus is paid in cash; in 20 per cent. part in cash and remainder to sick fund or share investment. Of the rest, the whole bonus is retained for shares or deposit, to be withdrawn only upon certain conditions.

Examples: Cash Bonus.—Blundell, Spence & Co. began their system in 1884. About 600 out of 800 employes participate to the extent of 3 per cent. (average) of their yearly wages. Ten per cent. have invested their profits in the company's shares. A stipulated dividend must be earned on capital before any division is made.

Part cash; part provident fund.—Clarke, Nickolls and Coombe, Ltd., 1890. About 2,000 out of 2,750 employes are concerned. Bonuses in 22 years have amounted to £172,025. Minimum dividend of 6 per cent. must be paid on capital before profit-sharing begins.

Gas Companies.—More than 25 per cent. of persons employed in profit-sharing establishments are in the service of gas companies. The chief exponent is the *South Metropolitan*, which commenced giving bonuses to foremen in 1886 and extended them to the rest of the staff in 1889. Practically the whole staff of 7,000 workpeople participate. One-half of the bonus is invested in the company's stock, and the rest is invested at interest. Employes have power to elect three of their fellows to seats on the directorate.

Parliamentary.—Bill was introduced into House of Commons, June, 1912, to give all companies registered under Consolidation Act, 1908, power without further authority to adopt co-partnership schemes. Model regulations were attached to the Bill.

Results.—Principals of firms that have continued profit-sharing systems seem to be very satisfied with results. There has been an almost total absence of strikes in such businesses. Nearly all Socialist and Labour leaders are opposed to profit-sharing systems.

Statistics.—It is known that 311 schemes of profit-sharing have been adopted since 1800. Of these, 166 have been abandoned and 141 (two firms amalgamated) are still in existence, and three cannot be traced. About 111,500 persons, including casuals, benefit under the present systems; the average ratio of the bonus to the wage for the past ten years is 5.5 per cent. In 1912, £123,205 were distributed by 31 gas companies as bonuses. The printing trades claim 19 and the chemical businesses 15 of the total of 141 firms. No schemes appear to be working in the mining and quarrying industries.

GEO. G. SHARP.

Public and Private Wealth and Charitable Bequests.

CAPITAL ASSESSED FOR DEATH DUTIES.

During the financial year 1912-13 the gross capital value of property passing at death, of which the Inland Revenue Commissioners took cognizance for Estate Duty purposes, amounted to £308,719,195 and the net capital value of this property was £279,252,932. The number of estates concerned was 88,633, and of these 17,845 were not liable to duty, leaving 70,788 as the net number of estates paying duty. Of the exempted estates 1,804, representing a gross capital value of £2,721,348, were insolvent by a net sum of £1,098,391 (as the debts in respect of these estates amounted to £3,819,739) and 15,041 estates of a total net capital value of £908,564 were exempt by reason of their being under £100 each in value.

The net receipt of estate duty from these 70,788 estates was £19,194,206.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE ESTATES PAYING DUTY.

The numbers, net capital values, and amounts of duty levied on these estates are made up as follows:—

	No. of Estates.	Net Capital Value.	Estate Duty.
Over £250,000 each.....	76	£51,481,097	£6,791,525
Between £100,000 and £250,000 each.....	217	32,961,264	3,153,973
Between £25,000 and £100,000 each.....	1,340	66,256,787	4,530,283
Between £1,000 and £25,000 each.....	20,976	108,647,617	4,449,061
Under £1,000 each.....	22,609	£259,346,765	£18,924,842
	48,179	19,906,167	269,364
Total.....	70,788	£279,252,932	£19,194,206

Over one-third of the duty was, therefore, contributed by less than one-fifth of the capital and by only 76 estates, whereas the estates under £1,000 each, which constituted more than two-thirds of the total number, provided about 1·4 per cent. of the duty paid. These proportions are approximately the same as for the last few years.

PERSONALTY SITUATED ABROAD.

The personalty situated abroad on which estate duty was levied during the year, amounted to £6,442,765 divided in almost equal proportions between "Personalty in British Dependencies" and "Personalty in Foreign Countries." Foreign and Colonial Government Securities are classified as "Property in the United Kingdom."

DETAILS OF THE INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL.

The principal items of interest in the detailed classification of the value of property in the United Kingdom passing at death in 1912-13 and 1911-12, are appended:—

	1912-13.	1911-12.
Funds of the United Kingdom	£5,808,134	£7,792,663
Foreign and Colonial Government Securities	10,581,435	13,183,573

	1912-13.	1911-12.
Company Shares and Debentures	£100,124,629	£110,323,711
Cash in the House	554,111	571,442
Cash at the Bank	17,872,677	19,269,545
Bonds, Bills, Notes, &c.	4,220,539	4,770,531
Money out on Mortgage	14,167,587	13,149,373
Life Insurance Policies	8,581,488	8,537,614
Household Goods (including Pictures).....	6,777,402	8,404,612
Share of Partnership Estates	6,462,619	8,410,469
Trade Assets (Book Debts, Stock, Goodwill, &c.)	14,505,579	16,376,778
Agricultural Land	18,156,619	16,747,384
House Property, Business Premises, &c....	46,247,076	42,997,591
Ground Rents and similar Charges	3,304,929	5,144,991

The holding of Funds of the United Kingdom is by far the lowest of any year for which details have been given. Until 1907 this figure varied between nine and ten millions and had for some years been fairly constant. The general decline of quotations on the Stock Exchange, due to some extent to labour troubles and the Balkan disturbances, probably accounts fully for the decline in the item "Company Shares and Debentures." The average number of years' purchase on agricultural land was 20·03, and ground rents 21·9, and on freehold house property 14·29.

THE PRICE OF CAPITAL.

The last few years have witnessed a steady and continuous rise in the price of labour and material without a corresponding increase in the price of capital. During the past year, however, the price of capital has risen considerably, and it has become quite impossible, even for stable Governments, to raise loans on anything like the terms of a few years ago. It was even considered advisable to underwrite a recent issue of a Colonial Government stock, and as much as 6 per cent. was offered for loans by a Canadian Province. Local Authorities in England who recently found it possible to raise money on the security of the rates at 3 per cent. or less, now find it impossible to raise money except at an increase of nearly 50 per cent. on that figure. The causes are numerous and widely spread, although the chief cause is probably the great and growing expenditure on works of a public character, not only in this country but in the "Development" of the Colonies and several "new countries," notably the Argentine Republic and other South American States.

LEGACY AND SUCCESSION DUTIES.

Legacy duty amounting to £4,506,923 levied on a capital sum of £126,918,160 was received during the year. Of these sums £1,479,795 was charged on capital amounting to £14,655,140 left to strangers in blood or for public uses.

Succession duty produced a net sum of £767,039.

DEATH DUTIES FOR TEN YEARS.

The number of estates, the net capital value of the property passing at death on which duties were paid, and the yield of the Death Duties for each of the past ten years are as follows :—

Year.	No. of Estates.	Capital Value.	Duties Paid.
1903-1904 ...	62,108	£264,118,000	£17,326,000
1904-1905 ...	63,918	265,103,000	17,258,000
1905-1906 ...	62,845	272,172,000	17,345,000
1906-1907 ...	66,082	298,460,000	18,959,000
1907-1908 ...	67,533	282,294,000	19,108,000
1908-1909 ...	67,524	270,903,000	18,310,000
1909-1910 ...	69,374	283,662,000	21,755,000
1910-1911 ...	67,795	272,725,000	25,709,000
1911-1912 ...	70,222	278,369,000	25,182,000
1912-1913 ...	70,788	279,253,000	25,406,000

Totals 668,189 £2,767,059,000 £206,358,000

Of the duty raised in 1912-13, England contributed £21,226,000, Scotland £3,192,000, and Ireland £988,000.

THE NATION'S CAPITAL STATIONARY.

There is to-day, probably, no fallacy more generally believed in than what is usually referred to as "The Rapid Growth of Wealth." Reference to the table just given will prove the extent of this fallacy.

For some years past the *capital* wealth of the country has shown no signs of increase, and if it were possible to show these figures with the allowance that, for the purposes of comparison, should be made for the more stringent enforcement of the Acts governing the collection of the Death Duties, and the far closer collection of the Tax, there is no doubt that the figures would show a sensible decrease. This decrease would be the more evident when the necessary allowances were made for the regular increase of the population. To a somewhat less extent, the same remarks apply to the Nation's Income as disclosed by the Income Tax returns. There, again, a considerable allowance must be made for the increase of the population and the far closer collection of the Tax.

The probable causes to which this state of things may be attributed will differ widely, but there is little doubt that one of the principal contributory causes will be found to be the Death Duties themselves. As has been pointed out on previous occasions, these Duties are a tax on *capital*, and are in practice met principally out of capital. The increased rates imposed by the 1909 Budget have now been in full working order for three years, and it will be seen that the average levy on capital during this period was 9 per cent. This capital is, in the nature of things, withdrawn from industrial or agricultural undertakings in which it is remunerative, and is applied to those purposes of Government in which it is entirely unremunerative, either from an income or a capital point of view.

The estimated receipt from the Death Duties for the year 1913-14 is twenty-six and three-quarter millions of pounds, and this is almost exactly the amount required for "National Debt Services" and "Other Consolidated Fund Services." In other words, the whole of the interest

on the National Debt, the cost of its administrative services, and the amount of the new Sinking Fund, are being met out of National Capital, and it is difficult to imagine finance of a more perilous order than that which provides out of capital for the payment of interest on loans.

There appears to be every likelihood that the receipt from the Death Duties during the Financial Year ending March, 1914, will considerably exceed the estimate, and it is not unlikely that that excess will provide the balance necessary to make up the deficit, which was shown in the Budget Proposals as submitted by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the House of Commons, to make good which the Chancellor stated that he intended to rely on the expansion of trade. The trade boom appears to have reached its zenith, and so in all probability would not produce the amount upon which the Chancellor relied.

THE NATION'S INCOME AS DISCLOSED BY THE INCOME TAX RETURNS.

It has been said that Blue Books are designed to conceal what they purport to reveal. This is especially true of the Income Tax portion of the Inland Revenue Commissioners' Report as regards either the number of income tax payers as a whole, or in the several classes, or the average income per person. The details given are of the *number of assessments*, and in an explanatory example given by the Commissioners of a person with an income of £5,000 per annum, it is shown that their hypothetical case would appear as *ten assessments*, and in several classes of incomes ranging from under £160 per annum to over £50,000, whereas the actual income as a whole would not appear in the tables at all. Representations have been made on many occasions, notably before the Royal Commission on this subject, which sat some years ago, to have these figures presented in a form which would admit of more intelligible deductions, but without avail. In their present form, the tables lend themselves to the most erroneous conclusions by those not fully versed in their misleading intricacies. The great value of the tables, as at present presented, lies in the details given of the total income coming under the view of the Department and of the classification of that income.

The latest year for which details are available is 1911-12, the 1912-13 columns being marked "not available," although the report which was dated August, 1913, was not issued until October.

DERIVATION OF INCOME.

The gross amount of income brought under the review of the Department for Income Tax purposes in 1911-12 was £1,070,142,343, and was made up as follows :—

Schedule A :—	£	£
Ownership of Lands	52,219,676	
" " Houses ...	223,813,446	
" " other Property	1,297,210	
		277,330,332
Schedule B :—		
Occupation of Lands (mainly farmers' profits)	...	17,457,799
Carried forward.....	£294,788,131	

Brought forward.....£294,788,131

Schedule C:—

Consols, Land Stock, Local Loans, &c.	£ 14,458,374
Colonial Government Funds	15,326,413
India Government Stock and Loans	5,179,069
Indian Guaranteed Rail- ways	4,574,044
Foreign Government Funds	9,970,287

Schedule D:—

Businesses, Professions, &c. (including salaries of employees thereof)	421,755,759	49,508,187
Railways in the United Kingdom	46,099,539	
Railways out of the United Kingdom	28,016,128	
Mines	19,680,637	
Coupons (assessed through Bankers and Coupon Dealers)	17,059,648	
Indian, Colonial, and Foreign Securities (not being Govern- ment Securities)	23,769,078	
Gas Works and Water Works	15,403,351	
Canals, Docks, &c.	4,182,172	
Other items (including Loans secured on Pub- lic Rates not now shown separately)	16,654,104	
<i>Schedule E:—</i>		598,656,772
Government Officials ...	26,506,697	
Corporation and Public Company Officials ...	100,682,556	
		127,189,253
		£1,070,142,343

This income is proportioned in the several
schedules as follows:—

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Schedule D ...	56.0	Schedule C ...	4.6
„ A ...	25.9	„ B ...	1.6
„ E ...	11.9		

This gross income was reduced by exemptions
and allowances amounting to £203,688,540 to a
gross taxable income of £866,453,803, which was
still further reduced by abatements, allowances

for life insurance premiums and relief in respect
of children under the age of 16 years in the case
of incomes under £500 per annum to a net tax-
able income of £720,640,587. Relief in respect
of children was allowed on a total income of
£5,481,611 representing probably about 370,000
children.

Exemptions in respect of "Charities, Hospi-
tals, Friendly Societies, &c.," showed a consider-
able increase, due probably to the increased
income of various "approved societies" under
the National Insurance Act.

That the tax continues to be more and more
closely collected is shown by the increased
exemptions and abatements no less than by the
decrease in "other allowances," for although
the exemptions and abatements are greater by
incomes amounting in all to six millions of
pounds, the item "other allowances" is less by
incomes totalling seven millions of pounds per
annum.

The net taxable income was derived from the
various schedules in following proportions:—

	Per cent.
Profits from Businesses, Concerns, Pro- fessions, Employments, &c. (Schedule D)	62.2
Profits from Ownership of Lands, Houses, &c. (Schedule A)	23.5
Salaries of Government, Corporation and Public Company Officials (Schedule E) ...	7.3
Profits from British, Colonial and Foreign Government Securities (Schedule C)	6.5
Profits from Occupation of Lands (Schedule B)	0.5

INCOME FROM ABROAD.

100

The Inland Revenue Commissioners stated
that the gross amount of assessed income from
abroad, so far as it can be identified, for the
year 1911-12, is £103,894,667. In addition to
this amount a considerable sum arising from
concerns operating abroad, but under British
management and financed by British capital, is
included in the total for Schedule D, but is not
separately distinguished. The income from
abroad continues to show a marked increase.

THE PROFITS OF BUSINESS.

The following statement gives the details of
the Assessment to Income Tax for 1911-12 of the
profits of businesses and professions. It includes
certain income from abroad (alluded to above)
not identified as such from the particulars given
in the assessment:—

		PERSONS.*		FIRMS.	
Amount Exceeding	Amount not Exceeding	No. of Assessments.	Gross amount of Income Assessed.	No. of Assessments.	Gross amount of Income Assessed.
£	£		£		£
50,000	—	19	1,931,192	109	11,983,559
10,000	50,000	275	4,937,927	1,000	18,855,465
5,000	10,000	610	4,231,493	1,591	11,134,282
4,000	5,000	437	1,978,552	828	3,710,769
3,000	4,000	736	2,554,678	1,419	4,922,734
2,000	3,000	1,972	4,841,663	2,869	7,016,777
1,000	2,000	7,669	10,790,043	7,688	10,861,920
Assessments of Incomes under £1,000 per assess- ment in gross value		11,718	31,265,548	15,504	68,485,506
		440,778	79,649,679	39,228	15,420,114
Total		452,496	110,915,227	54,732	83,905,620

* Excluding employees.

EMPLOYEES.

The total number of assessments to Income Tax of employees under Schedules D and E in 1911-12 was 664,786, as compared with 634,193 in the preceding year. The total gross income covered by these assessments under these schedules amounted to £155,045,204, an increase over the preceding year of £8,419,083. The assessments on Government officials, which rose from 91,347 in 1909-10 to 96,428 in 1910-11, rose still further in 1911-12 to 99,639, and the amount covered by these assessments increased during the year by over £800,000, viz., from £25,692,330 to £26,506,607.

There is no indication in the tables to show under what heading the payments to Members of Parliament are included. It would appear that such payments are included under "Government Officials," as a footnote states that this heading "includes assessments made in respect of payments out of voted moneys or charged upon the Consolidated Fund." If this be so, every Member of Parliament is classed by the Inland Revenue Commissioners as a "Salaried Government Official."

THE SUPER-TAX.

The net receipt of the super-tax for the year 1912-13 (these returns are more complete than those relating to Income Tax generally) was nearly £3,600,000, but the estimated proportion properly allocated to the year was £2,850,000, the balance representing arrears for previous years. It is estimated in the report that the number of persons chargeable during the year will be about 11,800 as compared with an estimated number for the preceding year of 11,650, an increase approximating to the natural proportionate increase of the population. The total estimated income of these 11,800 persons is calculated to amount to £149,000,000 as compared with £146,000,000 in 1911-12, but it should be borne in mind that these are "estimates," and not definitely ascertained figures.

INCOME TAX FIGURES FOR TEN YEARS.

Year.	Net Income.	Net Produce of Assessment.	Produce for each Penny of Tax.
1902-03	£608,606,903	£38,037,931	£2,535,862
1903-04	615,012,373	38,188,067	2,562,551
1904-05	619,328,097	39,966,404	2,580,533
1905-06	638,024,746	31,601,237	2,633,436
1906-07	640,048,238	32,002,412	2,666,867
1907-08	671,313,000	32,380,000	2,698,000
1908-09	693,323,082	33,408,754	2,784,063
1909-10	686,812,104	31,679,902	2,691,422
1910-11	697,074,032	38,344,767	2,738,912
1911-12	720,640,587	39,631,630	2,830,830

DUTIES ON LAND VALUES.

The sharp fall in the yield of the Mineral Rights Duty is due to two principal causes, the Coal Strike of 1912, and a reduction of about 6 per cent. in consequence of the decision of the Court of Appeal in the case of *The Duke of Beaufort v. The Commissioners of Inland Revenue*, that this duty should be assessed on the net rents and royalties after deduction of Income Tax instead of on the gross rents, as had previously been the practice. This will still further reduce the yield for the next year, as considerable repayments of duty already collected will have to be made in consequence of this change.

The net receipt of the duties on Land Values (Increment Duty, Reversion Duty, Undeveloped Land Duty and Mineral Rights Duty) amounted to £436,722. Corrected figures for the preceding years are now available, and the receipts for the three years during which these duties have been in operation (the Act imposing the Duties received the Royal Assent 29th April, 1910) are as follows:—

Duty.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
Increment Value Duty	£ 127	£ 6,127	£ 16,981
Reversion Duty	257	22,621	47,974
Undeveloped Land Duty	2,351	28,947	97,852
Mineral Rights Duty	2,735	57,695	162,107
	506,290	436,193	273,915
Total	509,025	493,888	436,022

The figures relating to Undeveloped Land Duty in Ireland make strange reading, and are as follows:—

Year.	Duty Assessed.	Duty Paid.
1909-10	£ 4,914	£ 410
1910-11	4,883	410
1911-12	4,864	411
1912-13	4,845	356

The receipts from the Mineral Rights Duty in Ireland in respect of the four years are:— 1909-10 £499, 1910-11 £479, 1911-12 £510, 1912-13 £432.

The issue and return of "Form 4—Land" are practically complete, but the original valuation of land "as at 30th April, 1909," is still far from complete, notwithstanding the considerable efforts made to cope with this work during the year under review, as only about 4½ millions of hereditaments out of a total of approximately 10 millions had been valued up to 31st March, 1913.

The total area of land in England, Scotland and Wales, valued for purposes of Undeveloped Land Duty up to March 31st, 1913, was only 635,603 acres. The acreage for Ireland is not given.

INHABITED HOUSE DUTY.

The returns of the Inhabited House Duty (which takes cognizance of all house property in Great Britain—but not in Ireland, which escapes the tax) are complete only to the year 1911-12. In this year the tendency noted for some years past is continued somewhat more markedly than heretofore. In all classes of private dwelling houses exceeding £41 in annual value there is a decline both in numbers and values, whereas in all classes under that value there is an increase in both numbers and values. The increase is most marked in houses of between £10 and £15 in annual value which increased during the year by almost 48,000 premises, and the total increase of annual value in this class was over £500,000. Residential shops resumed the decline in both total numbers and amounts, which had been interrupted for a year or two, although increases are shown in the classes of £700 and over of this type of property. This is what one might have expected from the growth of the large stores

(which house their employees) and the growing disinclination of the small proprietor to live on his business premises or "over the shop," as was the custom for many years, centuries in fact.

Hotel properties and licensed premises generally continue to decrease both in numbers and annual values, due to the combined operation of the 1909 Budget, and the steady extinguishing of licences more or less redundant, as well as to the growing disinclination of licensing justices to grant fresh licences, even in districts which have sprung up rapidly and have no facilities whatever for the obtaining locally supplies of excisable liquors. This class includes "Coffee Houses," which embraces also the ubiquitous tea shop, and the full extent of the decline in licensed premises is masked by the inclusion of these houses which have increased so rapidly during the last few years.

THE HOUSING OF THE POOR. IMPROVEMENT DURING THE DECADE.

The question of the housing of the poor is very much in the foreground at present, and it is therefore a matter for regret that the Commissioners have not included in their report a detailed statement of the numbers of premises in each county as well as the gross annual values. The numbers are given only for the Metropolis, the "Rest of England" and Scotland.

These numbers, however, show that during the decade there was an increase of 667,270 houses of under £20 in annual value, and of these roughly three-fourths were between £10 and £15 in annual value, or of an average value of £11·8 per annum.

The building trade would seem to be passing through a period of "hard times," judging from the relatively small increase during the last few years, both in numbers and values of all houses, whether charged to, or exempt from, duty. The causes are variously assigned to the Land Clauses of the 1909 Budget, the considerable rise in the cost of materials, and the rise in the price of labour, and losses due to a long series of labour disputes of a "sectional" character.

Farmhouses in the occupation of tenant farmers remain practically stationary in numbers, but show a slight increase in annual values during the decade. There are no such farmhouses in Scotland exceeding in value £80 per annum, and only two exceeding £60 per annum. In England there are 30,051 such farmhouses exceeding £20 in annual value, and of these 20,164 do not exceed £40. None exceed £150, 7 are between £100 and £150, 22 between £80 and £100, and 55 between £60 and £80.

RICH ESTATES OF THE YEAR.

On page 431 will be found a list of estates proved in 1913 exceeding £500,000 in amount each, reported during the year. The list contains many well-known names, and the majority of those appearing in that list left large sums for public uses. The Will of Sir John Murray Scott was the subject of proceedings in the Probate Court, and furnished the *cause célèbre* of the year. The estate of Sir William Dunn, the bulk of which was left for public uses, was also before the Court for some time. The figure for Mr. Pierpont Morgan's estate refers to property in the United Kingdom only.

In addition to these estates there are two others, those of Mr. Peter Coats, of the famous cotton firm, and Mr. William Weir, a Scottish ironmaster, whose estates have each been unofficially reported as exceeding a million pounds, but these estates have not been included, as they have not yet passed Probate.

On p. 765 will be found a list of the principal charitable bequests reported during the year. Bequests of £10,000 or over for public uses have been reported under 90 Wills, and the total value of their bequests is approximately £4,120,000. The bequests in this table include absolute reversions, but not contingent reversions, and in several instances the amount of the bequest is an approximate and not an exact figure, by reason, in most cases, of the amount being dependent upon the value of the residue after all claims have been satisfied. The inclusion of bequests under £10,000 each in value would, it is estimated, bring up the total value of the posthumous charitable gifts coming into operation during the year to about six millions of pounds, a sum in excess of the recorded average for some years past.

Hospitals, Religious Institutions and Societies, Orphanages and Institutions for the relief of the aged and poor are the principal beneficiaries. Sir William Dunn made bequests to a number of such institutions, and left the bulk of his property to his trustees for distribution in their discretion among the long list of Charities he had named. Mr. Thomas MacCarthy's large bequest was for charitable and educational purposes in New Zealand, as a board of trustees consisting of the Governor, the Premier of the Colony, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Wellington and the Mayor of Wellington for the time being respectively, should decide. Mr. J. S. Fry, the head of the famous Bristol chocolate firm, left, amongst numerous other bequests, £25,000 to the Bristol General Hospital, and £20,000 to the Friends' Foreign Missionary Association. His bequests are chiefly for hospitals, homes, and missions. Over £50,000 was left by Mr. John Jones, at one time in business as a chemist, and afterwards as a brewer at Wrexham, to found and endow a hospital at Wrexham, and a convalescent home at Rhyl. Mr. John Seear, a well-known London chartered accountant, who was on the directorate of several "Kafir" companies, and a Warden of the Loriners Company, left the reversion of the bulk of his fortune for two "Seear Bequests," one to the Loriners Company for the benefit of aged and poor members of the company, and one to the Institute of Chartered Accountants, or the Benevolent Fund of the Institute, for members of that body or their dependents, who may have fallen upon bad times.

A "Thomas Bartlett Fund" of £40,000 was left to the Liverpool Merchants' Guild for annuities for old Liverpool residents, a similar fund of £20,000 to the Liverpool Seamen's Orphanage, another such fund of £20,000 to Liverpool University for Engineering Scholarships, and another such fund of £20,000 for the Home for Epileptics, Maghull, by Mr. Thomas Bartlett, a retired wine merchant of Liverpool, who also left between £50,000 and £60,000 for the building of the new Liverpool Cathedral, and to provide clocks and bells therefor. A large bequest for homes to be built near Scarborough, for members of the upper and middle

classes, was left by the late Dr. Smart, of Tunbridge Wells, who also made large benefactions to the Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge and Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge.

The Fitzwilliam Museum has been enriched by some notable collections and some very large bequests of recent years. Last year this Institution received £80,000 and a valuable art collection under the will of Mr. Charles Brinsley Marlay, a nephew of the Duke of Rutland. The University of Cambridge also received this year a bequest valued at about £90,000 under the will of the Rev. John Henry Ellis, who also left £10,000 each to the Bishop of London's Fund, the Bishop of St. Albans' Fund, and the East London Church Fund.

Dr. Smart imposed a religious qualification on the beneficiaries under his will, making those bequests of a charitable nature apply only to Protestants, and as regards these bequests, he directed that in the event of any beneficiary being or becoming a Roman Catholic, such legatee should forfeit four-fifths of the legacy, and the forfeited portion should pass to Protestant societies selected by his trustees "as most useful in opposing the spread of Romanism.

A "religious test" occurs not infrequently in the wills of strong Protestants, and comparatively frequently in the wills of orthodox Jews. In the latter cases there is frequently a clause disinheriting children or descendants who shall forsake the Jewish faith or marry other than within the faith. On the other hand, it is noteworthy that there is no case, so far as can be ascertained, in which a Roman Catholic testator disinherits a legatee becoming a Protestant or forsaking the Roman Catholic Faith.

Newcastle Institutions received large sums under the will of Mr. Fenwick, the Royal Infirmary alone receiving £51,000. Amongst provincial cities, Liverpool, Bristol and Newcastle appear to have been the "lucky" cities of the year.

The Earl of Leven and Melville gave effect in his will to a promise to contribute £25,000 towards the erection at Holyrood Palace of a Chapel for the Knights of the Thistle, and so carried on the work initiated by a bequest of £40,000 under the will of his father, whom he survived by only seven years.

Practically the whole of his estate, valued at over £14,000, was left by Mr. Edmund Wilson, of Torquay, and formerly of York, to the Corporation of York for the encouragement of swimming, diving and life-saving in the district under the Corporation's jurisdiction.

A bequest on quite original lines was left by Mr. Frederick G. Clark, for many years a well-known figure on the London Stock Exchange, who left the reversion of his residuary estate, estimated to amount to about £20,000, for a "Legal Aid Fund for Poor People," to enable poor English or Scottish people (and Irish people so long as Ireland remains in Union with Great Britain) to obtain competent legal advice and assistance and the aid of the Courts in the defence of their rights or property. He especially exempted from the scope of this Fund cases arising out of "trade disputes," or disputes among the poor themselves, and cases involving criminal prosecution or defence, leaving the Fund free for the assistance of the poor in civil actions against large corporations or wealthy persons. As instances of the type of cases he

had in his mind, he especially mentioned cases against rich or titled people, public companies—including insurance companies—and cases arising out of injury to poor people caused by motor or other street accidents.

The heavy increases of taxation in recent years, more especially the increased Death Duties and Income Tax, are cited in several instances by testators (notably by the late Lord Avebury) as the reason for reducing or revoking, by codicil, legacies for public uses which had been left by will. The amount so withdrawn from charitable objects during the last few years amounts in the aggregate to a considerable sum. The same cause has operated to the disadvantage of these institutions in the falling-off of subscriptions. It would seem to be reasonable that there should be an exemption from legacy duty (10 per cent.) for such institutions, many of which are already exempt from the inhabited house duty. Such a proposal would make but a small inroad on the taxation receipts and would confer a benefit on the institutions out of all proportion to the slight loss to the Exchequer. It may be urged that it would be difficult to draw the line between charitable institutions and quasi-charitable institutions, but there would be probably no objection raised if a start in this direction were made by the exemption of hospitals, dispensaries, orphanages and institutions of a similar character. Exemption from all forms of Death Duties was granted under the Finance Act of 1894 in respect of bequests of art treasures or collections of scientific or historic interest bequeathed to national and municipal institutions, and this exemption was extended under the Finance Act of 1909 to all such articles whether bequeathed to public institutions or not, so long as they were not sold, duty only becoming payable on the sale of such articles. The extension of this exemption has already tended in a marked degree to the maintenance intact of some notable collections. This may quite reasonably be regarded as a precedent for the exemption from taxation by death duty of benefits to the nation at large.

ART SALES.

RIISING PRICES OF OLD MASTERS.

The English art auction record for a single picture as well as for a single day's sale was broken on the 13th June, 1913, at the sale at Christie's of the Oppenheim Collection. Romney's portrait of Anne, Lady de la Pole (1786), realised £41,370 (39,400 guineas), and the total value of the day's sales amounted to £119,500. This was not the largest price of the year for a single picture as, only three days before, at the dispersal in Paris of the Steengracht Collection, £44,000 was paid for Rembrandt's "Bathsheba." The purchasers in each case were the Messrs. Duveen Brothers. Another Rembrandt, "Lucretia Stabbing Herself," was sold by auction in New York the preceding February for £26,000, and at the same sale Romney's "Children" realised £20,000. On 17th June, in Paris, at the sale of the De Nemes Collection, £20,640 was paid for Rembrandt's portrait of his father. Only eighteen months previously this portrait, then "attributed" to Rembrandt, was sold for 200 guineas, but investigations made subsequently satisfied the connoisseurs

that this work was undoubtedly by this master. The "Bathsheba" by the same artist (referred to above) was sold into the Steengracht Collection in 1841 for only £315, and will probably long remain as a record for appreciation in value whilst in the same possession. The English auction record for a landscape was also broken by the sale in April for £20,160 of Gainsborough's "Market Cart," which passed at that figure from the Lionel Phillips' Collection into the hands of Messrs. Wertheimer. This picture sold for 4,500 guineas in 1894. Turner's "Bearing to Windward" fetched £21,000 at the sale of the Borden Collection in New York in February.

A small panel portrait measuring 11 by 8 inches, by Franz Hals, realised £5,985, at the rate of nearly £9,800 per square foot, and another by the same artist measuring 29½ by 24¾ inches realised £9,000.

VALUES OF MODERN WORKS.

£19,140 was realised at the dispersal of the Henri Rouart Collection for the painting by Degas, "Les Danseuses à la barre," and is amongst the highest prices paid for the work of any artist during his lifetime. The record is believed to be held by the sum of £22,000 paid for Millet's "Angelus."

The McCulloch sale was especially notable for the good prices realised by some of the works of modern artists, although this season has shewn in this class some remarkable instances

of depreciation. At the sale Millais's "Sir Isumbras at the Ford" realised 7,800 guineas, Abbey's "Richard, Duke of Gloucester, and the Lady Anne" 5,400 guineas, the same artist's "King Lear" 4,800 guineas, and this last figure was also paid for "Love among the Ruins," by Sir E. Burne-Jones. Two pictures by Orchardson, "The Young Duke" and "Master Baby," each sold at this auction for 4,400 guineas.

The sale of the Holden collection was more particularly noteworthy for the considerable depreciation in prices of the works of several artists of the Victorian period. A Landseer, "The Otter Hunt," which at the sale of Baron Gratz's Collection in 1877 sold for 5,650 guineas, on this occasion changed hands at 1,200 guineas, and another well-known picture which passed through both of the sales, "St. Francis Preaching to the Birds," by Henry Stacy Marks, declined in auction value from 1,100 guineas to 100 guineas.

The works of Corot, of which many examples have changed hands during the year, continue to increase in value.

Two Mazarin blue vases with ormolu mounts of the Louis XV. period and covers realised £7,665 at the Oppenheim sale, and 330 shillings per oz. was realised at another sale for a silver Irish potato ring by Matthew West, of Dublin, dated 1775.

Although some good prices have been realised for engravings, there is nothing of a "sensational" character to record.

PAWNBROKERS' REGULATIONS.

For the TICKET on goods pledged for 10s. or less ½d.
On goods pledged for more than 10s. 1d.
For INTEREST on pledges not exceeding 40s., for every 2s. or part of 2s., per month ... ½d.
And after the first month any time not exceeding 14 days to be charged as half a month.
On pledges exceeding 40s., for every half-crown or part of half a crown, per month ½d.

FORFEITURE.—Pledges for 10s. and under must be redeemed within twelve calendar months and seven days from the date of pledging. After that they become the property of the pawnbroker.

Pledges above 10s., if not redeemed within twelve calendar months and seven days from the day of pledging, may be sold by auction by the pawnbroker, but may be redeemed at any time before the day of sale.

Within three years after sale the pawner may inspect the account of the sale in the pawnbroker's books on payment of one penny, and receive any surplus produced by the sale. Should there be a deficit, the pawner, or the person producing the ticket, is liable to pay the deficiency. Any deficit on sale of one pledge may be set off by the pawnbroker against surplus on another.

If any pledge is destroyed or damaged by fire, the pawnbroker will be bound to pay the value of the pledge after deducting the amount of the loan and profit—i.e., the loan and profit and 25 per cent. on the amount of the loan.

If any ticket is lost, mislaid, or stolen, the pawner should at once apply to the pawnbroker for a form of declaration to be made before a

magistrate, or the pawnbroker will be bound to deliver the pledge to any person who produces the ticket to him and claims to redeem the same.

When the loan is 5s. or under, the charge on form of declaration is one half-penny; when the loan is above 5s., one penny.

SPECIAL CONTRACTS.—A pawnbroker may make a special contract with a pawner in respect of a pledge on which the pawnbroker makes a loan of above 40s. provided always that—

(1.) The pawnbroker at the time of the pawning shall deliver to the pawner a special contract pawn-ticket, signed by the pawnbroker.

(2.) The duplicate of the special contract pawn-ticket shall be signed by the pawner.

The pawnbroker may also charge:—For ticket, profit per calendar month, for storage of the pledge, and payment to inspect account of sale, such sums and rates as may be agreed upon at the time of making the contract.

After the first calendar month any time not exceeding fourteen days will be charged as half a month, and any time exceeding fourteen days and not more than one month as one month.

The charge for storage of the pledge will be per calendar month, or any part of a month, in addition to the charges above mentioned.

Pledges may be pawned under special contract for a period of not less than three months.

In all other respects pledges under special contract are subjected to the same rules as to sale by auction, inspection of account of sale, payment of surplus produced by sale, and loss of ticket, as are set forth above in the case of ordinary pledges for more than 10s.

Charitable Bequests in 1913.

Name of Testator.	Gross Amount of Estate.	Approx. Amount of Charitable Bequests.	Name of Testator.	Gross Amount of Estate.	Approx. Amount of Charitable Bequests.
Sir William Dunn, 1st Bart., aged 78, of Lakenheath (provisional valuation)	750,000	750,000	John T. Venneck, aged 62, of New York (Estate in U.K.)	£ 6,424	£ 23,000
Thomas George Macarthy, of Wollington, N.Z., brewer	500,000	450,000	Mrs. Henrietta Todd, of Bognor	27,175	22,000
Joseph Storrs Fry, aged 86, of Bristol (provisional valuation)	700,000	200,000	Mrs. Mary Ann Williamson, of Queen's Gate, S.W.	35,392	20,000
John Jones, aged 87, of Wrexham, Denbigh, retired brewer	302,607	200,000	George Southern, of Bamber Bridge, Lancs.	35,519	20,000
John Seear, aged 63, of Cheam, Cheshire accountant	203,655	200,000	Miss Jeannie Pollok, of Pollok-shields (Estate in U.K.)	24,340	20,000
Thomas Bartlett, aged 73, of Liverpool, ret'd. wine merchant	285,536	175,000	Mrs. Alice Miller, of Virginia Water, Surrey	39,133	20,000
Dr. Francis Gray Smart, aged 68, of Tunbridge Wells (provisional valuation)	446,819	150,000	Mrs. Margaret Pollock Glen, of Barrhead (Estate in U.K.)	40,472	20,000
Christopher Langan, of Dublin, merchant (Estate in U.K.)	202,805	150,000	Miss Margaret Jane Ashley, aged 75, of Dorchester	30,895	20,000
John Pierpont Morgan, aged 75	1,179,831	140,000	Samuel Joshua Cooper, aged 82, of Barnsley	751,446	20,000
George John Fenwick, aged 92, banker and brewer	1,186,845	131,500	Anthony Nicholas Brady, of New York	1,315,528	20,000
Miss Maria Mercer, aged 93, of Clayton-le-Moor	146,744	130,000	Miss Mary Houldsworth, of Ayr, N.B. (Estate in U.K.)	27,966	20,000
Rev. John Henry Ellis, M.A., aged 72, of 29 Collingham Gardens, S.W.	184,706	120,000	Andrew Johnstone, aged 80, of Liverpool	106,202	19,000
Miss Elizabeth Julia Emery, of The West Central Hotel, W.C. (Estate in U.K.)	17,664	70,000	Edward Beck, of Isleworth	18,299	18,000
Richard Murray, aged 74, of Harrogate, brewer (provisional valuation)	558,263	60,000	John Newton Mappin, aged 77, of Mappin & Webb, Ltd.	162,252	18,000
Miss Anna Jane Arden, aged 83, of Staffs.	67,206	60,000	Miss Annie Goff, of Norwood	824,860	18,000
Miss Henrietta Hertz, of Regent's Park, N.W.	85,045	60,000	Augustus Nash, aged 80, of Holland Park Avenue, W.	22,830	18,000
Alfred King, aged 72, of Worthing	64,874	60,000	Capt. Alfred Cortis, aged 79, of Worthing	25,981	18,000
Alfred Hugh Harman, founder of the Iford Photo. Co.	333,739	50,000	Mrs. Eliza Raymond, of Hove	131,840	17,700
John Albert Nunneley, of Bath	55,556	45,000	Alfred Butterworth, aged 74, of Oldham, and Ander, aged 75, of Oldham	32,209	17,000
Mrs. Elizabeth Mary Laing, aged 81, of Barnes, S.W.	89,501	40,000	Mrs. Mary Ann Butcher, aged 80, of Bramham Gardens, S.W.	281,233	16,500
Mrs. Jane Ash, of Blackpool	109,163	40,000	Patrick Joseph Donnelly, aged 66, of Dublin (Estate in U.K.)	22,052	16,000
Dam. Georgiana Brownlow, of Bracknell	302,193	39,000	Right Hon. William McEwan, of Edinburgh, brewer (Estate in U.K.)	16,162	16,000
Mrs. Marion Pender Smart, of Tunbridge Wells	750,442	38,500	Herbert Sayer Tew, aged 77, of Bournemouth and Wakefield, banker	1,501,250	16,000
Miss Elizabeth Stringer, aged 72, of St. Leonard's-on-Sea	262,361	36,000	Miss Harriett Anne Sobieska Sneyd, of Rhyl	125,518	16,000
Mrs. Elizabeth Akrliff, aged 68, of Edgbaston	68,057	35,000	Mrs. Martha Bell, aged 92, of S. Kensington	70,651	15,000
Col. Sir Charles John Stoddart, v.d., of Rotherham, iron and coal master	57,698	30,000	Benjamin Worsley Chandler, aged 66, of Highgate, N.	34,167	15,000
Miss Mary Dains, of Trimley	79,417	30,000	Edmund Wilson, of Torquay	16,368	15,000
Barnett Cohen, retired metal merchant	34,614	30,000	Christopher Taylor, aged 89, of Brumpton	14,159	14,000
Right Hon. Christopher, 1st Baron Furness, aged 66 (provisional valuation)	1,000,000	30,000	Frederick Isaac Reckitt, aged 89, of Hull	110,664	14,000
Charles Thomas Harris, aged 82, of Denmark Hill, S.E.	143,588	30,000	Miss Abigail Hampton, of Dudley, licensed victualler	119,789	14,000
John William Atkinson Wood, of Manchester	38,557	30,000	Robert Furber, of Bristol	15,898	14,000
Miss Catherine Butler, aged 92, of Blackheath	32,407	30,000	Miss Mary Hannay Crawford, aged 88, of Leeds	37,286	14,000
Mrs. Agnes Davidson Black, of Coldstream & Lenton, Northumberland (Estate in U.K.)	87,019	25,000	William Leeming, aged 85, of Liverpool	18,487	13,000
Charles Walter, aged 83, of Surbiton Hill, ret'd. solicitor	43,572	25,000	William Britain Jones, aged 78, of St. Leonards	23,871	12,250
Ald. Franklin Talbot Thomas, aged 69, of Blackburn	34,105	25,000	Miss Julia Susanna Rogers, of Hampstead, N.W.	21,694	12,000
Col. John Hill, a.e., of Brighton	31,679	25,000	Dr. Richard Thomas Fraser, of Newport, Fiffe (Estate in U.K.)	47,608	12,000
Earl of Leven and Melville, aged 27	673,062	23,000	Mrs. Caroline Conradine Sophia Dickinson, of Bournemouth	20,195	12,000
Benjamin Guggenheim, of New York, banker, drowned in the "Titanic" (Estate in U.K.)	5,468	23,000	Ald. Thomas John Deeks Camphorn, of Chelmsford	15,499	12,000
Miss Agnes Tryphena O'Callaghan, of Cheltenham	36,786	23,000	Mrs. Emma James, of Eastbourne	49,983	12,000
			Col. Frank Shuttleworth, aged 77, of Biggleswade, engineer	43,439	11,500
			Rev. Walter James Tait, aged 73, of Wimbledon	911,980	11,500
			Sir R. Pullar, aged 84, Perth, dyer	34,209	10,000
				519,675	10,000
			Total	£ 18,882,125	£ 64,051,450

REMARKABLE progress was made in every branch of aviation during the past year and especially in the development of aeroplanes and hydro-aeroplanes, the latter, for convenience, being now commonly referred to as seaplanes. Amongst all the great Powers there has been great activity in organising the new arm for aggressive and defensive warfare, and as a result many improvements in construction have been made, whilst engines have also shown a marked advance. Whilst the rotary type is generally favoured, many engineers have been working upon the lines of fixed cylinders, and in England the Green has proved itself reliable and efficient though somewhat heavier in proportion to horse-power than engines of the Gnome type. Airships continue to be built, especially in Germany, despite the destruction of the two latest Zeppelins with an appalling loss of life; but the British Government, using a far smaller type, has handed over its little fleet for the use of the Navy, preferring to rely on aeroplanes for military purposes. Seaplanes are being developed and stations are in course of formation all round the coast of Great Britain. Mr. Churchill, at the Guildhall banquet, laid particular stress on the necessity of gaining aerial supremacy for the purpose of defending our shores.

Nothing has been more marked than the increase in the speed of the aeroplane, and consequently in the increased distances flown. In October, Victor Stöffer, a German airman, covered 1,250 miles in the 24 hours, whilst in the Gordon-Bennett race in September, Prévost, on a Déperdussin, with an engine of 160 h.p., flew at the rate of 124·6 miles an hour. There have been several flights over the Alps, and cross-Channel passages have been so numerous that it seems inconceivable that it is less than five years since Blériot first flew from France to England. The most noteworthy sea flight was made in September by Roland Garros, who flew from Tréjus across the Mediterranean, landing near Tunis.

The death-roll has been a heavy one, and England has had to mourn the tragic end of Mr. S. F. Cody, one of the earliest pioneers of aviation, and also of several Army fliers. The following is a digest of the chief happenings during the year to the end of October:—

JANUARY.—During the whole of the month there were rumours of mysterious airships having been seen over Dover, Cardiff, Aberystwyth. 24. Army airship *Gamma* flew from Aldershot over London and back. Gift of a Blériot monoplane to the nation by students of International Correspondence Schools. Oskar Bider, Swiss, flew from Pau to Madrid in 7¾ hrs. 25. Jean Bielovucic, a Peruvian, crossed the Alps from Brigue to Domo d'Ossola on Hanriot monoplane.

JANUARY FATALITIES.—Frank Boland, at Port of Spain; Señor Ensebione, at Buenos Ayres; L. F. Macdonald and mechanic drowned in Thames off Erith (trial of Vickers aeroplane); Charles Nieuport, at Merville; Lieut. Schlegel, at Magdeburg; M. Mallet, at Fécamp (seaplane).

FEBRUARY.—The mysterious appearances of airships continued to be reported from places as far apart as Glamorganshire, North-east Warwickshire, Gosport, Ipswich, Hornsea, Liverpool, Hull, Nottinghamshire, Sanday Isle; but the finding of a fire balloon on the 28th, near Selby, explained the matter and ended the

newspaper scare. 8. Pierre Gougenheim, with four passengers, reached a height of 2,351 ft. at Villacoublay. 14. Aerial Navigation Act received Royal Assent. Aero Exhibition at Olympia, Kensington: visit of King. 22. Favre flew, at rate of 107 miles an hour, from Mournelon to Juvisy. 23. F. K. Maclean, with Naval officer as passenger, flew Short biplane Eastchurch to Hendon. M. Moreau satisfied French military experts with his stabilizer. He flew for 30 mins. with folded arms in a strong wind. 25. Brindejone des Moulinais flew Paris to London in 4 hrs. 40 mins. 26. Army flying squadron from Farnborough arrived at their new ground at Montrose. 28. Frenzt reached altitude of 2,100 ft. with six passengers.

FEBRUARY FATALITIES.—G. Nosari, at Turin; Capt. Janetzky and mechanic, drowned near Zoppot; Bruno Herntgen, near Bonn.

MARCH.—10. Marty, flying from Paris, landed at Adisham, but was allowed to continue his journey, though questioned by the police under the new regulations. 19. *Ersatz I.* (Zeppelin airship) wrecked whilst landing at Karlsruhe. Col. Seely, speaking on the estimates in House of Commons, announced a £1,000 prize for a British engine, and stated that the country had 3 airships and 101 aeroplanes. These statements were subsequently severely criticised. 21. Pierre Verrier flew 34 miles in 19 mins., a rate of 107·36 miles an hour, or 12 less than Vedrines' the previous year. 27. Cross-Channel flight to Calais by Robert Slack. 28. Flight, Reims to Tournai and Brussels, by Cromberg. Lyons to Paris (470 kilos.), in 3 hrs. 10 mins., by Gilbert.

MARCH FATALITIES.—Lieut. Bresson, at Verdun; Gordon England, on Salisbury Plain; Lieuts. Kimura and Tokuda, near Tokyo; Mercier, at Amburen: Capt. Moreno, at Somma, Lombardy; Lieut. Portheau, at Avora.

APRIL.—3. Enforced descent of a German airship at Luneville in France caused some controversy. 11. Gustav Hamel, with passenger, flew Dover to Dunkirk and back on 80-h.p. Blériot monoplane; first double journey with passenger. 16. French military balloon exploded at Villiers-sur-Marne; four of five occupants killed. Daucourt, flight Paris to Berlin on a Borel in 13¾ hrs. 17. Gustav Hamel, Dover to Cologne in 4¾ hrs. 24. Gilbert made Paris to Madrid flight, 460 miles, in 8 hrs. 23 mins. 30. Time limit for Pommery Cup awarded to Guillaux for flight Biarritz to Kollem (in Holland); subsequently disputed by Brindejone des Moulinais. Later in the year the cup was awarded to des Moulinais.

APRIL FATALITIES.—M. Abramovitch, at Johannesburg; Señor Acevado, drowned in River Rio Bio; Lieut. Argyropoulos, at Langaza; Perez Arzeno, at Buenos Ayres; Paymaster Berne, at Eastchurch; Lieut. de Blamont, at Villacoublay; O. W. Brodie, at Chicago; M. Dunetz, at Johannisthal; M. Faure, at Buc aerodrome; Signor Gallo, at Turin; Lieut. von Gernersheim, near Munich; Herr Lichte at Rothhausen; M. Constantin Manos, at Langaza; M. Phanroux, at Amiens; Lieut. L. C. Rogers-Harrison, at Farnborough; Lieut. R. Chandler (seaplane), at San Diego; M. Gandart (seaplane), at Monaco.

MAY.—Paris to England flight by Lieut. de Laborde, who flew back to Versailles the next day. 9. The King witnessed demonstration by Army fliers at Aldershot. 9 to 12. Brindejone

des Moulinais flew from Bremen to Hendon; competed at Hendon on Morane-Saulnier with 80 h.p. Gnome engine, and won cross-country handicap in 37 mins. 4 secs. (Being under suspension he was subsequently disqualified, and the race was awarded to Mr. H. M. Brock, this causing the resignation of Messrs. Grahame-White and Gates from Royal Aero Club. In November, on appeal, it was found that the Aero Club Committee had made a technical mistake, and des Moulinais was awarded the prize, but his suspension was upheld.) Was prosecuted at Bow Street, convicted for flying over prohibited areas, and was bound over. Flew from Hendon to Calais, having previously at Hendon ascended with passenger to height of 10,200 feet, world's record being 10,500 feet. 12. Bomb-dropping tests at Hendon. 13. Oskar Bider, first flight over Bernese Alps between Wildhorn and the Wildstrubel, height 10,500 feet. 17. Army aeroplane wrecked at Sparkford, near Yeovil. 21. Perreyon, Turin to Rome with passenger. 22. Imperial Air Fleet Committee presented aeroplane to New Zealand. Mr. Corbett Wilson, flight from Paris to Lausanne with passenger. 26. Army airship *Beta*, flight from Aldershot to Portsmouth and back. Mr. C. Pizey and passenger at 1,200 feet over Salisbury Plain, when machine caught fire; escaped by steep volplane, machine wrecked. During month Aerial Defence Committee formed after a meeting at Mansion House to impress on Government needs of Aerial Defence. 28. Mr. Gordon Bell, cross-Channel flight.

MAY FATALITIES.—Capt. Andrie, at Capljuna; Lieut. D. L. Arthur (R.F.C.), at Montrose; Sergt. Bellini, at St. Cyr; Herr Horn, at Burgwedel; Capt. Jucker, at Johannisthal; Lieut. Kreder, at Avord; Lieut. von Nierbach, at Darmstadt; Mr. Takeishi, at Osaka.

JUNE 16.—Army airship *Beta* flew from Aldershot to London and back. 19. Astra-Torres airship purchased by Government, underwent trials at Farnborough. 22. Two balloonists, Dubonnet and Jourdan, engaged in the Grand Prix of Aero Club de France, fell into the English Channel, and were picked up by a fishing-boat. This competition was won by Leblanc, in the *Ile de France*, which reached Hull (440 miles). There were 20 competitors. 25. Flight by Robert Slack, Paris to Hendon. 26. Gilbert flew from Paris to London, and delivered newspapers to M. Poincaré, the French President, at St. James's Palace. Flew back on 29. 26. C. Grahame-White flew from Paris to Putney Bridge in a seaplane. Started 5.50 a.m., arrived 7 p.m.

JUNE FATALITIES.—Mme. Amical, at Buc; Lieut. Balabuchin, at Peterhof; M. Bernard, at Buc; M. Deberver, at Etampes; Herr Garbitz, at Johannisthal; Mr. J. R. B. Kennedy, at Brooklands; Herr Krastel, at Johannisthal; Mario, at Lisbon; Herr Michaelis, at Berlin; M. Periset, at Liège; Mr. R. N. Wight, at Brighton; Ensign W. Billingsley and Lieut. J. Towers (seaplane), at Chesapeake Bay.

JULY.—2. Brindejone des Moulinais completed tour, Paris to St. Petersburg and back, via Berlin to Warsaw (906 miles), Dvinsk (344 miles), St. Petersburg (281 miles), Reval (218 miles), Stockholm (250 miles), Copenhagen (344 miles), the Hague (450 miles), Villacoublay (281 miles), total, 3,125 miles. His monoplane was a Morane-Saulnier with 60-h.p. Gnome engine. The dis-

tance was covered in eight days' flying. M. Levasseur, on a Nieuport seaplane with a passenger, flew from Paris to Blackwall Pier in 8½ hours. He was prosecuted at Bow Street and bound over. Flew back *via* Rotterdam. 13. Audemars won £500 and the Batschari Cup by flight from Berlin to Paris. M. Letort made non-stop flight, Paris to Johannisthal, in 9 hours. Oskar Bider flew from Berne to Milan by way of Jungfrau. 15. Non-stop flight by Lieut. Varein, with a passenger, from Chateaudun to Paris, 335 miles, on a Farman biplane. 16. Mr. T. Sopwith won Singer prize for sea-plane flight. 17. German airship, *Schütte-Lanz I.*, wrecked and one soldier killed. 18. M. Blériot introduced a device for seaplanes to land on battleships. 22. France adopted armoured aeroplanes. 26. Oskar Bider flew from Milan to Basel over Lukmanier Pass; proceeded to Berne with a passenger. 31. M. Salmel flew from Buc to Hendon.

JULY FATALITIES.—M. Bertin and son, at Chateaufort; M. Chambenois, at Auterive (Haute Garonne); Major A. W. Hewetson, on Salisbury Plain; Capt. Rey, at Eprenay; Lieut. Stoll, at Jüterbogk.

AUGUST.—3. Guillaux flew from Paris to Almeida (Portugal), 683 miles. R. Slack won altitude contest at Hendon (8,000 feet). 4. Balloon flight over Alps, Kandersteg to southern slope Monte Rosa, by Capt. Splertini with three passengers. 7. Janoir, flight from Paris to Berlin. 11. Capt. J. Felix, flight from Eastchurch to Boulogne, thence (12th) to Versailles. 15. Seguin, flight Bremen to Antwerp. 17. Much publicity given to Lieut. Dunne's V-shaped biplane, which, it was claimed, was perfectly stable. Machine bought for France. Questions in Parliament. Start of *Daily Mail* seaplane circuit of Britain and portion of Ireland for £5,000 prize. Only one started, H. S. Hawker, on Sopwith, with Green engine. Hawker finally fell in the sea at Lough Shinny (Ireland). 19. Capt. Longworth, with passenger on seaplane, flew from Aldershot to Montrose with one stop, at a rate of 70 miles an hour (530 miles). British record. 20. Pégoud gave demonstration in France of descent from aeroplane by parachute.

AUGUST FATALITIES.—Mr. Brooks, at Johannisthal; Ruetgers, at Leipzig; Lieut. Schmidt, near Halberstadt; S. F. Cody (Aug. 7), on Cove Common, Farnborough, and his passenger, W. H. B. Evans; Baron Henri de Montalent and mechanic, at Rouen.

SEPTEMBER 1.—Capt. Davies (R.F.C.), flew from Stranraer to Limerick. M. Pégoud gave a number of exhibitions, up to Sept. 26, of his upside-down flying. 8. Pierre Verrier flew from Boulogne to Hendon. Herr Friedrich flew from Berlin to Paris, and on the 14th from Paris to Hendon. 16. Fourny completed flight of 9,795 miles, having started on Aug. 25, for Michelin Cup, without change of biplane or motor. 23. Roland Garros flew across the Mediterranean from Tréjus to Tunis. 25. Moreau was awarded the Brunel prize for his stabilizing device. 26. Flight from Warsaw to Berlin by Victor Stöffler. 30. Gordon-Bennett Cup at Reims, won by Prévost on a Déperdussin, with 160 h.p. Rhone engine; speed of 124.6 miles an hour. (Previous year's record by Védrières 105½ miles an hour). No representative of Great Britain or the United States in the race. At Reims, Gilbert reached an altitude of 17,868 feet (the record being 19,600 feet), oxygen being used above 12,300 feet.

Two serious disasters occurred in Germany on Sept. 11. The Zeppelin airship *LI* was wrecked in the North Sea off Heligoland, and thirteen of the crew were drowned. At Bichenbeurer, a military biplane dashed into a crowd and caused five deaths.

SEPTEMBER FATALITIES. — Aviators, at St. Petersburg: Lieut. Cazes, at Mogador; Lieut. von Eckenbrecher and Lieut. Prinz, at Brieg; Lieut. Fisher, at Sebastopol; Herr Lorenz, at Bork; Lieut. M. Love, at San Diego; Louis Olivier's passenger, at Melun; Herr Schulz, at Johannisthal; Lieut. Souleillault, at Ujda; Vlaiclu, near Simala.

OCTOBER 2.—Mr. Churchill and Col. Seely, Navy and Army Ministers, ascended in seaplanes at Cromarty. Later Mr. Churchill made ascents in aeroplanes and airships. 5. At Berlin Sabiating created two records—rising to 6,822 feet with four passengers, and to 9,283 feet with three passengers. 9. Astra-Torres Army airship made an evening flight. 10. Delta airship flight from Farnborough over

Redhill, Sheerness, Chatham, London and back. 14. Victor Stöffer flew 1,250 miles in 24 hours. Claimed the £5,000 prize offered by National Aviation Fund of Germany, but it was refused on ground that he did not fly in a straight line. Lieut. Ronin carried late mails from Paris to Pauillac, Gironde, for the Antilles. 16. Army airship *Eta* flew from Farnborough to Colchester; back the next day. 17. Zeppelin *L II* exploded at Johannisthal. Crew and experts, 28 in all, killed. 21. Daucourt started Paris to Cairo flight. At end of the month it was announced that the Army airships were to be handed over to the Navy on the reorganisation of the R.F.C., and that upwards of a million was to be spent at once, mostly for the Navy, on airships and aeroplanes.

OCTOBER FATALITIES.—Major G. C. Merrick, at Central Flying School, Upavon; 28 killed in explosion of *LII* at Johannisthal; Corporal d'Autroche drowned in the Moselle near Epinal; Lieut. Garnier and Sapper Jendraud, at Prez (France).

Motor Marks for the United Kingdom.

COUNTIES.—Anglesey, E.Y.; Bedford, B.M.; Berks, B.L.; Brecon, E.U.; Bucks, B.H.; Cambridge, C.E.; Cardigan, E.J.; Carmarthen, B.X.; Carnarvon, C.O.; Cheshire, M.; Cornwall, A.F.; Cumberland, A.O.; Denbigh, C.A.; Derby, R.; Devon, T.; Dorset, F.X.; Durham, J.; Ely, Isle of, E.B.; Essex, F.; Flint, D.M.; Glamorgan, L.; Gloucester, A.D.; Hereford, C.J.; Herts, A.E.; Hunts, E.W.; Kent, D., K.T.; Lancs, B.; Leicester, A.Y.; Lincs. (parts of Holland), D.O.; Lincs. (parts of Kesteven), C.T.; Lincs. (parts of Lindsey), B.E.; London, A., L.A., L.B., L.C., L.D., L.E., L.F., L.H., L.K., L.N.; Merioneth, F.F.; Middlesex, H., M.X.; Monmouth, A.X.; Montgomery, E.P.; Norfolk, A.H.; Northants, B.D.; Northumberland, X.; Notts, A.L.; Oxon, B.W.; Pembroke, D.E.; Peterborough, Soke of, F.L.; Radnor, F.O.; Rutland, F.P.; Salop, A.W.; Somerset, Y.; Southampton, A.A.; Staffs, E.; Suffolk, E., B.J.; Suffolk, W., C.F.; Surrey, P., P.A.; Sussex, E., A.P.; Sussex, W., B.P.; Warwick, A.C.; Westmoreland, E.C.; Wight, I. of, D.L.; Wilts, A.M.; Worcester, A.B.; Yorks (E. Riding), B.T.; Yorks (N. Riding), A.J.; Yorks (W. Riding), C.

COUNTY BOROUGHES.—Barnsley, H.E.; Barrow-in-Furness, E.O.; Bath, F.B.; Birkenhead, C.M.; Birmingham, O., O.A.; Blackburn, C.B.; Blackpool, F.R.; Bolton, B.N.; Bootle, E.M.; Bourne-mouth, E.L.; Bradford (Yorks), A.K.; Brighton, C.D.; Bristol, A.E.; Burnley, C.W.; Burton-on-T., F.A.; Bury, E.N.; Canterbury, F.N.; Cardiff, B.O.; Chester, F.M.; Coventry, D.U.; Croydon, B.Y.; Derby, C.H.; Devonport, D.R.; Dewsbury, H.D.; Dudley, F.D.; Eastbourne, H.C.; Exeter, F.J.; Gateshead, C.N.; Gloucester, F.H.; Gt. Yarmouth, E.X.; Grimsby, E.E.; Halifax, C.P.; Hanley, E.H.; Hastings, D.Y.; Huddersfield, C.X.; Hull, A.T.; Ipswich, D.X.; Leeds, U.; Leicester, B.C.; Lincoln, F.E.; Liverpool, K.; Manchester, N., N.A.; Merthyr Tydfil, H.B.; Middlesbrough, D.G.; Newcastle-on-T., B.B.; Newport (Mon.), D.W.; Northampton, N.H.; Norwich, O.L.; Nottingham, A.U.; Oldham, B.U.; Oxford, F.C.; Plymouth, C.O.;

Portsmouth, B.K.; Preston, C.K.; Reading, D.P.; Rochdale, D.K.; Rotherham, E.T.; St. Helens, D.J.; Salford, B.A.; Sheffield, W.; Smethwick, H.A.; Southampton, C.R.; Southport, F.Y.; South Shields, C.U.; Stockport, D.B.; Stoke-upon-Trent, E.H.; Sunderland, B.R.; Swansea, C.Y.; Tynemouth, F.T.; Wallasey, H.F.; Wall-sall D.H.; Warrington, E.D.; West Bromwich, E.A.; West Ham, A.N.; West Hartlepool, E.F.; Wigan, E.K.; Wolverhampton, D.A.; Worcester, F.K.; York, D.N.

SCOTLAND.

COUNTY COUNCILS.—Aberdeen, S.A.; Argyll, S.B.; Ayr, S.D.; Banff, S.E.; Berwick, S.H.; Bute, S.J.; Caithness, S.K.; Clackmannan, S.L.; Dumfries, S.M.; Dunbarton, S.N.; Elgin, S.O.; Fife, S.P.; Forfar, S.R.; Haddington, S.S.; Inverness, S.T.; Kincardine, S.U.; Kinross, S.V.; Kirkcudbright, S.W.; Lanark, V.; Linlithgow, S.X.; Midlothian, S.Y.; Nairn, A.S.; Orkney, B.S.; Peebles, D.S.; Perth, E.S.; Renfrew, H.S.; Ross and Cromarty, J.S.; Roxburgh, K.S.; Selkirk, L.S.; Stirling, M.S.; Sutherland, N.S.; Wigtown, O.S.; Zetland (Shetland), P.S.

TOWN COUNCILS.—Aberdeen, R.S.; Dundee, T.S.; Edinburgh, S.; Glasgow, G.; Govan, U.S.; Greenock, V.S.; Leith, W.S.; Paisley, X.S.; Partick, Y.S.

IRELAND.

COUNTY COUNCILS.—Antrim, I.A.; Armagh, I.B.; Carlow, I.C.; Cavan, I.D.; Clare, I.E.; Cork, I.F.; Donegal, I.H.; Down, I.J.; Dublin, I.K.; Fermanagh, I.L.; Galway, I.M.; Kerry, I.N.; Kildare, I.O.; Kilkenny, I.P.; King's County, I.R.; Leitrim, I.T.; Limerick, I.U.; Londonderry, I.W.; Longford, I.X.; Louth, I.Y.; Mayo, I.Z.; Meath, A.I.; Monaghan, B.I.; Queen's County, C.I.; Roscommon, D.I.; Sligo, E.I.; Tipperary (N. Riding), F.I.; Tipperary (S. Riding), H.I.; Tyrone, J.I.; Waterford, K.I.

COUNTY BOROUGHES.—Belfast, O.I.; Cork, P.I.; Dublin, R.I.; Limerick, T.I.; Londonderry, U.I.; Waterford, W.I.; West Meath, L.I.; Wexford, M.I.; Wicklow, N.I.

ATHLETICS.

THE athletic season of 1913 was in every way a good one, especially at the Universities and the public schools, whilst quite a crop of new records were made. A disagreeable echo of the Olympic Games at Stockholm was heard when James Thorpe, the American, who won both the Pentathlon and Decathlon, had to relinquish all his prizes and medals for offences against the laws of amateurism. In England, a fund for the purposes of discovering, training, and encouraging athletes, with a view to the Berlin Olympic Games of 1916, was initiated by the Duke of Westminster, Lord Roberts, Lord Harris, and others, who appealed for £100,000. The idea did not meet with universal approval, many sports bodies, such as the Amateur Rowing Association, being adverse.

The cross country associations were early at work, for on February 8 the South of the Thames and the North of the Thames Championships were decided. The former event, at West Wickham, Kent, was won by the Reading A.C. (111 points), with Surrey A.C. "A" Team (166 points) and Herne Hill Harriers "A" Team (166 points) dead-heat for second place. There were 189 runners, the first man home being U. E. Carpenter, Surrey A.C., whose time for the course—about 6½ miles—was 47 mins. 18½ secs. W. J. Tucker, Reading A.C., the previous year's winner, finished second. The North of the Thames event was at Loughton, over about 6½ miles. The total number of runners was 292, and an almost unknown man—N. Forster, Ipswich Burtons A.C.—finished first in 40 mins. 45 secs. Elstree A.C. won with 75 points, Hampstead Harriers (181 points) and Southend Harriers (220 points) being second and third. The Midlands C.C. Championship, on February 15, was over a 10 miles course at Derby. Birchfield Harriers, who prior to 1909 had held the title since 1891, won with 57 points. H. D. Baldwin, Derby and County Harriers, was first home in 59 mins. 40 secs.

The University sports at both Oxford and Cambridge were held at the end of February. At both Universities some excellent form was shown. On a heavy track at Oxford G. H. G. Shepherd (Abingdon and Pembroke) beat R. L. Lange (Oklahoma and St. John's) in the Hundred Yards by a yard and a half in 10½ secs.—his best performance up to that date. A. N. S. Jackson (Malvern and Brasenose) won the Half-Mile easily in the sound time of 1 min. 58½ secs.; whilst W. I. F. Macdonald's (Charterhouse and New) 17 secs. for the 120 Yards Hurdles was better than it looked, for the course was slightly on the incline. The Weight Putting was notable for a big performance on the part of W. A. Ziegler (Grinnell College, Iowa, and Wadham), whose winning put was 41 ft. 9 ins. Jackson, who qualified, did not compete in the final heat of the Quarter-Mile, which was won fairly easily by W. C. Robertson (Bermuda and Brasenose) in 52 secs. In the Three Miles the Berkhamsted and St. John's freshman, D. N. Gausson, accomplished a fine performance. He had to make all his own running, yet beat G. M. Sproule (Victoria University and Balliol) by 50 yards, W. C. Moore (Felsted and Exeter), the president, being third. The time was 14 mins. 59 secs., the third mile being run in 4 mins. 49 secs. Jackson won the Mile in 4 mins. 26½ secs., and Ziegler the Hammer at 140 ft. 8 ins.

At Cambridge, R. S. Woods (Dulwich and Downing), who had improved steadily ever since his return from the Olympic Games at Stockholm, beat the Varsity record in the Weight with a put of 40 ft. 7 ins. A. C. Straker, the previous year's first string, was unable to compete in the High Jump owing to a strained foot, and the event went to H. S. O. Ashington (Harrow and King's), one of the best all-round athletes of the day, at 5 ft. 6½ ins. In the Mile the president, R. S. Clarke (Malvern and St. John's), was hunted home by R. E. Atkinson (Sedbergh and Emmanuel), the Three Miles Blue, in the fine time of 4 min. 26½ secs. In the 120 Yards Hurdle Race and the Long Jump Ashington followed up the success already mentioned. In the former event he beat ex-champion P. R. O'R. Phillips by four yards in 16½ secs., and in the latter he cleared 19 ft. 4½ ins.—not his best form. D. Gordon Davies (Shrewsbury and Downing) emulated the performance of D. Macmillan the previous year by winning the Hundred Yards (10½ secs.) and the Quarter-Mile (49½ secs.). J. G. Scott (Glenalmond and Pembroke) won the Hammer Throwing at 108 ft. 10½ ins., and then, in an exhibition, threw 111 ft. 7 ins. C. N. Lowe (Dulwich and Pembroke) secured the Half-Mile in 2 mins. 0½ sec.; and R. E. Atkinson again won the Three Miles, the time, 15 mins. 12½ secs., being very moderate.

The Southern and Northern Counties Cross Country Championships were held on March 1. The former, at Camer, Kent, over a course rather exceeding 10 miles, attracted 28 teams and 265 runners. The Surrey A.C. won with a score of 77 points, Herne Hill Harriers (90 points) and Highgate Harriers, the holders (105 points), being second and third respectively. W. J. Tucker, Reading A.C., was first home in 61 mins. 52½ secs.; F. C. Neaves, Surrey A.C., first in 1912, finishing no nearer than seventh. The Northern event was over a 7 miles course at Stockton, Warrington Harriers (85 points) being first, and Hallamshire Harriers, who had "farmed" the race for some years previously, second (113 points). E. Glover, of the Hallamshire Harriers (53 mins. 42 secs.), finished first. On the same day Bellahouston Harriers won the Scottish Championship, their A. Craig being first to finish. Ten miles was said to be the distance of the National Cross Country Championship, decided at Dunstall Park (Wolverhampton) Race-course on March 3, but it was short of that by about a mile. There were 211 starters, and Birchfield Harriers—though their first man, S. L. Holmes, finished thirteenth—packed so well that they won with 120 points from Warrington A.C. (126 points), Hallamshire Harriers, the holders, being third (238 points). E. Glover, Hallamshire Harriers (51 mins. 14½ secs.), C. Vose, Warrington A.C. (51 mins. 5 secs.), and H. D. Baldwin, Derby and County Harriers (51 mins. 55 secs.), were the first three to finish. On the same day North Belfast Harriers won the Irish Championship, Sergeant O'Neill, Connaught Rangers, being first home in 63 mins. 28 secs.

The meeting held at Queen's Club, West Kensington, on March 13, marked the jubilee of the Oxford and Cambridge contests. The King, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, honoured the gathering with his presence, and a great success was scored. The result was a tie, each University winning five events. The outstanding feature was furnished by one of Great Britain's Olympic representatives at

Stockholm—H. S. O. Ashtington (Harrow and King's)—who, by winning three events for Cambridge, set up a new record for the meeting. He took the 120 Yards Hurdles in 16½ secs., the Half-Mile in 2 mins. 0½ sec., and the Long Jump (for the second year in succession) at 23 ft. 5½ ins. The last-named performance constituted a second record, beating as it did by three-quarters of an inch the leap of C. B. Fry in 1892. Climatic conditions were all against good performances, yet others were accomplished. For one, W. A. Ziegler (Iowa and Wadham, Oxford) got very near record in the Weight with a put of 43 ft. 3 ins., which was 2 ft. 5 ins. better than his successful put of the previous year; and in winning the Hammer, also for the second time, with a throw of 142 ft. 7 ins., he did 3 ft. 3 ins. better than in 1912. J. de B. Crossley (Eton and Balliol) credited Oxford with the High Jump at 5 ft. 8½ ins.; whilst the Olympic runner, A. N. S. Jackson (Malvern and Brasenose, Oxford), repeated his previous season's success in the Mile, which he won in 4 mins. 24½ secs. D. Gordon-Davies (Shrewsbury and Downing, Cambridge) carried off the Quarter in 51 secs.; and the Three Miles went to D. N. Gausson (Berkhamsted and St. John's, Oxford) in 14 mins. 47 secs.

On Easter Monday, in France, England scored her eleventh consecutive win in the International Cross Country contest; J. Bouin, France, being first man home for the third year in succession. On April 5, at Celtic Park, Glasgow, G. C. L. Wallach won the Scottish A.A.A. 10 Miles Championship. His times for 8, 9, and 10 miles (42 mins. 15½ secs., 47 mins. 39½ secs., 53 mins. 1 sec.) were Scottish records. The feature of the A.A.A. Distance Championships at Stamford Bridge Grounds, Fulham, on April 19, was the failure in the Ten Miles Run of F. J. O'Neill, G. W. Hutson, and G. C. L. Wallach. E. Glover, of the Hallamshire Harriers, won in 51 mins. 56½ secs. There was a dead heat in the Seven Miles Walk between R. Bridge, Salford Harriers, and H. E. L. Ross, Uxbridge and West Middlesex A.C., the time being 52 mins. 8 secs. Ross, however, was allowed to fairly "gallop" during the last furlong, and Bridge's last 100 yards was not above suspicion. The Public Schools Meeting was held at Stamford Bridge on April 23. The "Champion School" Cup for the school securing the greatest number of marks ended in a dead heat between Bury and Bradfield. As regards individual winners, J. Selincourt, Bradfield, won the Half-Mile in 2 mins. 7½ secs. and the Quarter in 55 secs.; W. Morris, Bury, the Long Jump at 20 ft. 7½ ins. and the Hundred Yards in 11½ secs.; P. S. Bourne, St. John's, Leatherhead, the Mile, 4 mins. 59½ secs.; H. A. L. Donkin, Abingdon, the Three-Quarter Mile Steeplechase, 4 mins. 32½ secs.

After standing as a record since April, 1885, the figures put up at Balham for Fifty Miles Running by J. E. Fowler Dixon were beaten on Whit Monday by 4 mins. 28½ secs. The venue was Stamford Bridge, and the successful runner E. W. Lloyd, Herne Hill Harriers, in a race promoted by the Finchley Harriers, for which there were ten starters. One was H. Green, Herne Hill Harriers, who only competed with the idea of beating the previous best time for the Marathon distance of 26 miles 38½ yds. In this he succeeded, covering the distance in 2 hrs. 38 mins. 16½ secs., as against 2 hrs. 47 mins. 10 secs. made by A. Simms on June 25, 1910; he then retired. Lloyd's full time was 6 hrs. 13 mins. 58 secs.

The last day of May saw J. P. Jones (Cornell University) set up a mile record in America, his time being 4 mins. 14½ secs.; whilst in England A. Ahlgren, Sweden, won the Marathon Race from Windsor to Stamford Bridge in 2 hrs. 36 mins. 6½ secs., which beat the record made by J. Corkery (Canada) the previous year by 49 secs. On the same afternoon, at Stamford Bridge, W. R. Applegarth, Polytechnic Harriers, ran 150 yards in 14½ secs., which equalled British record. On June 28 Applegarth won the Territorials Championship at One Hundred Yards at Cardiff in 9½ secs., equalling the record set up by G. H. Patching at Stamford Bridge the previous year. On the same afternoon he beat R. E. Walker's 150 yards record of 14½ secs., made at Durban in 1909, doing 14½ secs.

The A.A.A. Championship Meeting was at Stamford Bridge on July 5, when no fewer than eight champions failed to turn out, and of the remaining six four retained their titles. Applegarth took the Hundred Yards in 10 secs. and the 220 Yards in 21½ secs.—time which beat British record by ½ sec. G. W. Hutson, Surrey A.C. (holder), won the Four Miles after a great race with E. Glover, Hallamshire Harriers, in the fine time of 19 mins. 32 secs., doing 60 secs. for the last lap. The other winners were G. Nicol, Polytechnic, Quarter-Mile, 49½ secs.; E. Wilde, Sweden, Half-Mile, 2 mins. 0½ sec.; J. Zander, Sweden, One Mile, 4 mins. 25½ secs.; R. Bridge (holder), Two Miles Walk, 13 mins. 51½ secs.; C. H. Ruffell, Highgate Harriers, Two Miles Steeplechase, 11 mins. 3½ secs. G. H. Gray, Salford Harriers, 120 Yards Hurdles, 16 secs.; B. H. Baker, Liverpool Harriers (holder), High Jump, 6 ft.; S. S. Abrahams, Cambridge University A.C., Long Jump, 22 ft. 6 ins.; C. Gille, Sweden, Pole Jump, 12 ft. 1 in.; E. Nilsson, the Weight, 47 ft. 4½ ins.; and C. Lind, Sweden, the Hammer, 155 ft. 7½ ins.

The feature of the Army Championship Meeting at Aldershot at the end of July was the running of G. W. Hutson, who won the Mile in 4 mins. 30½ secs. and the Three Miles in 14 mins. 46½ secs.

At South Field, Columbia University, on Nov. 2, Hannes Kolehmainen was reported to have beaten all running records from 3½ miles to 10 miles (51 mins. 3½ secs.), but these records had yet to be passed.

The Secretary of the Amateur Athletic Association is Mr. P. L. Fisher, 10, John Street, Adelphi, London, W.C.

BILLIARDS.

MELBOURNE INMAN, in the billiards season which closed in May, retained the championship of the Billiard Association and of the Billiards Control Club. There was no challenger for the former, but Thomas Reece in the latter was only defeated after a strenuous match by 1,373 points in 18,000 up. The play was of the finest description, two breaks of over 500 being scored—one by each player. Reece's 535 is second only to Stevenson's 648 made in championship matches under the auspices of the Billiard Association and B.C.C. Inman had an average for the whole match of 26·85, and Reece an average of 24·84. Inman scored fifty-six breaks of over 100, and Reece fifty-seven.

Inman also won the annual Professional Tournament, winning from scratch five of six matches, and losing only one, to T. Reece. This tournament, which ran right through the

season, was noteworthy for the introduction of three young players in W. Smith, T. Newman, and A. F. Peall, son of the old champion. They all justified their promotion, for Smith won the second prize, and Newman made 127 breaks of 100 and over. Reece, though only third, was the most prolific scorer, claiming the best aggregate and average, and made breaks of 751, 589, and 527, with a total of 165 breaks of 100 and over. Inman, however, was a model of consistency; and at the other end E. Diggle failed to win a single game. Inman's best breaks were 894, 787, and 570. The following table shows the results of the competition:—

	Won.	Lost.	Aver.	Pts.
Inman (scratch) ...	5	1	35.38	65
Smith (2,250)	4	2	29.52	69
Reece (1,000)	4	2	39.47	66
Newman (2,250) ...	3	3	30.71	64
Alken (1,500)	3	3	36.79	55
Peall (3,000)	2	4	22.77	58
Diggle (1,000)	0	6	31.89	32

Mr. H. C. Virr, of Bradford, again won the Amateur Championship of England, his opponent in the final being Mr. S. H. Fry, who was beaten by 2,000 to 1,656. Mr. Fry had won the championship many years ago, but had not competed of recent years. The championships of the other countries were won by—Wales, Mr. W. E. Thomas; Ireland, Mr. J. Nugent; Scotland, Major H. L. Fleming. In the United Kingdom Championship Mr. H. C. Virr, the holder, defeated Mr. J. Nugent. The Amateur Championship of the Billiards Control Club was won by Mr. A. W. Sellar. During the season futile efforts were made to bring about a settlement between the B.A. and the B.C.C. Mr. G. B. Shailer, playing in the amateur championship of New South Wales, set up a new amateur break record of 268; the previous best was 255, credited to Mr. H. C. Virr.

BOXING, FENCING, AND GYMNASTICS.

THE year 1913, if it failed to produce anything remarkable, was very satisfactory in one respect. The quality of boxing at the Universities and public schools was decidedly better than in some previous years. The championships of the Scottish A.B.A., decided at Edinburgh on March 1, were intended to serve a treble purpose, as nominations for the championships and for a match *v.* Denmark a month later were to be made from the competitors. The entry was large and representative, and the competition keen, but the class was not very high. The winners were: 8 st. 4 lb., W. Buchan, Leith and Tolbooth; 9 st., D. Vallance, Melbourne; 10 st., J. Buchanan, Eastern; 11 st. 4 lb., W. Samuels, Edinburgh Gymnastic; Heavy Weight, J. Whiteford, Edinburgh Gymnastic.

Cambridge scored a great victory over Oxford in the Inter-Varsity competitions at the Corn Exchange, Cambridge, on March 3, winning four events to two, after some wonderfully exciting sport. For the first time the fencing events were not included in the programme, being arranged as an independent competition. In the boxing only two old hands competed, viz., F. C. Bourne, the Oxford captain, and P. D. H. Dressler, the Cambridge welter weight. The Bantam Weight was won by P. L. Roy, a coloured boxer, St. Paul's School and Emmanuel, Cambridge, who beat F. D. Levy, Clifton and St. John's, Oxford, inside two minutes. R.

Morton, Radley and Exeter, Oxford, owed his narrow success in the Feathers over A. G. D. Gavin, Haileybury and Peterhouse, Cambridge, mainly to superior defence. J. W. F. McNaught Davis, Worksop and St. Catherine's, Cambridge, boxed very well at long range to defeat L. A. W. Yough, Harrow and University, Oxford, in the Light Weights. C. S. Ward, Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, had P. D. H. Dressler, Feisted and Clare, Cambridge, beaten in the first round of the Welter Weights, but P. M. L. Edmunds, Eton and King's, Cambridge, only just won the Middles after a very hard bout with A. G. R. Anderson, Bedford and University, Oxford. The Heavies was fought by R. R. Rawson, Bedford and Trinity, Cambridge, and F. C. Bourne, Rugby and Christ Church, Oxford. The Oxonian appeared to be winning well at the end of two rounds, but then Rawson forced the pace to such effect that an extra round was ordered. In that Rawson fought his man all over the ring and finally knocked him out.

The usual gigantic entry was received for the Amateur Boxing Association's Thirty-third Championships, decided on March 12 at the Alexandra Palace, Wood Green, and although absentees and overweights reduced the number to the extent of 20 per cent., boxing was in progress for nearly eleven hours without an interval of any sort. In addition, a second ring had to be utilised during part of the afternoon. Whether the Association are wise in accepting all entries sent in is a matter of opinion, for several men who took the ring had never won an ordinary club competition, and some would have had great difficulty to win in a novice class. With the exception of E. V. Chandler, the middle weight, all the 1912 champions defended. W. W. Allen, Poly. B.C., the bantam champion, got as far as the final, but was then beaten by W. Wye, Columbia B.C., who had twice defeated him in open competitions previously. The final of the Light Weights found the Olympic champion, Fred Grace, and the holder, R. Marriott, Stansfeld B.C., in opposition, and fast and clever left-handed work earned Grace the victory. In the Feathers, G. R. Baker, Hendon B.C., the holder, beat J. O'Neill, Gloucester. W. Bradley, Bermondsey Catholic B.C., had little difficulty in accounting for J. B. Webb, Scottish B.C., in the final for the Middles; whilst in the final for the Heavies, R. Smith, Metropolitan Police, the holder, walked over, H. Johnson, Metropolitan Police, retiring.

The Public Schools competitions continue to grow in popularity. In 1913 the entries were so colossal that the early bouts had to be boxed on the evening of March 13, and a resumption made the following day at 10.30. The Gymnasium at Aldershot was again the venue, and the remarkable feature of the meeting was that Clifton College won four out of the six events. The form generally was very promising. Clifton winners were A. McColl (Bantams), C. A. B. Elliott (Lights), H. S. Kirkwood (Welter), and C. L. Mackay (Heavies). H. G. Sheldon, Haileybury, won the Feather Weights, and W. A. Crebbin, St. Paul's, the Middles. The Gymnastics and Fencing competitions were brought off at the same time and place. A. H. L. Egglestone, Rugby, won the Sabres, and R. G. Garvin, Westminster, the Foils, whilst the school gaining the highest aggregate marks for gymnastics was Cranleigh (represented by C. B. Short and J. A. Walker) with 134. A. E. R. Gilligan, 71½ marks,

of Dulwich School, won the cup for the best individual performance, C. B. Short being second.

Once more there was an enormous entry for the Army Championships, held at Aldershot on April 3 and 4. The quality of the boxing showed a distinct improvement over recent years, but the management of the meeting left a great deal to be desired. The Officers' competitions were won by Lieut. C. F. Crousaz, 1st South Staffordshire (Feathers); Lieut. A. M. Read, 1st Northamptonshire (Light Heavy Weights); S. I. Colquhoun, Bart., 1st Irish Gds. (Lights); and Lieut. G. Le Q. Martel, Royal Engineers (Welter). The Non-Com. Officers and Men's bouts were won by Pte. Willis, 1st Royal Welsh Fusiliers (Feathers); Lance-Corpl. Miller, 1st Loyal North Lancashire (Light Weights); Lance-Corpl. Redrup, East Surrey Regt. (Welter); Pte. Murray, 1st Scots Gds. (Middles); Pte. Robinson, and Coldstream (Heavy Weights). The Light Heavy Weight was declared "no competition" owing to the tactics of the men in the final.

The Irish Amateur Championships at Dublin on April 4 and 5 yielded only poor sport. The winners were E. Kelly, Dublin (Bantams); D. J. Tubridy, D.A.B.S. (Feathers); B. McGill, Dublin (Lights); P. Fox, Kells (Middles); and J. McDonald, Naas (Heavies). The National Sporting Club, London, was the scene of the Inter-Hospital contests on June 10, when the winners were N. E. Fasken, Guy's (Feathers); F. W. Stiven, Guy's (Lights); G. W. Coombes, London (Welter); — Hartgill (Middles); and F. C. Lapage, Middlesex (Heavies). In the fencing, London won the Epee and Sabres, and London had a walk-over in the gymnastics.

The Individual Gymnastic Championship of England was decided at Birmingham on Feb. 22, and attracted an entry of eighty competitors, but E. W. Potts, of the Polytechnic Club, who won in 1912, did not defend. The winner proved to be L. Hanson, of Bradford, who won in 1911. His score was 73½ points, his nearest rival being W. Cowing, South Wales, with 57½ points, whilst J. Whitaker, Birmingham, was third with 57 points. The Adams Shield, carrying with it the English Club Championship, had its final stage at the Northampton Institute on May 3, when the Northampton Polytechnic Institute defeated Birmingham and District (City team) by 521 points to 507.

For the first time the fencing contests between Oxford and Cambridge were dissociated with the boxing meeting of the Universities, and took place at the Sword Club, London, on May 7, when Oxford won the Foils by 5 to 4 and the Sabres by 3 to 1. G. R. Alexander, Tassart's School of Arms, won the Amateur Fencing Championship.

CRICKET.

For the fourth time in eight seasons Kent carried off the County Cricket Championship. Though perhaps not a convincing side, Kent thoroughly deserved their win. Their last two matches—against Northamptonshire, whom they defeated brilliantly by five wickets, and with Middlesex also beaten, though by only five runs—were especially noteworthy. There was, it is true, an absence of brilliancy from their batting, and their fielding was at times not up to their usual high standard, but these defects were amply atoned for by their steadiness. Their record of 20 wins out of a possible 28 was an

improvement upon that of the previous season, when they could only show 14 wins with 5 losses in 26 matches. Kent's sole defeats were at the hands of Gloucestershire, Notts, and Surrey, in each case away from home.

Yorkshire were a good second in the Championship after an excellent season, in which their defeats were from Gloucestershire, Lancashire, Northants, and Surrey. The county owe their position mainly to the old brigade as represented by Hirst, Rhodes, Denton, Haigh and Wilson, but these were ably assisted by Booth, Drake, Kilner, Dolphin, Birtles and Holmes, with Sir A. W. White as captain. Surrey, who claim third place, were at times irresistible, but on soft pitches they were unreliable. For them Hobbs, with an average of 52, made no fewer than eight centuries, highest innings being 184 against Worcestershire. Hitch's fast bowling (154 wickets for 20) had much to do with the improvement of Surrey's position. The following table gives the final positions in the Championship:—

County.	Played.	No Result.	Won.	Won on 1st Innings.	Lost on 1st Innings.	Lost.	No. of Points Obtained.	No. of Points Possible.	Percentage.
Kent (3).....	28	1	20	3	1	3	110	135	81·48
Yorkshire (1).....	28	1	16	4	3	4	95	135	70·37
Surrey (7).....	25	0	13	4	5	8	150	150	62·30
Northants (2).....	22	0	12	1	5	4	68	110	61·81
Notts (8).....	20	0	8	3	4	5	53	100	53·00
Middlesex (5).....	20	0	7	4	3	6	50	100	50·50
Sussex (10).....	28	1	10	4	3	10	65	135	48·14
Lancashire (4).....	26	1	7	7	0	11	56	125	44·80
Gloucester (11).....	22	0	8	1	2	11	45	110	40·90
Hants (6).....	26	0	7	4	4	11	51	130	39·23
Warwick (9).....	24	0	7	3	3	11	47	120	39·16
Worcester (16).....	20	1	6	1	3	9	36	95	37·89
Derby (12).....	18	0	4	2	2	10	28	90	31·11
Leicester (13).....	22	0	4	1	4	13	27	110	24·54
Essex (15).....	18	1	2	2	4	9	20	85	23·52
Somerset (14).....	16	0	2	2	1	11	17	80	21·25

The figures within parentheses indicate the positions in which the counties finished in 1912.

The points are awarded as follows: Five points for a win outright; in the case of a draw three points for a win on the first innings and one point to the side losing on the first innings. In a case of ties the points are equally divided. Matches not started or in which not even a result on the first innings is forthcoming are not taken in account, the maximum points being ascertained by deducting the number in the "no result" column from the total number played, and multiplying the balance by five.

Thanks to the fine weather during nearly the whole of the season, the majority of the matches yielded definite results. In all there were 182 matches, of which 81 were won by the home and 52 by the visiting sides. Of the 49 left drawn, all except three yielded a first innings result. The number of players taking part was 345, and there were 189 scores of a 100 or over, the highest innings being the 257 not out by Braund for Somerset against Worcestershire. The number of centuries was twice that of the previous year (95), when the season was abnormally wet. With good wickets many exceptionally high scores were recorded, notably when Notts at home v. Leicestershire declared at 507 for the loss of only three wickets. The lowest innings total was that of Warwickshire at Tonbridge in June, when Kent got them all out for 16. The following table will show at a glance the result of every game in the

County Championship series of 1913; the top line shows the outcome of the home fixture, the bottom line the result of the contests played away:—

County.	Derbyshire.	Essex.	Gloucester.	Hampshire.	Kent.	Lancashire.	Leicestershire.	Middlesex.	N'th'mp't'n.	Notts.	Somerset.	Sussex.	Warwick.	Worcester.	Yorkshire.
Derbyshire ..	H	W	W	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
Essex	A	X	W	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
Gloucestersh.	A	W	W	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
Hampshire ..	A	W	W	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
Kent	A	W	W	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
Lancashire ..	A	W	W	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
Leicestershire	A	W	W	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
Middlesex ..	A	W	W	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
N'th'mp't'shire	A	W	W	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
Notts	A	W	W	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
Somerset	A	W	W	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
Surrey	A	W	W	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
Sussex	A	W	W	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
Warwickshire	A	W	W	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
Worcestershire	A	W	W	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
Yorkshire ..	A	W	W	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L

w Won. v Won on the first innings. x Lost on the first innings. L Lost. n No result arrived at.

Amateurs played but a poor part during this season. The absence of C. B. Fry and R. H. Spooner was partly accountable. P. F. Warner, despite a long illness, scored over 1,000 runs, and Gilbert Jessop played several of his brilliant innings, whilst E. L. Kidd and R. B. Lagden were conspicuously successful for Cambridge. The outstanding figure amongst the amateurs, however, was the Hon. L. H. Tennyson, a grandson of the poet, who made a startling debut for Hampshire and wound up fifth in the averages with 46.22. He was selected as one of the M.C.C. team which went out to South Africa last October, and he will again play for his county this year. Of the amateur bowlers nothing could be better than the form of H. L. Simms (24 wickets for 15.37 runs apiece), and his display for the Gentlemen at the Oval and Lord's will always be remembered.

There was a race amongst professional batsmen for top place in the averages, and it was not till the very last match of the season at the Oval that the first three positions were decided, C. P. Mead (Hampshire) finishing with 50.51 just ahead of Hobbs (Surrey) 50.9 and G. Gunn (Notts) 49.91. Though Mead beat Hobbs both in average and aggregate of runs, most people would give the palm to Hobbs as the batsman of the year. He was the man for the big occasion, and the quality of his batting was equal to any he had previously shown. Hobbs and Mead both scored 9 centuries. George Gunn played better than ever before, and Woolley (Kent), average 45.12, also did great things till stopped by an injury. Two other Kent batsmen,

Hardinge (41.57) and Seymour (38.66), though below Woolley, both scored 2,000 runs. Amongst those who may be classed together as the all-round players of the year, all having scored over 1,000 runs and taken 100 wickets, were J. W. Hearne (Middlesex), Tarrant (Middlesex), S. G. Smith (Northants), Albert Relf (Sussex), Drake (Yorkshire), Booth (Yorkshire), and Hirst (Yorkshire). J. W. Hearne, who is only 22, is one of the most remarkable figures in cricket at the present time, and no professional has ever done so much at his age.

The best bowler of the year was undoubtedly S. F. Barnes. He only played in four first-class matches, in which he took 35 wickets for 10.02. Amongst the bowlers who did the hardest work of the season were Drake (116 for 16.93), Booth (181 for 18.45), Hitch (174 for 18.55), Blythe (167 for 16.34), Tarrant (136 for 17), Thompson (148 for 17.36), and Albert Relf (141 for 18), of whom Booth, Drake and Hitch greatly increased their reputations. D. W. Carr, the "googly" bowler, took 60 wickets, but the cost (18.37 runs apiece) was much larger than the previous year.

There were 223 scores of 100 and over, of which 189 were made in connexion with the County Championship. This total was above that of the previous year (161), but less than in 1911 (257). The highest individual innings was 257 (not out) by Brand for Somerset v. Worcestershire. Five others, W. H. Denton, Woolley, J. T. Tyldesley, Bowley, and Lee, scored innings of 200. Six instances occurred of scores of a hundred being made in each innings, viz., by Mead, Quaife, G. Gunn, King, Charlesworth and Hardinge.

The Inter-University match, the 79th of the series, resulted in a four wickets victory for Cambridge, and the record now stands: Cambridge, 38; Oxford, 33; drawn, 8. Oxford, batting first, scored 141, and in reply to Cambridge's 187 were all out for 191 in their second innings. The Light Blues, with only 146 to get to win, took three hours to get the runs, of which R. B. Lagden contributed 45. The Eton and Harrow match was won by Eton by nine wickets. Harrow have not beaten Eton since 1908. The match was notable for an innings of 173 by the Harrovian G. Wilson, made in four hours. This is a record individual innings for Harrow, and only 10 short of D. C. Boles's 184, which is the Eton record. Harrow have now won 35, Eton 35, and 18 matches have been drawn.

Both the matches between the Gentlemen and Players produced exciting finishes. At the Oval the Gentlemen had the better of the game, scoring 139 for 9 (declared) and 416. The Players, having made 131 in their first innings, were left on the last day with 433 to get in 4½ hours. They managed to avoid defeat, though eight wickets were down with only 13 minutes' play to go. It was an exciting finish to a great match, in which Mr. G. L. Jessop contributed innings of 81 and 107. The match at Lord's was won by the Players by seven wickets, after a remarkable display of bowling by Barnes, who in the second innings of the Gentlemen—all out for 102—took seven wickets for 38. The Players wanted 123 to win, with an hour and three-quarters to get the runs in. They got them, with only six minutes to spare.

Cricketers had to mourn the loss of the Hon. Alfred Lyttelton, who died in the early part of July.

CROQUET.

THE revival of croquet which set in a few seasons previously, was fairly well maintained, if not extended, in 1913. The Tournament list followed much the same lines as in the previous season, though it must be confessed that one or two of the leading players did not show their best form on some important occasions. The Inter-County Championship at Hurlingham in June was well supported. Nearly three hundred games were played, and in the result Middlesex took first honours. The Championship meeting of the Croquet Association was held at Roehampton during the last week in June. A surprising feature was the defeat on the first day of P. D. Matthews by H. F. Crother Smith. In the final Cyril Corbally beat H. Wright 7 plus 26, this being his fifth success in the event. With Miss E. Read as partner, Herbert Corbally took the Mixed Doubles Championship, whilst in the Ladies' Championship final, Lady Julian Parr beat Miss H. Clunie Dale, 14 plus 27. The Champion Cups at Roehampton at the end of July were competed for by most of the leading players of the season. Cyril Corbally played in excellent form throughout, as did J. Tuckett, the result being that they tied (the competition is on the tournament principle) with twelve games each. In the play-off Corbally won; P. D. Mathews was third. There was also a tie for the Ladies' Cup, Mrs. W. P. Blood and Miss E. D. B. Simeon each winning seven games. In the decider, Mrs. Blood was successful. The Ranelagh Club Championship was won by Mrs. R. C. J. Beaton, whilst the Gold Medal at Eastbourne fell to H. Wright, Mrs. W. P. Blood securing the Ladies' Gold Medal.

CYCLING.

THE season of 1913, if somewhat quiet, was satisfactory, inasmuch as it gave British amateurs an opportunity of proving themselves still supreme in the sport of cycling. There was a rather marked absence of new blood so far as racing men are concerned; but the old stagers continued to show good form, although R. L. Player and C. B. Kingsbury were not quite so prominent as previously. The first series of the National Championships was decided on June 14, upon the Long Eaton track. The events were the Twenty-five Miles, for which R. L. Player, the holder, did not defend, and the One Mile Tandem. The first was won by H. E. Ryan, Polytechnic C.C., W. R. Smith, South Africa, being second, and R. H. Clarke, Polytechnic C.C., third; time, 1 hr. 4 mins. 17½ secs. Smith had only been in England a few days, and rode a strange machine. The tandem race was won by the brothers A. and C. White, of Scunthorpe, in 2 mins. 2½ secs. More important was the meeting held at Norwich on the 28th of the same month, for the programme included the Quarter-Mile, One Mile, and Five Miles Championships. The South African, Smith, was keen on winning the latter, but a collision with H. E. Ryan put both men out of court, and victory went to R. L. Player, Cambridge, who won by half a length from E. W. Stanford in 13 min. 0½ secs. V. L. Johnson, the holder of the Quarter-Mile, was defeated in the final of that event by a length by W. J. Bailey, Polytechnic C.C., whose time (30½ secs.) beat all records for the track. Bailey also retained possession of the Mile Championship, defeating V. L. Johnson and E. Payne in the final heat, which was ridden in 2 mins. 45½ secs.

On June 28 the Southern Counties Cyclists' Union decided their six hours' race at the Herne Hill track. There was only a small entry, and C. H. Bartlett, the holder, did not compete. W. G. Stewart took the lead at the end of an hour, and, keeping it to the close, won with 148 miles 1,020 yds., his nearest rival being M. G. Selbach, with 145 miles 550 yds. Distance racing is, however, no longer popular, as was proved in the N.C.U. One Hundred Miles Race at Herne Hill on August 2, which brought out only six riders; whilst the Anerley B.C. "Fry" trophy, competed for in conjunction with the N.C.U. event, attracted only two entries—H. M. Ellis and B. H. Hogan (on a tricycle). The South African, W. R. Smith, won the N.C.U. race easily in 3 hrs. 40 mins. 44½ secs., and going on he beat H. H. Lee's four hours' record of 106 miles 703 yds., made in 1911, by covering 108 miles 1,000 yds. Ellis retired after riding 72 miles, leaving Hogan to win the "Fry" trophy in 4 hrs. 33 mins. 50 secs.

The World's Championships were decided at Berlin at the end of August, when England played a great part, for W. J. Bailey won the 1,000 Metres for the fourth time, and Leon Meredith, Paddington C.C., took the 100 Kilometres for the seventh time. On the 9th of August twenty-two riders contended for the Fifty Miles Championship at Herne Hill, the holder, C. B. Kingsbury, not being of the number. A. Alden, Kentish Wheelers, won a great race by inches from S. F. Bailey, the time being 2 hrs. 53½ secs. The customary centre championships were decided during the year, and the "Meeting of Champions" (which produced nothing wonderful) occurred on September 6. Some fresh records were set up, which appear in the tables elsewhere.

The Secretary of the N.C.U. is Mr. S. R. Noble, Lonsdale Chambers, 27, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

FOOTBALL.

THE ASSOCIATION GAME.

By a happy coincidence, the jubilee year of the Football Association, which was celebrated in November, was marked by the prospect of peace between that body and the Amateur Football Association. The split had lasted six years, and had proved detrimental to amateur clubs like the Varsities and the Corinthians, who were unable to play against first-class professional teams. That there was no decrease in the popularity of the game was proved by the crowd of 120,000 persons being attracted to the English Cup final tie at the Crystal Palace, one-half of whom probably were unable to see anything of the play. The inadequate accommodation was the subject of adverse comment, and the Football Association is confronted with the problem of finding a new venue or of improving and enlarging the accommodation at the Palace—a matter of some difficulty, as at present the future of the place is still somewhat nebulous. A sensational sequel to some unpleasantness during the play was the suspension of two of the players and the referee, Mr. Adams.

The International Championship resulted in a victory for England, despite a defeat by Ireland in the first of the three matches—the first victory of Ireland over England in the 32 matches played by the two countries. In the last match of the series, at Stamford Bridge, England had to win

to secure the championship, and did so by the margin of one goal to love. There were 52,000 spectators, which was the largest attendance ever seen at an international match in England. Prior to 1883-4 the championship was decided by matches between England and Scotland only. Including 6 ties as wins, the record now stands: Scotland, 24; England, 22; Wales, 1; Ireland, 1. The following table summarises the results of 1913:—

		Gls.		Gls.
Jan. 18	Belfast ... Wales.....	1	bt. Ireland ...	0
Feb. 15	Belfast ... Ireland.....	2	bt. England ...	1
Mar. 3	Wrexham Wales.....	0	dr. Scotland...	0
" 15	Dublin ... Scotland..	2	bt. Ireland ...	1
" 17	Bristol ... England..	4	bt. Wales	3
April 5	(Stamford Bridge) England...	1	bt. Scotland...	0

The positions, therefore, were:—England, 4 points; Scotland and Wales, 3 points; Ireland, 2 points.

The English Football Association succeeded in inducing France to enter into the International Federation, which now includes all the nations except Bohemia. Consequently, the series of Amateur International matches was enlarged by the inclusion of France, and it was notable for the first victory of Holland over England—a remarkable testimony to the development of the Association game on the Continent. The results of England's matches were:—England beat Belgium (4-0), beat France (4-1), beat Germany (3-0), lost to Holland (1-2), lost to Ireland (2-3), and beat Wales (3-1). Matches played, 6; won, 4; lost, 2. Goals for, 17; against, 7.

The Amateur Football Association's international programme was shorn by the defection of France, and, therefore, only two matches were played, both of which were won—viz., at Prague, v. Bohemia (4-0), and at Tufnell Park, v. Wales (6-0). A match was also played against the Public Schools, and was won by the A.F.A. eleven by 7-0. The final of the A.F.A. Cup was won by the Casuals, who beat New Crusaders 3-2. The "Arthur Dunn" Cup was carried off by Old Brightons, who beat Old Aldenhamians 2-1. The inter-Varsity match resulted in a drawn game, 2 goals each, and the record now stands:—Cambridge, 19 wins; Oxford, 18 wins; drawn games, 3.

The fact that the teams engaged in the final tie of the Football Association Challenge Cup—Aston Villa and Sunderland—were also fighting out the battle for First League honours attracted over 120,000 people to the Crystal Palace, the total receipts being £9,406. Aston Villa won by 1-0, but on the whole it was a disappointing game. Aston Villa have won the Cup five times, thus equalling the record of the Wanderers and Blackburn Rovers. In the course of the competition the Villa defeated Derby County (3-1), West Ham United (5-0), Crystal Palace (5-0), Bradford (5-0), and Oldham Athletic (1-0). Sunderland beat Clapton Orient (6-0), Manchester City (2-0), Swindon Town (4-2), Newcastle United (3-0), and Burnley (3-2). The unpleasant incident regarding two of the players has been alluded to. It should also be mentioned that the Association was adversely criticised by the Press for their lack of attention to the convenience and safety of the public.

The F.A. Amateur Cup was retained in the north, South Bank defeating Oxford City in the final (1-0), after a drawn game (1-1) at Reading.

The Scottish Cup was won by Falkirk, who beat Raith Rovers 2-0. Swansea Town beat Pontypridd 1-0 in the final of the Welsh Cup; and Linfield won the Irish Cup by defeating Glentoran 2-0. The Rangers again retained the championship of the Scottish League—their third win in succession. Glentoran retained the championship of the Irish League.

As some solatium for losing the English Cup, Sunderland carried off the League Championship with the record aggregate of 54 points, 5 more than those recorded by Blackburn Rovers the previous year. This is the fifth championship of the League won by Sunderland, who were first in 1891-2, 1892-3, 1895-6, and 1901-2. Notts County and Woolwich Arsenal were relegated to the Second Division, their places being taken by Preston North End and Burnley. Plymouth Argyle headed the Southern League. Brentford and Stoke were relegated to the Second Division, their places being taken by Southend United and Cardiff City.

The Secretary of the *Football Association* is Mr. F. J. Wall, 42 Russell Square, London, W.C. The Hon. Secretary of the *Amateur Football Association* is Mr. H. Hughes-Onslow, 79½ Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

RUGBY UNION.

The most noteworthy features of the season were the recovery by England after 21 years of the triple crown as well as the International Championship, the successful tour of the South African team, the steady improvement of the play of English clubs, and the trouble caused by semi-professionalism in the West of England.

The South Africans were a fine team. Their pack were giants for height and strength, but their backs, though good, were not quite of the class of the previous combination. They had to fight hard for their victories, and though they were beaten by Newport, Swansea, and London, they established a record by winning all their National games. Of their 27 matches, they won 24, and lost 3. Their tour did much to increase the interest in Rugby in both England and Wales. As stated above, England won the International Championship, and by beating Scotland also holds the Calcutta Cup. The relative positions were:—

						Pts. for.	Pts. agst.
	P.	W.	D.	L.	G.	T. P.	G. T. P.
England.....	3	3	0	0	3†	6 30	1* 0 4
Wales.....	3	2	0	1	4†	2 24	5*†1 25
Scotland.....	3	1	0	2	4	3 29	4* 2 26
Ireland.....	3	0	0	3	7**	0 3	8††8 60

*Dropped goal.

†Penalty goal.

The following table shows the results of all the international matches:—

		G.T.		G.T.
Jan. 1-Paris....	Scotland(21)	3 2	bt. France (3)	0 0
Jan. 18-Cardiff...	England(22)	2 1	bt. Wales	0 0
Jan. 25-Twickenham	England(20)	5 1	bt. France.....	0 0
Feb. 1-Edinburgh...	Wales (8)	1 1	bt. Scotland.....	0 0
Feb. 8-Dublin....	England(23)	11 4	bt. Ireland (4)	* 10
Feb. 22-Edinburgh	Scotland(29)	4 3	bt. Ireland (14)	* 30
Feb. 27-Paris.....	Wales (11)	1 2	bt. France (8)	1 1
Mar. 8-Swansea...	Wales (16)	13 1	bt. Ireland (13)	3 0
Mar. 15-Twickenham	England (30)	1	bt. Scotland.....	0 0
Mar. 24-Cork.....	Ireland (24)	3 3	bt. France	0 0

* One dropped goal.

† One penalty goal.

England deserved her position at the head, for the English line was only crossed once, and then by the South Africans, who won by 2 penalty goals and a try to a try. The victory

over Wales at Cardiff was the first achieved for 18 years in the Principality. At Dublin the success was substantial, and the win over Scotland at Twickenham was hard-earned. The advance of England was due to their fine forwards (who were played throughout with only one exception), the return to older methods, straight running, and strong individual effort.

The annual inter-Varsity match at Queen's Club resulted in a victory for Cambridge, the first since 1905-6. The Light Blues won by 2 goals to a try (10 points to 3). The Cambridge pack was a remarkably good one, and the heaviest of recent years. The record now stands—Oxford 18 wins, Cambridge 13 wins, drawn 9. The Navy defeated the Army in the annual match at Queen's Club by 3 goals and 1 try to 1 goal and 1 try. Gloucestershire recovered the County Championship, which they held in 1909-10, it having fallen to Devon in the two succeeding years.

The Rugby Union offices are on the Union's ground at Twickenham (Sec. : C. J. B. Marriott).

GOLF.

THERE were no signs that the popularity of the Royal and Ancient Game had reached high-water mark in 1913. New courses continued to be laid out in various parts of the Kingdom, fresh clubs were founded and players increased in numbers. What may be termed the "first class" programme lasted from March to October and proved to the full as interesting as its predecessors.

Amongst important events of the early year was the London Amateur Foursomes Tournament, decided at Stoke Poges during the last week in March. For this forty-six clubs entered, and victory ultimately went to Messrs. H. E. Taylor and H. L. Doherty, of Coombe Hill, who in the final beat J. L. Heath and W. G. C. Munsie (Eltham) by 5 and 4. April would have been an uneventful month but for the University match, decided at Hoylake. It was not a great contest, and it ended in a tie, 4 matches each, which left the record for the series at 16 matches each, with 3 ties. The Army Cup Tournament concluded at Deal, when the Black Watch won for the third time in succession and the 9th time in all. The £350 Tournament promoted by "The Sphere and Tatler," also at Deal, was productive of some surprising results, and on the first morning the Open Champion, Edward Ray, and three ex-champions in Jas. Braid, Alexander Herd, and Jack White, together with their partners, were defeated. Harry Vardon and T. Williamson played fine golf throughout, and in the final won from Joshua Taylor and B. F. James by 7 and 5.

Although the entry for the Amateur Championship is now restricted to scratch and plus men, 198 players sent in their names for the event, or only two short of the record made in 1907. The contest commenced at St. Andrews on May 26. Owing to heavy rains a good deal of water remained at the bunkers. There was quite a lot of sensational play, one disqualification (for late arrival), and the Americans made a great effort to capture first honours. The Royal Liverpool Club house had sheltered the cup in 1910, 1911, and 1912, as the result of successes by Mr. John Ball (in the first and last-named years) and Mr. Harold Hilton. This time Mr. Hilton won again, beating Mr. R. Harris (Acton) by 6 up and 5 to play, the approximate scores being

72 and 56=128 (for 30 holes) by Mr. Hilton and 84 and 58=142 by Mr. Harris. A heavy thunderstorm prevailed part of the time, and the conditions were about as bad as they could be. It is worthy of note that Mr. Hilton won the Open Championship in 1892 and 1897, was Amateur Champion in 1900 and 1901, 1911 and 1913, and American Amateur Champion in 1911. The Ladies' Championship at St. Anne's-on-Sea, during the first week in June, resulted in Miss Muriel Dodd (Moreton) beating Miss Chubb (Fulwell) in the final by 8 and 6.

OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS.

1872. Tom Morris, jun.	1894. J. H. Taylor.
1873. Tom Kidd.	1895. " "
1874. Mungo Park.	1896. H. Vardon.
1875. Willie Park.	1897. H. H. Hilton.
1876. R. Martin.	1898. H. Vardon.
1877. J. Anderson.	1899. " "
1878. " "	1900. J. H. Taylor.
1879. " "	1901. Jas. Braid.
1880. R. Ferguson.	1902. A. Herd.
1881. " "	1903. H. Vardon.
1882. " "	1904. J. White.
1883. W. Fernie.	1905. Jas. Braid.
1884. R. Martin.	1906. " "
1886. D. Brown.	1907. A. Massy.
1887. W. Park.	1908. Jas. Braid.
1888. James Burns.	1909. J. H. Taylor.
1889. W. Park, jun.	1910. Jas. Braid.
1890. John Ball.	1911. H. Vardon.
1891. H. Kirkaldy.	1912. E. Ray.
1892. H. H. Hilton.	1913. E. Ray.
1893. Auchterlonie.	1913. J. H. Taylor.

AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS.

1886. H. G. Hutchinson.	1899. John Ball.
1887. " "	1900. H. H. Hilton.
1888. John Ball.	1901. " "
1889. J. E. Laidlay.	1902. C. Hutchings.
1890. John Ball.	1903. R. Maxwell.
1891. J. E. Laidlay.	1904. W. J. Travis.
1892. John Ball.	1905. A. G. Barry.
1893. P. Anderson.	1906. Jas. Robb.
1894. John Ball.	1907. John Ball.
1895. L. M. B. Melville.	1908. E. A. Lassen.
1896. F. G. Tait.	1909. Robt. Maxwell.
1897. A. J. T. Allan.	1910. John Ball.
1898. F. G. Tait.	1911. H. H. Hilton.
	1912. John Ball.
	1913. H. H. Hilton.

On June 9 and 10, there was an important professional home and home match, the competitors being Edward Ray and George Duncan, who contested 36 holes over each course, Walton Heath and Sunningdale, for £100 a-side. Apart from stroke competitions, Ray had never beaten Duncan, and this meeting between them proved remarkable. They started level on the last 36 holes, were still all evens at the end on the second morning's play, and in the afternoon Ray was several times down until the 15th hole, when he was "up." He lost his advantage at the 17th, and eventually the match was halved on the last green. Mr. Abe Mitchell won the "Golf Illustrated" Vase at Walton Heath on June 13, and on the 17th the England v. Scotland professionals' match was played at Hoylake, when England won for the fifth time out of six, taking 9 singles to 3, and 4 foursomes to 1. This match served as a prelude to the Open Championship over the same course, which started on June 19. There was sensation when Duncan failed to

survive the qualifying sections, and wonderful golf was associated with the close when J. H. Taylor (Mid-Surrey), won with an aggregate of 304 strokes, eight better than E. Ray, his nearest opponent. Harry Vardon was third, a stroke worse than Ray. It was Taylor's fifth win—a record also boasted by Jas. Braid and Harry Vardon.

Early in September Mr. Jerome Travers won the United States Amateur Championship for the fourth time, and in the middle of that month there was an extraordinary finish to the U.S. Open Championship, the British representatives, Harry Vardon and E. Ray, tying with Francis Ouimet, a 19-year old American excaddie, with 304 strokes. In the play-off, Ouimet won before 6,000 people, with a score of 72, Vardon taking 77 and Ray 78. "The News of the World" £400 Tournament, after various qualifying competitions in all parts of the country, was played at Walton Heath early in October, Geo. Duncan defeating Jas. Braid in the final by 3 up and 2 to play. During the second week of October, Geo. Duncan won the French Professional Championship, and Miss Gladys Ravenscroft, the British Lady Champion of 1912, won the Ladies' American Championship, at Wilmington.

HOCKEY.

THE game of hockey, most amateur of all sports, well maintained its prestige in 1913. That the standard of play improved may be doubted, for in big matches it was frequently noticeable that there was a tendency to cramp the game by keeping the ball in the middle of the field, passing out to the wings being too much neglected. The first of the Internationals was decided on Feb. 15, when Ireland and Wales met at Limerick, Ireland winning by three goals to nil, a score that would have been considerably increased but for the fine goal-keeping of F. R. Davies (Swansea). Wales next met Scotland, on Wrexham Racecourse, on Feb. 22, when, after an exciting game, Scotland won by three goals to one, the fault of the losers being the inability of their forwards to settle down, and a certain amount of selfishness. On the same afternoon, at Beckenham, the twenty-third match between the South and North was played, the South winning by 5—0, the North forwards giving quite a feeble display. This was the South's eighteenth success in twenty-three matches, the game in 1894 being drawn. When Oxford and Cambridge met at Beckenham on Feb. 26 a record score for that contest was put up, the Cantabs winning by 7 goals to 2. Twice previously nine goals had been recorded in the match, but the previous highest score to either side was the six goals obtained by Oxford four years previously. The result was largely due to the skill and judgment of S. H. Saville, the Light Blues' captain.

England opened her International programme at Cambridge on March 1, when France was outplayed at all points, and beaten by 14 goals to 0. On the 8th of the same month England, though playing anything but a representative team, and minus, amongst others, S. H. Saville, defeated Wales at Whitechurch by 3 goals to 0. The Welshmen had a good team, but the result was in accordance with form, for they have never yet beaten England. On the same afternoon the officers of the Army and Navy played a draw, 2—2, at Queen's Club. In the final of the Inter-

Hospital Tournament Guy's beat St. Bart's by 5—0.

Scotland and Ireland met at Glasgow on March 15, when Ireland scored her ninth victory (out of twelve matches) by 2 goals to 1, a score that certainly did not flatter the winners, for the superiority of the forwards in the outfield work was most marked. England and Scotland met at Beckenham on March 29. Twelve months previously Scotland defeated England for the first time, but the latter had full revenge on this occasion, scoring 5 goals to love. Despite this big score, D. Farquhar kept goal brilliantly for the losers. At Dublin on April 5 England beat Ireland by 1 goal to love, R. J. Pridmore scoring seven minutes from the close. The game was an excellent one, and a draw would have been a more fitting termination. Thus the result of the International Tourney was that England won all her matches, Ireland won two, Scotland one, and Wales lost all three.

As regards the Counties, Lancashire were the strongest, their victims including Middlesex, Surrey, Northumberland, Durham and Cheshire, whilst they drew with Yorkshire. Fast forwards, playing an open game, contributed mainly to their success, but the good work of L. S. Ashcroft at centre-half counted for much. Warwickshire was far and away the best of the Midland Counties (unfortunately they did not meet Lancashire), whilst Surrey and Middlesex about halved honours in the Southern group. In the Inter-Territory matches the East did best, and the South came next.

Southern club hockey was headed by Beckenham, who lost only two of a long list of matches, whilst Hampstead undoubtedly came next. West Bromwich, of the Midland clubs, had a wonderful season, and in the North Bowdon again did best, though for the first time in many years they had to admit defeat, at the hands of Oxtou. St. Anne's possess a splendid player in R. W. Crummack, who in twenty matches hit 59 goals.

LAWN TENNIS.

THERE is practically no season for lawn tennis now. It continues, under some sort of conditions, the year round, and in 1913 it attained a degree of popularity not previously reached, as was evidenced by the large crowds at the Davis Cup and Championship matches, an increased list of tournaments, and swollen entry lists.

At a meeting of delegates from thirteen nations held in Paris early in March, it was decided to form an International Lawn Tennis Association, and the voting power was determined as follows: British Isles, 6 votes; Australasia, France, Germany, and the United States, 5 votes each; Austria, 4 votes; Belgium, South Africa, Sweden, and Switzerland, 3 votes each; Canada, Denmark, Holland, and Russia, 2 votes each; Hungary, Italy, Norway, and Spain, 1 vote each. Three World's Championships were decided upon, viz.: World's Championships on Grass Courts, which were offered to, and accepted by, the L.T.A. delegates on behalf of the British Isles in perpetuity; World's Championships on Hard Courts, to be organised up to and including the year 1916 by the Tennis Committee of the U.S.F.S.A.; and World's Championships on Wood (under cover), to be held in 1913 by Sweden, and in 1914 by Denmark. Later in the year arrangements were concluded between the Lawn Tennis Association and the All England Lawn Tennis

Club whereby the Gentlemen's Singles, Gentlemen's Doubles, and Ladies' Singles will be continued by the A.E.L.T.C., and the World's Championships referred to merged, as far as possible, with the All England L.T.C. Championships.

Really it is difficult to say whether the Championships or the Davis Cup contest aroused the greater interest. In the autumn of 1912 Messrs. C. P. Dixon, J. C. Parke, F. G. Lowe, and A. E. Beamish had visited Australia and succeeded in winning from the Dominion the Davis Cup. The new holders were challenged by Australia, America, Germany, France, South Africa, Canada, and Belgium. Of the preliminary ties played outside the British Isles all that need be set down here is that Germany beat France at Wiesbaden, and that America defeated Australia in New York. For America M. E. McLoughlin won both his singles without the loss of a set. Canada and South Africa came together at Queen's Club, West Kensington, on June 19, 20, and 21. Canada, represented by R. B. Powell and B. P. Schwengers, defeated V. R. Gauntlett and R. F. Le Sueur by 3 matches to 1, one single not being played. Unfortunately, the matches in the semi-final rounds were fixed for the same dates—July 10, 11, 12. America and Germany came together at Nottingham, and Canada and Belgium (who had drawn a bye in the preliminary) at Folkestone. Greater interest attached to the first-mentioned match, which America won by 4 matches to love, one match not being played. An exactly similar state of affairs, in favour of Canada, resulted at Folkestone, though the Belgians did not make quite so good a fight as the Germans. The final was decided at Wimbledon on July 18 and 19, when America beat Canada by 3 matches to love, two matches not being played. In the Singles R. N. Williams defeated B. P. Schwengers 6-4, 6-2, 6-2, and M. E. McLoughlin disposed of R. B. Powell 10-8, 6-1, 6-4. In the Doubles, McLoughlin and H. H. Hackett conquered Schwengers and Powell by 6-3, 6-3, 12-10. Then came the challenge round, at Wimbledon, on July 25, 26, and 28. J. C. Parke (British Isles) caused quite a sensation by defeating M. E. McLoughlin (America) by 10-8, 5-7, 4-6, 6-1, 5-7; and Parke also beat R. N. Williams 2-6, 7-5, 7-5, 4-6, 2-6. C. P. Dixon, however, lost both his Singles matches; and with H. H. Hackett and McLoughlin defeating Dixon and H. Roper Barrett in the Doubles, America won by 3 matches to 2, and so regained the Cup. Instituted in 1900, the trophy was won that and the two following years by America. From 1903 to 1906 the British Isles had possession, then Australasia from 1907 till 1911. The British Isles, as already stated, won in 1912.

The third annual match between teams representing Paris and London was decided on the covered courts of the Tennis Club de Paris at Auteuil on March 16 and following days, the result being that Paris won by 14 matches to 13, taking the Singles 10-8 and losing the Doubles 5-4. The Covered Courts Championships at Queen's Club during the latter half of April were chiefly noticeable for the success in the Ladies' of Mrs. Lambert-Chambers. P. M. Davson won the Gentlemen's Singles, A. F. Wilding and S. N. Doubt retained the Doubles, and Doubt and Mrs. Lambert-Chambers won the Mixed Doubles. The University match was decided at Cambridge during the first week in June.

The Cantabs were stronger than for many years previously, and won the Singles by 7-1 and the Doubles by 8-1.

A deal of interest attached to the World's Hard Court Championships, decided at St. Cloud, near Paris, on June 7 and following days. A thoroughly representative entry was secured, and in the final of the Gentlemen's Singles A. F. Wilding beat A. H. Gobert by 3 sets to 1. The Ladies' Singles was won by Fri. Rieck, who defeated the holder, Mlle. Broquedis, in the final by 2 sets to 1. H. Kleinschroth and Von Bessey won the Doubles.

The London Championships, at Queen's Club, in the middle of June proved highly successful though A. F. Wilding elected not to defend in the Singles, which went to F. G. Lowe, who in the final beat W. F. Johnson by 3 sets to 2, 52 games being played; whilst Mrs. Larcombe again secured the Ladies' Singles. Her opponent in the final was Mrs. Edgington. F. W. Rahe and H. Kleinschroth took the Doubles, and C. P. Dixon and Mrs. Larcombe the Mixed Doubles.

The Championships at Wimbledon opened on June 23. The meeting proved extraordinarily successful, and to witness the final of the Singles there were about 10,000 spectators. The competitors were A. F. Wilding, the holder, and M. E. McLoughlin, the young American. They put up a great match, Wilding winning with scores of 8-6, 6-3, 10-8. He owed much to his fitness, whilst his game was built up on good ground strokes. The Ladies' Singles, unfortunately, ended in a walk-over for Mrs. Lambert-Chambers, as Mrs. D. R. Larcombe, after finding her way to the challenge round, was forced to retire owing to an accident to one of her eyes. It was received whilst, with J. C. Parke as partner, she was engaged in the final of the Mixed Doubles against H. Crisp and Mrs. Tuckey, and caused retirement in favour of the latter pair when the score was 1 set all. Mrs. McNair and Miss Boothby won the Ladies' Doubles, and H. Roper Barrett and C. P. Dixon retained the Gentlemen's Doubles, the All England Plate going to F. G. Lowe.

The International between Ireland and England, played at Dublin on July 14 and 15, resulted in a narrow victory for England by 8 matches to 7. At Queen's Club, in the middle of July, Capt. E. D. Young won the Singles at the Army Championship Meeting, and Capt. G. L. Whatford and G. F. Scroope were successful in the inter-Regimental Doubles. C. P. Dixon won the Singles at the Welsh Championship Meeting, Mrs. Hannam taking the Ladies' Singles; whilst the Gentlemen's Irish Singles Championship, at Dublin, towards the end of July, went to J. C. Parke, and the Ladies' to Mrs. Barry. M. Rice won the Scottish Championship, and Mrs. Welsh the Ladies' Scottish Championship.

To mention even a tithe of the tournaments would be impossible within the scope of a review of this nature. Of the principal players, C. P. Dixon won Open Singles at, amongst other places, Surbiton, Chiswick Park, and Folkestone; J. C. Parke's victories included Manchester, Newcastle, Buxton, and Scarborough; F. G. Lowe was to the fore at East Croydon, Reading, Worthing, and other places. Others who did well were E. Larsen, A. E. Beamish, G. A. Thomas, S. N. Doubt, E. R. Allen, W. F. Johnson, T. M. Mavrogordato, H. Roper Barrett, and C. O. Tuckey. Amongst ladies who won Open Singles at some of the biggest meetings were Mrs.

Larcombe, Mrs. Chambers, Mrs. Welsh, Miss Boothby, Miss Holman, Miss Morton, Mrs. Tuckey, Mrs. Hatzel, Mrs. Hannam, Miss Lane, Mrs. Satterthwaite, and Mrs. Lamplough.

A special line must be devoted to Eastbourne, held early in September. There were thirty more level matches and a hundred more handicap matches than during the previous year. J. C. Parke won the Singles, Mrs. Larcombe the Ladies' Singles, A. D. Prebble and S. N. Doust the Men's Doubles, and Mrs. Chambers and Miss Luard the Ladies' Doubles. A somewhat unsatisfactory feature of the reason was the rather moderate character of the Doubles play at many of the big tournaments. In this phase of the sport there is great room for improvement.

RACKETS AND TENNIS.

NOT for many seasons had such interest been taken in the celebrated ball games of rackets and tennis as was aroused during 1913. All round entries were above the average, and in many cases the form—especially amongst the schools—was first-class. A good start was made with the season on the last day of February and the first of March with a match between Manchester and the Prince's Club, London. The contest was decided in Manchester, the conditions being three matches at each game; and on the first day Prince's won one each at rackets and tennis, whilst E. M. Baerlein scored a fine victory for Manchester over B. S. Foster at rackets. On the second day the Londoners were again too strong for Manchester, and the final score was four games to two in their favour. At rackets, J. K. Dennison, Prince's, beat H. C. Kershaw, Manchester, by three games to one; and at tennis, Marshall, Prince's, defeated P. Ashwood, Manchester, by three games to one, and E. M. Baerlein vanquished the Hon. A. N. Lytton, Prince's, by three games to one.

A start was made with the Army Doubles Championship of rackets at Prince's Club, London, on March 3. The 2nd Battalion King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, represented by Capt. A. C. G. Luther and C. E. D. King, were challenged by eight pairs. The 18th Hussars scratched, which gave the 13th Sikhs a walk over in the first round. The latter were represented by A. H. Muir, the Army Singles Champion, and H. E. Growse. They proved the best of the challengers, beating Royal Engineers (Lieut.-Col. W. C. Hedley and Capt. R. Cakes) in the final by four games to love (53 aces to 29); and on March 8 they defeated the holders, for the championship, by four games to two (87 aces to 67). The quality of the rackets did not reach a very high standard, for though many brilliant things were done, too many mistakes crept into the rallies and service. There was not a big entry for the Army Singles Rackets Championship. The final of the All Comers Competition, at Prince's, on March 13, resulted in Capt. A. C. G. Luther, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, beating Major E. P. Thompson, Royal Munster Fusiliers, by three games to love (45 aces to 17), the match lasting only a trifle over a quarter of an hour. Capt. Luther, who the previous year had lost the championship to A. H. Muir, of the 15th Sikhs, recovered the title in the challenge round on March 16 by winning the odd game in five, scoring 66 aces to 51.

Queen's Club, West Kensington, was the venue of the Rackets Amateur Singles Championship, during the last week in March and early in

April. In the All Comers semi-finals, E. M. Baerlein, Eton and Cambridge, beat H. A. Denison, Charterhouse, by three games to love (48 aces to 33); and H. W. Leatham, Charterhouse and Cambridge, defeated C. W. Browning, Harrow and Oxford, by three games to love (45 aces to 7). In the final Leatham beat Baerlein by three games to love (53 aces to 46). This brought B. S. Foster, Malvern College, the holder, and Leatham together in the challenge round, and the first named easily retained the title he secured for the first time a twelve-month previously, winning by three games to love (45 aces to 17). At Queen's Club, on April 6, Charles Williams, Harrow, the holder of the title, and J. Soutar, New York, commenced a match for the Professional Championship of the World and stakes amounting to £1,000. The conditions called for the best of seven games in two courts, Queen's Club and Philadelphia, with aces to govern the verdict in the event of games being equal. It may be interesting to note that Williams was to have played in America the previous year, and embarked upon the ill-fated s.s. *Titanic*. He was one of those rescued from that unfortunate vessel, and, naturally, his nerves were so shattered by his awful experience that he had to take a long rest. That he had quite recovered he proved on the occasion under notice, when he played grand rackets and won by four games to two (75 aces to 69), the match being played in the wonderfully quick time of 55 minutes. When the second half of the match was decided at Philadelphia, on May 3, however, Soutar carried everything before him. He won four straight games (60 aces to 17), and consequently secured the championship.

Fourteen entries were made for the Public Schools Rackets Championship, the event commencing on April 15, at Queen's Club, West Kensington. Some very good form was shown, and in the final Wellington College, represented by E. G. Bartlett and F. A. Carnegie (the former of whom had played the previous year), beat Haileybury, who had two old choices in H. D. Hake and L. F. Marson, by four games to love (60 aces to 32). It was Wellington's third success, their last win being in 1907. Oxford and Cambridge decided their Doubles match at Queen's Club on April 17, when Cambridge, represented by H. W. Leatham, Charterhouse and Trinity, and A. H. Lang, Harrow and Trinity, won from C. F. B. Simpson, Rugby and St. John's, and R. A. Boddington, Rugby and Trinity, by four games to two (85 aces to 75). This brought the record of matches played up to 30 against 27 in favour of Cambridge. The following day Leatham, for Cambridge, won the Singles from Simpson by three games to one (57 aces to 28) bringing the record to 28 matches all. Only two pairs challenged for the Rackets Amateur Doubles Championship, at Queen's Club. B. S. Foster, Malvern, and H. Brougham, Wellington and Oxford, defeated Hon. C. Bruce, Winchester and Oxford, and A. H. Lang, Harrow and Cambridge, by four games to one (68 aces to 44). The holders were H. W. Leatham, Charterhouse and Cambridge, and H. A. Denison, Charterhouse. The championship round was postponed owing to the illness of Leatham's father, and eventually fell through.

Entries for the Amateur Tennis Championship, which commenced on May 5, at Queen's Club, reached the exceptionally large number of thirteen. Many fine matches were played, and

in the challengers' final the Hon. N. S. Lytton beat Capt. R. K. Price by three sets to love (18 games to 7). Consequently the championship was fought out by the same players as in 1912. On this occasion, however, E. M. Baerlein, the holder, was beaten by Lytton by three sets to two (27 games to 23).

The Oxford and Cambridge tennis matches were decided on July 11 and 12. Leatham and M. Woosnam, Winchester and Trinity (Cambridge), beat Hon. J. N. Manners, Eton and Balliol, and G. Westmacott, Eton and Christchurch (Oxford), by three sets to two (18 games to 5) in the Doubles; and Leatham defeated Manners in the Singles by three sets to love (53 games to 46).

The Secretary of Queen's Club, West Kensington, is Mr. A. E. Stoddart.

ROWING.

ALTHOUGH it lacked the sensational features of its predecessor, the season of 1913 was remarkably interesting. The form generally was well up to the average, without being exceptionally good; but this does not apply to the sculling, which was below par. W. D. Kinnear, the erstwhile amateur champion, did not compete at Henley, and later, when attempting to defend his title, sustained defeat.

The form in the Torpid Eights, with which the season opened at Oxford, was certainly not up to the average. This was doubtless due to the period of practice necessitated by the early coming of Easter, and the consequent bad conditions were all against the coaches. Magdalen retained the headship of the river, St. John's finishing second. The latter were 3 lb. per man the heavier crew, but they were not really well together. These crews were in a class by themselves, the others being moderate indeed. Hertford topped the third division boats, and Corpus the second. During the six nights New College and Worcester made a "highest possible" of half a dozen bumps. At Cambridge University, during the last week in February, there were four entries for the Fairbairn-Forster Pairs, which were secured by the brothers G. L. and D. I. Day, of Repton, rowing in the colours of the Lady Margaret Boat Club. The final of the Clinker Fours at Cambridge was decided on March 8, when First Trinity repeated successes gained in 1910 and 1911 by defeating Pembroke. The Cambridge University Lady Margaret Pairs, decided on May 2 and 3, only attracted four entries. J. Ayliff and S. E. Swann (the President), of Trinity Hall, were looked upon as likely winners, but to the general surprise they were beaten in the first heat by the brothers Day, who in the final succumbed to the Etonians C. E. V. Buxton and R. Le Blanc Smith, of Third Trinity. The Lowe Double Sculls, decided at Cambridge on May 9 and 10, attracted only three entries, the winners proving to be the Jesus College pair, R. Gould, of New Zealand, and L. A. Pattinson, Rugby, who beat the brothers A. and S. E. Swann, of Trinity Hall, in the final.

The University Boat Race was decided on Thursday, March 13, the mid-week date being the only suitable one, bearing in mind the early advent of Easter and the times at which the tide served. The Oxford crew first appeared at Putney on February 21, and so smoothly did their practice proceed that the order of rowing on that day was the one that prevailed on the day

of the race. Cambridge, however, had many vicissitudes. Several changes, brought about by illness, had to be made in the constitution of the crew, two of them as late as on March 4, and this probably cost the Light Blues the race, for the two partially trained men undoubtedly "cracked" in the closing stages of the struggle. Oxford were strong favourites at the start, but the Cantabs, beautifully stroked and cleverly steered, led up to the Queen's Head at Mortlake. Oxford drew level at Mortlake Brewery, and won a great race by three-quarters of a length in 20 mins. 53 secs. The Prince of Wales witnessed the contest. The crews were:—

OXFORD.		Ht.		Weight.	
		Age.	ft. in.	st. lb.	
E. R. Burgess (Eton and Magdalen) (bow)	21	6	1	11	12
2. C. L. Baillieu (Melbourne University and Magdalen)	23	6	1	12	3½
3. R. P. Hankinson (Winchester and New College)	22	5	11	11	13½
4. H. K. Ward (New South Wales and New College)	25	6	1½	12	10½
5.* A. H. M. Wedderburn (Eton and Balliol)	20	6	3½	13	10½
6.* A. F. R. Wiggins (Eton and New College)	21	6	0½	12	13½
7.† L. G. Wormald (Eton and Magdalen)	22	6	2½	12	10½
* E. D. Horsfall (Eton and Magdalen) (stroke)	20	6	1	12	6
a H. B. Wells (Winchester and Magdalen) (cox.)	22	5	9½	8	9
* Rowed in 1912. † Rowed in 1911 and 1912. a Coxed in 1911 and 1912.					
Spare man: C. E. Tinne (Eton and University), age 22, height 6 ft., weight 12 st. 11 lb.					

CAMBRIDGE.		Ht.		Weight.	
		Age.	ft. in.	st. lb.	
G. A. Fisher (Winchester and Jesus) (bow)	21	5	11	11	2
2.† S. E. Swann (Rugby and Trinity Hall)	22½	6	2½	11	9½
3. H. Roper (Blundell's and Sidney-Sussex)	21	6	0	12	10½
4. W. M. Askwith (Bedford and Corpus)	22	6	5	13	10
5. C. S. Clark (Bedford and Pembroke)	20	6	1	12	13
6.* R. S. Shove (Uppingham and First Trinity)	23	5	11	12	8
7. C. E. V. Buxton (Eton and Third Trinity)	20	5	11	12	0
G. E. Tower (Eton and Third Trinity) (stroke)	22	5	11½	11	11½
L. E. Ridley (Eastbourne and Jesus) (cox.)	21	5	6	8	6
* Rowed in 1912. † Rowed in 1911 and 1912.					
Spare man: E. N. Showell-Rogers (Shrewsbury and Caius), age 22, height 6 ft., weight 12 st. 8 lb.					

At Oxford there was a record entry for the Summer Eights, racing taking place during the third week in May. New College retained the headship, although they were in serious jeopardy from Magdalen more than once. That the latter were really the faster crew admitted of little doubt, but they found the starting distance of 130 feet rather more than they could concede. New College second crew headed the third division, and Corpus the second division. On June 4 C. E. Tinne, Eton and University, and R. B. Quiller Couch, Winchester and Trinity, who had beaten record for the course in their heat,

easily won the Oxford University Challenge Pairs. Cambridge University Summer Eights started the first week in June, Jesus College, a crew that was wonderfully well together, maintaining their position at the head of the river after a great tussle with Third Trinity, whilst Christ's College headed the second division. The Oxford University Sculls, on June 13, ended in the success of the Russian, H. M. Kusik, of St. Catharine's.

The premier regatta of the year, Royal Henley, opened on July 2, and lasted four days. There was once more a splendid entry, including a record number of eights for the Thames Cup. The rowing conditions were ideal throughout the four days, and the "luck of the station" was not nearly so much in evidence as during previous years. Seldom, if ever, has the meeting produced more thrilling finishes. "Won by a few feet," was a frequent declaration, though it is certain that the class of the competitors, generally, was not above high-water mark, and, so far as the scullers went, it was below that standard. Of the eight events four were won by Cambridge colleges, two by Oxford, one by the Leander B.C., and one by an Australian representative. The latter was C. McVilly, of the Derwent R.C., Tasmania, who in the final for the Diamond Sculls beat E. D. P. Pinks, of the London R.C., by a length in 8 mins. 49 secs. The winner, a very powerful youngster, should be heard of again. Leander won the Grand Challenge Cup from Jesus College, Cambridge, by a length, in 7 mins. 11 secs. They were a very fine crew—the best, perhaps, since 1908. Their order of rowing was:—

LEANDER CLUB.

	st.	lb
A. C. Gladstone (bow)	11	3
2. S. E. Swann	11	3
3. L. G. Wormald	12	5
4. E. D. Horsfall	12	5
5. C. S. Clark	12	9
6. A. S. Garton	13	8
7. F. F. V. Scrutton	12	0
G. E. Tower (stroke)	11	10
H. B. Wells (cox.)	8	12

It was Leander's first win in the Grand since 1905, whilst Jesus had figured in the final on four occasions in recent years, but have not won since 1885. The Ladies' Plate for eights went to First Trinity, Cambridge, who in the final beat Trinity, Oxford, by 3 lengths in 7 mins. 24 secs. New College, Oxford, won the Stewards' (fours), the Maintzer Ruder Verein being disqualified for fouling before Fawley Court was reached. The brothers A. and S. E. Swann, Trinity Hall, Cambridge, vanquished the Old Etonians S. D. Gladstone and C. E. Buxton by 1½ lengths in the final for the Goblets, in 8 mins. 39 secs. Lady Margaret B.C., Cambridge, defeated University College, Oxford, in the Wyfolds (fours), after a great race, in 8 mins. 1 sec. Oriel College, Oxford, beat Christ's College, Cambridge, in the Thames Cup by a quarter of a length in 7 mins. 30 secs.; and the Visitors' Cup went to Pembroke, Cambridge, who beat University, Oxford, in the final easily in 8 mins. 15 secs.

The Metropolitan Amateur Regatta, on July 8, was notable for the fact that the Thames and London Clubs between them secured all the trophies. The two principal races—the London Cup (for scullers) and the Champion Cup (for eights)—went to E. D. P. Pinks (London R.C.) and the Thames R.C. respectively. On this

form and on that which he had displayed at Henley, Pinks was rather fancied to win the preliminary heat of the Wingfield Sculls (emblematic of the Amateur Championship of the Thames); but on July 9 he was beaten by C. W. Wise, of the London Rowing Club, who two nights later caused some surprise by vanquishing the holder, W. D. Kinnear, Kensington R.C., by six lengths in 24 mins. 12 secs. In the last week of July, at Shepperton, J. A. C. Croft easily won the Amateur Punting Championship, F. C. Cowell, the holder, being amongst the defeated candidates.

As regards professional matters, Doggett's Coat and Badge, rowed for between London Bridge and Chelsea on August 1, was won by H. J. Gobbett, Greenwich, in 25 mins. 21 secs.; and on August 7, at Maidenhead, F. Nicholls, of Egham, won the Professional Punting Championship for the fifth time in succession. There was, once more, a race for the Sculling Championship. The titles of World's Champion and English Champion, together with money to the extent of £1,000, were at stake. The competitors were the holder, Ernest Barry, representing England, and Harry Pearce, a powerful but unfinished Australian sculler. By sheer strength and excessive arm work Pearce led to Hammersmith Bridge, but he was then done with. Barry, whose style and judgment were never better, went to the front at Biffen's. At one time he was seven or eight lengths in front, but, easing up from Barnes Bridge, he allowed Pearce to get within a length and three-quarters at the close. This was Barry's sixth victory over the course—indeed, he has never yet been beaten in a race between Putney and Mortlake.

The Hon. Sec. of the Amateur Rowing Association is Mr. G. L. Maclagan, 18, Berkeley Square, London.

SWIMMING.

SOME remarkable performances were accomplished by English swimmers during the past year, notably by the younger sections of both sexes. The Amateur Swimming Association, in view of the Olympic Games at Berlin in 1916, has been encouraging speed tests and instituting competitions of a nature calculated to improve style and speed, and with such success that many district records have been eclipsed and several fresh national ones created. The outstanding swimmer of the year was J. G. Hatfield, of Middlesbrough, the youth who proved himself to be the second fastest distance swimmer in the world at Stockholm in 1912, the only man to beat him—and that in record time—being Hodges, of Canada. Last year Hatfield won the 1½ Mile, Quarter-Mile Salt Water, 500 Yards, Half-Mile, Mile, and Long-Distance Championships of England, but failed by a touch to win the 100 Yards Championship, secured at Brighton by H. E. Annison, of Croydon, in 60 secs. A few days later Annison went down before L. J. Haskins, of the Otter, in the 100 Yards Championship of the South, but had his revenge in October, when he beat Haskins for the 150 Yards Championship of London, in record time for the race. In these swimmers we have the nucleus of a fine Olympic team, and there are several others in the various districts who are nearly, if not quite, up to their form. Most of them use what is known as the "crawl" stroke, and show improvement almost every time they swim. Had Hatfield succeeded in winning the 100 Yards he would have equalled

the record of J. H. Tyers, who in 1893, and again in 1894, won all the speed championships in one year. Even J. A. Jarvis, of Leicester, who had such a long run of success, was unable to do that, he, like Hatfield, always failing at the 100 Yards.

Remarkable improvement has also been shown by the lady swimmers, of whom Miss Curwen, of Liverpool, Miss Vera Neave, of Enfield, Miss Annie Spears, and Miss Belle White stand out pre-eminent, the latter more particularly as a graceful diver. Now that swimming is taught in almost every school, there is little possibility of lack of talent for the ladies' contests at Berlin.

Yet, while English swimmers have been developing speed, many foreigners have been doing the same, and there are authentic accounts of brilliant performances by Austrians and Germans, and in America Duke Pasa Kohanamoku is credited with lowering the 100 yards record. The times have, however, yet to be passed by the *Fédération Internationale de Natation Amateur*.

Though our divers are good, they were unable to beat Gaidzik, of America, who won the English Championship. Lack of facilities for practising high diving is perhaps the cause of our failure to be at the head of this branch of sport.

In water polo the Hyde Seal Club again stands first, this splendid combination undoubtedly being the best side in the British Isles, and one well worthy of special selection for the Olympic Games. Water polo has made such strides that matches are now played all over the country every night of the week, and bath superintendents are often at their wits' end to make proper arrangements for the fixtures.

There were several attempts in 1913 to swim the Channel, but none of the performances were of special note. Those of Jabez Wolffe and Miss Lily Smith were the principal, but the lady had to give up completely exhausted long before half of her task was finished. Wolffe did not do much better, and it would appear that he tries to make the journey too quickly; that is to say, he attempts to "race the Channel"—an apparently futile task. M. A. Holbein, who some years back almost reached England from the French coast, also tried again, but had to give up through adverse winds and a rough sea.

The work of the Royal Life-Saving Society has increased so much that the executive have sent Mr. William Henry, the chief secretary, on a prolonged lecturing and examination tour of the various branches in the dominions forming the Union of South Africa. Previous visits of a similar nature have been made to Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, and Canada. The King's Cup competitions were, as usual, conducted at the Bath Club, Highgate Ponds, in June last, and the cup was awarded to Oscar Schiele, of the Magdeburg Club—a previous winner. D. W. Morris, of London Hospital, the holder, lodged a protest against the decision of the judges, but it was overruled. An appeal is pending, but will probably not be settled until the annual general meeting of the Society in February next.

The Hon. Secretary of the Amateur Swimming Association is T. M. Yeaden, East Clere, Whitburn, near Sunderland; and the Chief Secretary of the Royal Life-Saving Society is Mr. William Henry, 8, Bayley Street, Bedford Square, London.

THE TURF.

"SENSATIONAL" is the only word which expresses the features of racing on the Turf in 1913. There was an amazing Derby, in which a suf-

fragee threw herself in front of the horses, and in which the winner was disqualified in favour of a 100 to 1 chance. In the Ascot Cup a madman imitated the Epsom suffragee, and brought down one of the chief competitors. Continually through the season the favourites were defeated by horses whose chances had been ignored in the betting. Unpleasant incidents abounded, one of the earliest being the warning-off of a prominent trainer. Altogether the season will be remembered as the most unpleasant in the annals of the Turf. The King continued to take an interest in the sport, and was rewarded by winning a few races, though not of any importance. The demands on space render it imperative that this retrospect shall be confined mainly to the important weight-for-age contests, leaving some of the principal handicap records for insertion in the tables elsewhere, but it must be mentioned that 1913 saw a new departure, inasmuch as the Queen's Prize at Kempton (March 24) was decided before the Lincolnshire Handicap, which was run on April 1.

A poor lot of two-year-olds went to the post for the Brocklesby Stakes (£733) at Lincoln, on April 2, as was subsequently proved, for Decagone, the winner, did not earn brackets again, whilst the third, Tanaquil, who is by Cicero, went until September before securing a £200 handicap at Ayr. The second, Clapgate, did better, winning three races before the end of September, of which the Fitzwilliam Stakes (£173) at Doncaster was, perhaps, the most important. The champion two-year-old of the season was The Tetrarch, a grey colt, by Roi Herode—Vahren, belonging to Mr. D. McCalmont. By reason of his peculiar markings this animal was at various times described as "the circus horse," "the rocking horse," &c. His first coat was very dark, but, on shedding it, he blossomed forth as a grey, whilst later, huge white patches, as of whitewash, made their appearance. With wonderfully powerful hind action, The Tetrarch usually galloped clean away from his fields and had them strung out very early. The colt made his *début* in a maiden two-year-old plate (£196) at Newmarket Craven Meeting, when, starting third favourite in a field of 21, he won by four lengths. When next out, in the Woodcote Stakes (£930) at Epsom Summer Meeting, Mr. McCalmont's representative was only an even-money chance, although useful animals like Our Lassie colt and The Ambassador were included in his ten opponents. This time he won by three lengths, the third being another six lengths behind, and it was evident that he had speed out of the common. Victories in the Coventry Stakes at Ascot (£1,843)—when he beat Courageous ten lengths—the National Breeders' Produce Stakes at Sandown Park (£4,357), the Rous Memorial Stakes at Goodwood (£1,195), the Champion Breeders' Foal Stakes (£1,085) at Derby Summer Meeting, and the Champagne Stakes (£1,730) at Doncaster followed, and in all these races the colt was ridden by S. Donoghue. In the Sandown Park race Mr. Ernest C. Tanner's Calandria ran the grey to a neck, but Mr. McCalmont's colt was badly interfered with at the start. With The Tetrarch in a class by himself, it is exceedingly difficult to form an opinion as to which was the next best of his age. Stornoway, a bay colt by Desmond—Sisterlike, the property of Mr. E. Hulton, and Hapsburg, another Desmond colt—Altesse, both showed form. The first-named won seven out of nine

paces on the English turf up to the time of writing, but at Doncaster he was a good three lengths behind The Tetrarch, who won pulling up. There was nothing promising about the way in which he opened the campaign at Epsom Spring, for he was unplaced in the Hyde Park Plate (£417), won by Mr. R. C. Bower Ismay's Elgon. He was probably not ready then, for he was allowed to start at 5 to 1 against, whereas in the Norfolk Two-Year-Old Plate (£196) at Newmarket Second Spring, for which 25 horses went to the post, Stornoway's price was 6 to 4 against, and in the hands of F. Wootton he won by four lengths. He won the Great Surrey Foal Stakes (£934) at Epsom Summer Meeting, the 56th Biennial (£1,592) at Ascot, the Fulbourne Stakes (£787) at Newmarket First July, the Prince of Wales' Plate (£887) at York August, the Gimcrack Stakes (£950) at York, and the Clearwell Stakes (£917) at Newmarket in October. He failed, however, in the Middle Park Plate, Coreyra, a chestnut colt by Polymelus—Pearmain, the property of Lord Londonderry, beating him by a length and a half. Coreyra had previously won the Wynyard Plate at Stockton (£535) and the Redcar Produce Stakes (£615), and, naturally, curiosity was aroused as to how he would fare in the Dewhurst Plate at the end of October. In that race Sir John Thursby's Kennymore, by John o'Gaunt—Croceum, who at a difference of 4 lbs. had been beaten by three lengths by Coreyra, proved successful. In the Dewhurst Plate, however, Kennymore received 10 lb., and he had evidently benefited by his previous (and only) experience.

The successes of Hapsburg included the New Stakes at Ascot (£1,919 10s.), the British Dominion Two-Year-Old Plate (£914) at Sandown, and the Great Lancashire Breeders' Produce Stakes (£1,614) at Liverpool. He was nowhere in the Imperial Produce Stakes (£2,569) at Kempton, which was won by By George!, but the scale of weights for that event were so arranged as to almost resemble a handicap, and Hapsburg carried 9 st. 6 lb. to the winner's 8 st. 8 lb., whilst Sunny Land (and) had 8 st. 7 lb., and Longtown (3rd) 9 st. 3 lb. Another excellent two-year-old performer was Aldford, a brown colt by Mauvezin—Mangalmi, the property of the Duke of Westminster, who, when these lines were penned, had won six races off the reel, and boasted an unbeaten certificate. He led off by beating the enormous number of 32 opponents in the Beckhampton Two-Year-Old Stakes (£326) at Newbury Spring, and next took the Stamford Two-Year-Old Plate (£165) at Chester. Then followed the Salisbury Stakes (£332) at Salisbury, and as By George!, the second, was in receipt of 10 lb., and was beaten by four lengths, the form was pretty smart. The 61st Triennial at Ascot (£780) was his next success, followed by the Stud Produce Stakes (£524) at Newmarket First July, and the Newbury Autumn Foal Stakes (£838). On the whole, the two-year-old racing was noticeable for correctness of form. Unfortunately, Coreyra is not in the Derby of 1914, though he has an engagement in the Two Thousand and St. Leger.

What of the three-year-olds? There may have been a really good one amongst the classic performers, but in view of the amazing in-and-out running that is difficult to believe. Little store is set nowadays on the Newmarket Biennial (£803), which was won by the Duke of Portland's Nassau, or the Column Produce Stakes (£768),

won by Lord Derby's Light Brigade, at the Newmarket Craven Meeting. The same might almost be written of the Wood Ditton Stakes (£407), over the Ditch Mile at the same gathering, but in 1913 it served to start Mr. E. Hulton's Fairy King, a bay colt by Desmond—Queen Fairy, upon a very useful three-year-old career. Up to the middle of October, the colt won seven races. At his second essay, in the Two Thousand Guineas (£6,800), he was unplaced to Mr. W. Raphael's Louvois, by Isinglass—St. Louvaine, Mr. C. Bower Ismay's b. c. Craganour, by Desmond—Veneration II., being second, and Mr. H. P. Whitney's ch. c. Meeting House, by Voter—Noonday, bred in America, third. Odds of 3 to 1 were betted on Craganour for that event, but he was beaten by a head, and it is worth noting that the winner and Mr. Hulton's Shogun, by Santoi—Kendal Belle, started at 25 to 1. Mr. Hulton making a declaration to win with Fairy King. The next victory of the latter was in the Hurst Plate (1 mile) at Hurst Park (£779) in May, where amongst the unplaced lot was Mr. W. Hall Walker's Night Hawk. At Newmarket Second Spring Meeting Craganour turned the Two Thousand Guineas' form upside down, winning by a length and a half from Sun Yat, in the Newmarket Stakes (£2,290) of 1¼ miles, with Louvois another two lengths in the rear. Fairy King did not run in that race.

Then, on June 4, came the most amazing Derby on record. Fifteen horses went to the post, and just before Tattenham Corner was reached, a woman identified with the Suffragette cause threw herself in front of the King's colt Anmer, and received injuries from which she died a day or two later. The horse was unhurt, and Herbert Jones, the jockey, escaped with a severe shaking and a broken rib. The race was a great one between Craganour and a bay colt of Mr. A. P. Cunliffe's, Aboyeur, by Desmond—Pawky. Craganour did not finish too gamely, but got home first by a head from Aboyeur, with Louvois only a neck further behind, and Mr. W. H. Walker's Great Sport, a brown colt by Gallinule—Gondollette, fourth. Mr. Hulton elected to be represented by Shogun, who was beaten early. Craganour, ridden by J. Reiff, was favourite at 6 to 4, Shogun (F. Wootton) next favourite, at 6 to 1, Louvois (W. Saxby) 10 to 1, and Great Sport (G. Stern) 20 to 1, whilst Aboyeur (E. Piper) started at 100 to 1. The time of the race was 2 mins. 37½ secs. Immediately after the race, the Stewards, on their own initiative, issued the following notice:—"The Stewards objected to the winner on the ground that he jostled the second horse. After hearing the evidence of the judge and several of the jockeys riding in the race, they found that Craganour, the winner, did not keep a straight course; and interfered with Shogun, Day Comet, and Aboyeur, having bumped and bored the second horse they disqualified Craganour, and awarded the race to Aboyeur."

How, under the circumstances, the Stewards allowed Reiff to go without censure, was a matter of general comment. As a two-year-old Aboyeur ran six times, his only success being in the Champagne Stakes at the Bibury Meeting, whilst the Derby was his only three-year-old victory. Running Rein was the only other Derby winner that suffered disqualification, and in his case it was a matter of fraud. Craganour did not run again, being sold to go to the Argentine Republic.

In the races for three-year-old colts at Ascot; the cracks steered clear of each other. Louvois won the Prince of Wales' Stakes (£2,275) of 1 mile 5 furlongs, and Shogun the Gold Vase (£1,000) over 2 miles, whilst Sun Yat was unplaced to Mr. W. Astor's Pilliwinkie in the Ascot Derby (£1,775) of a mile and a half. In connexion with the three-year-old colts, Goodwood was chiefly noticeable for the defeat, in the Gordon Stakes (£929), of Aboyeur, by Major Eustace Loder's Augur; but the latter, a son of Spearmint, carried only 8 st. 4 lb. to the Derby winner's 10 st. over the mile and a half. The St. Leger (£6,450), on Sept. 10, served to still further complicate the form. In a field of twelve, Louvois started a hot favourite at 9 to 4 against, and finished nowhere. The winner was Capt. Hall Walker's Night Hawk, a bay colt by Gallinule—Jean's Folly, who had run four times previously without being placed, and who started at 50 to 1 against. Mr. J. B. Joel's White Magic, by Sundridge—La Vierge, a 33 to 1 chance, was second. It looked, at this stage of the season, at all events, as though Light Brigade, a brown colt by Picton—Bridge of Sighs, belonging to Lord Derby, was the best of his year, for up to the middle of October he had won eleven races, amongst his victims being Roseworthy, Sun Yat, and Prue. He failed towards the end of the season, but doubtless had had enough of racing. The most prominent of the three-year-old fillies were Jest, by Sundridge out of Absurdity, the property of Mr. J. B. Joel, and Prue, by Cicero—Prune, owned by Lord Rosebery. The former won the One Thousand Guineas (£6,400), the Oaks (£4,950), was beaten into third place in the Coronation Stakes at Ascot (£3,550) by Prue, and failed to give 12 lb. to Mr. J. P. Hornung's Arda in the Nassau Stakes at Goodwood (£920) by three quarters of a length, the distance being a mile and a quarter.

Of the older horses, Tracery, 4 years, by Rock Sand—Topiary; Prince Palatine, 5 years, by Persimmon—Lady Lightfoot; Long Set, 5 years, by Rabelais—Balle Perdue; and Hornet's Beauty, 5 years, by Tredennis—Hornet, were about the pick. Tracery ran in-and-out, but managed to win the Burwell Plate at Newmarket (£453) over a mile and a half, beating Stedfast at evens; the Eclipse Stakes at Sandown (£8,735), giving Louvois a stone all but 2 lb., over a mile and a quarter; and the Champion Stakes at Newmarket (£900) in October, beating Long Set at evens by six lengths. Prince Palatine's best performances were in the Coronation Cup at Epsom (£1,700), when he defeated Long Set at evens over the mile and a half by three lengths, and in the Gold Cup at Ascot, when Stedfast (a length and a half behind), Aleppo, and Tracery were in the beaten lot; but the latter was knocked over by a madman, and might possibly have won. Mr. Pilkington afterwards sold Prince Palatine to Mr. J. B. Joel for £40,000. The horse was badly beaten in the Goodwood Cup (£800), won by Mr. L. Brassey's Catmint. Long Set had not much to do in winning the March Stakes (£440) at Newmarket First Spring, and better performances were his victories in the Royal Hunt Cup at Ascot (£2,170), when, carrying 9 st. 1 lb., he defeated 28 opponents, and in the Liverpool Summer Cup (£1,325), wherein he carried 9 st. 4 lb. In the Doncaster Cup (£1,090) he had only Aleppo to beat, and as the latter had 9 lb. the worst of the weights over a 2 miles 1 furlong course, it was not surprising Long Set

won by six lengths. At Newmarket in the Champion Stakes he was well beaten by Tracery. Hornet's Beauty opened the season by running nowhere in the Bathany Plate at Lincoln Spring (£462) to Black Cap, but the latter was in receipt of a year and three stone, all but 3 lb. At Liverpool Spring, Hornet's Beauty gave lumps of weight away all round in winning the Hylton Handicap (£437), and he repeated the performance in the Stewards' Handicap at Kempton (£710). He had only Rillet (received 2 st.) to beat in the Abingdon Plate at Newmarket (£177), and did it by three lengths; whilst the two-year-old Golden Import, receiving 3 st. 7 lb., was his only rival for the All-Aged Stakes at Ascot (£430), when the juvenile was beaten by four lengths. In the King's Stand Stakes at Ascot (£810), Hornet's Beauty (10 st. 7 lb.) only won by half a length from Mr. J. D. Cohn's Jarnac II. (10 st. 2 lb.); but he made light work of Cigar, Spanish Prince, and Halberd in winning the King George Stakes at Goodwood (£1,235)—a success he followed up by beating a big field for the Portland Handicap (£925) at Doncaster, giving weight away all round. He had only Varavil to beat for the Snailwell Stakes (£175) at Newmarket in October. By this time he probably had had enough of racing, for in the Newmarket Challenge Stakes, carrying 10 st. 1 lb., he was beaten by Borrow (9 st. 2 lb.) and White Star (9 st. 13 lb.). Two of the most surprising results towards the end of the season were Cantilever's victory over Tracery, and subsequently in the Cambridgeshire.

Of other prominent performers mention must be made of the four-year-old Rivoli, by Robert le Diable—Marliacea, whose successes included the Queen's Prize at Kempton (£877); the Ascot Stakes (£1,890), in which, with 8 st. 1 lb., he defeated a field of 21, including Catmint (giving 7 lb.), Fiz-Yama, Grave Greek (first and second in the Cesarewitch), and several others of note; and the Alexandra Plate (£1,735) at Ascot. Lance Chest, 4 years, by Spearmint—Chestnut Sunday, was a bit of a disappointment, but he did a real good gallop to carry 9 st. 12 lb. to victory in the Princess of Wales' Stakes (£2,938) at Newmarket First July. The distance was a mile and a half, and Catmint, Aleppo, Pilliwinkie, and White Magic (who received 1 st. 11 lb.) were amongst the beaten lot. Absolute, 4 years, by Gallinule—Cherry Lass, credited Mr. W. Hall Walker with the Kempton Park Great Jubilee Handicap (£2,650). Drinmore, 5 years, by General Symons—Marcella II., secured the City and Suburban (£1,675), in which Lorenzo, giving 6 lb.—who afterwards won the Manchester Cup (£2,650), beating Fiz-Yama, amongst others—was third; the Durdans Plate (£935) at Epsom Summer; and an Apprentices' Plate at Kempton. Other races of note that have not received mention are included in the tabular matter on another page.

Of turf statistics the most interesting, perhaps, are those relating to winning jockeys. Up to the time of going to press, D. Maher headed the list with 112 wins out of 411 mounts, Frank Wootton came next with 89 wins out of 315 mounts, and then followed A. Whalley, 83 wins, 537 mounts; E. Wheatley, 71 wins, 421 mounts; S. Donoghue, 71 wins, 544 mounts; Walter Griggs, 60 wins, 404 mounts; T. J. Martin, 51 wins, 363 mounts; F. Rickaby, 48 wins, 310 mounts; Jas. Clark, 48 wins, 365 mounts, and H. Robbins, 48 wins, 490 mounts. At this period

Wootton's percentage was slightly better than Maher's, the respective figures being 28.25 and 27.25. Amongst winning sires the defunct Desmond, by St. Simon—L'Abbesse du Jouxarre, headed the list with twenty winners of 41 races, value £30,555 10s., an amount materially contributed to by Aboyeur's lucky success in the Derby. Sundridge, by Amphion—Sierra, was next with 17 winners of 28 races, value £23,601; Santol, by Queen's Birthday—Merry Wife, third, 24 winners, 44 races, value £13,626 5s.; Rock Sand, by Sainfoin—Roquebrune, fourth, 4 winners, 9 races, value £12,822; St. Frusquin, by St. Simon—Isabel, fifth, 14 winners, 29 races, value £12,357; Spearmint, by Carbine—Maid of the Mint, sixth, 13 winners, 23 races, value £12,019; William the Third, by St. Simon—Gravity, seventh, 15 winners, 24 races, value £11,990; Gallinule (dead), by Isonomy—Moorhen, eighth, 10 winners, 14 races, value £11,966 10s., and Roi Herode (sire of The Tetrarch), by Le Samaritain—Roxelane (by War Dance), ninth, with 2 winners, 8 races, value £11,436.

The King played only a small part amongst the winning owners, three of his horses securing 5 races of the value of £4,480. Mr. J. B. Joel came out first with 17 winners of 30 races, value £24,215; Mr. Edward Hulton was second with 18 winners of 42 races, value £23,895; Lord Derby third, 11 winners, 33 races, value £18,372 10s.; Capt. D. McCalmont fourth, 2 winners, 8 races, value £11,503; Mr. W. Hall Walker, fifth, 8 winners, 8 races, value £11,272; and Mr. Sol Joel sixth, 12 winners, 24 races, value £11,194.

Of the winning horses, Jest, 3 yrs., by Sundridge—Absurdity, secured 2 races, value £11,350; The Tetrarch, 2 yrs., by Roi Herode—Vahren, 7 races, value £11,336; Tracery, 4 yrs., by Rock Sand—Topiary, 3 races, value £10,070; Cantilever, 3 yrs., by Bridge of Canny—Lighthead, 4 races, value £9,626; Louvois, 3 yrs., by Isinglass—St. Louvain, 2 races, value £9,075; Light Brigade, 3 yrs., by Picton—Bridge of Sighs, 11 races, value £7,726; Aboyeur, 3 yrs., by Desmond—Pawky, 1 race, value £6,450; Night Hawk, 3 yrs., by Gallinule—Jean's Folly, 1 race, value £6,450; Stornoway, 2 yrs., by Desmond—Sisterlike, 7 races, value £6,263; Prince Palatine, 5 yrs., by Persimmon (dead)—Lady Lightfoot, 2 races, value £5,320; Fairy King, 3 yrs., by Desmond (dead)—Queen Fairy, 7 races, value £5,247; Long Set, 6 yrs., by Rabelais—Balle Perdue, 4 races, value £5,025; and Hornet's Beauty, 5 yrs., by Tredennis—Hornet, 8 races, value £4,899.

YACHTING.

THE season of 1913 was expected to prove of more than usual interest owing to the number of new yachts which had been built during the winter, and which would compensate for the loss of some of the vessels which were going out of commission. Although entries for some of the earlier fixtures were somewhat meagre, matters improved as the season progressed, and expectations were fully realised at the later regattas.

Taken as a whole, it was a light-weather year.

One of the most important of the new yachts was the schooner *Margherita*, designed by Nicholson for Mr. G. C. Whitaker. Her principal opponents were the big German schooners, over which she asserted a decided superiority.

Mr. M. B. Kennedy's *White Heather* was the only 23-metre yacht out, and the few races she

sailed were chiefly under handicap conditions. She won the King's Cup at Cowes.

The 19-metre class, which had numbered four vessels in 1912, was reduced to two—*Mariquita* and *Norada*—although *Wendula* (ex *Octavia*), now owned in Germany, took part in a few races. Two cutters of this rating had been built in Germany, but their racing was confined to German waters.

For the 15-metre class three new vessels had been built—*Maudrey*, Mr. W. B. Stamp; *Pamela*, Mr. S. G. L. Bradley; and *Paula III.*, Herr Ludwig Sanders. *Maudrey* was a Fife design, while the other two were designed by Nicholson. These, with *Istria*, Sir Charles Allom, and *The Lady Anne*, Mr. George Coats, made a class of five. At the International Regatta, held this year at Havre, *Hispania*, the King of Spain, and *Tuiga*, Duc de Medinacelli, joined the class, but neither of these took part in any British regattas.

The Nicholson boats showed to advantage in the light weather, the Fife vessels doing better when there was heart in the breeze. *Maudrey* had the misfortune to be totally dismasted in the Nore to Dover race. Competition in this class was very keen, and *Istria*, the 1912 champion, came out once more at the top of the records. Her season's prize list included two King's Cups, one won at the Royal Ulster Regatta, and the other at Torbay. The Royal London Commodore's Cup, sailed for at Cowes, was won by *Paula III.*, consequently the trophy goes to Germany for the year.

Great interest was manifested in the reappearance of the famous old cutter *Britannia*, which His Majesty had specially fitted out for racing, after a lapse of fourteen years. She commenced her engagements at Cowes, and then proceeded to the remaining regattas of importance on the south coast. She sailed in handicap races, and one of her competitors was Mr. R. H. Lee's yawl *Wendur*—a vessel older than the royal cutter, having been built in 1883, and which had not been in commission for many years. *Britannia* sailed in ten races, of which she won five.

The handicap fleet included several well-known yachts, and their racing was by no means the least interesting of the season. The Marquis of Ailsa's *Bloodhound* completed her fortieth season, and secured 19 prize flags; but Mr. A. L. Pearce's *Carina* topped the records among the handicap vessels with a total of 25 flags, while Col. Bagot's *Creole*, in her twenty-fourth year, secured 21 flags.

The 12-metre class, which was so successful for three seasons, became almost defunct. At a few regattas there were three competitors, but Messrs. J. R. Payne and H. Goldie's *Alachie* was the only boat of that rating present at many of the fixtures, and she had to sail on time allowance in different classes.

The International Regatta at Havre was a success, although the entries did not compare in number with those of the preceding year at Kiel.

Cowes Week was fully up to the average of former years, although racing suffered to some extent owing to fluky weather conditions.

A feature of the year was the Centenary Regatta at Torbay, the first celebration of the character held in connexion with yachting. Nearly all of the important racing craft were present, including *Britannia* and the German schooners, and the fixture was an unqualified success.

The principal trophies of the year were won as follows:—

King's Cup, Royal Yacht Squadron, *White Heather*; King's Cup, Royal Ulster Yacht Club, *Istria*; King's Cup, Royal Torbay Yacht Club, *Istria*; Emperor's Cup, Royal Yacht Squadron, *Margherita*; Satanita Cup, Royal Yacht Squadron, *Britannia*; Gold Challenge Cup, Royal Victoria Yacht Club, *Margherita*; King of Spain's Cup, International Regatta, *Wendur*; Coupe du Yacht Club de France, International Regatta, *Norada*; Royal London Commodore's Cup, *Paula III.*

The full records of the principal yachts were as follows:—

Schooners :—	Starts.	1st.	2nd.	Total.	
<i>Margherita</i>	15	11	3	14	
<i>Germania</i>	15	4	2	6	
<i>Hamburg II.</i> ...	5	1	3	4	
<i>Meteor</i>	13	—	2	2	
19-metre class :—	Starts.	1st.	2nd.	Total.	
<i>Mariguita</i>	34	17	1	18	
<i>Norada</i>	31	16	2	18	
<i>Wendula</i>	4	—	1	1	
15-metre class :—	Starts.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	Total.
<i>Istria</i>	45	16	14	6	36
<i>Pamela</i>	45	17	8	2	27
<i>The Lady Anne</i>	37	7	6	3	16
<i>Paula III.</i>	25	7	5	4	16
<i>Maudrey</i>	42	3	5	3	11
<i>Hispania</i>	3	—	1	—	1
<i>Tringa</i>	3	—	1	—	1

Handicap class:—Starts.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	Total.	
<i>Britannia</i>	10	5	—	5	
<i>Jular</i>	6	2	—	4	
<i>Bloodhound</i> ...	41	8	9	2	19
<i>Carina</i>	36	11	11	3	25
<i>Creole</i>	33	6	9	6	21
<i>Ma'oon</i>	39	9	7	6	22
<i>Wendur</i>	12	2	2	1	5
<i>Sonya</i>	12	2	1	2	5
<i>Cariad</i>	7	—	1	1	2
<i>Carib.</i>	11	4	2	—	6
<i>Bingo</i>	7	1	2	—	3
<i>Althea</i>	6	1	1	1	3
<i>Celia</i>	6	—	2	2	4

Early in the year Sir Thomas Lipton issued a challenge through the Royal Ulster Yacht Club for the America Cup, and, after some lengthy negotiations, the New York Yacht Club ultimately decided to accept the challenge. The design of the new challenger, *Shamrock IV.*, has been entrusted to Mr. C. E. Nicholson, of Gosport. She will be 75 feet water-line, and will be built in accordance with the existing American rule of measurement. In this she will differ from the three former *Shamrocks* which went across to America; they were 90-footers, and built under the old Deed of Gift rule. The vessel will be sailed by an amateur, Mr. W. P. Burton, one of our best-known yacht owners, whose last racing vessel was *Octavia*, in the 19-metre class. The contest will take place off Sandy Hook in September next.

POST OFFICE AND TRUSTEE SAVINGS BANKS.

THESE are established at all Money Order Offices, and are opened for the receipt of deposits during the hours appointed for the sale of stamps, commencing at 8 a.m. Every such office is also open for the payment of withdrawals on weekdays during certain hours, which are specified in a notice exhibited at the office. On presentation of book a depositor may withdraw on demand a sum not exceeding £1. Deposits can be made from 1s. to £50 in one year (ending 31st Dec.). When with interest (2½ per cent.) the total exceeds £200, interest is allowed on £200 only.

ANNUITIES AND LIFE ASSURANCE.—Immediate or deferred annuities from £1 to £100 may be purchased through the Post Office on the life of anyone over 5 years old. These are payable by equal half-yearly instalments (Jan. 5 and July 5, or April 5 and Oct. 10).

Life insurances, from £5 to £100, are granted to persons between 14 and 65 years of age. Children between 8 and 14 can be insured for £5. If the amount of the annuity or insurance purchased is less than £100, further amounts may be bought, until the total sum amounts to £100.

Year.	POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.				TRUSTEE SAVINGS BANKS.			
	Accounts open at end of Year.	Deposited during Year.	Total due to Depositors.	Average due to each Depositor.	Accounts open at end of Year.	Deposited during Year.	Total due to Depositors.	Average due to each Depositor.
	£	£	£	s. d.	£	£	£	s. d.
1900	8,439,983	40,516,434	135,549,645	16 1 3	1,625,023	12,247,672	51,455,917	31 13 4
1905	9,993,049	42,300,617	152,111,140	15 5 4	1,731,869	13,218,125	52,723,436	30 8 10
1906	10,332,784	43,980,579	155,996,446	15 1 11	1,760,999	13,408,810	53,009,299	30 2 0
1907	10,692,555	44,217,288	157,500,077	14 14 7	1,782,252	13,116,951	52,153,595	29 5 3
1908	11,018,251	44,770,782	160,648,214	14 11 7	1,788,033	13,294,640	51,715,950	28 18 6
1909	7,913,295*	45,300,525	164,596,065	20 15 0*	1,804,895	13,749,384	52,181,983	28 18 3
1910	8,371,789*	46,205,870	168,890,215	20 2 7*	1,827,460	13,722,062	52,267,806	28 12 0
1911	8,453,178*	50,142,531	176,518,508	20 16 8*	1,849,043	14,284,386	53,032,596	28 13 7
1912	8,868,008*	50,708,852	182,104,564	20 9 9*	1,870,510	14,752,145	53,811,899	28 15 4

* Only active accounts are now included. The number of dormant accounts (i.e., without sign of life for at least five years, and with balances less than £1) was in 1911, 3,917,469; in 1912, 3,882,635; the average balance in each year being 2s. 1d.

Staghounds:—England, 25 packs (407 couples); Ireland, 3 packs (110 couples).
 Foxhounds:—England and Wales, 220 packs (over 6,700 couples); Scotland, 22 packs (358 couples); Ireland, 24 packs (over 1000 couples).

PACK.	COUPLES.	MASTER.	KENNELS.
Staghounds (20 couples or more).			
Amory's (Capt.)	25	Capt. H. H. Amory	Hele, Exbridge.
Antrim, East	26	Mr. J. Craig	Brookfield House, Doagh.
Berks and Bucks	23	Messrs. Headington	Highway, Maidenhead.
County Down	40	Mr. S. B. Combe	Rockmount, Ballinahinch, county Down.
Devon and Somerset	60	Mr. M. Greig	Exford, Taunton, Somerset.
Enfield Chase	25	Major R. P. Croft	Fanham's Hall, Ware.
Gerard's (Mr.)	25	Hon. R. Gerard	Wrightington Hall, Appley Bridge, Lancs.
Mid Kent	20	Mr. G. B. Finch	Maltman Hill, Smarden, Maidstone.
New Forest	25	Mr. G. Thursby	New Park, Brockenhurst, Hants.
Norwich	24	Mr. J. Cooke	Brooke Lodge, Norwich.
Oxenholme	25	Mr. C. H. Wilson	Gate Beck, Kendal.
Ribblesdale	20	Lord Ribblesdale	Ellenthorpe, Gisburne.
Rothschild's (Lord)	30	Lord Rothschild	Ascott, Leighton Buzzard.
Suffolk (West)	20	Mr. W. P. Burton	Gedding Hall, Bury St. Edmunds.
Surrey	26	Captain MacTaggart	Horleylands, Horley, Surrey.
Ward Union	46	Mr. Percy Maynard	Ashbourne, county Meath.
Warnham	24	Mr. H. C. Lee Steere	Oakwood Hill, Ockley, Dorking.
Foxhounds (50 couples or more).			
Allbrighton	53	Maioir Mayall	Whiston Cross, Albrighton.
Atherstone	60	Mr. N. W. Loder	Witheyley, Atherstone, Warwickshire.
Badsworth	45	Mr. G. B. Foster	Ackworth, Pontefract.
Bathurst's, Earl (V.W.H.)	53	Earl Bathurst	Cirencester.
Beaufort's (Duke of)	75	Duke of Beaufort	Badminton, Glos.
Belvoir	75	Lord Robert Manners	Woolthorpe, Grantham, Lincoln.
Berkshire, Old	59	Mr. W. T. Drake	Kingston Bagpuize, Abingdon.
Bicester	53	Mr. Heywood Lonsdale	Stratton Audley, Bicester, Oxon.
Blackmore Vale	57	Mr. F. B. Wingfield-Digby	Charlton Horethorne, Sherborne, Dorset.
Blankney	50	Mr. R. C. Swan	Blankney, Lincoln.
Bramham Moor	54	Mr. G. R. Lane Fox, M.P.	Bramham Park, Boston Spa, Yorkshire.
Cambridgeshire	50	Mr. D. Crossman	Caxton, Cambridge.
Cattistock	67	Rev. E. A. Milne	Cattistock, Dorchester.
Cheshire	76	Mr. W. R. Court & Capt. Higson	Sandiway, Northwich.
Cotswold	50	Mr. H. O. Lord	Whaddon Lane, Cheltenham.
Cotswold (North)	50	Mr. C. T. Scott	Broadway, Worcester.
Cottesmore	57	Mr. R. E. Strawbridge	Ashwell Road, Oakham, Rutland.
Craven	50	Mr. W. Yorke Scarlett	Walcot, Hungerford.
Crawley and Horsham	60	Col. C. B. Godman	West Grinstead, Horsham.
Croome	50	Lord C. Bentinck	Croome, Severn Stoke, Worcester.
Currie's (Mr.)	50	Mr. E. Currie	Itton Court, Chepstow.
Dartmoor	50	Mr. W. Coryton	Woodlands, Ivybridge.
Essex	60	Capt. S. Gosling	Harlow, Essex.
Essex Union	50	Capt. Heseltine	Great Burstead, Billericay, Essex.
Ferne's (Mr.)	55	Mr. O. W. Fernie	Medbourne, Market Harborough.
Fitzhardinge's (Lord)	61	Lord Fitzhardinge	Berkeley, Gloucester.
Fitzwilliam's (Earl)	56	Earl Fitzwilliam	Grove Kennels, Barnby Moor, Retford.
Fitzwilliam's (Mr.)	54	Mr. G. W. Fitzwilliam	Milton, near Peterborough.
Fuller's, Mr. (V.W.H.)	54	Mr. W. F. Fuller	Cricklade.
Garth	55	Mr. R. H. Gosling	Bracknell.
Grafton	50	Mr. H. Hawkins	Paulers Pury, Towcester.
H. H. (Hampshire)	50	Mr. G. Evans	Ropley, Alresford.
Hambledon	50	Capt. W. P. Standish	Droxford, Bishop's Waltham.
Harrington's (Earl)	80	Earl of Harrington	Gedling, Notts.
Hertfordshire	60	Earl of Cavan	Kenesbourne Green, Luton.
Heythrop	52	Mr. A. Brassey	Chipping Norton, Oxon.
Holderness	56	Mr. H. Whitworth	Etton, near Hull.
Hurworth	50	Lord Southampton	Hurworth-on-Tees.
Kent, East	57	Mr. H. W. Lowndes	Elham, Canterbury.
Leconfield's (Lord)	75	Lord Leconfield	Petworth Park, Sussex.
Ledbury	60	Sir G. Bullough	Ledbury, Herefordshire.
Meynell	61	Mr. F. Milbank	Sudbury, Derby.
Middleton's (Lord)	52	Lord Middleton	Birdsall, Malton, York.
North Warwickshire	50	Mr. G. F. Jackson	Kenilworth.
Oakley	58	Mr. E. F. Arkwright	Milton Ernest, Beds.
Puckeridge	60	Mr. E. E. Barclay	Brent Pelham, Buntingford.
Pytchley	60	Lord Annaly	Brixworth, Northampton.
Quorn	52	Captain F. Forester	Barrow-on-Soar, Loughborough.
Somerset (West)	60	Col. D. F. Boles, M.P.	Curhampton, Taunton.
Southdown	50	Mr. C. B. Kidd	Ringmer, Lewes.
Tedworth	52	Mr. O. Riley	Tedworth, Marlborough.
Tymedale	52	Mr. J. C. Straker	Stagshaw Bank, Corbridge.
Warwickshire	80	Lord Willoughby de Broke	Kineton, Warwick.
Worcestershire	64	Mr. A. Jones	Fernhill Heath, Worcester.
Wynnstay	50	Sir W. Williams Wynn, Bart.	Wynnstay, Ruabon.
Yarborough's (Earl of)	50	Earl of Yarborough	Brooklesby Park, Lincs.
York and Ainsty	50	Mr. J. Staplyton	Acomb, York.
Zetland	56	Mr. H. Straker	Hollymoor, Aldbro', Darlington.
Scotland.			
Buccleuch's (Duke of)	57	Duke of Buccleuch, K.T.	St. Boswells, Roxburghshire.
Eglinton's (Earl of)	50	Earl of Eglinton and Winton	Kilwinning Castle, Irvine, Ayr.
Ireland.			
Galway County	60	Mr. J. Pickersgill	Craughwell, county Galway.
Kildare	56	Capt. Talbot-Ponsonby	Jigginstown, Naas, county Kildare.
Kilkenny	62	Mr. I. Bell	Birchfield, Kilkenny.
Meath	78	Mr. J. Dunville	Nugentstown, Kells.
Muskerry	60	Capt. Bullough	Forest Coachford, county Cork.
Tipperary	60	Mr. R. Burke	Grove, Fethard, county Tipperary.

CLOSE SEASON FOR GAME, WILD BIRDS, &c.

THE following Table gives the "close" time during which it is illegal to pursue the different kinds of game mentioned, all dates inclusive :—

GAME.	ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.	IRELAND.
Black Game or Heath Fowl.	11 Dec. to 19 Aug. (31 Aug. in Somerset, Devon, and New Forest).	11 Dec. to 19 Aug.	11 Dec. to 19 Aug.
Bustard ...	2 Mar. to 31 Aug.	None.	11 Jan. to 31 Aug.
Deer, Male.	None.	None.	1 Jan. to 9 June.
" Fallow Male	None.	None.	Michaels. to 9 June.
Grouse or Red Game	11 Dec. to 11 Aug.	11 Dec. to 11 Aug.	11 Dec. to 11 Aug.
Hare	None.	None.	20 Apr. to 12 Aug.
Heath or Moor Game	None.	As "Muir-fowl."	11 Dec. to 11 Aug.
Landrail ...	As "Wild Birds."	As "Wild Birds."	11 Jan. to 19 Sept.
Muirfowl, or Ptarmigan	None.	11 Dec. to 11 Aug.	11 Dec. to 19 Aug.
Partridge ...	2 Feb. to 31 Aug.	2 Feb. to 31 Aug.	2 Feb. to 31 Aug.
Pheasant ...	2 Feb. to 30 Sept.	2 Feb. to 30 Sept.	2 Feb. to 30 Sept.
Quail	As "Wild Birds."	As "Wild Birds."	11 Jan. to 19 Sept.

It is also unlawful to kill pheasants, partridges, grouse, moor game, or hares on a Sunday or Christmas Day.

In England hares, rabbits, woodcock, snipe, quail, landrail, and heath or moor game (and the eggs of swan, wild duck, teal, and widgeon) are protected under the Game Laws, though no close-time is fixed for them by those laws. In Scotland the same remarks apply to deer and hares, to the first four birds, and to wild duck; in Ireland to all these five birds, with the further addition of widgeon, teal, and plover. The close-time for all these birds (except quail and landrail in Ireland, for whose close-time see above) is, under the Wild Birds Protection Acts, 1880 to 1908, from 2 March to 31 July, both inclusive. Otherwise this close-time applies to all wild birds throughout the United Kingdom. The penalty for killing any wild bird in such close-time, or for selling or having in possession between 16 March and 31 July, both inclusive (unless the killing can be proved to have occurred at a time and place to which the Act does not apply), is a reprimand and costs for the first offence, and 5s. and costs for each bird for every subsequent offence, or, in the case of the undermentioned birds, £1 for each bird for each offence. In any case the Court may also order the forfeiture of any bird (or egg, where protected—see next column) in respect of which the offence was committed. In the Island of St. Kilda the fork-tailed petrel and St. Kilda wren are deemed to be included in the following list, and the birds marked * to be omitted.

American quail.	Kittiwake.	Scout.
Auk.	Lapwing.	Sealark.
Avocet.	Lark.	Seamew.
Bee-eater.	Loon.	Sea parrot.
Bittern.	Mallard.	Sea swallow.
Bonxie.	Marrot.	Shearwater.
Colin.	Merganser.	Sheldrake.
Cornish chough.	Murre.	Shoveller.
Coulterneb.	Night-hawk.	Skua.
Cuckoo.	Night-jar.	Smew.
Curlew.	Nightingale.	Snipe.
Diver.	Oriole.	Solan goose.
Dotterel.	Owl.	Spoonbill.
Dunbird.	Ox-bird.	Stint.
Dunlin.	Oyster-catcher.	Stone curlew.
Eider-duck.	Pewee.	Stonehatch.
Fern-owl.	Petrel.	Summer snipe.
* Fulmar.	Phalarope.	Tarrock.
* Gannet.	Plover.	Teal.
Goatsucker.	Ploverspage.	Tern.
Godwit.	Pochard.	Thicknee.
Goldfinch.	* Puffin.	Tystey.
Grebe.	Purre.	Whaup.
Greenshank.	* Razorbill.	Widgeon.
* Guillemot.	Redshank.	Wild duck.
Gull (except black-backed)	Reeve or Ruff.	Willcock.
Hoopoe.	Roller.	Wimbrel.
Kingfisher.	Sanderling.	Woodcock.
	Sandpiper.	Woodpecker.

Officers refusing their names and addresses are liable to a further penalty of 10s., but the Acts do not apply to any person shooting on his own land, or authorizing anyone so to shoot, any wild bird not included in the above list.

On the application of the local authorities, the Secretary of State in England and Wales, the Secretary for Scotland in Scotland, or the Lord Lieutenant in Ireland, has power to vary or abolish the close-time for any bird or birds in any county by order to be published in the *Gazette*. They may also direct that the above enactments shall apply to any wild bird not specified in the list, and may further prohibit the taking of the eggs of any wild bird in any county or part thereof. The Secretary of State in England and Wales, or the Secretary for Scotland, may also on the application of the local authorities make an order providing that in any specified area the taking or killing of any particular kinds of wild birds shall be illegal during any period specified in the order. These various powers have been exercised in many cases—too numerous to recapitulate here.

By the Wild Birds Protection Act, 1904, penalties are imposed on persons setting springs, gins, &c., on poles, trees, mounds, &c., so as to injure wild birds. Persons permitting such acts are equally liable. By an Act of 1908 the use of a hook or like instrument for taking wild birds is forbidden.

HUNTING AND GROUND GAME.

There is no statutory close-time for fox-hunting or rabbit-shooting, nor is there, except in Ireland, for deer or hares; but there is an "unwritten law" which the sportsman respects as much as he does the enactments of Parliament. 1 November is the recognised date for the opening of the fox-hunting season, which continues till the following April. Otter-hunting lasts from mid-April to mid-September. The period for deer-hunting or stalking varies from about 12 Aug. to 12 Oct. for stags, and from 10 Nov. to the end of March for hinds. By an Act passed in 1892 the sale of hares or leverets in Great Britain is prohibited from March to July inclusive under a penalty of a pound. This does not apply to

foreign hares. The statutory close season for hares in Ireland has been varied for some counties by order of the Lord Lieutenant, and it is now mostly from 1 April to 12 August.

CLOSE-TIME FOR SALMON.

I. ENGLAND AND WALES.

Under the Salmon Fishery Acts, salmon (including all migratory fish of the *genus* salmon) are protected, and a close-time is fixed for England and Wales, including the Esk in Dumfries, during which fishing for any of such fish is prohibited. The close-time for nets begins on 1 Sept., and for rods on 2 Nov.; for both nets and rods it ends on 1 Feb. By an Act of 1907 the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries may make provisional orders varying the law on these and other points. Nine of such orders have been made. The close-time may also be varied by a bye-law by local boards of conservators, provided it begins for nets not later than 1 Nov., with a minimum of 154 days, and for rods not later than 1 Dec., with a minimum of 92 days. For putts and putchers the annual close season is from 1 Sept. to 1 May, except where altered by bye-law. The statutory dates have been varied as follows:—

Close-time for	Nets.	Rods.
Adur	1 Sept. to 2 Feb.	1 Oct. to 2 Feb.
Hampshire†	31 July to 1 Feb.	2 Oct. to 1 Feb.
Severn§§§	16 Aug. to " "	" "
Wye	" to " "	16 Oct. to " "
Taaf and Ely..	31 Aug. to 30 Apr.	15 Nov. to 30 Apr.
Teify	1 Sept. to 15 Feb.	2 Nov. to 31 Mar.
Dart	17 Aug. to 28 Feb.	1 Oct. to "
Ayrton	—	15 Nov. to 14 Feb.
Yorkshire	—	16 Nov. to 28 Feb.
Ere	*1 Sept. to 1 Mar.	20 Oct. to 1 Mar.
Seiont	" "	1 Nov. to "
Tamar&Plym, Usk, Ribble, Wear†	" "	2 Nov. to "
Teign	" to 2 Mar.	1 Nov. to 2 Mar.
Towy	" to 1 Apr.	15 Oct. to 1 Apr.
Dec	" to 31 Mar.	2 Nov. to 31 Mar.
Ouse (Sussex) ..	" to 1 Apr.	1 Nov. to 1 Apr.
Rhymney	" to 1 Apr.	2 Nov. to 1 Apr.
Conway	" to 30 Apr.	1 Nov. to 30 Apr.
Stour (Kent) ..	" to 1 May	2 Nov. to 1 May
Lune	" to 1 Mar.	2 Nov. to 1 Mar.
Eden†	10 Sept. to 10 Feb.	16 Nov. to 15 Feb.
Dovey	14 Sept. to 30 Apr.	1 Nov. to 30 Apr.
Taw&T'rridge ..	" "	" to 31 Mar.
Kent & Bela ..	15 Sept. to 31 Mar.	" "
Dwyfach	" to 1 Mar.	15 Nov. to 1 Mar.
D'rwt. (Cum.) ..	" to 1 Mar.	10 Nov. to 1 Mar.
Cleddy	" to 15 Mar.	1 Nov. to 1 Feb.
Coquet	" to 25 Mar.	10 Nov. to 31 Jan.
W. Cumberlnd ..	" to 31 Mar.	14 Nov. to 10 Mar.
Ogmore	" to 30 Apr.	15 Nov. to 30 Apr.
Clwyd & Elwy ..	" to 15 May	" to 15 May
Axe	20 Sept. to 30 Apr.	20 Nov. to 30 Apr.
Avon (Devon) ..	130 Sept. to 1 May	30 Nov. to 1 May
Camel	21 Sept. to 4 Apr.	1 Dec. to 30 Apr.
Powey	11 Nov. to "	" "

* Except above Woodbury Road Station, 1 Sept. to 15 April. † Above S. Biddick. ‡ Below Old Sandsfield for nets. For rods these dates do not apply in R. Eden above Irthing Foot, or in R. Eamont. § Below Lostwithiel only. || Except R. Erme, 30 Sept. (rods 30 Nov.) to 4 April. §§ 1 June to 1 Feb. above Tewkesbury Weir. ** 16 Aug. to 16 April for putts and putchers. §§ Above Lostwithiel, 1 Dec. to 1 April. †† East of Needles Light-house the dates are:—For nets, 1 Sept. to 14 Feb.; for rods, 16 Oct. (Beaulieu Manor, 31 Oct.) to 1 Feb.

No fresh salmon may be sold between 3 Sept. and 1 Feb., except such as come from parts beyond the seas, or as have been taken, if in the United Kingdom, by legal netting. During that period all packages containing salmon consigned by any common or other carrier must be clearly marked with the word "Salmon." Salmon, dried, pickled, or cured abroad, or, if within the United Kingdom, between 1 Feb. and 3 Nov., may be sold after that date. The onus of proof that the fish were caught out of the United Kingdom, or, if within the kingdom, that they were caught during the legal netting season by legal means, or that, if pickled, they were pickled between 1 Feb. and 3 Nov., lies with the person selling or exposing for sale. The exportation of salmon from any part of the United Kingdom is prohibited between 3 Sept. and 30 April, unless caught at a time at which its sale in the place where it was caught would be legal, if in the United Kingdom: the *onus probandi* lies on the person exporting. The capture and sale of "unclean" salmon, i.e., salmon recently spawned or full of spawn, are prohibited under heavy penalties. Roe may not be used as a bait in salmon angling.

A weekly close season, during which net-fishing for salmon is prohibited, is fixed in England from noon on Saturday to 6 a.m. on Monday. This has been varied by conservancy boards in most districts, and extended to 48 hours, with certain changes in the hour of commencement.

II. SCOTLAND.

In Scotland the annual close-time must not be less than 168 days. It is, for nets, from 27 Aug. to 10 Feb., and, for rods, from 1 Nov. to 10 Feb., except as follows:—

Close-time for	Nets.	Rods.
Tay	21 Aug. to 4 Feb.	16 Oct. to 14 Jan.
Forth	—	ditto.
Add, Aray, Eckkaig, N. & S. Esk, Fyne, Ruel, Shira	1 Sept. to 15 Feb.	1 Nov. to 15 Feb.
Beaully, Dunbeath, Lossie, Ness, Spey ..	—	16 Oct. to 10 Feb.
Halladale, Strathy, Naver, Borigie, Helmsdale	—	1 Oct. to 10 Jan.
Earn	—	1 Nov. to 31 Jan.
Bervie, Carradale, Fleet, Garnock, Girvan, Howmore, Inner, Iorsa, Ir- vine, Laggan, Luce, Sorn, Ythan, and rivers of Orkney, Harris, and Uist ..	10 Sept. to 24 Feb.	1 Nov. to 24 Feb.
Nith	ditto	5 Nov. to 24 Feb.
Annan, Stinchar, Ugie	ditto.	16 Nov. to 24 Feb.
Rivers of Shetland ..	ditto.	16 Nov. to 31 Jan.
Urr	ditto.	1 Dec. to 24 Feb.
Rivers of Bute	1 Sept. to 15 Feb.	16 Oct. to 15 Feb.
Thurso	—	15 Sept. to 10 Jan.
Hope, Polla	—	11 Sept. to 10 Jan.
Tweed	15 Sept. to 14 Feb.	1 Dec. to 31 Jan.

The weekly close-time for nets is between 6 p.m. Saturday and 6 a.m. Monday; and, for rods, on Sundays. The Esk, in Dumfries, is included under the English Salmon Acts.

In Scotland the law as to the sale of salmon differs somewhat from that in force in England.

III. IRELAND.

In Ireland the close-time applies to both capture and sale of salmon and trout. The netting close-time must never be less than 168 days, but many variations have been made, of which it is impossible to specify all the details here; the following list shows the general close-time in force in the various districts, in parts of some of which, however, it is different (all dates inclusive). The second column gives the point of delimitation on the coast between the districts, which include all rivers, &c., within their respective coast-limits.

District.	Coast Limits.	Cl.-T. Net.	Cl.-T. Rod.
Dublin.....	Skerries	16 Aug. to 1 Feb.	1 Nov. to 31 Jan.
Wexford ...	Wicklow	16 Sept. to 31 Mar.	1 Oct. to 14 Mar.
Waterford ..	Kiln Bay.....	16 Aug. to 31 Jan.	1 Oct. to 31 Jan.
Lismore ...	Helvick Head ..	31 July to 1 Feb.	30 Sept. to 1 Feb.
Cork	Ballycotton H. ..	16 Aug. to 29 Feb.	13 Oct. to 14 Feb.
Skibbereen ..	Galley Head ..	30 Sept. to 30 Apr.	1 Nov. to 1 Feb.
Bantry.....	Mizen Head ...	16 Sept. to 31 Mar.	1 Nov. to 16 Mar.
Kenmare...	Crow Head.....	16 Sept. to 31 Mar.	1 Nov. to 31 Mar.
Killarney ..	Lamb Head ...	1 Sept. to 30 Apr.	1 Nov. to 16 Mar.
Limerick ..	Dunmore Head ..	16 Aug. to 14 May	1 Nov. to 31 Jan.
Galway ..	Hags Head.....	1 Sept. to 15 Feb.	16 Oct. to 31 Jan.
Connemara ..	Cashla Coast- Guard Stn. ...	16 Aug. to 31 Jan.	1 Oct. to 31 Jan.
Ballinakill ..	Slyne Head ...	1 Sept. to 15 Feb.	1 Nov. to 31 Jan.
Bangor ...	Pigeon Point ...	Do.	1 Oct. to 30 Apr.
Ballina ...	Benwee Head ..	13 Aug. to 15 Mar.	1 Oct. to 31 Jan.
Sligo.....	Coonamore.....	16 July to 31 Dec.	1 Oct. to 31 Jan.
Ballyshannon	Mullaghmore ..	19 Aug. to 29 Feb.	10 Oct. to 29 Feb.
Letterkenny ..	Rossan Point... to	20 Aug. to 3 Feb.	2 Nov. to 31 Jan.
London-derry	Malin Head ... to	1 Sept. to 14 Apr.	21 Oct. to 31 Mar.
Coleraine ..	Downhill..... to	20 Aug. to 3 Feb.	1 Oct. to 29 Feb.
Ballycastle ..	Portrush..... to	20 Sept. to 16 Mar.	1 Nov. to 31 Jan.
Dundalk ...	Donaghadee ... to	13 Aug. to 11 Feb.	16 Oct. to 29 Feb.
Drogheda ..	Clogher Head .. to Skerries	Do.	16 Sept. to 11 Feb.

In Ireland the weekly close-time is fixed at 48 hours, commencing 6 a.m. Saturday.

CLOSE-TIME FOR TROUT AND CHAR.

The capture of trout and char in England and Wales is prohibited between 2 Oct. and 1 Feb.,

except (1) in parts of Norfolk and Suffolk where, under the Norfolk and Suffolk Fisheries Act, 1877, the close-time for trout, for nets only, is from 10 Sept. to 25 Jan.; (2) in the Thames and Lee, where the close season is from 11 Sept. to 31 March; and (3) in the cases noted below, where, under an Act of 1876, the close-time (for rods and nets, except where specified) has been varied by bye-law by local boards of conservators. In the districts marked * the close-time, as altered, applies only to trout. The sale of trout and char is absolutely prohibited throughout England and Wales from 2 Oct. to 1 Feb.:—

*Eden	2 Sept. (rods 2 Oct.) to 28 Feb.
*Usk	2 Sept. to 14 Feb.†
Tyne	1 Oct. to 21 Mar.
*Wye.....	2 Oct. to 14 Feb.
*Taff & Ely.....	20 Sept. to 1 Feb.
*Cleddy	29 Sept. to 1 Mar.
*Ogmore	30 Sept. to 28 Feb.
*Teign	1 Oct. to 2 Mar.
*Exe	15 Sept. to 28 Feb.
*Seint†	{ 22 Sept. to 21 Feb. (except Anglesey, 13 Feb.) 15 Sept. to 10 Mar.

Derwent (Cumb.) } Except Char in Crummock and
Buttermere, 1 Nov. to 30 June.

W. Cumberland
Teify, *Avon (Devon), Conway
Adur, Cuckmere,
Rother

1 Oct. to 28 Feb.

*Hampshire†

Clwyd and Elwy,
*Dart

2 Oct. to 28 Feb.

Camel, Fowey &
*Esk, *Tees,

1 Oct. to 15 Mar.

*Ayron

*Sewern, Towry, ||

*Lune, Ribble,
Wear, Rhymney,
Tamar & Plym ..

2 Oct. to 1 Mar.

Kent & Bela § ...

2 Oct. to 3 Mar.

Trent

2 Oct. to 15 Mar.

*Ouse and Nene ..

2 Oct. to 31 Mar.

Yorks

2 Oct. to 1 Apr.**

*Suffolk & Essex ..

2 Oct. to 10 Apr.

*Dee

14 Oct. to 14 Feb. (rods only).

*Coquet

1 Nov. to 3 Mar. (ditto).

In Scotland there is a close-time for trout from 15 Oct. to 28 Feb. In Ireland the close-time for trout is the same as for salmon. For pollen the close-time is from 14 Nov. to 31 Jan.

Between Sept. 3 and Feb. 1 all packages in England and Wales consigned by any common or other carrier and containing trout or char must be distinctly marked with the word "Trout" or "Char," as the case may be.

CLOSE-TIME FOR FRESHWATER FISH.

By the Freshwater Fisheries Act, 1878, a close-time for catching, selling or buying "freshwater fish" (which are defined for this purpose to include all kinds of fish, other than pollen, trout, and char, which live in fresh water, except those kinds which migrate to or from the open sea) is fixed from 15 March to 15 June, both inclusive, for

† River Avon between Amesbury and Bickton only; above Amesbury 15 Oct. to 31 Mar.

‡ Char close-time throughout district 1 Nov. to 1 Mar.

§ 2 Oct. to 1 April for R. Duddon; and 16 Sept. to 15 Feb. for R. Bela.

|| April 30 between Lostwithiel and St. Winnow.

‡ 2 Oct. to 30 June from R. Gwili to G.W.R. Bridge.

¶ 2 Oct. to 14 Mar. in certain reservoirs.

Or Thursday preceding Good Friday, whichever date is the earlier.

England and Wales except parts of Norfolk and Suffolk, under a penalty of £2 for a first and £5 for a subsequent conviction. The close-season, however, does not apply to eels taken otherwise than by angling; or to freshwater fish other than grayling taken in certain private waters by leave of the owner; or to angling in public waters by leave of a board of conservators, or in private waters by leave of the owner; or to taking fish in certain cases for bait or for scientific purposes. Fishery districts may be wholly or partially exempted from this close-time with the sanction of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. The Axe, Avon (Devon), Wye, Eden, and Towy districts have been so exempted; also the Kent and Bela, and Severn, as regards pike; the Usk as regards eels; and parts of the Severn as regards other fish than grayling. In the navigable rivers of Norfolk and Suffolk and the broads connected therewith, close-times have been fixed for various fish under the Norfolk and Suffolk Fisheries Act, 1877, from 1 March to 30 June. For eels a separate close-time exists (so far as regards fixed engines in salmon rivers) in England from 1 Jan. to 24 June; in Ireland, with one or two exceptions, from 11 Jan. to 30 June. In the Severn, elvers, or eel fry, are protected between 1 Jan. and the last day of Feb., and between 15 May and 30 June.

PROTECTION OF CRABS AND LOBSTERS.

Under the Fisheries (Oyster, Crab, and Lobster) Act, 1877, it is prohibited to buy or sell crabs under $\frac{1}{4}$ inches, measured across the largest diameter of the back, or lobsters under 8 inches, measured from tip of beak to end of tail when spread out flat. The capture of "soft" crabs and crabs with spawn is also prohibited. By local bye-laws of Sea Fisheries Committees (*vide infra*), the minimum size of lobsters and crabs that may be lawfully taken in different parts of the territorial seas has been increased, and in

some cases the taking of lobsters with spawn is prohibited, or a close season fixed.

CLOSE-TIME FOR OYSTERS.

There are also local regulations for the protection of oysters; and by the Fisheries (Oyster, Crab, and Lobster) Act, 1877, a general close-time for the capture and sale of "Deep-Sea Oysters" is fixed from 15 June to 4 August; and for all other kinds of oysters—except oysters taken in the waters of a foreign state—from 14 May to 4 August. This Act applies to England and Scotland, but not to Ireland. By the Sea Fisheries Act, 1868, fishing for oysters is prohibited from 16 June to 31 August inclusive, in that part of the English Channel comprised between a line drawn from the North Foreland Light to Dunkirk, and a line drawn from the Land's End to Ushant—the territorial seas of England and France alone being excepted. This close-time, however, cannot be enforced till the Convention between England and France, included in the Act, is ratified; and, until that is done, the Convention concluded in 1839, which prohibits oyster-fishing in those limits from 1 May to 31 August, is to remain in force so far as French fishermen are concerned. It is customary, however, for both Powers to agree to suspend the operation of this close season till 16 June in each year. In Ireland, taking oysters from licensed beds is larceny; and the Act 5 & 6 Vict. cap. 106, prescribes that no oysters may be taken between 1 May and 1 Sept., though this close-season has been varied in the following cases:—

Tralee Bay	11 Mar. to 31 Oct.
Galway Bay	1 Jan. to 30 Nov.
Strangford Lough	1 Mar. to 31 Aug.
Achill Sound, Clew Bay.....	2 April to 30 Sept.
Sligo, Ballisodare and	
Drumcliffe Bays	30 April to 1 June.

Licences for Shooting and Fishing.

GAME AND GUN LICENCES.—A licence is required by every person who hunts, shoots, or takes game, except persons (in Great Britain) taking woodcock and snipe with nets or springes; rabbit-warren proprietors, or others, on enclosed land, killing rabbits; persons hunting deer, or hares, with hounds; owners or occupiers, or their servants, killing deer on their own land; beaters and others, not holding guns, attending holders of game licences. Occupiers of enclosed land, or owners, having the right to kill game, may themselves kill hares, or authorize others to do so, without a licence, but such authority must be limited to one person at a time in any one parish, and must be registered with the clerk of the Justices of the Petty Sessional Division in which the land is situate. Even when the quarry is not what is legally known as "game," a "gun" licence is necessary. A game licence, however, covers a gun licence. Soldiers, sailors, volunteers, or constables, on duty, or at practice, need not take out a gun licence, nor need occupiers of land scaring birds or killing vermin on such land, or persons so acting under the orders of occupiers holding a licence. Unless, however, the occupier is himself licensed, he cannot authorize any unlicensed person to carry a gun. "Scaring" birds is not to be regarded as including killing of any birds, and "vermin" does not include rabbits. The rates of duty are given at p. 412.

FISHING LICENCES.—In all fishery districts in England and Wales, and in Ireland, a licence

to fish for salmon is necessary, and in most English and Welsh rivers a similar licence is necessary for trout or char, except that a salmon licence includes the latter. In the Lune, Derwent, Severn, and Wye licences for "freshwater fish" are in force. In Scotland no licence is needed. A licence is available only in the district, and for the season, in which it is issued, except that in Ireland rod licences are available in all parts of that country. The rates on salmon nets and other like instruments range from £20 downwards in England and Wales, and from £30 downwards in Ireland. In the latter country the rate on draft nets, the kind most commonly used, is £3; in England and Wales it varies from £5 to £2. The licence duty on a salmon rod and line is £1 in Ireland. In England and Wales different rates are charged in different districts as follows (an asterisk signifies that lower rates of duty are chargeable for short periods, or for certain parts of the district):—

*Eden, *Derwent, *Exe, Hampshire, *Wye, *Usk, 30/-; Taw and Torridge, 24/-; *Lune, *Ribble, *Dee, Clwyd & Elwy, *Conway, *Dovey, *Teify, Avon (Devon), *Dart, *Teign, Frome, Stour (Kent), *Yorkshire, *Tees, *Tyne, 20/-; *Dwyfach, Towy, 21/-; *Seiont, Avon, Brue & Parret, *Camel, *Fowey, 15/-; Cleddy, Taff & Ely, Ogmore, W. Cumberland, 10/6; *Kent & Leven, Rhymney, *Ayrn, Severn, Axe, Trent, Tamar & Plym, 10/-; *Esk (Yorkshire), 7/6; Ouse (Sussex), Wear, Coquet, Cuckmere, Rother, Adur, 5/-.

Fishery Districts, Boards of Conservators, &c. 841

ENGLAND AND WALES.—The administration of the laws of close season, &c., for salmon and freshwater fish is placed by the Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Acts, 1861 to 1907, and the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries Act, 1903, in the hands of local boards, with the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries as the central autho-

qualified by ownership of lands or fisheries of a certain value; and representative members, elected annually by persons who have paid licence duty on instruments other than rod and line for salmon fishing in public waters. In certain cases, under local Provisional Orders, there are also members representative of fresh-

NAME OF DISTRICT.	COAST LIMITS OF DISTRICT.	ADDRESS OF CLERE.
+Eden	Sark Foot to Seaton....	J. B. Slater, Carlisle.
*Derwent	Seaton to St. Bees Head.....	Thomas Rook, Cockermouth.
+West Cumberland	St. Bees Head to Haverigg Point.....	W. H. Chapman, Whitehaven.
*Kent and Bela	Haverigg Point to Warton.....	S. H. Jackson, Ulverston.
+Lune	Warton to Blackpool	J. T. Sanderson, Lancaster.
*Ribbles	Blackpool to Formby Point	T. Reveley, Preston.
+Dee	New Brighton to near Meliden Church.....	Henry Jolliffe, Chester.
+Elwy and Clwyd	Meliden Church to Rhos Bay.....	F. W. Grimsley, St. Asaph.
+Conway	Rhos Bay to R. Aber	C. T. Allard, Llanrwst.
+Selont	{Garth Point to Llanaelhaiarn Point, and to Twyn y Parc Point, in Anglesey.....}	R. W. Roberts, Carnarvon.
+Dwyfach	Llanaelhaiarn Point to Crickieth.....	David Jones, Portmadoc.
+Dovey	Crickieth to Cynvelin	D. O. Davies, Dolgelly.
+Ayrion	Carreg Tipog to New Quay Head.....	E. L. Jones, Aberayron.
+Teify	New Quay Head to Dinas Head.....	H. W. Howell, Lampeter.
Cledydy.....	Dinas Head to St. Goven's Head.....	R. T. P. Williams, Haverfordwest.
+Towy, Loughor, & Taf	St. Goven's Head to Worm's Head	C. H. M. Griffiths, Carmarthen.
+Ogmore and Ewenny	Porthcawl to Cold Knap.....	S. H. Stockwood, Bridgend.
+Taff and Ely	Cold Knap to Bute Dock.....	A. Waldron, Cardiff.
+Rhyrney	Bute Dock to Ty ton y Pill	Horace Lyne, Newport (Mon.).
*Tusk	Ty ton y Pill to Collister Pill	
*Wye	Collister Pill to Cone Pill	R. Hay Morant, Hereford.
*Severn	Cone Pill to Avon Battery.....	J. Stallard, Worcester.
Avon, Brue & Parret	Avon Battery to County Boundary.....	T. F. Barham, Bridgwater.
+Taw and Torridge	North Coast of Devon.....	E. H. Baldson, Barnstaple.
+Camel	West Boundary of Devon to Peel Point.....	G. J. L. Ellis, Wadebridge.
+Fowey	Peel Point to Rame Head	W. Pease, Lostwithiel.
+Tamar and Plym.....	Rame Head to Stoke Point	W. W. Matthews, Tavistock.
+Avon (Devon)	Stoke Point to Start Point	W. Beer, Kingsbridge.
+Dart	Start Point to Hope Ness.....	E. Windeatt, Totnes.
+Teign	Hope Ness to Clerk Rock	H. Michelmore, Newton Abbot.
*Exe	Clerk Rock to Ottermouth.....	H. Ford, Exeter.
Otter	Ottermouth to Beer Head	W. G. Forward, Axminster.
+Axe	Beer Head to Portland Bill	
Frome	Portland Bill to Hampshire Boundary	P. E. L. Budge, Wareham.
+Hampshire Rivers	East Boundary of Dorset to Ryde	C. J. Haydon, Bournemouth.
+Adur	West Tarring to Portobello.....	E. W. Oxborrow, Brighton.
+Ouse (Sussex)	Portobello to Seaford Head	F. Holman, Lewes.
+Cuckmere	Seaford Head to Fairlight	H. J. Woodhams, Berwick, Polegate.
+Rother.....	Fairlight to Dungeness	T. J. Smith, Rye.
Stour (Kent).....	North to South Foreland.....	A. T. Cobbold, Ipswich.
+Suffolk and Essex	Dovercourt Light to Covehithe Coast.....	
*Norfolk and Suffolk.....	W. Boundy. of Norfolk to Lapwade Hall	A. J. Rudd, Norwich.
+Ouse and Nene.....		Joseph Miller, Bedford.
Weiland	Lapwade Hall to Western Point.....	S. B. Sharpe, Market Deeping.
+Witham	Western Point to Gibraltar	H. Snaith, Boston.
+Trent	Ingoldmell's Point to Trent Falls	C. K. Eddowes, Derby.
+Yorkshire	Trent Falls to Hayburn Wyke	J. E. Jones, Market Street, York.
+Esk (Yorkshire)	Hayburn Wyke to Skinningrove Beck.....	W. Brown, Whitby.
+Tees	Skinningrove Beck to Hardwick Hall.....	T. M. Barron, Darlington.
+Wear	Hardwick Hall to Souter Point.....	W. E. Raine, Sunderland.
+Tyne	Souter Point to Newbiggin Point.....	J. Gibson, Hexham.
+Coquet.....	Newbiggin Point to Hawick Burn.....	C. Percy, Alnwick.

riety. Districts may be formed and Boards of Conservators appointed, and the following districts have been formed, including generally all rivers running into the sea between the points named. In the cases marked + they also include the sea for three miles from the shore, or to the mid-channel in estuaries.

These Boards of Conservators consist mainly of three classes of members—those appointed annually by the Councils of the various counties through which the rivers flow; *ex-officio* members,

water anglers. Districts where Provisional Orders are in force are marked thus *.

There are also certain bodies created by local statutes, having authority over the fisheries, *e.g.*, the Thames Conservancy Board, Port of London Authority, Lee Conservancy Board, and Conservators of the Medway.

The above-mentioned Boards have power to make bye-laws, not only for the regulation of the fisheries for salmon and freshwater fish, but also, in certain cases, for the regulation of other

kinds of fishing which are prejudicial to such fisheries. They are also empowered to issue licences for fishing for salmon, trout, and in some cases freshwater fish generally.

SCOTLAND.—In Scotland there are 105 Fishery Districts, nearly each separate river forming a district of itself, but only 37 Boards of Conservators. The powers of these Boards are limited to the Salmon Fisheries.

IRELAND.—In Ireland there are 23 districts, embracing between them the whole country, each with a separate Board of Conservators (*see* p. 839).

SEA FISHERIES DISTRICTS.—Under the Sea Fisheries Regulation Acts, 1888 to 1894, the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries has power to form sea fisheries districts within the territorial waters of England and Wales, and to constitute local Fisheries Committees, either for a single county or borough, or for several jointly. They have power to make bye-laws, to be confirmed by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, regulating or prohibiting the use of instruments for the capture of sea fish (including

shell fish and crustaceans, but excluding salmon), the deposit of rubbish on fishing grounds, &c. The following districts have been created, including in each case the coast and territorial seas adjoining between the points respectively mentioned:—
1. Northumberland (coterminous with that county). 2. North Eastern, from Northumberland to Donna Nook in Lincolnshire. 3. Eastern, from Donna Nook to Great Yarmouth. 4. Kent and Essex, from Dovercourt to Dungeness, and including the Thames estuary to London Stone near Yantlet Creek. 5. Sussex (coterminous with that county). 6. Southern, from the western boundary of Dorset to Hayling Island. 7. Devon, and 8. Cornwall (each coterminous with the respective counties). 9. South Wales, from Eastern boundary of Cardiff to Cemnaes Head. 10. Lancashire and Western, from Cemnaes Head to Haverigg Point. 11. Cumberland, from Haverigg Point to Sark Foot.

Similar districts may be formed in Scotland under the Sea Fisheries Regulation (Scotland) Act, 1895.

Seasonable and Unseasonable Fish.

THE following table shows the periods when the different kinds of edible fish mostly in use are "in season" and "out of season."

The letter *p* signifies that the fish are then

in their prime or most plentiful; the letter *x* signifies that the fish may be obtained, but are not at their best; the letter *c* signifies that it is "close-time" as fixed by statute.

NAME OF FISH.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Barbel	p	-	c	c	c	c	-	-	x	p	p	p
Bass	-	-	p	p	p	p	p	p	x	-	-	-
Bream	p	p	c	c	c	c	-	-	x	p	p	p
(see)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brill	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Carp	p	p	c	c	c	c	-	-	x	p	p	p
Catfish	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Char	c	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	c	c	c
Chub	p	p	c	c	c	c	-	-	x	p	p	x
Coal fish or Saithe	p	p	p	p	x	-	-	-	-	p	p	p
Cockle	p	p	p	p	-	-	-	-	x	p	p	p
Cod	p	p	p	p	-	-	-	-	x	p	p	p
Conger	-	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	x	-
Crab	x	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	-	x	x	x
Crayfish (<i>a</i>)	x	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	-	-	-	-
Dab	p	p	p	p	x	-	-	-	x	x	x	x
Dace	p	p	c	c	c	c	-	-	x	p	p	p
Dory	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Eel	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Flounder	p	p	p	p	-	-	-	-	p	p	p	x
Grayling	x	x	c	c	c	c	x	p	p	p	p	p
Gudgeon	x	r	c	c	c	c	-	-	p	p	p	p
Gurnard (red)	p	p	c	-	-	-	-	-	x	p	p	p
(grey)	x	p	p	p	-	-	-	-	p	p	p	p
Haddock	p	p	c	x	-	-	-	-	x	p	p	p
Hake	p	-	-	-	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Halibut	p	p	p	x	x	-	-	-	x	p	p	p
Herring	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Lamprey	p	p	c	c	c	c	-	-	x	p	p	p
Lamprey	x	x	x	p	p	p	x	-	-	-	-	-
Ling	p	p	p	p	x	-	-	-	-	x	p	p

(a) This is for sea crayfish. River crayfish can be obtained in the summer and autumn. It is illegal to take fresh-water crayfish from March to June.

(b) Foreign oysters can be sold in the close season, and are to be had almost all through the year, even though they have been laid down in English beds for temporary storage.

NAME OF FISH.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Lobster	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	x	x	x
Mackerel	-	-	p	p	p	p	p	p	x	x	x	-
Mullet (red)	-	-	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	x	-
(grey)	x	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	x	x
Mussel	p	p	p	x	-	-	-	p	p	p	p	p
Oyster (?)	p	p	p	c	c	c	c	x	p	p	p	p
Perch	p	-	c	c	c	-	-	-	x	x	p	p
Periwinkle	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Pike	p	p	c	c	c	c	x	p	x	p	p	p
Pilchard	-	-	-	-	p	p	p	p	p	x	-	-
Plaice	p	p	p	p	x	-	-	x	x	p	p	p
Pollack	p	p	x	-	-	-	-	x	x	p	p	p
Prawn	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	-
Salmon & Sea Trout (<i>d</i>)	c	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	c	c	c	c
Shad	-	-	-	p	p	x	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shrimp (<i>e</i>)	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Skate	p	p	p	p	-	-	-	x	x	p	p	p
Smeit or Sparling	p	p	p	p	x	-	-	-	x	x	p	p
Sole	p	p	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Sprat	p	p	p	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	p
Sturgeon	p	p	p	-	-	-	-	x	x	p	p	p
Tench	p	p	c	c	c	c	-	-	-	x	p	p
Thornback	x	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	x	p	p	p
Torsk or Tusk	p	p	x	-	-	-	-	-	x	p	p	p
Trout	c	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	x	c	c	c
Turbot	p	p	p	x	-	-	-	x	x	p	p	p
Whelk	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Whitebait	-	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	x	-	-	-
Whiting	p	p	p	x	-	-	-	-	x	p	p	p
Wrasse	-	-	-	-	p	p	p	x	x	-	-	-

(d) In the close season salmon from Holland, and also from certain British rivers where net fishing is permitted later in the year than usual, are largely sold.

(e) For the first six months the bulk of our London supply of shrimps comes from Holland, but Dutch shrimps are far inferior to the English, which are plentiful from July to December.

ADELPHI.—(1913) Oct. 18. *The Girl from Utah*, a new musical play by James T. Tanner and Paul A. Rubens, lyrics by Adrian Ross, Percy Greenback and Paul Rubens, music by Sidney Jones and Paul Rubens (Messrs. Joseph Coyne and Edmund Payne, Mesdames Phyllis Dare, Ina Claire and Gracie Leigh).

ALBWYCH.—(1912) Nov. 21. *The Price*, by George Broadhurst (Messrs. Ben Webster and Frederick Kerr, Mesdames Henrietta Watson and Fannie Ward). Dec. 21. *The Golden Land of Fairy Tales*, revived for a series of matinées. (1913) March 4. *Her Side of the House*, by Lechmere Worrall and Atté Hall (Messrs. Spencer Trevor and Godfrey Tearle, Mesdames Dulce Musgrave and Helen Fervers). June 7. *The Duchess's Necklace*, by James A. Douglas (Mr. Charles Kenyon and Miss Margaret Halstan). Sept. 6. *The Ever-Open Door*, a new drama by George R. Sims and H. H. Herbert (Miss Hilda Spong).

AMBASSADORS.—(1913) June 5. This theatre was opened with a new play entitled *Panthea*, by Monckton Hoffs (Messrs. C. V. France, J. D. Beveridge and Leon Quartermaine, Miss Lillemor Halvorsen). July 10. *The March Hare*, a farce by Harold Smith (Mr. Spencer Trevor, Mesdames Mary Brough and Mary Forbes). Sept. 20. *I Love You*, by Roberto Bracco, adapted by James Parker (Mme. Lydia Yavorska). Oct. 21. *A Daughter of France*, by Pierre Berton and Constance Elizabeth Maud (Mme. Lydia Yavorska).

APOLLO.—(1913) Jan. 9. *General John Regan*, by George A. Birmingham (Messrs. Leonard Boyne, A. Vane Tempest and Charles Hawtrey, Miss Cathleen Nesbitt). June 17. *The Perfect Cure*, by Stanley Houghton (Mr. Charles Hawtrey and Miss Cathleen Nesbitt). June 23. *General John Regan* revived. Sept. 13. *Never Say Die*, a new farce by W. H. Post (Messrs. Holman Clark, Vane Tempest and Charles Hawtrey, Mesdames Doris Lytton and Winifred Emery).

COMEDY.—(1913) Feb. 15. *Lady Noggs*, adapted from the story by Edgar Jepson, by Cicely Hamilton (Miss Mary Glyne in the title-role). April 3. *The Inferior Sex*, a new comedy by Frank Stayton (Messrs. O. B. Clarence and Kenneth Douglas, Miss Renée Kelly). May 3. *Strife*, by John Galsworthy, revived (Messrs. Fisher White, Kenneth Douglas, O. B. Clarence and Norman McKinnel, Mesdames Renée Kelly and Dora Barton). June 18. *Jim the Penman*, by Sir Charles L. Young, revived (Messrs. Kenneth Douglas, Godfrey Tearle, Fisher White and Norman McKinnel, Mesdames Renée Kelly and Grace Lane). Aug. 27. *The Scarlet Band*, a new play by Charles Emmerson and Robert Baker (Messrs. Marsh Allen and Fisher White, Mesdames Edyth Latimer and Marie Doro). Sept. 30. *The New Duke*, a new farce by Douglas Murray (Mr. Weedon Grossmith, Mesdames Mary Brough and Mary Rorke).

COURT.—(1912) Dec. 26. *Written in Red*, by F. M. Douglas (Mr. H. A. Saintsbury and Miss May Chevalier). (1913) May 12. Miss Horniman's Company opened a repertory season, during which the following plays were produced:—*The Pigeon*, by John Galsworthy; *The Whispering Will*, by F. H. Rose; *Jane Clegg*, by St. John G. Ervine; *Elaine*, by Harold Chapin; *Nan*, by John Masefield; *Prunella*, by Laurence Housman and Granville Barker. June 2. The Abbey Theatre Company opened a season of Irish

plays. June 10. *The Cage*, a new comedy by Ronald Jeans, produced for a series of matinées (Messrs. C. M. Hallard and Edmund Gwen, Miss Ellen O'Malley). Aug. 30. *The Tragedy of Nan*, by John Masefield, revived (Mr. Milton Rosmer and Miss Irene Rooke). Sept. 16. *The Fugitive*, a new play by John Galsworthy, for a series of matinées (Messrs. Claude King, Nigel Playfair and Milton Rosmer, Mesdames Alma Murray and Irene Rooke). Sept. 22. Miss Horniman's Company opened a repertory season, during which the following plays were produced:—*Hindle Wakes*, by Stanley Houghton; *The Shadow*, by Eden Phillpotts.

CRITERION.—(1912) Nov. 26. *Where There's a Will*—, a new farce by Bernard Parry (Messrs. Spencer Trevor, M. A. Morand and Paul Arthur, Mesdames Dora Barton and Dorothy Minto). (1913) Jan. 16. *Billy's Fortune*, a new comedy by Roy Horniman (Messrs. O. B. Clarence, Rudge Harding and Johnnie Brown). Feb. 12. *Eliza Comes to Stay*, a new comedy by H. V. Esmond (Messrs. Eric Lewis and H. V. Esmond, Mesdames Carlotta Addison and Eva Moore). May 28. *Oh ! I Say !* a new farce by Sydney Blow and Douglas Hoare, from the French of Henri Kéroul and Albert Barré (Mr. James Welch and Mlle. Marguerite Scialtelli).

DALY'S.—(1913) May 17. *The Marriage Market*, a musical play adapted by Gladys Unger, lyrics by Arthur Anderson and Adrian Ross, music by Victor Jacobi (Messrs. Robert Michaelis, W. H. Berry and G. P. Huntley, Mesdames Sari Pettrass and Gertie Millar).

DRURY LANE.—(1912) Dec. 26. The pantomime *The Sleeping Beauty*, by Geo. R. Sims, C. H. Bovill and Arthur Collins (Mr. George Graves, Mesdames Renée Mayer and Florence Smithson). (1913) March 22. Forbes-Robertson and Gertrude Elliott opened their season, during which they revived the following plays:—*Hamlet*, *Othello*, *The Merchant of Venice*, *The Passing of the Third Floor Back*, *The Sacrament of Judas*, *The Light That Failed*, *Cæsar and Cleopatra*, *Mice and Men*. Sept. 11. *Sealed Orders*, a new drama by Cecil Raleigh and Henry Hamilton (Mesdames Madge Fabian and Fanny Brough, Messrs. Hale Hamilton and C. M. Hallard).

DUKE OF YORK'S.—(1912) Nov. 6. *Instinct*, from the French of Henry Kistemaekers, by Pehrhyr Stanlows (Mr. Aubrey Smith and Miss Lilian Braithwaite), followed by a revival of *Rosalind*, by J. M. Barrie (Miss Irene Vanbrugh). Dec. 24. *Peter Pan* revived (Miss Pauline Chase). (1913) Feb. 10. *The Younger Generation* transferred from the Haymarket. March 27. *The Yellow Jacket*, by George C. Hazelton and Benrimo (Messrs. Holman Clark and Frederick Ross, Mesdames Sheila Hayes and Peggy Hyland). Sept. 4. *The Adored One*, a legend by J. M. Barrie (Eric Lewis, Godfrey Tearle and John Hare, Mrs. Patrick Campbell), preceded by *The Will*, a new play by J. M. Barrie (Sydney Valentine, O. B. Clarence and Miss Helen Hays).

GAITEY.—(1913) April 8. *The Girl on the Film*, a new musical farce by James T. Tanner and Adrian Ross, from the German, music by Walter Kollo, Willy Bredschneider and Albert Sirmay (Messrs. George Barrett, Charles Maude, Robert Nainby and George Grossmith, Mesdames Emmy Wehlen and Connie Ediss).

GARRICK.—(1912) Dec. 11. *Where the Rainbow Ends*, by Clifford Mills and John Ramsey, with music by Roger Quilter, revived (Messrs. Philip Tonge, James Carew and Reginald Owen, Mes-

dames Lydia Bilbrooke and Mavis Yorke). (1913) Feb. 6. *Trust the People*, a new play by Stanley Houghton (Mr. Arthur Bouchier). March 20. *The Greatest Wish*, a new comedy by E. Temple Thurston (Messrs. Farren Soutar and Arthur Bouchier, Mesdames Isabel Jeans and Henrietta Watson). May 22. *Cresus*, a new play by Baron Henri de Rothschild (Mr. Arthur Bouchier and Mlle. Gabrielle Dorziat). Aug. 29. *The Real Thing*, a new play from the French of Sacha Guitry (Mr. Allan Aynesworth and Miss Phyllis Neilson-Terry).

GLOBE.—(1913) Feb. 14. *Ask Quesbury*, a new farce by T. Herbert Lee (Mr. Weedon Grossmith). April 1. *Vanity*, a new comedy by Ernest Denny (Messrs. Guy Standing and Paul Arthur, Miss Ethel Irving). April 26. *Lady Frederick* revived (Miss Ethel Irving). June 18. *The Gilded Pill*, by J. Storer Clouston (Messrs. Eustace Burnaby and Rutland Barrington, Miss Laura Cowie). July 14. *Typhoon* transferred from the Queen's. Sept. 8. *Years of Discretion*, a new comedy by Frederick Hatton and Fanny Locke Hatton (Messrs. Gerald Lawrence, Philip Cunningham and Aubrey Smith, Mesdames Sybil Carlisle and Ethel Irving). Oct. 16. *People Like Ourselves*, a new comedy by Robert Vansittart (Mesdames Ethel Warwick and Lottie Venn, Messrs. Fred Kerr, Gerald Lawrence and Kenneth Douglas).

HAYMARKET.—(1912) Nov. 19. *The Younger Generation*, a new comedy by Stanley Houghton (Messrs. J. V. Bryant, Stanley Drewitt and Nigel Playfair, Miss Ada King and Mrs. Crowe), preceded by *An Adventure of Aristide Pujol*, by W. J. Locke, and *The Golden Doom*, a poetic fantasy by Lord Dunsany. (1913) Feb. 13. *The Pretenders*, translated by William Archer from Ibsen's *Kongsemnerne* (Messrs. William Haviland, Basil Gill and Laurence Irving, Mesdames Madge MacIntosh, Tita Brand and Helen Haye). April 2. *Typhoon*, from the Hungarian of Melchior Lengyel (Messrs. Leon Quartermaine and Laurence Irving, Mesdames Marjorie Waterlow and Mabel Hackney). May 24. *Within the Law*, a new play by Bayard Veiller, adapted by Frederick Fenn and Arthur Wimperis (Messrs. E. Lyall Swete, Eille Norwood, J. V. Bryant and Frederick Ross, Mesdames Mabel Russell and Edyth Goodall).

HIS MAJESTY'S.—(1913) March 24. *The Happy Island*, from the Hungarian of Melchior Lengyel, by James Bernard Fagan (Norman McKinnel and Herbert Tree, Frances Dillon and Phyllis Neilson-Terry). April 12. *The School for Scandal* revived (Phyllis Neilson-Terry, Matheison Lang and Herbert Tree). May 27. Richard Strauss's new opera *Ariadne in Naxos*, preceded by *The Perfect Gentleman*, adapted by W. Somerset Maugham from Molière's *Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme* (Herbert Tree, Phyllis Neilson-Terry). June 9. Opening of Shakespeare Festival, during which the following plays were produced:—*The Merchant of Venice*, *Twelfth Night*, *Julius Caesar*, *Romeo and Juliet* (in all of which Phyllis Neilson-Terry and Herbert Tree appeared). Sept. 2. *Joseph and His Brethren*, a Biblical drama by Louis N. Parker (Herbert Tree, George Relf and Maxine Elliott).

KINGSWAY.—(1912) Nov. 23. *The Eldest Son*, a new drama by John Galsworthy (Messrs. Guy Rathbone and Edmund Maurice, Mesdames Ellen O'Malley and Irene Rooke). Dec. 26. *John Bull's Other Island* revived for a series of matinées. (1913) Jan 11. *John Bull's Other Island* put into the evening bill. March 25.

The Great Adventure, a new comedy by Arnold Bennett (Messrs. Dawson Milward and Henry Ainley, Mesdames Lydia Bilbrooke and Wish Wynne).

LITTLE THEATRE.—(1912) Nov. 15. *Barbara Grows Up*, by G. J. Hamlen, produced for a series of matinées (Mr. C. M. Hallard, Mesdames Mary O'Farrell and Sybil Carlisle). Dec. 26. *Charley's Aunt* revived. (1913) Feb. 4. *Three*, translated from the Italian of Roberto Bracco by D. St. Cyr, adapted by Gilbert Cannan (Messrs. Scott Craven and Ben Webster, Miss Gertrude Kingston). April 17. *Cap and Bells*, a new comedy by Robert Vansittart (Messrs. Fred Kerr and Godfrey Tearle, Miss Ethel Warwick).

LYCEUM.—(1912) Nov. 25. *Oliver Twist* revived. Dec. 26. *The pantomime The Forty Thieves* produced. (1913) Feb. 19. *Nell Gwynne*, a new version (Mr. Lauderdale Maitland and Miss Tittell-Brune). May 23. *Ivanhoe*, a new version (Mr. Lauderdale Maitland and Miss Tittell-Brune). July 9. *Oliver Twist* revived. Aug. 20. *The Beggar Girl's Wedding*, a new drama by Walter Melville (Messrs. Henry Lonsdale and Lauderdale Maitland, Miss Phyllis Relf). Oct. 29. *Ouida's Under Two Flags* revived (Messrs. Lauderdale Maitland, Henry Lonsdale and Miss Tittell-Brune).

LYRIC.—(1913) Sept. 3. *Love and Laughter*, a new comic opera by Frederick Fenn and Arthur Wimperis, with music by Oscar Straus (Messrs. A. W. Baskcomb, Frederick Volpé, Tom A. Shale and Bertram Wallis, Mesdames Amy Augarde, Yvonne Arnaud and Evelyn D'Alroy).

NEW.—(1913) March 12. *Bought and Paid For*, by George Broadhurst (Mr. Allan Aynesworth, Mesdames Alice Crawford and Alexandra Carlisle). May 26. *Eliza Comes to Stay*, transferred from the Criterion. June 9. Mme. Jean Granier in *L'Habit Vert*. June 23. Mme. Simone in *Le Secret*, by M. Bernstein. July 2. *Officer 666* revived (Messrs. Ben Webster, Sam Sothorn and Percy Hutchison, Miss Enid Bell). Aug. 19. *The Big Game*, a new play by Sydney Wentworth Carroll (Messrs. Dennis Neilson-Terry and J. D. Beveridge, Miss Ethel Dane). Sept. 7. *Typhoon*, transferred from the Globe. Oct. 2. *The Laughing Husband*, a musical comedy by Arthur Wimperis, music by Edmund Eysler (Messrs. James Blakeley, George Carvey and Courtice Pounds, Mesdames Mabel Burneje and Daisy Irving).

THE PLAYHOUSE.—(1913) Jan. 22. *The Headmaster*, a new comedy by Wilfred T. Coleby and Edward Knoblauch (Messrs. Charles Bibby and Cyril Maude, Mesdames Frances Ivor and Margery Maude). June 16. *Buntly Pulls the Strings* revived. Sept. 18. *Mary Goes First*, a new comedy by Henry Arthur Jones (Messrs. C. V. France and Graham Browne, Miss Marie Tempest).

NEW PRINCE'S THEATRE.—(1912) Dec. 26. The pantomime *Cinderella* produced. (1913) Feb. 5. *The Indian Mutiny*, a romantic drama by George Daventry (Mr. Henry Lonsdale and Miss Dora Barton). March 22. *Romeo and Juliet* revived (Mr. Harcourt Williams and Miss Lilian Hallows). May 12. *Brewster's Millions* revived.

PRINCE OF WALES'S.—(1912) Nov. 22. A triple bill consisting of *An Imaginary Conversation*, by Norreys Connell, *The Dumb and the Blind*, by Harold Chapin, *The Malingeringer*, a wordless play by Sidney Lewis Ransom, with music by Herman Finck, produced for a series of matinées

(Mr. Graham Browne and Miss Marie Tempest). *Dec. 26.* The triple bill put into the evening programme. (1913) *Jan. 21.* *Esther Castways*, a new play by Jerome K. Jerome (Messrs. Graham Browne, C. V. France and Arthur Wontner, Mesdames Sybil Carlisle and Marie Tempest). *March 10.* *The Handful*, a new comedy by William Gordon Edwards (Messrs. Graham Browne, C. V. France and Miss Marie Tempest). *May 10.* *The Taming of the Shrew* revived (Miss N. de Silva and Mr. Martin Harvey). *June 10.* *The Fawn*, a new comedy by Edward Knoblauch (Messrs. Basil Hallam, Fred Lewis and Martin Harvey, Mesdames Helen Rous, Muriel Martin Harvey and Madge Fabian). *June 30.* *The Only Way* revived. *Sept. 10.* *Girls*, a new comedy by Clyde Fitch (Messrs. Sam Sothorn, Mesdames Beatrice Ferrar, Daisy Thimm and Enid Bell). *Sept. 26.* *The Fugitive* transferred from the Court.

QUEEN'S.—(1912) *Nov. 16.* *Sylvia Greer*, a new comedy (Miss Ethel Warwick, Messrs. Guy Standing and C. M. Lowne). *Dec. 14.* *The Tide*, a new play by Basil Macdonald Hastings (Messrs. Shiel Barry and Norman Trevor, Mesdames Muriel Martin Harvey and Ethel Warwick). (1913) *Jan. 14.* *Get-Rich-Quick Wallingford*, a farce by George M. Cohan from the stories of George Randolph Chester (Messrs. Julian Royce and Hale Hamilton, Mesdames Mary Brough and Madge Fabian). *May 26.* *Typhoon* transferred from the Haymarket. *Sept. 27.* *This Way, Madam*, from the French, by Sydney Blow and Douglas Hoare (Mr. Maurice Farkoa and Miss Mabel Sealby).

ROYALTY.—(1913) *April 22.* *Thompson*, a new comedy by St. John Hankin and George Calderon (Mr. Dennis Eadie, Mesdames Athene Seyler and Lottie Venne), preceded by *The Harbour Watch*, a new one-act play by Rudyard Kipling (Messrs. A. B. Murray and G. F. Tully), for a series of matinées. *Sept. 15.* *Interlopers*, a new play by H. M. Harwood (Messrs. Norman Trevor and Dennis Eadie, Mesdames Evelyn Weeden and Miriam Lewes), preceded by a revival of *The Harbour Watch*, by Rudyard Kipling.

ST. JAMES'S.—(1913) *Jan. 18.* *Turandot*, by Karl Vollmoeller, English version by Jebbro Bithell (Messrs. Norman Forbes, J. H. Barnes, Edward Sass, Godfrey Tearle and Miss Evelyn D'Alroy). *Feb. 15.* *The Importance of Being Earnest* revived. *March 11.* *Open Windows*, by A. E. W. Mason (Messrs. Sydney Valentine and George Alexander, Mesdames Rosalie Toller and Irene Vanbrugh). *March 31.* A new curtain raiser by Arthur Wing Pinero, entitled *Playgoers*. *June 4.* *The Second Mrs. Tanqueray* revived (George Alexander and Mrs. Patrick Campbell). *Sept. 1.* *Androcles and the Lion*, a fable play by Bernard Shaw (Messrs. Ben Webster, Leon Quartermaine, Edward Sillward and O. P. Heggie, Miss Lillah McCarthy), preceded by *The Harlequinade*, by Dion Clayton Calthrop and Granville Barker (Messrs. Nigel Playfair, Arthur Whitby and Leon Quartermaine, Mesdames Sheila Hayes and Cathleen Nesbitt). *Oct. 29.* *The Witch*, by H. Wiens-Jenssen, adapted by John Macfield, revived (Messrs. Nigel Playfair, Dennis Neilson-Terry and J. D. Beveridge, Miss Lillah McCarthy).

SAVOY.—(1912) *Nov. 15.* *Twelfth Night* revived, produced by Granville Barker (Messrs. Arthur Wontner, Hayden Coffin and Henry Ainley, Mesdames Evelyn Millard and Lillah McCarthy).

April 8. *Brother Alfred*, by W. H. Westbrook and P. G. Wodehouse (Mr. Lawrence Grossmith). *May 14.* *The Seven Sisters*, by Ferike Boros, from the Hungarian of Ferencz Herczegh (Messrs. Edmund Maurice, Sam Sothorn and Norman Trevor, Mesdames Mary Rorke, Enid Bell and Laura Cowie). *June 14.* *A Cardinal's Romance*, by Edward G. Hemmerde (Messrs. Norman Trevor and Fred Kerr, Miss Enid Bell). *Oct. 4.* *The Grand Seigneur*, a new romantic play by Edward Ferris and B. P. Matthews (Messrs. Leonard Rayne and H. B. Irving, Mesdames Kate Cutler and Marie Löhr).

SHAFTESBURY.—(1913) *Feb. 18.* *Oh! Oh! Delphine*, a new musical comedy by C. M. S. McLellan, with music by Ivan Caryll (Messrs. Walter Passmore, Harry Welchman and Courtice Pounds, Mesdames Nan Stuart and Iris Hoey). *Sept. 25.* *The Pearl Girl*, a new musical comedy by Basil Hood, music by Hugo Felix and Howard Talbot (Messrs. Harry Welchman, Lauri de Freece and Alfred Lester, Mesdames Ada Blanche, Cicely Courtneidge and Iris Hoey).

STRAND.—(1913) *Feb. 1.* *The Son and Heir*, a new play by Gladys Unger (Messrs. Norman Trevor, Raymond Lauzerte and Edmund Maurice, Miss Ethel Irving). *March 24.* *The Woman in the Case* revived (Mr. Herbert Sleath, Mesdames Norah Lancaster and Violet Vanbrugh). *April 26.* *The Chaperon*, a new farce by Jocelyn Brandon and Frederic Arthur (Mr. Cyril Keightley, Mesdames Ethel Dane and Ada King). *June 16.* *Brewster's Millions* revived. *July 17.* *The Barrier*, a new play by Philip Hubbard, from Rex Beach's novel (Messrs. Malcolm Cherry, Charles Rock and Matheson Lang, Miss May Blayney).

VAUDEVILLE.—(1912) *Dec. 21.* *Shock-Headed Peter* revived for a series of matinées (Messrs. Edward Rigby and Edmund Gwen, Mesdames Nellie Bowman and Kate Bishop). (1913) *Feb. 25.* Pinero's farce *The Schoolmistress* revived (Messrs. Edmund Gwen and Dion Boucicault, Mesdames Hilda Trevelyan and Winifred Emery). *May 31.* *Yours*, a new comedy by Wilfred T. Coleby and Sydney Blow (Messrs. C. M. Hallard and Edmund Gwen, Mesdames Hilda Trevelyan and Lottie Venne). *Aug. 28.* *The Picture of Dorian Gray*, adapted from Oscar Wilde's story by G. Constant Lounsbury (M. Lou-Tellegen and Miss Julia James). *Oct. 1.* *Collision*, a new play by Bridget MacLagan (Messrs. Malcolm Cherry and Norman McKinnel, Mesdames Alice Crawford and Grace Lane). *Oct. 23.* *Between Sunset and Dawn*, by Hermon Ould, followed by *The Green Cockatoo*, by Arthur Schnitzler, translated by Penelope Wheeler (Mr. Norman McKinnel and Miss Sarah Brooke).

WYNDHAM'S.—(1913) *March 26.* *Diplomacy*, from the French of Victorien Sardou, revived (Messrs. Arthur Wontner, Owen Nares, Norman Forbes and Gerald du Maurier, Mesdames Ellis Jeffreys, Gladys Cooper and Lady Tree).

THE STAGE SOCIETY produced the following plays:—(1912) *Dec. 8.* *The Waldies*, by G. J. Hamlen, at the Haymarket. (1913) *Feb. 16.* *The Brothers Karamazov*, by Jacques Copeau and Jean Croué, translated by Christopher St. John, at the Aldwych. *March 9.* *Comtesse Mizzi*, by Arthur Schnitzler, translated by H. A. Herz, and *The Green Cockatoo*, by Arthur Schnitzler, translated by Penelope Wheeler, at the Aldwych. *June 22.* *Elizabeth Cooper*, by George Moore, at the Haymarket.

The Year's Music.

THE year's music in London has been chiefly remarkable for the extent and the variety of the operatic fare. In the spring Mr. Thomas Beecham gave a German season at Covent Garden, which, in addition to filling the great theatre night after night with enthusiasts of every musical creed, was notable for the excellent artists which it served to introduce, amongst them being Madame Perard-Petzl, a soprano of the first magnitude. That satisfying actor-singer Herr Knupfer made a welcome reappearance, while the minor members of the company were generally competent. Mr. Beecham's memorable venture included satisfying performances of "Die Meistersinger"; and Strauss's "Rosenkavalier" drew crowded houses—thanks in great measure to the thorough and discreet manner in which it was "boomed." Then came the eagerly anticipated production of the Strauss-Molière-von Hofmannsthal-Maugham "Ariadne auf Naxos" at His Majesty's Theatre, followed by the "grand" season given under the auspices of the Royal Opera Syndicate, with Signor Caruso as the "bright, particular star" of the occasion. Unfortunately, the *primo tenore assoluto* of a few years ago, though singing with increased refinement of style, was found to have developed a curiously "dark" baritone quality in his lower notes, while the upper part of the voice lacked the admired warmth and brilliance which had endeared him to the *habitués* in former seasons. It is necessary to emphasise the point, since many critics—both professional and amateur—failed to note a state of things which was apparent to capable experts. Madame Melba, fresh from successes in her native Australia and elsewhere, also took part in a number of performances, and, on the whole, with happy results. Twenty-five years having elapsed since the *diva* first captured all the town, it is not surprising that the higher notes should have lost something of their pristine freshness, but the middle and lower part of the voice are still in good condition. As to the actual singing, it is, on the whole, as satisfying as ever; an exponent of the genuine *bel canto*, there is no reason why she should not please those who are worth pleasing for some time to come. The only novelties offered by the directorate were Camussi's "La Du Barry," an ambitious attempt in a light setting, and von Waltershausen's "Oberst Chabert," a sombre work which has mightily pleased the Germans. It is doubtful if either will be heard again in this country.

In mid-summer Sir Joseph Beecham gave an extremely successful season of Russian opera and Russian ballet at Drury Lane, when the graphic art of M. Chaliapine and the remarkably fine voices of the baritone and basses—both amongst principals and chorus—made every representation of "Boris Godounow," "La Khovantchina," and "Ivan le Terrible" a thing of joy. November found Mr. Raymond Roze directing the destinies of a company at Covent Garden, each work being performed in English, with a number of foreign artists who struggled bravely, if not altogether successfully, against the untold difficulties of irregular pronunciation. Mr. Roze, greatly daring, opened with his own "Joan of Arc," an opera which proved too reminiscent to attract serious attention.

Concerts, as in former years, have varied con-

siderably. Those given under the Schulz-Curtius and Powell direction were, however, of the first importance, the firm's special Sunday afternoon concerts at the Albert Hall being of the highest artistic excellence—Madame Melba, M. de Pachmann, Herr Backhaus, Mlle. Suzanne Morvay, and equally famous performers having figured in the programmes. The Queen's Hall orchestra has also played a part in furthering the cause of music, its balance and tone having been the admiration of all who "assisted" at the Sunday and week-day concerts given under Sir Henry Wood's direction. A few really enjoyable recitals, as usual, took place, M. de Pachmann, Madame Carréno, M. Mischa Elman, Madame Donal, a Herr Kreisler, Madame Ellen Beck, Herr von Reuter, Herr Bauer, and others visiting London upon various occasions; while Miss Beatrice Harrison, a 'cellist whose unique and arresting art leaves her without a superior, made several memorable appearances. Welcome, too, was the engagement which brought Miss Alice Liebman to the Coliseum, violin-playing such as hers seldom having been heard in the "halls." The "turn," it may be noted, was extraordinarily successful, each piece being invariably encored.

The Promenade Concerts at the Queen's Hall were as popular as ever, evening after evening seeing nearly all the seats occupied and the floor space packed with a deeply interested throng of perambulating enthusiasts. As upon former occasions, the orchestra fulfilled every possible requirement, while the singers, alas! again left a very great deal to be desired. The solo instrumentalists, happily, were all that the average listener could wish, Miss Marie Novello, Mlle. Suzanne Morvay, Mr. Max Darewski, Mr. Alfred Kastner, and Mr. Albert Fransella especially distinguishing themselves. Although the list of composers was mainly drawn from foreign sources, both ancient and modern, several English names were to be found in it, Sir A. C. Mackenzie, Sir Edward Elgar, Mr. W. A. Aitkin, Dr. Walford Davies, Mr. Coleridge-Taylor, Mr. Walter Hedgecock, Mr. G. H. Clutsam, and Mr. Mozart-Pitt, for instance, being afforded a hearing. Sir A. C. Mackenzie was represented by his "Britannia" overture, Mr. Aitkin by two songs with orchestra, and Mr. Clutsam by the introduction and dance to his opera "King Harlequin," which recently faced German critics. In few cases did the compositions strike one as anything out of the ordinary; although pre-eminently the work of musicians, they are less musical than the older models—a distinction which is less subtle than it seems at first sight. As to the countless ballads and drawing-room ditties which have been published during the past twelve months, all one can say in their favour is that they are generally within the vocal means of those who care to sing such things.

The musical comedies and musical plays of the year have not shown any advance upon their countless predecessors. Amongst these are, "Oh! Oh! Delphine," "The Pearl Girl," "The Girl on the Film," "The Marriage Market," "Love and Laughter," and "The Laughing Husband," all of which strike the intelligent listener as being very much of a pattern. "The Laughing Husband," however, is—musically—an improvement on the others, Edmund Eysler, its

composer, having provided some pleasantly tuneful melodies, while the orchestration is appropriately simple and yet distinctive. But the piece is somewhat handicapped by a poor plot and witless dialogue of a type which is seemingly inseparable from this sort of entertainment. "Rag-time," it may be noted, had little part in the scores of these works, the American importation having been confined to the music-halls. This extraordinarily popular form of music has been exploited without cessation at the Empire, Alhambra, London Opera House, and Hippodrome during the year, and—judging from present indications—the demand will continue for some months.

Attention may be drawn to the vast improvement effected in theatre orchestras of late. For several decades economically minded managers have looked upon music as a necessary evil, grudging the expense entailed by it, and insisting upon the conductor making shift with a wretchedly small force of instrumentalists. Recently, however, a broader policy has prevailed, the past season having been notable for increased orchestras, instruments of good quality, players who know their business thoroughly, and conductors whose work is practically above criticism. The programmes, too, proved to be infinitely more interesting than they were formerly, the cheap musical comedy selections having given place to old-time overtures which are worth reviving and to selections from modern operas. As to the Palace and

Alhambra orchestras, they are a source of genuine pleasure to the exacting listener, and—in almost every respect—a model.

Oratorio and "works," as presented by the Royal Choral Society, have drawn large audiences to the Albert Hall on several occasions, while similar performances which took place at provincial musical centres were well attended. Very gratifying, too, was the success of the Wagner Festival which enlivened Torquay last spring, when Mr. Basil Hindenberg, a young conductor of wonderful promise and enthusiasm, gave particularly well-considered readings of the restful "Lohengrin" prelude, the gloriously atmospheric "Tannhäuser" overture, and other excerpts. Nor is this all, for the long-established Carl Rosa Opera Company (now in its forty-third year) toured the country, delighting critical audiences and gaining increased prestige in every town which it visited. The Denhof troupe also contributed to the supply of opera, performing at various musical centres, "Orpheus" and "Electra"—two extremes—being included in the *répertoire*. The season was remarkable for Miss Marie Brema's exceptionally fine and convincing singing and acting in the title-role of "Orpheus," and for the splendidly dramatic force of her Klytemnestra in Strauss's much-discussed work.

For the rest, the musical year has distinctly been an interesting one, while much enterprise was shown in every direction.

GEORGE CECIL

Cable and Wireless Telegraphy.

TELEGRAPHIC communication is peculiarly important for Great Britain on account of the widespread character of her Empire. Indeed, it should be recognised as an axiom that the greater the distance the more essential becomes the telegraph as an accompaniment to—aye, often instead of—the ship and train. Inter-Imperial telegraphy should not be regarded merely from the financial standpoint—*i.e.*, as to whether it will be directly profitable in each instance. The inland telegraph system of the United Kingdom (unlike the postal service) is conducted at a loss. That loss is solely warranted by the advantages accruing to the public. This applies, however, far more in the case of telegraphic communication between the different branches of the Empire.

It is generally recognised that cables afford a highly efficient method of telegraphy, and that the parties administering them provide, on the whole, an eminently satisfactory service. For a long time, however, it has been felt that the said service is of a very costly character; and there can be small doubt that the disparity between uncontrolled company tariffs and Government controlled tariffs is due entirely to the former being based on a fairly high rate of dividend together with large reserve funds. That companies should do the best they can for their shareholders is only natural; but it is obvious that the interests of shareholders run counter in such a matter to those of the general public. Neither can shareholders' interests, in such circumstances, make for trade development in a country, or the Empire as a whole. Increased overhead charges and the call for additional cables constitute a genuine financial

objection to tariff reductions; but this difficulty of late has, to a great extent, been overcome by the invention of the cable relay, which allows for a cheaper type of cable for a given volume of traffic; and, correspondingly, by its adoption at intervening points, the same type of cable has a greater earning capacity. It is now many years ago since an all-round inter-Imperial telegraph rate of 6d. to *rs.* per word was first urged by Mr. Charles Bright, F.R.S.E. More recently there have been a number of proposals—of a sort that moves public fancy and sensation—about rebatements to as low a figure as *rd.* a word on a universal footing throughout the entire world. A reduction of the latter character would involve numerous international difficulties; moreover, it behoves each nation to limit its energies to the reduction of rates within its own sphere of action.

Unlike certain other private enterprises, our submarine telegraph cables to the Colonies have been heavily subsidised in several instances, because it has been rightly recognised that communicating links with other parts of the Empire are of considerable value—aye, vital—to the nation. On the other hand, the State has exercised scarcely any control on behalf of the public. Indeed, what conditions have been imposed have been almost entirely in the interest of the Government itself. The above-named authority has constantly urged that even if only in exchange for the granting of landing rights the State should insist upon having adequate control, partly in regard to the tariff. The renewal of licences—which ought never to be of an indefinite character—should equally be made the occasion for bargain in public interests.

Hitherto this has been but little realised, or at any rate not acted upon; but our present Postmaster-General has shown himself disposed to recognise the importance of activity in the matter.

If telegraphic communication between a great Power and its distant dominions were only needed for private (individual) purposes, there would be no sufficient justification for a Government embarking on the expenditure of public money for State-owned cables; but such communication has important national aspects—(1) strategically, (2) politically, and (3) for developing inter-Imperial trade. Thus a strong feeling has existed for a long time in favour of an Imperial Atlantic Cable to connect up with the "All-British" Pacific Cable on a State basis. Again, at present telegraphic communication with the Cape is conducted by means of cables landing on foreign territory at more than one point, besides being subject to ready interruption at the hands of foreign fleets in the event of a European war. This serious strategic defect could be remedied by laying a further cable—on a different and unrecorded route—from our shores to Gibraltar, and thence on to Bathurst. Further, when we come to consider the importance of India as a factor in the British Empire and its food supply, it is perhaps remarkable in these days that there are not even more means of telegraphic communication—especially as what there are would be likely to be completely interrupted in the event of trouble with a Continental Power. The forthcoming Imperial "wireless" chain should, in due course, serve as an additional "emergency" string here.

A few years ago there would have been but little to record in regard to radio, or "wireless," telegraphy except in the matter of experimental work. But things have moved rapidly of late years following on steady progress in the practical realisation of this branch of applied science. It would be outside the province of this article to deal at all fully with the history of radio-telegraphy.* It suffices here to say that, like most other branches of applied science, radio-telegraphy, even in its present form, is the work of many hands of different nationalities.† It is fundamentally the result of early mathematical and experimental work of Clerk Maxwell (1864) and Hertz (1888). Benefiting by these researches, Branly, Righi, Lodge, Marconi, Braun, and Slaby each in turn contributed important work in the pioneering and gradual development of the art, whilst a number of others have since taken a leading part in the realisation of practical radio-telegraphy. The earliest organisation for its commercial development was established in 1897 under the title "Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co.," with headquarters in London. This company was the first to pursue the subject on a large commercial basis, and to attempt long distance radio-telegraphy over gradually increasing ranges. They bought up the first patent granted to Mr. Marconi in 1896. It should be mentioned, however, that the earliest patent for "Syntonic Wireless Telegraphy"—a highly

important patent—was that accorded to Professor (now Sir Oliver) Lodge in 1897. Dr. Lodge, in combination with Dr. Alexander Muirhead, endeavoured for some years to work it for commercial purposes, but these efforts did not meet with the success that they deserved. A renewal of Lodge's patent was granted in April, 1901, whereupon it was bought up by the Marconi Company. The early patents of Dr. Adolph Slaby, Count von Arco, and Prof. Ferdinand Braun were combined in 1903 and absorbed by a great amalgamation, the Telefunken Company of Berlin. This company—of which Messrs. Siemens Brothers are sole agents in England—has hitherto been concerned with most of the radio-telegraphic work connected with Germany and other foreign countries and ships, whilst the Marconi Company have correspondingly been so far responsible for the bulk of British wireless telegraphy other than that of the Navy which has a highly efficient system of its own. The United States of America and American ships have been in the past, to a great extent, supplied with radio-telegraphic inventions and plant emanating from Prof. R. A. Fessenden, Dr. Lee de Forest, and Mr. Marconi. The companies concerned in working the patents of the two former are, however, now non-existent, the National Electric Signalling Company (owning the very numerous and ingenious devices of Prof. Fessenden) having passed into liquidation within the last few months, whilst the United Wireless Company concerned with the de Forest system has, as to its assets, lately been taken over by the Marconi Company. The principal French systems up to a recent date were those of Branly-Popp, Rochfort, and Ducretet. In Russia, Profs. Popoff and Eisenstein led the way in wireless telegraphy, while Italy was perhaps naturally one of the first countries to recognise the value of the Marconi system.

Whilst it is beyond the scope of this article to go closely into the technical aspects of radio-telegraphy, it may be convenient to mention that the different systems now available, in so far as they differ fundamentally, do so mainly in regard to the form of oscillations, or waves, emitted and the method of producing them. These may be classified under the following heads in the order in which they were brought to public notice: (a) the spark, or intermittent wave, of Marconi and others; (b) the quenched spark of Telefunken, Lepel, &c.; (c) the continuous (undamped) wave of Poulsen, Goldschmidt, and others. As has already been intimated, by far the most of the practical, commercial, and long-distance work has been effected, as yet, by the two former, though, on the other hand, in the opinion of some the last named possesses, technically speaking, several undoubted advantages. Further, several independent authorities consider that the spark system, the waves of which are unduly damped, will find no place in wireless telegraphy of a few years hence.* A modern offshoot, or modification, of the spark method, the Galletti system, possesses certain favourable characteristics. Those interested in this system state that an amount of energy can be transmitted with it

* A convenient epitome may be found in the Appendix of Mr. Charles Bright's evidence to the House of Commons Select Committee dealing with the International Radio-Telegraphic Convention of 1906. See Blue-Book 246 of 1907.

† This is altogether apart from the earlier experiments in Inductive Telegraphy of Morse (1842), Lindsay (1847), Trowbridge (1830), Willoughby Smith (1833), and Sir W. H. Preece (1833).

* It may be noted in passing that the organisation perhaps most widely known hitherto in connexion with spark methods, is now working (highly satisfactorily) with continuous waves, and, from a recent financial step, evidently recognises the importance of acquiring outside invention of this character.

sufficient to record a long-distance message on a mechanical inker—just as cable messages are recorded. A recent invention that is likely to prove of great value is the high-frequency alternator of Prof. Rudolph Goldschmidt. The strength and length of waves utilised in most "wireless" systems have been found to vary considerably, independent of the operator's control. By the Goldschmidt apparatus the operator generates and transmits his waves by mechanical means, which obviate the use of much costly and cumbersome apparatus, and are mechanically certain and constant in their effect. It is claimed for this system that the cost of sending messages will be reduced by as much as fifty per cent., and, further, that the length and strength of waves can be so regulated that it will be impossible to tap a message within a certain agreed on distance. Clearly the former claim has much to support it, but the latter is one that would require considerable verification before it can be accepted. For long-range shore to shore work, it would certainly seem that the typical "wireless" future lies before us primarily in the use of persistent oscillations, preferably generated by mechanical rather than physical means. Here we secure all the advantages associated with undamped waves, without certain objections which are liable to be an accompaniment of the arc.

A question that has lately been hotly debated—notably during the House of Commons' inquiry last spring—is as to whether the recent policy of His Majesty's Government in regard to wireless telegraphy is in the best public interests. In Germany the Government buy up, or subsidise in some way, inventions of national importance which meet official expert approval, before the price becomes too great, and whilst their exclusive use is still obtainable if desired. No such policy prevails in Great Britain. On the contrary, an invention requires to be strongly supported financially before it receives the encouragement and assistance associated with contracts or orders of any description. This policy does not always come out well from the public standpoint, for sometimes a really good invention—may be, the best of its sort—languishes for want of encouragement, or eventually falls into the hands of a monopolistic trust.

Radio-telegraphy has now sufficiently proved the utility of its application both as an auxiliary, or reserve, means of communication to the different parts of the Empire, and for establishing intercourse where, owing to prevailing conditions, communication by cable is impossible or difficult to maintain. It should further be established on all the trade shipping routes throughout the Empire. It is satisfactory to note that the cable companies now fully recognise the useful part to be played by wireless telegraphy as an auxiliary and "feeding" string to

their service, for, by means of "wireless," ships are enabled to keep in constant touch at considerable distances with the cable network of the world. In addition to non-urgent, purely personal, messages, "wireless" is especially useful for disseminating information or news to as wide an audience as possible. It may also be of considerable value for leading an enemy astray.

The main objections, strategically, at any rate, to wireless as distinct from cable telegraphy, is, at present, the lack of secrecy and the tendency towards confusion and interruption. Every endeavour is made to meet these difficulties by the adoption of different wave lengths. Thus the Post-Office Department in charge of the service has one wave length for domestic messages and another for the Continent. The Army and Navy stations each have a wave length of their own. There is also a wave length reserved for experimental stations, which must be rigidly kept to by them. Moreover, the experimenter is required to confine himself to a range where he will not interfere with the service on any similar wave length.* Yet another objection is its variable working depending upon prevailable atmospheric and climatic conditions. These defects are far more serious than the chance interruption to cables, whether by accident or design; indeed, the latter is more than balanced by the fact that "wireless" aeriels and towers are not only prone to being fired down, but also to complete wreckage by wind storms.†

Thus, it is a mistake to suppose that those who are best able to judge have, as yet, a preference for wireless over cable telegraphy—even strategically. Germany, France, and Italy, though with far fewer important distant possessions than Great Britain, are especially developing their methods of communication, and particularly by cable, notwithstanding that each have admirable "wireless" systems at hand. Our American cousins, too, can hardly be said to lack in enterprise or appreciation of what the latest inventions can do for them; and the Western Union Telegraph Company of New York would scarcely have indulged in a new Atlantic and practically bought out five British lines, if it had thought "wireless" would prove more efficient in the end. Cables are, in fact, being made and laid at as great a pace as ever—notwithstanding "wireless."

* The above adoption of different wave lengths, even if meeting all the aforesaid requirements, would seem to have certain limitations. If, in fact, wireless telegraphy is to be greatly extended, with stations at constant intervals round our coast, difficulties seem likely to arise—if not actual etheric chaos—due to any considerable increase in the number of high-power stations at close distances.

† Experiment has been lately directed towards obviating the use of high masts or towers, but these researches do not appear to have been turned to practical account so far.

WORLD'S LARGEST TELESCOPE.

THE largest telescope in the world is to be erected in the vicinity of the present observatory in Ottawa, at a cost of \$90,750. The optical portions will be furnished by the John A. Brasher Company, of Pittsburg, Pa., and the mechanical parts by Warner and Swasey, of Cleveland, Ohio. The main lens, 6 ft. in diameter, has to be manufactured in Paris.

ALCOHOL STATISTICS.

THE greatest beer drinkers are the Belgians, who consume 46 gallons per head each year, while Englishmen drink 26 gallons and Germans 22 gallons per head. Frenchmen drink 33 gallons of wine in one year, and Italians follow close with 26 gallons. Danes drink most spirits (2½ gallons a year), Germans and Hungarians coming next with 1¾ gallons per head.

THE year in which plate is marked at Goldsmiths' Hall, London (or at the Assay Offices at Birmingham, Chester, Sheffield, Edinburgh, Glasgow, or Dublin), is indicated by letters of the alphabet on shields of different design. The series of shields and the styles of lettering used at Goldsmiths' Hall, London, from 1438-1916 are shown below:—

	Lombardic, simple.....	1438-9 to 1457-8
	Lombardic, external cusps	1458-9 ,, 1477-8
	Lombardic, double cusps	1478-9 ,, 1497-8
	Black letter, small.....	1498-9 ,, 1517-8
	Lombardic	1518-9 ,, 1537-8
	Roman and other capitals.....	1538-9 ,, 1557-8
	Black letter, small ...	1558-9 ,, 1577-8
	Roman letter, capitals	1578-9 ,, 1597-8
	Lombardic, external cusps	1598-9 ,, 1617-8
	Italic letter, small ...	1618-9 ,, 1637-8
	Court hand	1638-9 ,, 1657-8
	Black letter, capitals	1658-9 ,, 1677-8
	Black letter, small ...	1678-9 ,, 1696-7
	Court hand	1697 ,, 1715-6
	Roman letter, capitals	1716-7 ,, 1735-6

	Roman letter, small	1736-7 to 1755-6
	Old English, capitals	1756-7 ,, 1775-6
	Roman letter, small...	1776-7 ,, 1795-6
	Roman letter, capitals	1796-7 ,, 1815-6
	Roman letter, small...	1816-7 ,, 1835-6
	Old English, capitals	1836-7 ,, 1855-6
	Old English, small ...	1856-7 ,, 1875-6
	Roman letter, capitals	1876-7 ,, 1895-6
	Roman letter, small...	1896-7 ,, 1915-6

BRITANNIA METAL (1697-1720).

Sterling silver is one invariable standard, viz., 110z. 2 dwts. of fine silver to 18 dwts. of alloy. There is, however, a higher standard, viz., 11 oz. 10 dwts. of fine silver to 10 dwts. of alloy, and this was the only legal standard for the manufacture of plate from March, 1697, to June, 1720; after that date the old standard was again adopted, but the higher standard (commonly known as "Britannia" standard, from the figure of Britannia on all such plate) still remained in use, and is used, though to a very limited extent, at the present day. The Britannia standard is denoted by a lion's head erased, as well as by the figure of Britannia, the latter in place of the leopard's head and lion passant seen on silver of the sterling standard.

PROVINCIAL ASSAY OFFICES.

Assay Office.	Distinguishing Mark.
Birmingham	An Anchor.
Chester	The City Arms (3 garbs and a sword).
Sheffield	A Crown.
Edinburgh ...	A Castle.
Glasgow	Tree, Fish, and Bell.
Dublin	A Harp, crowned.

The date letters of these offices and the shape of the shields are quite distinct from those used at Goldsmiths' Hall.

Meteorological Summary (British Isles), 1912-1913.

The results in the table below are for London (Westminster and South Kensington)—barometer above Mean Sea Level, 70 feet.

MONTHS.	TEMPERATURE.		RAINFALL.			PRESSURE.		WIND.	SUNSHINE.
	Mean.	Diff. from normal.	Days.	Amount.	Diff. from normal.	Mean.	Diff. from normal.		
				inches.	inches.	inches.	inch.	Prevalent Direction.	Percent- age.
1912 November..	44.4	0.6 above	15	1.39	0.96 below	29.93	0.06 above	SW & W	6
" December...	46.5	6.8 "	19	2.65	0.67 above	29.87	0.01 below	SW	7
1913 January ...	42.7	3.5 "	19	2.23	0.41 "	29.74	0.21 "	S & SW	10
" February...	42.3	1.9 "	11	0.74	0.85 below	30.12	0.19 above	SW & NE	10
" March	46.0	3.1 "	21	2.07	0.53 above	29.82	0.05 below	SW	20
" April.....	48.5	0.6 "	19	2.42	0.77 "	29.79	0.05 "	NE & SW	26
" May	56.4	3.0 "	11	1.31	0.38 below	29.84	0.09 "	SW	41
" June	60.3	0.4 "	8	0.46	1.75 "	30.02	0.08 above	SW	38
" July	60.5	3.4 below	11	1.47	0.91 "	29.99	0.07 "	NE & N	18
" August.....	62.2	0.2 "	10	1.20	1.19 "	29.99	0.09 "	NE & E	31
" September..	60.3	2.4 above	11	1.53	0.53 "	29.90	0.03 below	NE & E	32
" October.....	55.3	6.1 "	13	2.95	0.22 above	29.80	0.06 "	S & SW	25

Storms and Floods in 1912-1913.

(1912) November.—20th, heavy storms in Jamaica; at Montego Bay and Lucca every vessel wrecked or driven ashore. The wind pressure was over 50 lb. per square foot; 75 per cent. of buildings were destroyed and over 100 lives lost; great damage to property of all kinds. 21st, destructive storm in Bombay and Western India, with very heavy rainfall. Severe drought in South Africa. Typhoon in the Philippines; 15,000 persons said to have been killed or injured. 23rd, tidal wave at Messina, doing great damage to cemetery, from which over 100 bodies were washed away. 27th, gale in British Isles, causing loss of life; large tracts of country under water; much loss of stock, especially in North Wales, where heavy snow fell. December.—6th, good rains in South Africa, breaking the drought. 24th, gale in English Channel, causing P. & O. steamship *Narrung*, with 248 third class passengers on board, to put back damaged. 26th, gale and floods in Hampshire; electricity works in Southampton and at Cowes stopped; trains axle deep in water at Southampton, tramway service suspended. Floods also in Lincolnshire. 29th, floods in Thames Valley; river 5 ft. 6 in. above normal at Molesey. (1913) January.—8th, rough weather in the North Atlantic, s.s. *Carminia* three days late after "roughest passage she had ever known." 12th, gale with heavy snow in the midlands and north-west of England; Furness train snowed up all night; in Cairn Valley a train took 10 hours to travel 10 miles; in Sheffield drifts were 7 feet to 8 feet, and in Nottingham 12 feet deep; floods in Shannon Valley, farmers rowed to market over the fields. 14th, floods in the Ohio Valley, 3,000 persons homeless. s.s. *Snowdon Range* arrived at Queenstown 50 days out from Philadelphia, the longest time on record for a modern steamer from the United States. 24th, Seine rising in Paris; steamboat traffic stopped. Excessive rains in Ceylon during this month; at St. Martin's estate, Rangalla, 3,600 feet above sea, 24¾ inches of rain fell in one day (16th), and 109½ inches during the month, the average annual fall being about 70 inches. February.—1st, gale and snow in Germany, train overturned by the wind; 2,000 men employed in

Berlin in clearing the tram lines. 8th, land slide in Argyllshire, 30,000 tons dislodged; 2,000 tons on road, estimated to take 6 weeks to clear; River Shannon 11 feet above summer level. 11th-15th, thick fog prevailed, especially in the South of England; many railway accidents, and shipping much interfered with. 14th, heavy rain at Assouan (¾ in.), heaviest known there for 8 years. 20th, great fire in Tokyo; nearly 4,000 buildings destroyed, 15,000 persons homeless, £1,500,000 damage. March.—4th, sand-storm at Port Said, all vessels detained. 10th, hurricane in Italy; much damage to shipping, traffic on Genoa-Pisa railway stopped. 12th, avalanche in Norway, 15 persons killed. 14th, severe storms in the United States; much loss of life, railway train overturned; damage in Chicago estimated at £200,000. 15th, gale in Montreal. 16th-17th, heavy thunderstorms in South England. 21st, storms in the United States; Mississippi and Ohio valleys flooded; much loss of life, great damage to crops. 22nd-23rd, storms and floods in Kent and Sussex; Hythe parade damaged, Romney Marsh flooded, Worthing pier destroyed. 23rd, violent tornado in Omaha, U.S.; 200 persons reported killed. 26th, great gales and floods in Southern Ohio valley; 2,000 families homeless in Indianopolis; taxi-cab blown over a 6-ft. wall in Omaha; water 20 feet deep in the streets in Dayton; Mississippi risen 37 feet; 250,000 persons homeless, 4,000 persons estimated killed; legislature voted £50,000 for relief works. 30th, heavy floods in New Zealand, miles of railway track submerged; water 6 feet deep in Gore, where damage was estimated at £100,000. 31st, gale and heavy rain in France; country flooded in places; mail coach blown over twice during one journey. April.—1st, Ohio floods continuing. 3rd, tornado in Missouri, goods train lifted bodily from siding. 12th, snow storms in England. 14th, cold wave in Switzerland, doing much damage to vines. 15th, Burgundy vineyards damaged by frost; heavy snow in north and east of France. 16th, good rains in Jamaica ensuring good crops. 29th, heavy thunderstorm with heavy rain in London and South of England; much damage by flooding; landslips near Nun-

eaton doing damage. *May*.—9th–12th, floods in Scotland and in Ireland; water 6 feet to 8 feet deep in places; many sheep drowned. 20th, serious floods in New South Wales; communication between northern and southern parts of the Commonwealth stopped for nearly a week. 27th, heavy thunderstorms in London and Reading, causing several fires; hail-storms in Huntingdon and Essex, many birds and rabbits killed; heavy rain at Herne Bay, 0.79 inch in 15 minutes. 29th, s.s. *Haverford* went ashore at Cork in a fog; 1,200 passengers on board, but no lives lost. 30th, severe thunderstorm, causing five fires in London; two horses killed by lightning at Carshalton. *June*.—4th–5th, storms in Black Forest; goods train blown off the line; heavy hail did much damage and injured many people. 12th, disastrous floods in India; at Politana 16 inches of rain fell in six hours, causing inundation with loss of 250 lives and damage estimated at £60,000. *July*.—1st, bush fires in Canada; path 250 miles broad, causing very heavy loss. 6th, thunderstorm in New York; one man killed, many buildings damaged. 20th, floods in Germany; crops seriously damaged. 22nd, good rains in India. 25th, forest fires in France. 30th, great storm in Washington, most severe known for many years; the storm was followed by great heat. *August*.—9th, heat wave in the United States; hottest day in Chicago since 1872. 10th, serious floods in Bengal; many villages swept away in the Burdwan district; hundreds of square miles under water; enormous loss of cattle and crops, but loss of life small owing to warnings issued; elephants employed in rescuing people from trees and house-tops. 13th, heat wave in Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma; worst for 25 years; crops badly damaged, trains employed to bring water

into parched districts. 18th, typhoon in Hong Kong, wind velocity 105 miles per hour; at Macao over 150 lives lost. 24th, hurricane in Missouri, with floods; much damage done. 29th, typhoon in Japan, 15,000 houses under water in Tokyo. *September*.—3rd, hurricane on coast of North Carolina, railway traffic stopped, great damage. 5th, good reports of Monsoon rains in India. 7th, great fire at Hot Springs, Arkansas; 2,000 people homeless, loss estimated at from £800,000 to £1,000,000. 25th, rough weather off the Irish Coast, s.s. *Olympic* unable to pick up passengers and mails at Queenstown. 30th, disastrous thunderstorm in South France; at Cerbère 11 persons were killed by lightning, or by fires caused by lightning; floods in Biziers and in Spain. 30th, floods in Constantinople, 70 lives lost. *October*.—2nd, floods in Texas; damage to rice crop estimated at from £200,000 to £300,000. 6th, terrific storm in Nome, Alaska; 500 houses demolished, fire followed wreckage, damage £300,000. 7th, very heavy rains in Ceylon; 20 inches of rain fell in Western Province in 24 hours; bridges, roads and railways destroyed. 13th, failure of monsoon in Upper and Central India; crops suffering severely; Government taking action to relieve distress. 27th, fierce north-westerly gale in North Atlantic. Small but very violent tornado in South Wales; man blown against wall and killed; roof of house carried 100 yards. The tornado passed from Merthyr Tydvil to Cheshire in about an hour, and did much damage at Peckforton Castle. 28th, small cyclone at Witcombe, Glos.; track about 1 mile long and 150 yards wide, damage £700. 29th, drought in United Provinces, India; worst in Agra and Muttra Divisions. 30th, terrific westerly gales in Morocco during last few days.

GOLD AND SILVER, 1903–1912.

YEAR.	BRITISH EMPIRE.		OTHER COUNTRIES.		TOTAL.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
1903	£37,803,000	£4,139,000	£28,092,000	£46,533,000	£65,895,000	£50,672,000
1904	40,386,000	5,540,000	29,432,000	48,646,000	69,818,000	54,186,000
1905	45,097,000	6,094,000	30,830,000	50,343,000	75,927,000	56,437,000
1906	49,694,000	6,615,000	35,648,000	48,396,000	85,342,000	55,011,000
1907	50,142,000	9,327,000	35,374,000	45,193,000	85,516,000	54,520,000
1908	52,927,000	11,756,000	38,229,000	51,441,000	91,156,000	63,197,000
1909	53,418,000	13,061,000	40,836,000	51,635,000	94,254,000	64,606,000
1910	52,896,000	14,737,000	40,033,000	56,681,000	92,929,000	71,418,000
1911	54,275,000	15,071,000	41,432,000	60,506,000	95,707,000	75,577,000
1912	58,849,000	14,594,000	38,683,000	60,021,000	97,532,000	74,615,000
Totals ...	£495,487,000	£100,934,000	£358,589,000	£519,395,000	£854,075,000	£630,329,000*

* Value at present price, 28d. per oz. standard = £263,170,000.

The figures given in the above table are based on Returns prepared by the Director of the United States Mint and on those contained in "The Mineral Industry," published by the *Engineering and Mining Journal*.

Gold has been valued in the table at the legal rate of £3 17s. 10½d. per troy ounce standard, and silver at its *coining* value in the United Kingdom, namely, 5s. 6d. per troy ounce standard.

ON Aug. 9, 1912, a violent earthquake occurred in the Dardanelles, a considerable number of buildings, the British Consulate among them, being terribly damaged. Some buildings took fire at Gallipoli. Much injury was done on the coast of Marmora, and at the oil wells of Myriofta several people were injured. The results of the shock were also seriously felt at Adrianople and various other towns in Roumelia.

On the morning of Sept. 15 several slight shocks of earthquake were experienced at Constantinople. The first shock had a duration of 16 seconds, but it was only a feeble disturbance. It was immediately succeeded by a more intense vibration, of 4 seconds, and by others. The people were alarmed and, leaving their houses, spent some hours in the open air. From various districts in the Pyrenees earthquake shocks were also reported.

On Oct. 3 vibrations were noticed in Scotland; doors and windows shook, and crockeryware rattled sufficiently to occasion terror among the inhabitants. In Crieff, and in districts principally to the north-east, the shock was very evident, and startled many people.

On Feb. 22, 1913, a rather violent earthquake shock was felt at Wellington, New Zealand, soon after midnight, and many more feeble tremors were experienced during the following day. Considerable damage was done to buildings.

On June 14 a severe earthquake visited south-eastern Europe, travelling from north-west to south-east. It caused great alarm in many towns in Hungary, including Budapest, and also in Rumania and Bulgaria. At Laibach the shock was the severest felt for fifteen years. It began at 9.35 A.M., Greenwich time. The centre of the disturbance appears to have been at Tirnova, Bulgaria. The city is placed on a hill, and suffered severely; many of the buildings were reduced to ruins, and over 100 dead were extricated from the *débris*. A branch of the National Bank of Tirnova was shattered and fell, and coin, notes, and securities to the value of about £320,000 were lost amid the wreckage. The earthquake was also felt in southern Hungary, where its duration was 4 seconds; and in the northern part of Bulgaria, at Rustchuk, it lasted 25 seconds. It was felt at Philippopolis as well, and it travelled from west to east; at Bucharest the direction was from south-west to north-east; at Adrianople its motion appeared to be towards the south-east, or in the direction of Constantinople. At Tirnova, where the damage was greatest, many churches and houses were very badly damaged or thrown down. The damage was estimated at several million francs. Shocks continued to be experienced on succeeding days, and kept the inhabitants in alarm.

On June 23 Vesuvius was said to be again active; "subterranean rumblings were heard, and devastating outbursts of lava were expected at any moment," according to advices from Naples, but the disturbance seems to have quieted down.

On June 28 earthquake shocks were reported from various points in southern Italy, at 9.30 in the morning. In Cosenza Province much damage was done, but no loss of life resulted. In the communes of Paola, Rossano Marina, San Marco, San Martino, Rose, and Luzzi a number of persons were injured. By the collapse of a wall in a school at Rogiano Gravina

about 20 children met with injuries; two of them were seriously hurt.

On July 20 several rather severe shocks of earthquake were felt at Stuttgart, at about 9 A.M. The first shock was sufficiently marked to cause a perceptible swaying of buildings, and the inhabitants, fearful of more violent disturbances to follow, ran out into the streets for safety. There were some subsequent vibrations, but none of sufficient violence to cause serious damage to property. The visitation seems to have been evident over the southern region of Germany, its centre being in Württemberg, but it was also recorded in the Black Forest and the upper valley of the Rhine.

A few days later the Kingstown, Jamaica, correspondent of *The Times* telegraphed that the most severe earthquake since the disaster of Jan. 14, 1907, had just occurred, but though it occasioned much alarm there was no serious damage nor any loss of life.

The Seismological Observatory at Lima announced that on July 28 a violent earthquake occurred about 516 kilometres south of Callao, and that the movement was from east to west. On July 29, in the morning, severe shocks were experienced over a considerable part of West Jutland, Denmark.

Mr. John Milne, of Shide, in the Isle of Wight, and the leading authority on earthquakes, died on August 1. Mr. Milne was born in 1850, and when a young man went to Japan, and obtained a Government appointment there as a geologist and mining engineer. Japan, it is well known, is very liable to earthquakes, and the attention of Mr. Milne was naturally directed to these occurrences. He devoted himself very successfully to the subject, and invented or perfected the seismograph, which is a very delicate instrument capable of recording the time, place, direction, and degree of severity of any earthquake, no matter how distant its forces may be from the observer. Mr. Milne had travelled extensively, and applied himself to the systematic collection and summation of earthquake phenomena. He had mapped out the principal regions of the earth subject to earthquakes into eighteen districts. While in Japan he married a Japanese lady, who was a daughter of the Abbot of Ganjo-ji, and she survives him.

LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD.

OF the 1,623,000,000 inhabitants of the globe about 600,000,000 speak the principal European tongues, of which English has the largest number of adherents through the predominance of that tongue in the British Dominions and in the United States of America. The principal European tongues are divided approximately as follows:—

Language.	People.
English.....	160,000,000
German.....	130,000,000
Russian.....	100,000,000
French.....	70,000,000
Spanish.....	50,000,000
Italian.....	50,000,000
Portuguese.....	25,000,000
Total.....	585,000,000

In the first half of the seventeenth century (1633 has been cited as the best approach to a definite date) we meet with the earliest mention of the introduction of *rails* for the lessening of friction upon roads. Beams of wood, some six or seven inches in breadth, were about this time laid down to facilitate the draught of the waggons in the vicinity of some of the coal-mines at Newcastle; and as a matter of necessity the addition of "sleepers" had speedily to follow. In 1738, at Whitehaven, it is stated that iron was first substituted as the material of the rails; and in 1767 it appears established that this revolution was adopted at Coalbrookdale, being followed nine years later at the Sheffield Colliery. As yet, however, only thick plates of iron were fastened to the surface of the wooden rails, and it was not till 1789 that "edge rails" were introduced, the credit of their adoption being assigned to William Jessop, on the Loughborough and Nantpantan line. James Watt had conceived the idea of utilizing steam for locomotion, and there is a record of a model locomotive having been used in Cornwall in 1784. George Stephenson, however, in the year 1825, was the first to bring the project fairly into practical shape.

The first Act obtained for the construction of a railway was that of the Surrey Iron Railway Company in 1801, for a line $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles long from Wandsworth to Croydon. In 1804 an Act was passed "for making and maintaining a railway or tramroad from the town of Swansea into the parish of Oystermouth, in the County of Glamorgan, and for the hauling or drawing of waggons or other carriages passing upon the said railway or tramroad with men, horses, or otherwise." On the 21st of February, 1804, Trevithick's patent locomotive steam engine was tried at Penydarran, near Merthyr, and conveyed along a tramroad 10 tons of bar iron, and about 70 persons, a distance of 9 miles. The application passed the third reading as a railway or tramroad. The word "otherwise" was evidently intended to cover the use of Trevithick's engine, and this Act may therefore be considered the first in which steam was contemplated as the motive power. The line is now known as the Swansea and Mumbles Railway. Then followed the Kilmarnock and Troon, the Severn and Wye, the Gloucester and Cheltenham, Plymouth and Dartmoor, Stratford-on-Avon and Moreton, and other small undertakings, about twenty-five in number altogether, with an aggregate of 325 miles, and an authorized capital somewhat over a million. It is almost unnecessary to add that animal power only was contemplated in their working. The Stockton and Darlington Act was obtained in 1821, with a capital of £102,000; and it is remarkable that, while animal power was to be relied upon for working the line, the clause in the Act states "with men and horses or otherwise." George Stephenson came upon the scene immediately after this Act was obtained, and was appointed engineer of the line; and at his urgent request, Edward Pease, the promoter, applied for a new Act empowering the company to work the railway with locomotive engines. Great opposition was encountered, but the Bill finally passed in 1823, and the line, which was 25 miles in length, was opened on the 27th of September, 1825. The Monkland and Kirkintilloch Railway, a colliery line near Glasgow, opened in 1826, was really the first to follow the example of the Stockton and Darlington, and several other small lines—many

of them worked partly by fixed and partly by locomotive engines—quickly adopted the new traction power. The inauguration of the Liverpool and Manchester line in 1830, attended as it was with a tragic result, was the first to impress upon the people that a revolution in travelling had really taken place. Leicester to Swannington came next, but that from London to Birmingham was the largest that had yet been projected. A great struggle took place with landowners and other influential personages, opposed not only to this Bill in particular, but to the introduction of railways generally. Undaunted courage and perseverance on the part of the promoters prevailed, and the Bill, which was rejected in 1832, passed in 1833, but not until landowners and others had been conciliated by having the price originally estimated for their land, &c., doubled and even trebled. The expenses of carrying this Bill, which was probably the most momentous Parliamentary campaign in the history of railways, were over £70,000. The line was opened throughout in 1838, and the first train accomplished the distance at an average speed of over twenty miles an hour. The tide of public opinion was now fairly turned, and ran as strongly in favour of railways as it had before been against them. The Grand Junction, the London and Greenwich, London and Southampton, the Great Western, Birmingham and Derby, Bristol and Exeter, Eastern Counties, Manchester and Leeds, Midland Counties, North Midland, South Eastern, London and Croydon, Birmingham and Gloucester, together with a large number of small Bills, were all passed in four years from the passing of the London and Birmingham Bill, and before that line was opened.

Up to 1840, inclusive, 299 Acts, authorizing the construction of 3,000 miles of line, had been passed. The inevitable reaction set in, and in 1841-2-3 only a few small Bills were passed by the Legislature; but as the Liverpool and Manchester, the London and Birmingham, and other leading concerns were paying 10 per cent. dividends, and some of the smaller lines were yielding even larger returns, attention was naturally drawn to the remunerative character of this class of property, and the supply of railway shares became far below the demand. A flood of new projects appeared before the public, and the Legislature even, labouring apparently under the general excitement, encouraged promoters by relaxing or withdrawing the general opposition which had previously been offered. In 1844, 797 miles were authorized; in 1845, 2,883 miles; and in 1846, the prodigious total of 4,790 miles, under no less than 272 Acts, obtained Parliamentary sanction. The succeeding years saw some abatement, but still there were 1,663 miles passed in 1847, and 300 in 1848. These figures illustrate the rise and fall of the great fever known as the "railway mania."

The Railways Regulation Act of 1840, the first of the General Acts, provided for a month's notice being given to the Board of Trade before opening; for returns of traffic to be made by the companies, as also of accidents involving personal injury; for Government inspection of works, for the approval of bye-laws, &c. Afterwards were passed Acts for their better regulation, and for the conveyance of troops, 1842, the Railways Further Regulation Act of 1844, the Railways Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, and the Canal and Railway Carriers Act of the same session.

TABLE SHOWING THE HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES OF THE ORDINARY STOCKS OF THE RAILWAY COMPANIES IN 1912 AND 1913 UP TO NOVEMBER 3RD, TOGETHER WITH THE PRESENT PRICE AND THE YIELD THEREUPON, CALCULATED UPON THE BASIS OF THE DIVIDEND PAID FOR THE LAST TWELVE MONTHS ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1913.

RAILWAY.	Eleven Months to Nov. 3, 1913.		Corresponding period last year.		Last Two Half-Years' Dividends, Rate per cent. per annum.	Twelve Months.	Present Price.	Yield at Present Price.
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.				
Barry, Ord.	172	167	151½	151½	Dec'12 Jun'13	10	172	£ s. d.
" Pref. Con. Ord. 4%	83½	83	84¼	79½	10	10	81	5 16 3
" Def. Con. Ord.	93	90	72	69¼	4	4	93	4 18 9
Caledonian, Ord.	79¼	74	82½	76	6	6	93	6 9 0
" Pref. Con. Ord. 3%	59¼	55¾	62	57¼	3¼	3	75½	4 9 5
" Def. Con. Ord.	21¾	18¾	22½	19½	3	3	56¾	5 5 9
" Def. Ord. No. 1	22/6	18/9	26/3	20/0	Nil.	Nil.	1½	1 18 3
Cambrian, Ord. Capital No. 1	55/0	45/0	60/0	60/0	Nil.	Nil.	2	—
Coast, Con. Ord.	55/0	45/0	—	—	Nil.	Nil.	2	—
Cardiff	75	73	81	80½	Nil.	Nil.	4	5 6 8
Central London, Ord.	84	77¾	89½	67	3	3	75	4 0 0
" Preferred 4%	86	82¾	89	81	4	4	79	5 1 3
" Deferred	84½	76	91½	56¼	2 for 1912	—	77	2 11 11
City and South London, Cons. Ord.	—	—	45	28¼	1½	¾	¾	—
East London, Cons.	10½	7½	12¾	6¼	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	8½
Furness, Cons. Ord.	43	37	44½	39	3	2	2½	38
Glasgow and S. Western, Pref. Ord.	56½	52½	58½	56	2½	2½	2½	55
" Def. Ord.	44½	41	45½	39½	2½	2½	2½	45½
Great Central, Pref. Ord. 6%	39½	31½	33¾	26½	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	34½
" Def. Ord.	17¼	14¼	16¾	13½	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	14¾
Great Eastern, Ord.	63¾	52½	70¾	62½	3¾	¾	2½	51¼
Great N. of Scotland, P. C. Ord. 3%	59	55	59	56	3	3	3	55
" Def. C. Ord.	19½	15½	19½	16	1	1	1	19½
Great Northern, Pref. Con. Ord. 4%	88¾	81¼	93¾	86¼	4	4	4	83½
" Def. Con. Ord.	57¼	49½	56¾	48¾	2¾ for 1912	—	53½	5 3 3
" Cons. "A"	53¼	48	53½	47½	2¾ for 1912	—	50½	5 8 4
" Cons. "B" 6%	131½	124	138	130	6	6	6	127
Gt. Northern & City, P. Ord. 4% (£10)	—	—	57/6	22/6	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	—
Great Western, Con. Ord.	119¾	112½	122¾	114¼	7¾	4½	6¼	114½
Highland, Ord. Con. Capital	42¼	38	42	37½	2¾	Nil.	1½	41
Hull and Barnsley, Con.	67½	56½	62	56½	5	3	4	65¾
Isle of Wight, Pref. Con. Ord. 4%	74	72¼	79½	76½	4	4	4	72
" Def. Con. Ord.	40	38	48½	40	4	1½	2¾	39
Lancashire and Yorkshire, Con. Ord.	91½	86¾	96½	89	5	3½	4½	86½
London and North Western, Con. ...	136¼	128¾	140¾	129¼	8	6	7	130¾
London and S. Western, Con. Ord.	124½	111½	138	122½	7¾	4	5½	118
" " " P. C. O. 4%	86½	79½	92½	85¼	5	4	4½	82½
" " " D. C. Ord.	39¼	33½	47¾	38½	1¾ for 1912	—	36½	3 15 10
London, B. and S. C., Ord.	108½	101	120	107	8	2½	5½	105
" " " Pref. Ord. 6%	125	117½	133	123¼	8	5	6½	122
" " " Def. Ord.	95½	87	111½	89¾	4 for 1912	—	92¼	4 6 9
" " " C. of C. Rights	9	8	12¼	10	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	9
London, Chat., and Dover, Arb. Ord.	22½	17½	24½	15½	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	18½
Mersey, Con. Ord.	120/0	80/0	92/6	92/6	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	6
Metropolitan, Cons.	56¾	44¾	74¾	45¼	1¾	1½	1½	48¼
Surplus Lands Stock	63¾	60	69¾	64½	2¾	2¾	2¾	61
Metropolitan District, Ord.	44½	31¼	51½	31¾	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	35
Midland, Pref. Con. Ord. 2½%	60½	56¾	63	59½	2½	2½	2½	58
" Def. Con. Ord.	77½	70½	75¼	66½	5¼	3¾	4¼	73¼
Midland & South Western Junction	3½	2½	6½	2½	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	—
North British, Pref. Ord. 3%	61¾	58½	65¼	61	3	3	3	61¾
" Def. Ord.	32½	26½	33½	26½	2	Nil.	1	29½
North Eastern (Consols)	123¼	117½	127¼	119¼	7½	5½	6½	121
North London, Con.	98	88	113¾	100	5	5	5	91
North Staffordshire, Con. Ord.	89	82¼	93¼	85	5	4	4½	84
Rhymney, Con. Ord.	173	168	160½	160½	10	8	9	173
" Pref. Ord. 4%	81¼	81	—	—	4	4	4	80
" Def. Ord.	95	90	—	—	6	4	5	95
South Eastern, Ord.	95	84	97	85	6½	1½	4	88
" " Pref. 6%	124½	113½	123½	115½	9½	3	6½	117
" " Def.	68¾	56	73½	50½	1¾ for 1912	—	60¼	2 18 0
Taff Vale, Ord.	76¾	71½	75¼	70¼	4½	4	4½	72½

Then followed legislation on the leasing and sale of railways, on the gauge, on cheap trains, passenger duty, &c.

RAILWAYS IN 1912.

The number of persons employed in working the railways of the United Kingdom in 1912 was 608,750, and there were in use 22,998 locomotive engines, 52,888 carriages for the conveyance of passengers, 20,000 other vehicles attached to passenger trains, 757,884 waggons for the conveyance of live stock, minerals, and general merchandise, and 22,536 miscellaneous vehicles.

Capital embarked in Railways.—The total amount of capital authorized by Parliament to be raised for the construction of railways in the United Kingdom amounted on the 31st December, 1912, to £1,410,652,036. Of this sum, £1,334,963,518 (which includes £198,500,000 nominal capital caused by the consolidation or conversion of stocks) exists and forms the capital account of the various railway companies, and shows an increase over the year 1911 of £10,945,157, or 0·8 per cent. The £1,334,963,518 is composed of £125,299,997 guaranteed, £348,027,952 debenture, £356,117,005 preferential, and £493,175,985 ordinary stocks and shares, besides a sum of £12,342,579 raised by loans. The net receipts for the year amount to £47,329,974, equal to 3·55 per cent. on the total

capital sunk, as compared with £48,581,746 in 1911, with a corresponding capital of £1,324,018,361, which gave a net receipt of 3·67 per cent. It may be seen, therefore, from the foregoing figures that the total amount of capital raised at the close of the year was over £1,335,000,000, of which about £198,500,000, or approximately 15 per cent., was due to nominal additions. These nominal additions formed approximately 19 per cent. of the ordinary stock, 12¼ per cent. of the guaranteed and preference, and 12¼ per cent. of the loans and debenture stocks. The total amounts of capital at the end of 1912 compared with 1911 show a decrease of about £300,000 in the ordinary, an increase of £8,500,000 in the guaranteed and preference, and £3,000,000 in the loans and debenture stocks, making a total increase of £11,000,000. The decrease in ordinary capital was due to the vesting in the Midland Company of the undertaking of the London, Tilbury, and Southend Company, and the greater part of the increase in preferential capital took place in connection with the same transaction, £2,111,840 of L.T. & S. ordinary stock having been extinguished and replaced by £5,000,000 of Midland preference stock, while nearly £3,000,000 of the latter stock were substituted for about £1,750,000 of L.T. & S. preference stock. Of the total paid-up capital at the end of 1912,

TABLE OF DIVIDENDS PAID IN EACH COMPLETE YEAR UPON THE ORDINARY STOCKS OF THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY COMPANIES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1904-1912.

ENGLAND.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Barry	9½	8	9½	8	6¾	6½	6½	6½	7
Central London	4	4	4	3	3¾	3	3	3	3
City and South London	2½	1½	2½	2½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½
Furness	3½	1½	3	3	¾	¾	2½	1½	1½
Great Central (Pref.)	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Great Eastern	3¾	3¾	3¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	3½	3½	2½
Great Northern (Pref. Conv. Ord.)	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Great Western	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½
Hull, Barnsley, & West Riding Junction Railway	2½	1¾	2½	2¾	1¾	2¾	3½	3	3
Lancashire and Yorkshire	3½	3¾	4½	4½	3½	3¾	4½	4½	4½
London and North Western	5¾	6½	6½	6½	5½	5½	6½	6½	6½
London and South Western	6	6	5½	5½	5½	5½	6½	6	5½
London, Brighton, & S. Coast	5½	5½	5½	4½	4½	5	5½	5½	5
London, Chatham, and Dover*	3½	3½	3½	3½	2¾	3¾	3¾	4½	4½
London Electric	...	...	...	...	...	...	¾	1	1
Maryport and Carlisle	6½	6½	7¼	7½	6	6	6½	6½	5¾
Metropolitan	3	2¾	1	½	1½	1	1½	1½	1½
Metropolitan District	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Midland (Pref. & Def. Conv. Ord.)	5	5½	5½	5½	4¾	5½	6	6½	6½
North Eastern	5½	5½	6½	6½	5½	6	6	6½	6
North London	5½	4¾	5	5	3½	4	5	5	4¾
North Staffordshire	4	4½	4½	4½	3¾	3¾	4½	4¾	4¾
South Eastern	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	3½	4	3½
Taff Vale (including bonus)	3½	3½	4	4½	4½	4	4	4	3¾
SCOTLAND.									
Caledonian	3½	4	3½	3¾	3	3	3½	3½	3¾
Glasgow and South Western (Pref. and Def. Ord.)	4	4½	4	3¾	3½	3½	4½	4½	4½
Great North of Scotland (Pref. and Def. Conv. Ord.)	4	3¾	4	3¾	3½	3¾	3¾	4	3¾
Highland	1½	1½	1¾	1½	1½	1½	2	2½	2½
North British (on Def. Ord.)	1½	1¾	1	¾	¾	¾	¾	1½	1½
IRELAND.									
Cork, Bandon, and South Coast	2½	2¾	3½	3½	3½	3¾	3½	3½	3½
Great Northern (Ireland)	6½	6½	6½	6½	5¾	5¾	5½	5½	5½
Great Southern and Western	3½	3¾	4	4½	4¾	4¾	4½	4½	5
Midland Great Western	3	3	3	3¾	3	3	3	3	3

* On Arbitration Preference Stock.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS OF UNITED KINGDOM, WITH *OFFICERS AND OFFICIAL ADDRESSES.

Company.	Chairman.	General Manager. T. Traffic Manager.	Goods Manager.	Locomotive Superintendent.	Secretary.	Superintendent.	Head Office.
Barry.	RE. Hon. the Earl of Plymouth	T. H. Rendell	T. H. Rendell	John Auld	E. T. Lawrence.	W. F. Minnis	{ Barry Docks, South Wales
Belfast and County Down	Rt. Hon. T. Andrews	Charles A. Moore	R. G. Miller	R. G. Miller	H. E. Mellor	W. F. Minnis	Queen's Quay, Belfast.
Brecon and Merthyr	H. F. Slattery	H. R. Price	D. Cameron	J. Dunbar	H. R. Price	T. W. Pettigrew	32, Painesville Bldgs., Glasgow. [E.C.]
Caledonian	Sir C. B. Renshaw, Bt.	D. A. Matheson	D. Cameron	J. F. McIntosh, M.V.O.	Jno. Blackburn	T. W. Pettigrew	Glasgow.
Cumbrian	David Davies, M.P.	S. Williamson	D. Cameron	H. E. Jones	S. Williamson	C. Purtridge	Oswestry.
Central London	Rt. Hon. Ld. G. Hamilton	A. H. Stanley	D. Cameron	W. E. Thomas	W. E. Thomas	C. Purtridge	Oxford Circus, W. Central Stn., L. Pool.
Cheshire Lines Committee	Rt. Hon. C. E. Stuart-Wortley, E.C., M.P.	A. H. Stanley	D. Cameron	W. E. Thomas	W. E. Thomas	C. Purtridge	74, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.
City and South London	Joseph Pike	J. R. Kerr	D. Cameron	J. W. Johnstone	R. H. Leslie	W. C. R. Coet	Albert Quay, Cork. [E.C.]
Cork, Bandon, & Sth. Coast	Frederick W. Pim	A. Reid	D. Cameron	R. Cronin	A. Reid	J. Coghill	Dublin.
Dublin & South Eastern	The Duke of Devonshire	Alfred Aslett	T. Jackson	P. F. Pettigrew	Alfred Aslett	A. A. Haynes	Barrow-in-Furness. [N.W.]
Furness & South Western	P. T. Caird	David Cooper	John Robinson	P. Drummond	F. H. Gillies	A. E. Cockburn	Glasgow.
Great Central	Sir A. Henderson, Bt., M.P.	Sir S. Fay	Joseph Rostom	J. G. Robinson	O. S. Holt	W. C. Low	Marlybone Station, L. Pool St. Stn., E.C.
Great Eastern	Lord C. J. Hamilton, M.P.	W. H. Hyde	W. Clacy May	A. J. Hill	P. H. Lomas	F. G. Randall	King's Cross Stn., N. Dublin.
Great Northern (Ireland)	Rt. Hon. Lord Alton	C. H. Dent	G. Shaw	H. M. Gresley	E. H. Burrows	W. H. Hills	Dublin.
Great Northern (Ireland)	F. Vernon	John Bagwell	G. Shaw	G. T. Glover	T. Morrison	R. J. Moore	Aberdeen.
Great Northern & Western	Sir David Stewart	G. Davidson	S. E. Wilcox	P. R. Lees	F. S. Mackintosh	W. Deuchar	Kingsbridge, Dublin.
Great Northern & Western	Sir William Goulding, Bt.	E. A. Neale	A. E. Roberts	R. G. L. Maunsell	T. B. Ormsby	C. S. Chadwick	Paddington Stn., W. E.C.
Great Western	Rt. Hon. Visct. Churchill	Frank Potter	C. A. McEwan	G. J. Churchward	A. E. Bolter	Chas. Adlington	Inverness.
Highland	R. M. Wilson	Robert Park	C. A. McEwan	G. J. Churchward	G. T. Cornet	T. McEwan	Hull.
Hull and Barnsley	W. S. Wright	Edward Watkin	J. Shaw	M. Stirling	G. Scaun	R. Y. Vickers	Manchester.
Laurel and Yorkshire	Sir Geo. Armytage, Bt.	J. A. F. Aspinall	H. Marriott	G. Hughes	R. C. Irwin	A. Watson	London Bdge. Stn., S.E.
London, Brighton, & South Coast	Earl of Bessborough	Wm. Forbes	H. A. Sire	L. B. Billinton	John J. Brewer	F. Scott	Euston Stn., N. W.
London & North Western	Sir G. H. Claughton, Bt.	Guy Calthrop	F. T. Kinsman	C. J. B. Cooke	James Bishop	Sir Robt. Turnbull	Waterloo Stn., S.E.
London & South Western	H. W. Drummond	H. Ashbe Walker	Joseph Smeal (Indoor) G. T. Hedger (Outdoor)	R. W. Urie	Godfrey Knight	H. Holmes	{ Elec. Ry. Ho., Broad-way, Westminster. Maryport. Head.
London Electric	Lord Farrer	A. H. Stanley	H. A. Stanley	A. Rozier	W. E. Mandelick	J. P. Thomas	Central Stn., Birkenhead.
Maryport and Carlisle	Thomas Hartley	{ Thos. Blain } { J. Ellwood (T.) }	H. A. Stanley	J. B. Adamson	Thos. Blain	T. Waite	{ Elec. Ry. Ho., Broad-way, Westminster. Derby.
Messy	James Falconer, M.P.	J. Shaw	H. A. Stanley	C. Jones	W. H. Brown	W. Holt	Swindon.
Metropolitan	Rt. Hon. Ld. Aberconway	R. H. Salbie	H. A. Stanley	W. A. Agnew	W. E. Mandelick	W. E. Blake	Dublin.
Metropolitan District	Rt. Hon. Ld. G. Hamilton	A. H. Stanley	H. A. Stanley	H. Fowler	A. L. Charles	C. Paget	Edinburgh.
Midland	George Murray Smith	Sir Guy Granot	Henry Evans	J. Tyrrell	S. H. Webber	T. Elliott	York.
Midland & South Western Junction Rly	Spencer J. Portal	John Davies	J. E. Leggett	F. Cusack	Percy A. Hay	H. A. Watson	Stoke-upon-Trent.
Midland Great Western	Major H. C. Cusack	F. Keogh	William Andrew	V. P. Reid	John Cathles	W. L. Horne	Cardiff.
North British	W. Whitelaw	W. J. Jackson	R. E. Leggett	W. P. Reid	John Cathles	E. C. Cox	Stratford-on-Avon.
North Eastern	Lord Knarborough	A. G. Butterworth	R. E. Leggett	V. P. Reid	John Cathles	T. E. Harland	Cardiff.
North London	Rt. Hon. Ld. Rathmore	Sir Frank Lee	C. E. Grassmann	J. B. Cooke	R. F. Domet	J. A. Walker	Cardiff.
North Staffordshire	Tomman Mosley	W. D. Phillips	W. D. Phillips	C. J. B. Cooke	James Bishop	W. L. Horne	Cardiff.
Port Talbot and Docks	Col. J. R. Wright	E. Lowther	F. P. Igglesden	C. J. B. Cooke	R. E. Pearce	E. C. Cox	Cardiff.
Rhymney	G. L. Clark	E. A. Prosser	F. P. Igglesden	C. J. B. Cooke	R. E. Pearce	E. C. Cox	Cardiff.
South East & Chatham Rlys.	H. Cosmo Bonser	F. H. Dent	F. P. Igglesden	C. J. B. Cooke	R. E. Pearce	E. C. Cox	Cardiff.
Stratford-upon-Avon and Midland Jct. Rly.	H. Willmott	A. E. Diggins (T)	F. P. Igglesden	C. J. B. Cooke	R. E. Pearce	E. C. Cox	Cardiff.
Taff Vale	vacant	Ammon Beasley	P. A. Collins	J. Cameron	T. A. Walker	T. E. Harland	Cardiff.

* Chief Traffic Manager.

° Engineers and Solicitors shown on page 816.

ordinary stock formed 36·9 per cent., preferential and guaranteed 36·1 per cent., and loans and debenture stock 27·0 per cent. The average rate of dividend on the ordinary capital was 3·45 per cent. in 1912, as compared with 3·62 per cent. in 1911. The average rate of dividend on the preferential capital fell from 3·56 per cent. in 1911 to 3·52 per cent. in 1912. These rates are naturally lower than they would have been had there been no nominal additions to the capital of the companies. The average rate of dividend or interest computed on the total capital, as it would have stood if no nominal additions had been made thereto, was 4·13 per cent., as compared with the rate of 3·52 per cent. paid on the total capital including nominal additions. Another cause of the low average rate of dividend on capital is the increased wages and curtailment of the hours of labour of railway servants, and the rapid growth of local taxation, which is increasing in an alarmingly disproportionate ratio to the net profit and to the benefits which the companies derive from the expenditure of the rates. That this burden of taxation shows a constant tendency to grow heavier year by year is illustrated by the fact that while for the year 1900 an amount of £3,757,153 was paid by the Railway Companies for rates and taxes, in 1912 the amount had increased to £5,136,203, giving an addition of £1,379,050 in thirteen years under this expenditure.

Gross Earnings of the Railways.—The earnings for the year 1912 amounted to £128,553,417, as compared with £127,199,570 for the year 1911, which gives an increase of £1,353,847, equal to 1·1 per cent.

The increase in the passenger receipts is £69,667, made up as follows:—

	1912. £	1911. £	Inc. or Dec. £
1st Class	3,631,676	3,520,447	+111,229
2nd „	1,179,076	2,013,559	-834,483
3rd „	34,339,593	33,705,335	+634,258
Season & Periodical Ticket Holders	5,084,205	4,922,542	+161,663
	44,233,550	44,161,883	+69,667

The receipts from third-class passengers, other than season ticket holders, in 1912 were greater than in any previous year, and the receipts from first-class passengers were greater than those of any other year since 1883. The increases under these two heads in 1912 do not counterbalance the great decrease in the receipts from second-class passengers due to the abolition of the intermediate class on certain lines, and to its partial abolition on other lines where it has been retained for local traffic only. A considerable part of the increases shown in the above statement is attributable to the higher charges made for “season,” “week-end,” “excursion,” and other tickets issued at cheap rates, as there is a large decrease in the number of passengers carried.

The numbers carried were:

	1912. No.	1911. No.	Inc. or Dec. No.
1st Class.....	30,010,381	30,162,733	-152,352
2nd „	14,952,352	25,564,232	-10,611,880
3rd „	1,249,374,313	1,270,590,025	-21,215,712
	1,294,337,046	1,326,316,990	-31,979,944

Equivalent number of Season and Periodical Ticket Holders	785,135	779,173	+5,962
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With regard to the decrease in numbers carried, it must be borne in mind that in 1912 the working of the railways of the United Kingdom was disorganised for some weeks by the great coal strike. During the year, too, the motor omnibus services were much improved and extended. These two causes have substituted an absolute decrease in place of the usual increase.

The receipts from season ticket holders show a further considerable increase, following on those of previous years, the increase in the receipts from third-class season tickets having been in 1904, £171,000; in 1905, £131,000; in 1906, £137,000; in 1907, £134,000; in 1908, £96,000; in 1909, £89,000; in 1910, £152,000; in 1911, £212,000, and in 1912 £271,000, or 11·0 per cent. over 1911. The earnings for the conveyance of parcels, mails, and such other traffic as is

TABLE SHOWING THE FLUCTUATION IN THE RATE OF WORKING EXPENSES FOR EACH COMPLETE YEAR UPON THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS SINCE 1901.

COMPANIES.	WORKING EXPENSES PER CENT. OF EARNINGS.											
	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Caledonian	56·4	55·7	55·8	53·9	53·6	54·7	57·5	56·8	56·2	56·4	55·6	58·5
Central London	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55·7
City and South London	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49·8
Glasgow and South Western	61·2	60·8	61·4	59·9	59·3	60·5	61·4	60·6	59·3	58·1	57·6	60·3
Great Central	72·7	67·3	66·8	66·4	66·0	66·1	66·7	65·3	65·3	65·2	65·3	66·0
Great Eastern	65·5	64·7	63·1	62·9	62·7	62·9	65·5	65·3	64·0	61·1	64·1	67·2
Great Northern	66·6	64·2	64·0	64·3	63·9	64·3	65·3	64·8	64·1	64·2	64·1	66·1
Great Western	63·4	61·0	61·6	61·6	60·2	62·2	63·2	63·7	63·2	62·6	62·3	63·9
Lancashire and Yorkshire	62·9	61·1	61·9	61·4	62·5	61·5	62·2	64·0	62·6	62·3	61·4	64·3
London, Brighton, and So. Coast	62·3	60·5	60·4	59·5	59·5	59·4	60·4	59·9	59·7	59·7	59·3	60·6
London and North Western	63·5	62·6	63·1	63·5	62·8	63·1	64·0	65·5	64·0	62·4	62·7	65·0
London and South Western	63·9	63·2	62·6	62·5	62·5	63·3	63·5	64·4	63·7	63·5	63·8	65·7
London Electric	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41·6
Metropolitan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49·6
Metropolitan District	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40·3
Midland	64·1	62·7	62·8	63·3	63·3	63·7	65·0	65·2	63·8	62·7	62·8	63·4
North British	52·7	52·3	51·9	52·3	52·7	55·4	56·5	56·6	56·1	56·0	55·8	57·7
North Eastern	65·0	64·5	63·7	63·8	63·1	62·6	62·8	66·0	63·2	63·7	63·2	63·9
North Staffordshire	60·5	59·9	59·9	59·0	59·9	58·8	60·6	61·7	60·9	60·8	60·8	62·2
South Eastern and Chatham	63·9	62·9	61·7	61·9	61·1	61·8	62·1	61·7	61·7	59·3	58·9	59·9

generally carried by passenger trains, amounted in 1912 to £10,026,852, as compared with £9,793,124 in 1911, being an increase of £233,728, or 2·4 per cent. The total figures of traffic falling under the heading of "goods" are £64,048,814, as compared with £63,285,055 in 1911—an increase of £763,759, or 1·2 per cent. The aggregate is made up of £33,435,262 from merchandise; £29,175,180 from minerals; and £1,438,372 from live stock. The total quantity of goods carried in 1912 was 520,279,128 tons, as compared with 523,577,178 tons in 1911, showing a decrease of 3,298,050 tons, or 0·6 per cent.

Expenditure.—The total working expenses of the whole of the railways for the year 1912 amounted to £81,224,343, equal to 63 per cent. of the gross earnings, as compared with a total of £78,617,824 for the year 1911, equal to 62 per cent. The increase compared with 1911 amounts to £2,606,519, or 3·3 per cent. The total number of miles travelled by passenger and goods trains during the year 1912 was 412,520,175, or 16,112,887 less than in 1911. Analysing the expenditure, we find the item £21,804,616 for locomotive power; £7,145,668 for repairs and renewals of carriages, &c.; £11,707,708 for maintenance of permanent way, stations, &c.; and £23,475,426 for traffic expenses. The locomotive expenses in 1912 amounted to 12·71d. per train-mile.

Compensation.—The amount paid for compensation for personal injuries sustained during the year 1912 amounted to £136,334, as compared with £138,623 for the year 1911, resulting in a decrease of £2,289. In the movement of goods the companies have paid for damages and losses £573,524, as compared with £439,022 in 1911—an increase of £134,502. We subjoin a statement showing the amounts paid by the principal companies under both heads:—

COMPANY.	Passengers.	Goods.
Barry	£460	£217
Central London	45	85
Cheshire Lines Committee ...	262	6,881

COMPANY.	Passengers.	Goods.
City & South London	£642	...
Great Central	1,892	£27,234
Great Eastern	1,098	28,203
Great Northern	2,323	29,380
Great Western	23,212	92,446
Lancashire and Yorkshire ...	1,628	46,917
London and North Western ...	33,689	133,452
London and South Western ...	1,628	16,355
London, Brighton, and S. Coast	5,533	10,511
London Electric	1,680	...
Metropolitan	127	1,101
Metropolitan District	1,442	...
Midland	7,605	63,446
North Eastern	5,911	38,032
North Staffordshire	1,525	6,889
South Eastern & Chatham...	1,690	15,147
Taff Vale	1,918	1,035

Total, English and Welsh Rlys. £110,312 £531,440

Caledonian	£7,129	£12,623
Glasgow and South Western ...	497	2,803
Great North of Scotland	229	866
Highland	252	999
North British	5,885	9,098

Total of all Scottish Railways £14,299 £26,391

Dublin and South Eastern ...	£564	£528
Great Northern of Ireland ...	623	2,600
Great Southern and Western	9,480	9,906
Midland Great Western	364	1,469

Total of all Irish Railways £11,723 £15,693

Total of United Kingdom £136,334 £573,524

Net Result of Working the Railways.—As regards the actual net earnings of the companies in 1912, the total gross receipts (including about 10 millions sterling received from steamboats, canals, hotels, and other miscellaneous sources) amounted in the year to £128,553,000, and the total working expenditure to £81,224,000. The

OPENINGS IN 1913.

Railway.	From	To	Date.	Miles.
London and North Western	Headstone Lane	Watford	Feb. 10	—
Great Eastern	Elsenham	Thaxted	April 1	5½
Cleator and Workington	Lowca	Workington Cent'al	June 2	5
Mansfield	Mansfield	Clipstone	June 16	5
Great Northern	Kirkstead	Little Steeping	July 1	15½
Derwent Valley	Cliff Common	Layorthorpe (York)	July 19	16
North British	Invergarry	Fort Augustus	{ Re-opened Aug. 1 }	23
North Eastern	Brampton Junct.	Brampton Town	Aug. 1	—

RAILWAY PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

Statement of the Receipts in each Class from Passengers upon the undermentioned Lines, exclusive of Season Tickets.

Year.	GREAT NORTHERN.			GREAT WESTERN.			LONDON & NORTH WESTERN.			MIDLAND. (No Second.)	
	First.	Second.	Third.	First.	Second.	Third.	First.	Second.	Third.	First.	Third.
1903	£197,493	£25,585	£2,388,320	£114,056	£678,271	£3,339,540	£527,055	£534,250	£3,305,691	£237,950	£2,512,913
1904	191,966	22,712	2,373,211	301,860	672,990	3,407,534	405,853	567,021	3,285,062	233,875	2,495,545
1905	183,156	21,239	2,376,527	301,028	644,162	3,457,792	508,961	547,098	3,319,818	235,142	2,505,875
1906	177,604	18,475	2,409,616	312,896	622,240	3,640,226	501,683	539,861	3,437,389	230,054	2,570,269
1907	175,693	15,835	2,419,065	333,444	599,157	3,859,523	480,348	534,765	3,531,366	222,843	2,639,269
1908	183,334	14,025	2,479,350	329,675	517,080	4,002,474	480,327	523,236	3,777,770	215,201	2,652,142
1909	175,677	12,496	2,394,699	364,665	298,060	4,183,743	486,855	486,378	3,500,020	209,581	2,555,217
1910	180,077	10,875	2,434,052	432,162	54,929	4,525,265	492,930	450,474	3,636,422	214,901	2,651,901
1911	187,054	10,198	2,455,324	448,322	16,843	4,594,792	524,266	424,939	3,774,380	214,305	2,705,014
1912	194,298	7,678	2,447,342	450,593	1,856	4,625,357	588,693	4,954	4,117,859	216,048	2,730,157

net receipts, therefore, amounted to £47,329,000, as against £48,582,000 in the previous year. The proportion of net earnings to capital was 3·55 per cent., as compared with 3·67 per cent. in 1911. The amount of paid-up capital increased during the year by about £11,000,000. The average rates of dividend paid on the ordinary and preferential capital respectively fell from 3·62 per cent. and 3·56 per cent. in 1911, to 3·45 per cent. and 3·52 per cent. in 1912, the rates on the other classes of capital remaining substantially unchanged.

The following statement compares the average proportion of net earnings to capital in each quinquennial period from 1871-75 to 1906-10:—

Years.	Proportion of Total Net Earnings to Capital. Per cent.
Average of 1871-75	4·56
" 1876-80	4·29
" 1881-85	4·22
" 1886-90	4·07
" 1891-95	3·80
" 1896-1900	3·64
" 1901-05	3·38
" 1906-10	3·45

The proportion, it will be observed, shows a general tendency to decline, though this tendency has been checked in recent years. The decline, however, arises in part from nominal additions to capital on the conversion of stocks, such nominal additions now representing, as already stated, 15 per cent. of the total capital of the companies, and is also greatly affected by the causes given on page 809.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

In 1911 and 1912 the cost per passenger train-mile for personal injury was 0·12d. and 0·13d. respectively. In loss and damage of goods, the cost in 1911 was 0·67d., and in 1912 0·91d. per goods train-mile. The number of personal accidents on railways to passengers, railway servants, and others, reported to the Board of Trade during the year, show a total of 1,117 killed and 32,265 injured (as compared with 1,159 killed and 32,258 injured in 1911). We will now proceed to investigate under three distinct heads the various causes from which these accidents arose:—

1st. *Accidents to Passengers—* Killed. Injured.
 2. From accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent way, &c. 19 683

2. From falling between trains and platforms when entering or alighting from trains	Killed. Injured.	
3. From falling off platforms and being struck or run over by trains	25	1,036
4. While crossing the lines at stations	10	9
5. By the closing of carriage doors	—	718
6. From falling out of carriages during the running of trains	31	46
7. Whilst ascending or descending steps at stations	6	213
8. By being struck by barrows or falling over packages, &c., on platforms	—	150
9. From falling off platforms on to the ballast	2	84
10. By other accidents caused by the movement of trains	16	333
11. By other accidents on railway premises not due to train accidents or to the movement of trains	2	250

2nd. *Accidents to Servants* in the employ of the railway companies or contractors.—The casualties under this head resulting from accidents to trains, or in which the movement of trains or vehicles used exclusively upon railways is concerned, show that 343 were killed and 5,562 injured during the year, the following being an analysis of such accidents:—

1. While coupling or uncoupling vehicles	Killed. Injured.	
2. By coming in contact, whilst riding on vehicles, with other vehicles, &c., standing on adjacent lines	12	678
3. While passing over, under, or standing on buffers	2	27
4. When getting on or off, or falling off, engines, waggons, &c.	1	4
5. While braking, spragging, or chocking wheels	8	287
6. While attending to ground-points	8	694
7. While moving vehicles by capstans, turn-tables, props, levers, &c.	—	133
8. By other accidents not included in the preceding	6	544
9. From falling off trains, engines, &c., in motion	22	693
10. When getting on or off engines, vans, &c., during the running of trains	5	52
	1	182

ANALYSIS OF RAILWAY WORKING EXPENDITURE.

Year.	Maintenance of Way, Works, &c.	Locomotive Power and Carriage Repairs.	Traffic and General.	Rates, Taxes, and Government Duty.	Compensation.	Law and Parliamentary.	Steam-boats, Canals, Harbours, &c.	Total Working Expenses.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1903	10,526,380	24,081,449	22,960,693	4,855,120	1,749,471	330,041	3,197,818	68,561,855
1904	10,593,772	24,098,903	23,123,215	5,090,712	1,668,815	298,656	3,280,087	69,172,531
1905	10,586,139	24,248,532	23,293,440	5,287,030	1,698,263	327,661	3,602,079	70,064,663
1906	10,985,653	25,429,578	23,804,729	5,317,953	1,836,420	330,045	3,884,336	72,781,863
1907	11,264,278	27,786,317	24,713,072	5,211,881	1,823,430	318,793	4,218,101	76,609,194
1908	11,075,894	28,051,462	24,583,264	5,226,586	1,816,885	257,790	4,122,547	76,407,801
1909	11,140,594	26,711,380	24,485,141	5,338,837	1,741,938	316,543	4,083,278	75,037,588
1910	11,470,151	27,283,015	24,852,641	5,421,715	1,865,400	282,610	4,126,730	76,569,676
1911	11,761,070	27,982,624	25,690,664	5,396,189	1,870,738	289,107	4,289,177	78,617,824
1912	11,707,708	28,950,284	26,816,594	5,422,463	1,025,928	279,076	4,443,277	81,224,343

Includes an amount of 1£155,495, 1£162,155, 1£173,148, 1£187,682, **£228,760, ††£264,302, †£249,965, †††£283,203, *£293,093, and †£316,070 paid to employes under the Workmen's Compensation Acts, 1897 and 1906.

11. By coming in contact with over-bridges or erections on the sides of the line	Killed.	Injured.
12. While attending to the machinery, &c., of engines in motion	3	52
13. While working on the permanent way, sidings, &c.	—	750
14. While attending to gates at level crossings	64	88
15. While walking, crossing, or standing on the line :	2	3
(a) Fog-signalmen	2	3
(b) 1. On duty at stations...	66	175
2. On duty elsewhere ...	25	53
3. Going to or from work	47	47
16. From being caught bet. vehicles	16	116
17. From falling or being caught between trains and platforms, walls, &c.	13	73
18. Miscellaneous	33	754

19. From accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent way, &c.	Killed.	Injured.
	6	154
Total.....	343	5,562

In addition to these accidents, other casualties, in which the movement of vehicles used exclusively upon the railways are not concerned, have occurred, viz., 8 killed and 5,215 injured whilst loading, unloading, or sheeting waggons, 4 killed and 572 injured while working at cranes or capstans, 15 killed and 997 injured by falling off platforms, ladders, scaffolds, &c., in addition to a large number of accidents from various other causes, either the result of want of caution or misconduct.

3rd. *Accidents to Persons other than Passengers or Servants.*—Under this head is classed casualties whilst passing over railways at level crossings; this caused 69 deaths and 32 injuries in 1912 (as compared with 84 deaths and 38 injuries in 1911). There were 236 deaths and 108 injuries resulting

ACCIDENTS TO PASSENGER TRAINS IN 1912 INVOLVING LOSS OF LIFE OR SERIOUS PERSONAL INJURY.

1912.	Company.	Nature of Accident.	At	Passengers.		Servants.	
				Killed.	Injur'd	Killed.	Injur'd
Jan. 29	Midland	Collision between two passenger trains	Washwood Heath Sidings	—	21	—	1
Feb. 3	G. E.	Collision between passenger train and buffer-stops	Fenchurch St....	—	86	—	—
Mar. 8	L. & Y.	Collision between two light engines and a goods train	Bury	—	—	1	5
April 5	N. E.	Derailment of passenger train	Eaglescliffe North Junct.	—	1	—	1
" 12	G. C.	Collision between goods train and portion of another goods train	West Silkstone Junction	—	—	—	1
May 10	Rhymney	Collision between runaway mineral train and a detached brake van, and then with a moving mineral train	Windsor Road Bridge	—	—	—	2
" 22	S. E. & Chat.	Collision between passenger train and buffer-stops	St. Paul's Stn....	—	4	—	—
" 28	Met.	Collision bet. electric passenger train and an electric locomotive	Baker St. East Station	—	5	—	2
June 6	Glasgow District Sub.	Collision bet. disabled passenger train running backward down gradient and a train following	Buchanan St. ...	—	10	—	—
" 15	Dublin & S. E.	Derailment of portion of passenger train	Foxrock Station	—	1	—	—
" 19	S. E. & Chat.	Derailment of portion of passenger train	Bet. Whitstable & Faversham	—	3	—	1
" 19	N. E.	Collision between passenger train and buffer-stops	Murton Junct.	—	17	—	—
" 21	L. & Y.	Derailment of passenger train	Hebden Bridge	4	60	—	3
July 2	N. Brit.	Derailment of passenger train	Between Roslin and Loanhead	—	3	1	1
" 22	L. & N. W.	Collision bet. passenger train and some detached goods-waggons	Hest Bank Stn.	—	1	—	3
Aug. 5	G. S. & W.	Derailment of passenger train	Lombardstown Station	1	95	—	1
" 29	L. & S. W.	Collision between light engine and passenger train	Vauxhall Station	1	50	—	2
Sept. 4	L. Elec. (G.N. Pic. & Bro.)	Collision between two passenger trains	Caledonian Rd. Station	—	23	—	6
" 17	L. & N. W.	Derailment of passenger train	Ditton Junction	13	39	2	1
" 28	Caledonian	Collision between passenger train and goods train	Airdrie	—	9	—	—
Nov. 13	G. E.	Collision between passenger train and buffer-stops	Hunstanton Station	—	4	—	2
Dec. 11	L. & N. W.	Collision between meat train and a bank engine attached to rear of empty carriage train	Wavertree Junction	—	—	—	4
" 29	L. & N. W.	Collision between passenger train and a special theatrical train	Ettingshall Rd. Station	—	9	—	—

from persons trespassing on the railways, and 222 persons committed suicide upon the lines in 1912 (as compared with 215 in 1911).

The Cheap Trains Act, 1883, provides that fares not exceeding the rate of one penny per mile shall be exempt from duty, but fares for return or periodical tickets shall be exempt from duty only where the ordinary fare for the single journey does not exceed that rate. Duty shall be payable at a reduced rate of 2 per cent. on fares exceeding the rate of one penny a mile between stations within one urban district. Such district will contain not less than one hundred thousand inhabitants, and must be of a continuous urban as distinguished from a rural or suburban character.

Officers or men in the military or police forces, when travelling on public service, are charged three-fourths or one-half of ordinary passenger rates, according to number travelling. The Act does not extend to Ireland.

Hiring of Special Trains.—Although the majority of railway companies have no fixed

charges for hire of special trains, the general charges are five shillings per mile, plus the ordinary fare for each passenger according to class of vehicle hired. The railway companies, however, reserve to themselves the right to make whatever charges they may think fit in accordance with circumstances of hiring special trains.

The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897.—This Act, which received the Royal assent on August 6, 1897, came into operation on July 1, 1898. The amount paid for compensation under this Act to railway employees during the year 1912 was £326,070, and for amounts paid during previous years see note on page 811.

THE RAILWAY CLEARING HOUSE.

THIS Institution was opened in Jan. 1842, and in addition to the work of clearing through bookings of passenger and luggage traffic, is the medium through which agreements relating to rates and fares, &c., are arrived at. *Chairman*, Charles Mortimer; *Secretary*, H. Cuff Smart; *Offices*, Seymour Street, N.W.

RAILWAY SPEED.

The Fastest Running, without Stoppage, is made by the Companies as under:—

Company.	Train.	From	To	Time.		Distance.	Average Speed.
				H. M.	Miles.		
North Eastern.....	1. 9	Darlington	York	0 43	44½	61·7	
Great Western	11. 0	Paddington	Bath	1 48	106¾	59·4	
London and North Western	9. 31	Willesden	Coventry	1 32	88½	57·7	
Great Northern	5. 58	Grantham.....	King's Cross.....	1 50	105½	57·5	
London and South Western	5. 8	Basingstoke.....	Vauxhall	0 49	46½	56·9	
Midland.....	3. 30	St. Pancras	Kettering	1 16	72	56·8	
Great Central	6. 20	Marylebone	Leicester (via H. Wycombe)	1 54	107½	56·6	
Caledonian	5. 58	Perth	Aberdeen	1 37	89½	55·9	
Lancashire and Yorkshire	8. 40	Liverpool	Manchester	0 40	37	55·5	
Cheshire Lines.....	5. 10	Manchester	West Derby	0 34	31½	55·1	
Great Eastern	2. 43	Lincoln	Spalding	0 44	40½	54·8	
Glasgow and South Western.....	2. 6	Kilmarnock.....	Dumfries	1 4	58	54·6	
Great Southern and Western.....	12. 36	Ballybrophy	Mallow	1 28	77½	53·0	
South Eastern and Chatham	4. 30	Charing Cross	Dover	1 30	76½	51·0	
London, Brighton & South Coast	11. 0	Victoria	Brighton	1 0	51	51·0	
Midland (L., T. & S. Section).....	4. 13	Stoney	Westcliff	0 39	33	50·8	
Hull and Barnsley	9. 7	Hemsworth	Howden	0 30	25	50·0	
Great Northern (Ireland)	5. 0	Belfast	Portadown	0 30	25	50·0	
North British	9. 12	Haymarket	Cowairs	0 55	44½	48·5	
North Stafford.....	1. 8	Crewe	Rhyl	1 7	51½	45·9	
Highland	11. 5	Blair Athol	Perth	0 51	35½	41·5	

The Longest Runs without Stoppage are made by the Companies as under:—

Company.	Train.	From	To	Time.		Distance.	Average Speed.
				H. M.	Miles.		
Great Western	10. 30	Paddington	Plymouth	4 7	225½	54·8	
London and North Western	11. 10	Euston	Rhyl	3 58	209½	52·7	
Midland.....	11. 50	St. Pancras	Shipley	4 3	206	50·4	
Great Northern	2. 20	Wakefield.....	King's Cross.....	3 5	175½	50·0	
Great Central	3. 15	Marylebone	Sheffield	2 57	164½	55·8	
Caledonian	1. 42	Carlisle	Perth	3 3	150½	49·5	
Great Eastern	1. 0	Liverpool Street	North Walsham	2 38	131	49·7	
North Eastern	11. 14	Newcastle	Edinburgh	2 18	124½	54·1	
London and South Western	4. 10	Waterloo	Bournemouth	2 0	108	54·0	
North British	9. 30	Edinburgh	Carlisle	2 11	98½	45·1	
Glasgow and South Western.....	2. 6	Kilmarnock.....	Carlisle	1 46	91	51·5	
Great Southern and Western.....	1. 40	Thurles	Dublin	1 40	86½	52·0	
London Brighton & South Coast	11. 41	Clapham Junct.	Fratton	1 49	81	45·0	
South Eastern and Chatham	11. 0	Victoria	Dover Town	1 40	77½	46·1	
Highland	11. 50	Perth	Newtonmore	1 54	68½	36·1	
Mid. and Great Northern Joint	2. 38	Peterborough	Melton Constable	1 37	68½	42·2	
Somerset and Dorset	2. 13	Bath	Poole	1 39	67	40·6	
Lancashire and Yorkshire	8. 0	Blackpool	Halifax	1 52	60	32·7	
Midland Great Western	5. 58	Mullingar	Dublin	1 14	50	40·5	

CLASS OF SERVANTS.	Number Employed at the end of 1910.	Number Killed and Injured in 1912 from all causes.		Proportion to the Number Employed.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Capstan-men	1,421	2	187	1 in 710	1 in 8
" boys*	140	1	13	1 " 140	1 " 11
Carmen and van-guards (Men)	18,382	2	821	1 " 9,191	1 " 22
" (Boys)	6,604	—	211	—	1 " 31
Carriage " cleaners " (Men)	6,572	7	312	1 in 939	1 " 21
" (Boys)	286	—	22	—	1 " 13
Carriage and waggon examiners	3,811	7	120	1 in 544	1 " 32
Checkers (Men)	9,112	5	810	1 " 1,822	1 " 11
" (Boys)	77	—	4	—	1 " 19
Clerks (Men and Women)	61,361	1	71	1 in 61,361	1 " 864
" (Boys and Girls)*	9,044	—	16	—	1 " 565
Couplers, chain-boys, and slippers (Men)	288	2	71	1 in 144	1 " 4
" " " (Boys)	271	—	55	—	1 " 5
Cranemen	1,531	—	48	—	1 " 32
Engine-cleaners (Men)	13,912	5	1,365	1 in 2,782	1 " 10
" (Boys)	4,267	1	352	1 " 4,267	1 " 12
Engine-drivers and Motormen	27,330	20	1,610	1 " 1,366	1 " 17
Firemen	25,419	14	1,997	1 " 1,816	1 " 13
Gate-keepers	3,543	4	36	1 " 886	1 " 98
Greasers (Men)	943	1	46	1 " 943	1 " 20
" (Boys)	753	3	28	1 " 376	1 " 27
Guards (Goods) and Brakemen	15,339	28	1,537	1 " 548	1 " 10
†Guards (Passenger)	8,239	5	377	1 " 1,648	1 " 22
Horse-drivers (shunting)	1,159	4	133	1 " 290	1 " 9
Inspectors (Permanent-way)	1,029	—	13	—	1 " 79
" (Others)	8,603	4	103	1 in 2,151	1 " 84
Labourers (Men)	54,681	41	2,569	1 " 1,341	1 " 21
" (Boys)	1,333	—	7	—	1 " 190
Lamp-men (Men)	1,655	3	107	1 in 552	1 " 15
" (Boys)	418	—	33	—	1 " 13
Loaders and Sheetmen	4,274	7	835	1 in 611	1 " 5
Mechanics and Artisans (Men)	78,389	16	871	1 " 4,899	1 " 90
" " (Boys)	8,294	—	24	—	1 " 346
Messengers (Men)	1,124	—	14	—	1 " 80
" (Boys)	2,468	2	32	1 in 1,234	1 " 77
Number-takers (Men)	1,252	—	36	—	1 " 35
" (Boys)	671	1	18	1 in 671	1 " 37
Permanent-way Men	66,305	85	2,590	1 " 780	1 " 26
Pointsmen	708	—	53	—	1 " 13
Policemen	2,130	2	32	1 in 1,065	1 " 67
Porters (Goods) (Men)	27,012	29	1,512	1 " 931	1 " 18
" " (Boys)	1,219	2	78	1 " 609	1 " 16
" (Passenger) (Men)	26,376	23	5,587	1 " 1,147	1 " 5
" " (Boys)	3,282	1	83	1 " 3,282	1 " 40
Shunters (including Marshalmen)	13,281	24	1,328	1 " 553	1 " 10
Signal Fitters and Telegraph Wiremen	3,905	11	157	1 " 355	1 " 25
Signalmen	28,653	9	360	1 " 3,184	1 " 80
Signal-box Lads	1,894	—	24	—	1 " 79
Station-masters	8,684	1	99	1 in 8,684	1 " 88
Ticket Collectors and Examiners (Men)	3,904	1	61	1 " 3,904	1 " 64
" " " (Boys)	137	—	1	—	1 " 137
Watchmen	1,151	1	11	1 in 1,151	1 " 105
Yardsmen	1,299	2	56	1 " 649	1 " 23
Miscellaneous (Adults)	32,089	12	1,048	1 " 2,674	1 " 31
" (Boys)	2,426	1	47	1 " 2,426	1 " 52
Total	608,750	389	28,031	1 in 1,565	1 in 22

* Boys and girls: persons under 18 years of age.

† Includes conductors and gatemen on electric trains.

‡ Includes injuries which caused the injured to be absent for at least one whole day from their ordinary work.

§ The last year for which the figures are available.

PRINCIPAL RAILWAY TUNNELS.

		M.	Yds.		M.	Yds.
Severn	Great Western	4	636	Rhondda	Rhondda & Swans. B.	1 1683
Totley	Midland	3	950	Morley	North Western	1 1590
Standedge	North Western	3	62	Box	Great Western	1 1452
Woodhead	Great Central	3	13	Catesby	Great Central	1 1237
Chipping Sodbury	Great Western	2	913	Dove Holes	Midland	1 1224
Disley	Midland	2	346	Littleborough	Lanc. & Yorks.	1 1125
Medway	S. E. & C.	2	332	Sapperton	Great Western	1 1040
Bramhope	North Eastern	2	234	Mersey	Mersey	1 940
Festiniog	North Western	2	206	Bleamoor	Midland	1 867
Cowburn	Midland	2	182	Bolsover	Great Central	1 864
Sevenoaks	S. E. & C.	1	1691	Polhill	S. E. & C.	1 849

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I I L I S Z Z J J T

PRINCIPAL RAILWAY TUNNELS—continued.

			M.	Yds.				M.	Yds.
Queensbury	Great Northern	1	742	Abbot's Cliff	S. E. & C.	1	173		
Kilsby	North Western	1	666	Corby	Midland	1	160		
Shepherd's Well	S. E. & C.	1	605	Honiton	South Western	1	121		
Strood	S. E. & C.	1	585	Wenwoe	Barry	1	108		
Oxted	Brighton & S. E. Jt.	1	506	Sharnbrook	Midland	1	100		
Sydenham	S. E. & C.	1	440	Glaston	Midland	1	82		
Clayton	Brighton & S. Coast	1	440	Mersham	S. E. & C.	1	70		
Cuffley	Great Northern	1	408	Midford	Som. & Dorset Jt.	1	53		
Drewton	Hull & Barnsley	1	356	Belsize	Midland	1	62		
Wapping (L'pool)	North Western	1	351	Glenfield	Midland	1	36		
Dronfield	Midland	1	264	Claycross	Midland	1	11		
Sough	Lanc & Yorks.	1	258	Harecastle	North Staffordshire	1	3		

ENGINEERS AND SOLICITORS OF PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS.*

Railways.	Engineer.	Solicitors.
Barry	W. Waddell	G. C. Downing.
Belfast & County Down	G. P. Culverwell	Johns, Bates & Johns.
Brecon & Merthyr	C. H. Thomas	
Caledonian	W. A. Paterson	H. Reid Buchanan.
Cambrian	G. C. Macdonald	W. K. Minshall.
Central London	Basil Mott	Ashurst, Morris, Crisp & Co.
Cheshire Lines Committee	Harry Blundell	Lingards & Hamp.
City & South London	P. V. McMahon	McMillan & Mott.
Cork, Bandon & South Coast	J. R. Kerr	Barrington & Son.
Dublin & South Eastern	S. J. Shannon	William Fry & Son.
Furness	D. L. Rutherford	Currey, Holland & Currey.
Glasgow & South Western	W. Melville	Maclay, Murray & Spens.
Great Central	J. B. Ball	D. H. Davies.
Great Eastern	H. Jones	E. Moore.
Great Northern	Charles J. Brown	R. Hill Dawe.
Great Northern (Ireland)	F. A. Campion	C. Baillie-Gage.
Great North of Scotland	J. A. Parker	George Davidson.
Great Southern & Western	A. Gordon	Barrington & Son.
Great Western	W. W. Grierson	Laurence B. Page.
Highland	W. Roberts	Robert Park.
Hull & Barnsley	R. Pawley	J. S. Moss-Blundel.
Lancashire & Yorkshire	D. C. Rattray	A. de C. Parmiter.
London, Brighton & South Coast	C. L. Morgan	Rose & Co.
London & North Western	E. F. C. Trench	C. de J. Andrews.
London & South Western	Jacob Hood	W. Bishop.
London Electric	A. R. Cooper	Bircham & Co.
Maryport & Carlisle	Joseph Cartmell	Tyson & Hobson.
Mersey	J. Shaw	Nicholson, Graham & Jones
Metropolitan	W. Willox	C. de W. Kitcat.
Metropolitan District	A. R. Cooper	Baxter & Co.
Midland	W. B. Worthington	Beale & Co.
Midland & South Western Junction	E. Connal	Mullings, Ellett & Co.
Midland Great Western	W. P. O'Neill	J. Kilkelly.
North British	W. A. Fraser	Jas. Watson.
North Eastern	C. A. Harrison	R. F. Dunnell.
North London	E. C. Trench	C. De J. Andrewes.
North Staffordshire	G. J. C. Dawson	Burchells & Co.
Port Talbot Rly. & Docks Co.	W. Cleaver	Broad & Co.
Rhymney	W. G. Griffiths	L. G. Williams.
South Eastern & Chatham & Dover Rlys.	P. C. Tempest	H. H. Groves.
Stratford-upon-Avon & Midland Jct. Rly.	Russell Willmott	Bischoff & Co.
Taff Vale	G. T. Sibbering	Ingledew & Sons.

* For other Railway Officers see page 857.

Indian Railways.

THE construction of Railways in India commenced in 1853, and the total length open on 31st December, 1912, was 33,484 miles. They are controlled by a Board consisting of a Chairman and two members. The present Chairman is Sir T. E. Wynne, K.C.I.E.; and the two members are Mr. W. H. Wood and Mr. P. Finney, C.I.E. The capital outlay was £310,100,000. The gross receipts for 1912 amounted to £41,100,467; the working expenses to £10,106,134, or 48·92 per cent. of gross receipts. The net revenue amounted to £20,994,333,

which gave a return of 6·77 per cent. per annum upon the capital invested. The net gain to the Government for the year 1912 is £5,488,847. The number of passengers carried in the year was over 417½ millions. The Indian Railways have in their service 589,422 employees, of whom 7,850 are Europeans, 10,066 Anglo-Indians, and 571,506 Indians. The number of servants killed and injured during the year from all causes was 405 killed and 866 injured; passengers, 206 killed and 794 injured; other persons, 1,534 killed and 449 injured; total, 2,145 killed and 2,109 injured.

Indian Railways.

STATEMENT OF CAPITAL, REVENUE, DIVIDENDS, &c.

In the year 1894 an Act was passed making it legal for Indian Railway Companies to pay interest out of capital during construction, subject to the Secretary of State's specific sanction, and to certain other conditions.

RAILWAY.	LONDON OFFICE.	Date of Opening of Line.	YEAR ENDING DECEMBER, 1912.								June and December, 1912.		Present Price at £100 Capital.	Yield Per Cent. at Present Price.	
			Miles Open.	Total Capital Outlay to end of Year.	Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net Receipts.	Per Cent. on Capital Outlay.	Half-Yearly Dividends on Ordinary Stocks, Rate Per Cent. per Annum.	December, 1912.	Twelve months.				
£ s. d.															
Assam Bengal	Bishopsgate House ...	1895	89.5	10,028,666	430,010	£ 314,701	73 18	1 15	3	3	3	3	4 0 0	75	4 0 0
Barisi Light	Winchester House ...	1897	116	467,632	68,755	30,977	45 05	8 09	4	4	4	4	3 0 0	91	4 8 0
Bengal & N.-Western	237 Gresham House ...	1884	1,959	11,674,941	1,405,323	485,821	34 57	7 87	7	8	8	7	7 10 0	3 1/4 % 80	4 7 0
Bengal-Dooars	210-216 Gresham Hse.	1893	153	841,012	95,572	34,420	36 01	61,152	4	4	4	4	4 0 0	91	4 7 11
Bengal-Nagpur	132 Gresham House...	1880	2,547	24,338,586	2,690,280	1,231,399	45 77	5 99	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4	4 10 0	116	3 17 3
Bhavnagar	—	1880	104	769,910	102,644	49,074	47 81	53,570	6	6	6	6	3 0 0	—	3 6 8
Bombay, Baroda & C. I.	Gloucester House ...	1860	3,563	28,287,685	4,589,568	2,279,223	49 66	2,30,345	8	8	8	3	3 0 0	90	3 6 8
Burma & Burma Exten.	199 Gresham House...	1877	1,545	13,364,140	1,460,341	868,390	59 46	591,951	4	4	4	2	2 0 0	109 1/2	3 16 7
Darjeeling-Himalayan.	—	1860	51	261,676	75,927	41,846	55 11	34,681	13	2	2	9	9 0 0	174	5 3 5
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	237 Gresham House ...	1891	192	1,194,172	275,355	103,370	48 00	111,985	9	9	9	9	9 0 0	—	—
Dibrui-Sadiya	85 London Wall, E.C.	1882	92	821,571	93,695	53,439	57 03	40,256	4	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 10 0	112	4 0 4
Eastern Bengal	—	1862	1,658	19,641,813	2,333,432	1,479,769	63 42	953,663	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Indian	28-30 Nicholas La., E.C.	1884	2,433	43,248,968	6,795,747	2,569,145	37 80	4,226,662	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gondal-Porbandar	—	1881	194	561,158	83,014	41,123	49 54	41,891	4	4	4	4	4 0 0	100	4 0 0
Great Indian Peninsula	48 Copthall Avenue...	1853	3,164	40,134,753	5,771,978	3,115,970	53 98	2,656,008	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jamnagar	—	1897	54	155,710	15,899	9,323	58 63	6,576	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jodhpur-Bikanir	—	1882	1,219	2,175,436	469,491	217,416	46 39	252,975	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Junagad	—	1888	100	372,839	35,539	17,838	50 19	17,701	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madras & Southern Mah.	{ 91 York Street, } ...	1884	2,040	22,815,119	2,632,791	1,432,349	54 40	1,200,442	4	4 1/2	4 1/2	4	4 5 0	107 1/2	3 19 1
Madras (3 ft. 3 in. gauge) ...	{ Westminster } ...	1856	1,042	11,952,985	1,456,120	759,183	52 13	696,937	5	5	5	5	4 5 0	107 1/2	3 19 1
Madras & Southern Mah.	{ 91 York Street, } ...	1856	1,042	11,952,985	1,456,120	759,183	52 13	696,937	5	5	5	5	4 5 0	103	4 17 1
Nizam's (The)	50 Old Broad Street...	1874	792	5,490,038	795,745	343,534	48 68	362,211	4	4 1/2	4 1/2	4	4 5 0	107 1/2	3 19 1
North-Western	—	1861	4,904	57,069,001	6,901,269	3,282,234	47 50	3,679,035	6	5	5	5	5 0 0	—	—
Oudh & Rohilkhand	—	1862	1,636	13,653,963	1,663,980	717,515	43 12	946,465	6	5	5	5	5 0 0	—	—
Rohilkhand & Kumaon	237 Gresham House...	1884	592	2,369,238	284,580	113,948	40 04	170,632	7	7	7	7	3 0 0	135	5 3 8
South Indian	{ 91 York Street, } ...	1860	1,695	18,533,692	2,573,008	1,314,016	52 29	1,198,992	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
W. of Ind. Portuguese	{ Westminster } ...	1887	51	1,221,666	66,099	38,589	58 38	27,510	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
W. of Ind. Portuguese	4 Coleman Street, E.C.	1887	51	1,221,666	66,099	38,589	58 38	27,510	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total of all Indian Railways.....															
			33,484	310,100,000	41,100,467	20,106,134	48 02	20,904,333	6.77						

* These figures include all lines worked except where a line is shown separately on account of its importance, although worked by another Company.
† Refer to the Companies (proper) only.

* Note.—These figures have been compiled on the basis of 45 rupees to the English twenty shillings.

Shipbuilding at Home and Abroad.

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We have been supplied with the following information by "Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping":—

MERCHANT AND OTHER VESSELS (not Warships) LAUNCHED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM DURING RECENT YEARS.

Year.	No.	Gross Tonnage.
1900.....	692	1,442,471
1901.....	639	1,524,739
1902.....	694	1,427,558
1903.....	697	1,190,618
1904.....	712	1,205,162
1905.....	795	1,623,168
1906.....	886	1,828,343
1907.....	841	1,607,890
1908.....	523	929,669
1909.....	526	991,066
1910.....	500	1,143,169
1911.....	772	1,803,844
*1912.....	712	1,738,514

* In addition, there were launched in the United Kingdom during 1912 30 Warships of 191,737 tons displacement, of which 28, of 163,087 tons, were for the British Government.

Of the merchant steamers (643 in all) launched in the United Kingdom during 1912 16 vessels were over 10,000 tons, the largest being the White Star steamer *Ceramic*, of 18,600 tons, and the Canadian Pacific steamers *Empress of Asia* and *Empress of Russia*, of 16,850 tons each; 53 were between

6,000 and 10,000; 132 were between 4,000 and 6,000 tons each; and 168 were between 1,000 and 4,000 tons.

MERCHANT AND OTHER VESSELS (not Warships) UNDER CONSTRUCTION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AT VARIOUS DATES. (Vessels not to be classed by Lloyd's Register are also included.)

30th September.	No.	Gross Tonnage.
1895.....	356	716,575
1896.....	355	659,641
1897.....	455	884,336
1898.....	598	1,364,250
1899.....	558	1,347,549
1900.....	452	1,204,008
1901.....	475	1,405,120
1902.....	388	1,000,714
1903.....	393	906,608
1904.....	393	1,046,308
1905.....	474	1,325,328
1906.....	512	1,264,767
1907.....	450	1,080,087
1908.....	319	733,378
1909.....	290	778,036
1910.....	368	1,154,197
1911.....	493	1,446,317
1912.....	505	1,846,829
1913.....	508	1,987,254

DESCRIPTION OF VESSELS BUILDING IN THE UNITED KINGDOM IN 1875 AND 1913 RESPECTIVELY.

DATE.	STEEL.				IRON.				WOOD.				TOTAL.			
	STEAM.		SAIL.		STEAM.		SAIL.		STEAM.		SAIL.		STEAM.		SAIL.	
	No.	Tons Gross.	No.	Tons Gross.	No.	Tons Gross.	No.	Tons Gross.	£	Tons Gross.	No.	Tons Gross.	No.	Tons Gross.	No.	Tons Gross.
*30 Sept. 1875	...	...	...	...	4	162,325	110	105,081	6	1,065	173	36,103	150	163,390	283	141,184
30 Sept. 1913	487	1,982,273	15	4,725	...	...	...	...	4	150	2	106,491	1,982,423	17	4,831	...

* The figures for this date include vessels preparing, but not actually commenced.

These figures show that the average size of vessels building at the present time is over 5½ times that of vessels built thirty-eight years ago; then, steel was not used for shipbuilding purposes;

now, it has entirely supplanted iron. Then, the tonnage in hand was equally divided between steamers and sailing vessels; now, the proportion of sailing to steam tonnage is insignificant.

MERCHANT AND OTHER VESSELS (not Warships) LAUNCHED IN EACH OF THE PRINCIPAL SHIP-BUILDING DISTRICTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM DURING 1912.

DISTRICT.	Steam.		Sail.	
	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Gross Tons.
Barrow, &c.	5	3,167	1	700
Belfast	16	161,261	...	...
Glyde	177	566,935	30	9,412
Humber	79	39,385	12	2,181
Mercy	16	16,286	...	...
Tees & Hartle- pool	97	264,327	4	568
Tyne	86	317,654	...	...
Wear	79	305,122	1	612

OWNERSHIP OF MERCHANT AND OTHER VESSELS (not Warships) LAUNCHED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM DURING 1912.

WHERE OWNED.	No.	Gross Tons.
United Kingdom	502	1,322,995
British Dominions	47	72,970
Austria-Hungary	7	27,962
France	24	19,783
Germany	10	43,154
Greece	6	19,352
Holland	8	40,678
Norway	22	69,006
South America	51	36,676
Spain	6	31,320
Sweden	5	17,302
Other Countries, & for sale	24	37,316
TOTAL LAUNCHED.....	712	1,738,514

MERCHANT VESSELS AND WARSHIPS OF 100 TONS AND UPWARDS, LAUNCHED ABROAD DURING 1912.

COUNTRY.	Merchant Vessels.		Warships.	
	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Displacement.
* British Colonies	84	34,790	...	...
* America, U.S.	174	284,223	16	65,273
Austria-Hung.	12	38,821	9	49,921
Denmark	22	26,103	1	160
France	80	110,734	28	59,155
* Germany	165	375,317	35	102,425
* Holland	112	99,439	5	2,203
Italy	27	25,196	35	14,864
COUNTRY.	Merchant Vessels		Warships.	
	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Displacement
Japan	168	57,755	6	30,976
Norway	89	50,255	1	103
Other Countries	74	60,622	8	17,812
TOTAL.....	1,007	1,163,255	144	342,892

* Excluding river vessels.

In the early part of the 18th century numerous inventors propounded schemes for applying steam power to vessels to be run upon rivers and canals. For a chronological list of the first steamboats, pioneer sailings, and earliest steamship lines, see WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, 1913 edition, page 822.

1824 witnessed the birth in England of the railway system. With the introduction of the "iron horse" the General Steam Navigation Company arose to champion the adoption of steam. Ocean trade was then carried on with sailing ships, mostly under 500 tons each, and all the steamboats in the United Kingdom only numbered 109.

Since the beginning of the last reign, steam-propelled vessels have vanquished the time-honoured "clippers." Iron for building purposes, being stronger, supplanted wood, but had itself to yield to steel as soon as that lighter material could be produced cheaply.

The "auxiliary screw" only stayed long enough to enable the unobtrusive "propeller" to make sure of superseding, for ocean services, the unwieldy "paddle-wheels." "Compound engines," which largely reduced coal consumption, paved the way for "triple-expansion" ones. These were next duplicated to drive "twin screws," and again increased for three screws and four screws. Steam turbines were then adapted successfully to the largest vessels, and new development is in the direction of internal combustion engines.

The application of internal combustion engines to large steamers shows a marked advance in the development of marine engineering.

In 1911 the *Vulcanus*, 1,179 tons gross, was fitted with Diesel engines of the four-stroke cycle type, using heavy oil as fuel; she has proved satisfactory as regards economy in fuel consumption and reliability of engines. On June 30, 1913, there were in service 12 sea-going vessels classed with "Lloyd's Register" propelled by Diesel engines, and 25 others were being built under the inspection of Lloyd's surveyors. Among those completed were the *Wotan*, 5,703 tons, of the two-stroke cycle type; and the *Annam*, 5,296 tons, of the four-stroke cycle type. With the further experience of these engines increased economies and improvements are being effected.

Owing to recent inventions passengers enjoy greater immunity from accidents, 1,932 steamers being now fitted with installation of wireless telegraphy, and 806 with submarine signalling apparatus.

Space being so limited, the evolution of the steamship in the North Atlantic trade is presented in tabular form (page 868).

To Canada belongs the credit of having built and engined the first steamer to cross the Atlantic. This was the *Royal William*, launched at Cape Cove, Quebec, 1831. In 1833 she went from Pictou, N.S., to Gravesend, arriving Sept. 12th, after 25 days' passage.

The pioneer steamer from the Old World to the New was the Cork packet *Sirius*. Leaving Cork April 5th, 1838, she reached New York April 23rd, having been compelled to burn everything available. On the same day the *Great Western*, the first specially built for the Atlantic service, paddled in, having left Bristol April 8th—a wonderfully quick passage of 14½ days. A third company started with the *Royal William*; she

was the earliest steamer with watertight compartments, and the first to cross from Liverpool, July, 1838, taking 19 days.

The *Royal William* had been chartered from the City of Dublin Steam Packet Company, now the oldest steamship company in the world.

The Irish company was practically the godfather of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, so called when the mail services upon this side of Egypt were combined in 1839 under the time-honoured flag of the "P. & O.," which received its charter in 1840.

The failure of the earliest Atlantic companies did not deter the establishment and development of the Cunard Company. Samuel Cunard, to the discomfiture and astonishment of the Great Western Company, secured the subsidy of £80,000 a year for a monthly Atlantic service of 4 steamers. The gun-brigs were thereupon superseded as mail carriers, and a brighter era was auspiciously commenced by the despatch of the *Britannia*, 1,139 tons, on July 4th, 1840.

In 1839 the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company undertook the conveyance of mails to the West Indies at a time when a steam passage of even a fortnight's duration was to many a subject of wonder, and in 1840 the Pacific Steam Navigation Company was formed to run a service between Panama and Valparaiso.

The *Great Britain* was 322 × 40 × 31; tonnage 3,270; h.p. 1,500.

The *Great Eastern*, originally launched as the *Leviathan*, was 680 feet long, paddle engines 1,710 h.p. and screw engines 1,000 h.p.; tonnage, 18,918; 14 knots speed; daily coal consumption, 300 tons; longest day's run, 333 knots.

Some runs by clippers were of sufficient interest to be chronicled here. The *Dreadnought*, in 1862, reeled off between Sandy Hook and Queenstown the enduring record of 9 days 17 hours. The *Thermopylae's* maiden voyage, in 1868, of 60 days between London and Melbourne, remains the fastest ever known. In 1869 the *Patriarch*, 1,339 tons, made for the same owners (the Aberdeen Line) the record passage of 68 days between London and Sydney.

As the size of steamships increased, the heavy cost of construction necessitated the establishment of Corporations, with great strength of capital, which control the principal ocean routes.

The fleets of the 72 largest shipowners in the world, each one not under 100,000 tons (see page 872) aggregate 17,362,000 tons (British 8,820,000 tons). The 14 next in size (not less than 80,000 tons each—see page 873) aggregate 1,246,000 tons (British 622,000).

These 86 owners show a total of 18,608,000 tons (which exceeds one-third of the entire shipping of the world).

In 1814 the steamboats of all kinds registered in the United Kingdom amounted to less than 1,000 tons, increased to nearly 8,000 tons by 1820. There were 766 British steamers afloat in 1838, in all just short of 150,000 tons. The invaluable Register Book which is published by the Committee of Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping shows that on June 30th, 1913, the steamship empire-builders of Greater Britain owned 10,009 vessels, 19,849,167 gross tons, exclusive of 1,278 ships (582,376 tons) belonging to the dwindling disciples of time-honoured canvas. The total for the world was: Steam, 43,979,177 tons; and sail, 3,890,936 tons.

EVOLUTION OF THE STEAMSHIP ON THE NORTH ATLANTIC.

- (1) Wood Paddle-boats. (3) Iron Screw Steamers. (5) Steel Steamships with more
(2) Iron " (4) Steel " than one propeller.

Date.	Name of Steamer.	Owners.	Remarks.
1833	Royal William (1)	Quebec & Halifax S.N. Co. {	From Pictou (N.S.), 1st to cross the Atlantic.
1838	Sirius	British and Amer. S.N. Co.	From Cork, 1st departure from U.K.
"	Great Western	Great Western S.N. Co. ..	" Bristol, 1st built for Atlantic.
"	Royal William (2)	Transatlantic S.S. Co.	" Liverpool, 1st departure.
1840	Britannia	Cunard Line	" Liverpool, 1st carried British mails.
1849	Atlantic	Collins "	" New York, 1st carried U.S. mails.
1856	Borussia	Hamburg-American Line ..	" Hamburg, 1st " "
"	Adriatic	Collins Line	Last sailing of Line. " "
1858	Bremen	Norddeutscher Lloyd	From Bremen to New York.
1856	Persia (2)	Cunard	1st Cunard iron paddle steamer.
1862	Scotia	"	Last " " " "
1845	Great Britain..... (3)	Great Western S.N. Co. ...	1st Atlantic iron screw steamer.
1850	City of Glasgow	Inman Line	1st to carry steerage passengers.
1858	GREAT EASTERN	East. and Australian S.S. Co.	Paddle wheels and propeller.
1868	Italy	National Line	1st Atlantic ss. with comp. engines.
1869	City of Brussels.....	Inman "	1st " " " steam steering gear.
1871	Oceanic (1st)	White Star Line	1st with 'midship saloon, &c.
1874	Britannic	White Star "	1st to exceed 5,000 tons, Great Eastern
1875	City of Berlin.....	Inman "	1st with electric light. {excepted.
1879	Arizona	Guion "	Watertight compartments floated her.
1881	Alaska	" "	1st "ocean greyhound."
1883	Oregon	{ " " (1).....	Sunk outside New York; everyone
		{ Cunard " (2).....	saved by N.D. Lloyd ss. Fulda.
1879	Buenos Ayrean..... (4)	Allan Line	1st Atlantic steel steamer.*
1881	Servia	Cunard	1st Cunard
"	City of Rome	Inman (1); Anchor (2)	Fitted with three funnels.
1884	America	National Line	1st and last express ss. of Line.
"	Umbria, Etruria	Cunard "	1st with 20 knots speed.
1886	Aller	Norddeutscher Lloyd	1st triple-expansion express ss.†
"	(City of New York (5)	Inman & International (1) }	1st twin-screw ocean expresses.‡
"	(City of Paris	American Line (2)	1st to exceed 10,000 tons, G.E. excepted.
1889	Teutonic, Majestic	White Star Line	Designed as mercantile cruisers.
1890	Fürst Bismarck.....	Hamburg-American Line ..	1st under 6½ days from Southampton.
1892	La Touraine	Compagnie Générale Trans.	Record Havre to New York, 6½ days.
"	Campania	"	Lucania: highest day's run 562 knots.
1893	Lucania	Cunard Line	Liverpool to New York records.
1895	St. Paul, St. Louis	American	Largest express steamers built in U.S.
1897	Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse	Norddeutscher Lloyd	Record day's run, 580 knots. {tons.
1899	Oceanic	White Star Line	Balanced engines. 1st to exceed 15,000
1900	Deutschland	Hamburg-American Line ..	Fastest ocean steamer to date.
1901	Celtic	White Star Line	1st to exceed 20,000 tons.
1903	Kaiser Wilhelm II.	Norddeutscher Lloyd	Largest express steamer to date.
1904	Victorian	Allan Line	1st fitted with turbine engines.
1907	Lusitania, Mauretania§ ..	Cunard Line	Fitted with turbine engines.
1908	Laurentic.....	White Star Line	14,892 tons, reciprocating engines with a low-pressure turbine.
1910	Olympic	" "	46,359 tons.
1913	Imperator	Hamburg-American Line ..	52,117 tons, 880×98×59 feet.
1914	Aquitania	Cunard Line	47,000 tons, building.
1914	Vaterland	Hamburg-American Line ..	56,000 tons, building.

* Union Co. of N.Z.'s Rotomahana, 1,763 tons, was first ocean steel ss., 1879.

† Martello, 2,432 tons, of Wilson Line, was first Atlantic cargo triple-expansion ss., 1884.

‡ Notting Hill, 3,921 tons, of Twin-Screw Cargo Line, came out so engine, 1881.

§ Mauretania largest and fastest to date. Record day's run 676 knots, January 25, 1911.

REDUCTION OF PASSAGE.

Days.	Tons.
1862. Under 9 from Q'town. Scotia	3,871
1869. " 8 " " City of Brussels	3,081
1882. " 7 " " Alaska	6,400
1889. " 6 " " City of Paris	10,669
1894. " 5½ " " Lucania	12,950
1897. " 6 " S'ton. Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse.....	14,349
1903. " 5½ " Cherb'g. Deutschland	16,502
1909. 4d. 10h. 41m. from Q'town. Mauretania	31,938

PROGRESS IN LENGTH.

PROGRESS IN LENGTH.		
	Feet.	Tons.
1838. 1st to exceed	200	Great Western... 1,340
1845. " "	300	Great Britain ... 2,084
1858. " "	680	Great Eastern ... 18,918
1871. " "	400	Oceanic (1)..... 3,807
1881. " "	500	Servia 7,392
1893. " "	600	Campania 12,952
1899. " "	700	Oceanic (2)..... 17,247
1904. " "	725	Baltic 23,000
1907. " "	790	Mauretania ... 31,938
1910. " "	852	Olympic 46,359
1912. 883 × 98 × 57 feet		Imperator..... 52,117

LARGEST AND FASTEST OCEAN PASSENGER STEAMERS.

(Arranged in order of size and tonnage.)

IMPERATOR.—German; Hamburg-Amerika Linie; gross reg. tonn. 52,117; built 1913 at Vulcan Works, Stettin, by Vulcan Works; machy., steam turbines by Vulcan Works; shaft horse-power 61,000; 4 screws; speed 22 knots; length 880ft.; breadth 98ft.; depth 63ft.; electric light; refrig. machy.; submarine signlg.; wireless teleg.; bulkhead doors 23; bilge keels; passenger lifts 4; passenger accommodation 1st 714, 2nd 404, 3rd 944, 4th 1,716, crew 1,200.

OLYMPIC.—British; White Star Line; gross reg. tonn. 46,359; built in 1911 at Belfast by Harland & Wolff, Ltd.; machy., 2 sets of triple (8-cyl.) and 1 turbine; machy. by Harland & Wolff, Ltd.; I.H.P. 50,000; 3 screws; average speed at sea 22 knots; length 882½ft.; breadth 92½ft.; depth 64½ft.; electric light; refrig. machy.; submarine signlg.; wireless teleg.; transverse watertight bulkheads 16; bilge keels; passenger lifts; passenger accommodation 1st 750, 2nd 510, 3rd 1,000, crew 891.

AQUITANIA.—British; Cunard Steamship Co.; gross reg. tonn. 47,000; built in 1914 at Clydebank by John Brown & Co., Ltd.; machy., turbines by John Brown & Co., Ltd.; I.H.P. 60,000; 4 screws; speed 23 knots; length 901ft.; breadth 97ft.; depth 92ft. 6in. to boat deck; electric light; refrig. machy.; submarine signlg.; wireless teleg.; bulkhead doors; passenger lifts; passenger accommodation 3,250, crew nearly 1,000.

MAURETANIA.—British; Cunard Steamship Co., Ltd.; gross reg. tonn. 31,938; launched 1907 at Wallsend by Swan, Hunter & Wigham Richardson, Ltd.; machy., steam turbines by Wallsend Slipway & Engineering Co., Ltd.; I.H.P. 67,000; 4 screws; speed 26 knots; length 790ft.; breadth 88ft.; depth 60ft.; depth to boat deck 80ft.; electric light; refrig. machy.; submarine signlg.; wireless teleg.; bulkhead doors; bilge keels; passenger lifts; passenger accommodation 2,100, crew 830. Vide Lusitania, p. 880.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.—German; Norddeutscher Lloyd; gross reg. tonn. 25,570; built in 1909 at Stettin by Vulkan Works; machy., two sets quadruple expansion (8-cyl.) by builders; I.H.P. 21,000; two screws; speed 18 knots; length 722ft. 5½in.; breadth 78ft.; depth 50ft. 1½in.; electric light; refrig. machy.; submarine signlg.; wireless teleg.; 12 bulkhead doors; bilge keels; 2 passenger lifts; passenger accommodation 1st 531, 2nd 399, 3rd 472, steerage 1,230, crew 586.

KAISERIN AUGUSTE VICTORIA.—German; Hamburg-Amerika Linie; gross reg. tonn. 24,581; built in 1906 at Stettin by Vulcan Works; machy., two sets quadruple expansion (8-cyl.) by builders; I.H.P. 17,500; 2 screws; speed 18 knots; length 675ft. 10in.; breadth 77ft.; depth 53ft. 9in.; electric light; refrig. machy.; submarine signlg.; wireless teleg.; 8 bulkhead doors; bilge keels; passenger accommodation 1st 472, 2nd 174, 3rd 212, 4th 1,608, crew 600.

ADRIATIC.—British; White Star Line; gross reg. tonn. 24,541; built in 1907 at Belfast by Harland & Wolff, Ltd.; machy., quadruple expansion by builders; I.H.P. 17,000; 2 screws; average speed at sea 17½ knots; length 725½ft.; breadth 75½ft.; depth (moulded) 56½ft.; electric light; refrig. machy.; submarine signlg.; wireless teleg.; 11 transverse watertight bulkheads;

bilge keels; passenger lifts; passenger accommodation 1st 420, 2nd 500, 3rd 1,500, crew 428.

ROTTERDAM.—Netherlands; Holland-Amerika Lijn; gross reg. tonn. 24,149; built in 1908 at Belfast by Harland & Wolff, Ltd.; machy., 2 sets quadruple expansion (8-cyl.) by builders; I.H.P. 16,000; 2 screws; speed 17 knots; length 650½ft.; breadth 77½ft.; depth 43½ft.; electric light; submarine signlg.; wireless teleg.; bulkheads; bilge keels; 3 passenger lifts; passenger accommodation 1st 505, 2nd 580, 3rd 2,500, crew 550.

FRANCE.—French; Compagnie Générale Transatlantique; gross reg. tonn. 23,666; completed in 1912 at St. Nazaire-sur-Loire by Chantiers de l'Atlantique; machy., 4 steam turbines by builders; I.H.P. 45,000; 4 screws; speed 24 knots; length 720ft.; breadth 75ft.; depth from boat deck 60ft.; electric light; refrig. machy.; submarine signlg.; wireless teleg.; bulkhead doors; bilge keels; 2 passenger lifts; passenger accommodation 1st 534, 2nd 442, 3rd 950, crew 600.

AMERIKA.—German; Hamburg-Amerika Linie; gross reg. tonn. 22,622; built in 1905 at Belfast by Harland & Wolff; machy., 2 sets quadruple (8-cyl.) expansion by builders; I.H.P. 15,600; 2 screws; speed 17½ knots; length 667ft. 10in.; breadth 74ft.; depth 52ft.; electric light; refrig. machy.; submarine signlg.; wireless teleg.; 8 bulkhead doors; bilge keels; passenger accommodation 1st 386, 2nd 150, 3rd 222, 4th 1,750, crew 550.

CARMANIA.—British; Cunard Steamship Co., Ltd.; gross reg. tonn. 19,524; launched in 1905 at Clydebank by John Brown & Co., Ltd.; machy., turbines by builders; I.H.P. 21,000; 3 screws; speed 18 knots; length 675ft.; breadth 72½ft.; depth 44ft.; electric light; refrig. machy.; submarine signlg.; wireless teleg.; bulkhead doors; bilge keels; passenger accommodation 2,400, crew 480.

KRONPRINZESSIN CECILIE.—German; Norddeutscher Lloyd; gross reg. tonn. 19,503; built in 1907 at Stettin by Vulkan Works; machy., 4 sets quadruple (16-cyl.) expansion by builders; I.H.P. 45,000; 2 screws; speed 23½ knots; length 706ft. 6in.; breadth 72ft.; depth 40ft. 5½in.; electric light; refrig. machy.; submarine signlg.; wireless teleg.; 16 bulkhead doors; bilge keels; 2 passenger lifts; passenger accommodation 1st 614, 2nd 301, steerage 664, crew 686.

KAISER WILHELM II.—German; Norddeutscher-Lloyd; gross reg. tonn. 19,361; built in 1902 by Akt. Ges. "Vulcan" at Stettin; machy., 4 sets quadruple (16-cyl.) expansion by builders; 2 screws; speed 23½ knots; I.H.P. 42,000; length 684½ft.; breadth 72½ft.; depth 40½ft.; electric light; submarine signlg.; wireless teleg.; Stone Lloyd bulkhead and doors; bilge keels; 2 passenger lifts; passenger accommodation 1st 700, 2nd 320, 3rd 799, crew 665.

LAPLAND.—Belgian; Société Anonyme de Navigation Belge Americaine (Red Star Line); gross reg. tonn. 18,694; built in 1909 at Belfast by Harland & Wolff, Ltd.; machy., 2 sets quadruple (8-cyl.) by builders; I.H.P. 14,500; 2 screws; speed 17 knots; length 620ft.; breadth 70ft.; depth 37ft.; electric light; refrig. machy.; submarine signlg.; wireless teleg.; bulkhead

doors; bilge keels; passenger lifts; passenger accommodation 1st 455, and 484, 3rd 1,308, crew 414.

CERAMIC.—British; White Star Line; gross reg. tonn. 18,481; built in 1913 at Belfast by Harland & Wolff, Ltd.; machy., 2 sets triple recip. (8-cyl.) and 1 turbine; machy. by builders; I.H.P. 8,370; 3 screws; speed 13½ knots; length 674'7½ft.; breadth 69'4ft.; depth (moulded) 47'8½ft.; electric light; refrig. machy.; submarine signlg.; wireless teleg.; 12 transverse watertight bulkheads; bilge keels; passenger

accommodation, one class only, 600, with further accommodation for an additional 220 if necessary; crew 241.

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.—British; Canadian Pacific Railway Co.; gross reg. tonn. 16,810; built in 1913 at Glasgow by Fairfield Co., Ltd.; machy., 4 steam turbines by builders; I.H.P. 25,000; 4 screws; length 570'2ft.; breadth 68'2ft.; depth 42'0ft.; speed 21 knots; electric light; submarine signlg.; wireless teleg.; 14 bulkheads; bilge keels; passenger accommodation 1st 200, and 100, 3rd 800, crew 480.

NAUTICAL TERMS.

Gross Tonnage is the sum in cubic feet of all the various inclosed spaces of a vessel, divided by 100.

Net Tonnage is the gross tonnage, less certain deductions on account of crew spaces, engine room, water ballast, and other spaces not used for passengers or cargo.

Dead Weight Tonnage, or Carrying Capacity, is the number of tons (2,240 lb.) of cargo that a vessel is capable of carrying when charged to the load water-line (q.v.).

Displacement Tonnage is the number of tons of sea water displaced by the vessel when charged to the load water-line. The displacement tonnage is arrived at by ascertaining the product of (1) length in feet at load line by (2) moulded breadth in feet by (3) draught in feet by (4) coefficient of fineness, divided by 35 (35 cubic feet = 1 ton of sea water); thus:—

$$\frac{L \times B \times D \times \text{Coeff.}}{35} = \text{Displacement.}$$

Load Water-Line is the line that would be made round the shell of a vessel when loaded as deep as the minimum freeboard regulations permit.

Moulded Breadth is the greatest breadth through the greatest cross-section of a vessel.

Moulded Depth is the distance from the tonnage deck to the lowest part of the bottom of a vessel.

Draught is the distance in feet from the lowest portion of the bottom of a vessel to the actual water-line at which it is floating; thus, the load water-line marks the greatest, or loaded, draught of a vessel. A vessel without any cargo in her hold, or passengers or their luggage aboard, is said to be "light ship," or "light," or "in ballast."

Coefficient of Fineness of Displacement is the decimal fraction found by dividing the actual displacement of a vessel when fully loaded, in cubic feet, by the number of cubic feet in a rectangular solid of the same length, breadth, and draught as the vessel; thus:—

$$\frac{\text{Tons displacement} \times 35}{L \times B \times D} = \text{Coefficient.}$$

This co efficient varies from 0.5 to 0.8.

Length between Perpendiculars is the length of a vessel from stem (or bow) to the stern post on the range of upper deck beams.

Length over All is the extreme length of a vessel from the fore part of bow (or stem) to the after part of stern (or counter).

Free Board is the distance from the main or upper deck to the load water-line of a vessel. As a general rule, the minimum free board

provides an amount of reserve buoyancy that will keep the vessel afloat with two compartments holed.

Compound Reciprocating Engine is any engine where the same steam does work in two or more cylinders. Generally speaking, a *Compound Engine* is one where the same steam does work in two cylinders, the steam passing from the "high-pressure" cylinder to the "low-pressure" cylinder and thence to the condenser, where it is condensed into water; this water is pumped into the boiler, generated into steam again, and repeats the cycle as long as required. The term *Reciprocating* means that certain steam causes the piston to move from one end of the cylinder to the other, and further steam causes it to return to the first end again; this reciprocatory motion is converted into "rotary motion" by means of rods and a crank. In a turbine the steam works on the blades of the "rotor," causing "rotary motion" direct. In the latter case a good analogy is wind acting on the sails or blades of a windmill.

Triple-Expansion Engines are those where the same steam does work in three cylinders—the high-pressure (H.P.), the intermediate pressure (I.P.), and the low-pressure (L.P.).

Quadruple-Expansion Engines are those where the same steam expands or does work in four cylinders.

One Horse-Power (H.P.) is equal to the work done in raising 33,000 lb. through a vertical height of 1 foot, in 1 minute.

Nominal Horse-Power (N.H.P.) is merely an indication of the size of the cylinders of an engine, not of its actual horse-power.

Indicated Horse-Power (I.H.P.) is the horse-power of an engine found by dividing 33,000 into the product of the "mean pressure" of steam acting on the piston as shown by an "indicator" (P) by the length of stroke in feet (L) by the area of piston in square inches (A) by the number of strokes per minute (N); thus:—

$$\frac{P \times L \times A \times N}{33,000} = \text{I.H.P.}$$

Brake Horse-Power (B.H.P.) is the actual power transmitted to the shaft of the engine. It is found by applying a known brake or load on the shaft of the engine.

Shaft Horse-Power (S.H.P.).—As no indicator can be attached to the rotary or turbine engine to find work done by the steam on the rotor, the twist or torsion set up in the shaft of the turbine is measured when the shaft is running under its load, and from the twist on the shaft and the revolutions of the shaft the shaft horse-power can be calculated.

FUNNELS AND HOUSE FLAGS.

Line.	Funnel.	Flag.
Aberdeen	Yellow	Red and blue horizontal stripes; white star in centre.
Allan	Red; with white band and black top	Red, white and blue horizontal stripes, with red pennant above.
American	Black; with white band.....	White, with blue eagle.
Anchor	Black.....	White burgee, with red anchor.
Atlantic Transport.....	Red; with black top	Red, white and blue horizontal stripes, with stars.
Austrian-Lloyd.....	Black.....	Blue square, anchor in centre.
Bibby	Pink; black top.....	Red.
Booth	Black.....	White; red diagonal cross, B in centre.
British & African	Black.....	Blue burgee; white cross.
British India	Black; with white and black stripes	White burgee; with red diagonal.
Bucknall.....	Black; three white diamonds	Blue; B S L in three white diamonds.
Canadian Pacific Ry.	Buff; black top	Three red and three white squares.
Chargeurs Réunis	Buff; white band with red stars	White flag with five red stars.
Cie. Gén. Trans'que ...	Red; with black top	White; red ball; name of Co. in red.
Cunard	Red; black top	Red; in centre lion holding globe.
City	Buff; black top	Red, initials S S and blue pennant, initials J R E.
Dominion	Red; white stripe, black top	Red pennant; white diamond, blue globe within, in centre.
Elder Dempster	Black.....	White burgee; red St. George's Cross, crown in centre.
Ellerman	Buff; black top, white band	Blue pennant; J R E in white.
Furness	Black.....	Blue; F in white.
Gen. Steam Nav. Co. ...	Black.....	White; 1824 under globe in centre, initials in corner.
Hamburg-Amerika	Buff	Square divided diagonally into blue and white quarters, shield covering anchor in centre.
Houlder	Black; white Maltese Cross on red band	Red; white Maltese Cross.
Imperial D. W. India... ..	Yellow	White burgee; red St. George's Cross, crown in centre.
Lamport & Holt	Blue; black top, white band	One white longitudinal stripe (L & H in black) between two red stripes.
Leyland	Pink; black tops	Red.
Messageries Maritimes ..	Black.....	White; red at corner; letters M M.
Nederland	Buff; black top.....	White; blue cross in centre, red diamond (white N).
Netherlands-American ..	Buff; white between two green bands	White longitudinal stripe (N A S M) between two green ones.
New Zealand S. Co. ...	Buff	White; red St. George's Cross, initials in squares; red, white and blue pennant above.
Nippon Yusen K.	Black.....	White; five-pointed red star in centre.
Norddeutscher Lloyd ..	Buff	White; crossed key and anchor under wreath in blue.
Orient S. N. Co.	Black.....	White; blue cross, crown in centre.
Pacific Steam Nav. Co. ..	Black.....	White; blue St. George's Cross, crown in centre.
Prince	Black; red band, white crown	Red burgee; white crown in centre.
Red Star.....	Black; white band	White burgee; one red star.
Rotterdam-Lloyd.....	Black.....	Wide white cross on red ground; blue square (R L white) in centre.
R. Mail S. P. Co.	Buff	White; red diagonal cross and gold.
Scandinavian-American ..	Centre red; top and bottom black	Blue; white Maltese Cross.
Shaw, Savile & Albion..	Buff; black top	Red cross on white square; one corner blue with white stars and red cross.
Union-Castle	Red; black top	Blue; red diagonal cross super-imposed white cross.
White Star.....	Buff; black top	Red burgee; five-pointed star.
Wilson.....	Red; black top	White burgee; red ball.

LARGEST STEAMSHIP OWNERS IN THE WORLD.
Owners of over 100,000 gross tons in order of tonnage.

LINES.	Head Office.	Total.	Total Tonnage.	Over 20 knots	KNOTS.											
					20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12			
Hamburg-American	Hamburg	431	1,306,819	...	2	...	1	2	5	8	15	58				
Norddeutscher Lloyd	Bremen	168	811,000	4	...	1	1	1	2	8	16	12	21			
British India Steam N. Co.	London	142	660,000	...	...	...	...	5	11	4	14	2	32			
P. & O. Steam N. Co.	London	70	546,000	2	1	1	16	2	5	3	24	5	...			
White Star	Liverpool	33	491,000	2	...	2	1	5	3	1	...	13	1			
"Blue Funnel" Line	Liverpool	73	483,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	22	10	...			
Pittsburgh S.S. Co.	Cleveland	103	483,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Ellerman Lines, Ltd.	Liverpool	99	443,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	10	2			
Furness, Withy & Co., Ltd.	West Hartlepool	125	440,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...			
Compagnie Générale Trans.	Paris	88	390,000	4	1	1	3	7	4	5	7	1	10			
Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Tokio	85	368,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	12	19	4			
Hansa	Bremen	70	356,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Messageries Maritimes	Paris	64	336,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	1	17	22			
Union-Castle Line.....	London	46	317,000	...	...	...	...	11	1	...	3	6	13			
Leyland	Liverpool	49	317,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	8	17			
Royal Mail S.P. Co.	London	60	313,000	...	...	...	...	...	2	14	1	5	4			
Harrison	Liverpool	59	303,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	17	...			
Cunard	Liverpool	25	285,000	4	...	2	...	4	2	3	3	...	...			
Deutsche-Australische	Hamburg	56	285,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Elder, Dempster & Co., Ltd.	Liverpool	94	283,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	13	13			
Hamburg-South American	Hamburg	59	268,000	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	6	5			
Clan	Glasgow	58	259,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	27			
Kosmos	Hamburg	35	252,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14			
Pacific Steam N. Co.	Liverpool	39	243,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	6	5	...			
Canadian Pacific Railway	Montreal	76	235,000	2	2	2	4	...	4	4	1	7	10			
Austrian Lloyd	Trieste	63	230,000	...	...	...	2	2	3	3	8	22	13			
Union S.S. Co. of N. Zealand.	Dunedin	71	203,000	...	1	2	...	2	3	6	7	7	10			
Wilson	Hull	83	200,000	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	16			
R. Ropner & Co.	West Hartlepool	57	192,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Wm. Ruys & Sons	Rotterdam	38	183,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	6	7	...			
Nederland Line	Amsterdam	31	182,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	5			
Allan	Glasgow	21	181,000	...	2	2	...	2	3	4	1	4	...			
Prince	Newcastle-on-Tyne	44	177,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15			
Forenede Dampskibs Selskab	Copenhagen	130	174,000	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	3	5	8			
Soc. Naz. di Ser. Marit.	Rome	73	173,000	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	20	19	...			
Unione Austriaca di Nav.	Trieste	33	172,000	...	1	...	1	2	2	2	7	5	...			
MacLay & McIntyre	Glasgow	50	172,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Osaka S. K., Ltd.	Osaka	109	172,000	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	7	9	...			
Lampo & Holt	Liverpool	33	165,000	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	2	16	...			
W. Wilhelmsen	Tonsburg	41	164,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Pickands, Mather & Co.	Cleveland, Ohio	33	162,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Deut.-Amerik. Petroleum Co.	Hamburg	35	161,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Holland-American	Rotterdam	18	161,000	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	...	...			
American-Hawaiian S.S. Co.	New York	23	157,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	14	7			
Deutsche Levante Linie	Hamburg	57	155,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Andrew Weir & Co.	Glasgow	33	154,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	5			
Houlder Bros. & Co., Ltd.	London	32	149,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	3			
Woermann Linie	Hamburg	39	149,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	...			
Chargeurs Réunis	Paris	30	145,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...			
Bucknall S.S. Lines, Ltd.	London	30	144,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	18			
Burrell & Son	Glasgow	32	140,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co.	London	35	139,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Koninklijke Paketvaart M.	Amsterdam	84	137,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	27	...			
Edward Hain & Son	St. Ives	37	135,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
New Zealand Shipping Co.	London	17	134,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	11	3	...			
G. A. Tomlinson	Duluth	25	134,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Russian Steam Nav. Co.	Odessa	71	127,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	13	...			
Booth	Liverpool	32	123,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	2			
Moor Line	Newcastle-on-Tyne	34	122,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Thomas (Evan) Radcliff & Co.	Cardiff	28	115,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Deutsche Ost Afrika	Hamburg	24	114,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	2	9			
Russian Volunteer Fleet Assn.	St. Petersburg	30	114,000	...	1	1	...	...	2	5	1	6	...			
Hugh & W. Nelson, Ltd.	Liverpool	17	113,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	6	...			
China Nav. Co., Ltd.	London	57	110,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Southern Pacific Co.	New York	23	109,000	...	...	...	...	3	11	3	1	4	...			
Red Star Line.....	Antwerp	10	106,000	...	4	...	...	1	2	2	1	...	...			
Anchor	Glasgow	14	104,000	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	2	6			

C. T. Bowring & Co., 120,000 tons; Great Lakes Steamship Co., 104,000 tons; Soc. Gén. de Transport Maritimes à Vapeurs, 102,000 tons; M. A. Hanna & Co., 100,000 tons; Atlantic Transport, 100,000 tons.

Orient S. Nav. Co., 97,000; Lloyd Brasileiro and Sota Y. Aznar, 96,000 each; Shaw, Savill and Albion Co., 95,000; Koninklyke Hollandsche Lloyd, 93,000; Indo-China S. N. Co., 91,000; James Westoll, 90,000; I. Mitchell, 88,000; Pacific Mail SS. Co. and Watts, Watts & Co., 86,000 each; Compagnie de Nav. Sud. Atlantique, 85,000; Houston Line, 82,000; W. J. Tatem & Co., 81,000; C. K. Hansen, 80,000.

(For tonnages of the largest Steamship Fleets in the World, see page 873.)
 (" " Sailing Ship " " " 888.)

		Vessels.			Vessels.
Aberdeen Steam Nav. Co. ...	Aberdeen	4	Canadian Pacific Rly. Co. ...	Montreal	58
Adelaide S.S. Co., Ltd.	Adelaide	3	Carl, L. H.	Copenhagen	16
Administration de Nav. a			Carter, E. D.	Erie, Penn.	3
Vap.	Constantinople	41	Cayzer, Irvine & Co., Ltd.	Glasgow	60
Adria Sea Nav. Co.	Fiume	33	Chambers, James, & Co.	Liverpool	13
Alaska Packers Assn.	San Francisco	34	Chapman, R., & Son	Newcastle	7
Alaska S.S. Co.	Seattle, U.S.	13	Chargeurs Reunis Co.	Paris	27
Allan Bros. & Co. (U.K.), Ltd.	Glasgow	26	Chellew, R. B.	Truro	16
American-Hawaiian S.S. Co.	New York	23	China Merchants S.N. Co.	Shanghai	29
American Petroleum Co.	Rotterdam	9	China Navigation Co., Ltd.	London	57
Anchor Line	Glasgow	13	Christensen, Jacob	Bergen	12
Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd.	London	17	City of Cork S. Pkt. Co., Ltd.	Cork	9
Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co.	London	34	City of Dublin S. Pkt. Co.	Dublin	12
Anning Bros.	Cardiff	6	Cleveland Cliffs Iron Co.	Cleveland, Ohio	12
"Argo" Dampsch. Gesell.	Bremen	26	Clyde Shipping Co., Ltd.	Glasgow	46
Asiatic S. Nav. Co., Ltd.	Liverpool	16	Clyde Steamship Co.	New York	20
Associated Transport. Co.	San Francisco	9	Coastwise Transportatn. Co.	Boston, Mass.	10
Atlantic Transport Co., Ltd.	London	11	Cockerline, W. H., & Co.	Hull	12
"Atlantica" Sea Nav. Co., Ltd.	Buda Pesth	12	Cie. Belge. Maritime de Congo	Antwerp	5
Australasian United S.N. Co.	London	20	Cie. de Nav. Sud Atque	Paris	10
Australian S.S., Ltd.		27	Compagnie de Nav. Mixte	Marseilles	21
Banck, Otto	Helsingborg	17	Compagnie du Nord	Dunkirk	19
Barrie, Charles, & Son	Dundee	6	Compagnie Generale Trans.	Paris	84
Bech, Carl	Tvedestrand	14	Compagnie Havraise	Paris	12
Becker, W. H.	Cleveland, Ohio	13	Compagnie Maritime F.	Nantes	12
Belfast S.S. Co., Ltd.	Belfast	7	Companhia Commercio	Rio de Janeiro	22
Bell Bros. & Co.	Glasgow	7	Ca. Nacional de Nav. Costeira	Rio de Janeiro	22
Bergenske S.S. Co.	Bergen	35	Compania Argentina	Buenos Ayres	94
Bibby Bros. & Co.	Liverpool	7	Compania Peruana	Callao	5
Bigland, E., & Co.	London	6	Compania Sud Americana	Valparaiso	15
Black, John, & Co.	Glasgow	6	Compania Trasatlantica	Cadiz	24
Blomberg, HJ.	Stockholm	72	Constantine & Pickering	Middlesbro'	28
Blue Star Line, Ltd.	London	5	S.S. Co.	Hamburg	9
Boland & Cornelius	Buffalo, N.Y.	11	Continentrale Rhederel Act.	Cork	19
Bolten, August	Hamburg	14	Cork S.S. Co., Ltd.	London	5
Bolton, Frederic, & Co.	London	7	Corry, James P., & Co.	Cardiff	20
Bombay & Persia S.N. Co.	Bombay	11	Cory, John, & Sons, Ltd.	London	27
Bombay S.N. Co., Ltd.	Bombay	25	Cory, W., & Son, Ltd.	Newcastle	6
Booth S.S. Co., Ltd.	Liverpool	34	Coupland, W., & Co.	Boston	21
Bordes, Ant. Dom., & Son	Paris	46	Crowell & Thurlow	Liverpool	21
Bowring, C. T., & Co., Ltd.	Liverpool	14	Cunard Steam Ship Co., Ltd.	London	9
Bowring, C. T., & Co., Ltd.	London	13	Currie, Donald & Co.	Leith	36
Bristol S.N. Co., Ltd.	Bristol	11	Currie, James, & Co.	Genoa	9
British India S.N. Co., Ltd.	London	129	Dall' Orso & Co.	Copenhagen	11
British & N. Atlantic S.N. Co.	Liverpool	7	Dansk Russiske Damps.	Copenhagen	31
Brocklebank, T. & J., Ltd.	Liverpool	11	Danske Statsbaner, De	Bilbao	7
Brodin, Erik	Gefle	16	De Abasolo, Felix	La Rochelle	11
Brostrom, Axel, & Son	Gothenburg	26	Delmas Freres	London	12
Brostrom, Dan	Gothenburg	7	Denaby & Cadeby, Ltd.	Antwerp	31
Brown & Co.	Buffalo, N.Y.	4	Deppe, Adolf	Detroit, Mich.	10
Brown, Peter	Copenhagen	10	Detroit & Cleveland Nav. Co.	Hamburg	35
Brunsgaard Kiosterud S.S.			Deutsch-Amerikanische	Hamburg	52
Co.	Norway	15	Deutsch-Australische	Hamburg	57
Bucknall S.S. Lines, Ltd.	London	30	Deutsch-Levante Linie	Hamburg	26
Bull, A. H., & Co.	New York	12	Deutsche Ost-Afrika Linie	Hamburg	6
Bullard, King & Co.	London	13	Deutsche Rhederici Ges.	London	7
Burdick & Cook	London	9	Dillon, H. W.	New York	9
Burns, G. & J., Ltd.	Glasgow	18	Dimon, C. L.	Belfast	8
Burrell & Son	Glasgow	32	Dixon, Thos., & Sons, Ltd.	San Francisco	7
Cairns, Noble & Co.	Newcastle	19	Dollar, Robert, & Co.	Glasgow	7
Canadian North. S.S. Co. Ltd.	Toronto	3	Donaldson Bros.		

			Vessels.				Vessels.
Dunlop, Thos., & Sons.....	Glasgow	11	Houl, Joseph, & Co.	Liverpool	8		
Dunn, C. G., & Co., Ltd. ...	Liverpool	6	Houston, R. P., & Co.	Liverpool	22		
Eagle Oil Transp't. Co., Ltd.	London	5	Howard Smith & Co.	Melbourne	27		
Eastern S.S. Corporation.....	Boston, U.S.	25	Huddart, Parker & Co.	Melbourne	21		
Echevarrieta y Larrinaga ..	Bilbao	11	Hungarian Levant S.S. Co. ...	Budapest	12		
Elder, Dempster & Co., Ltd.	Liverpool	101	Hunting & Son	Newcastle	8		
Elders & Fyffes, Ltd.	London	16	Hutchinson & Co.	Cleveland, Ohio	16		
Ellerman Lines, Ltd.	Liverpool	85	Indo-China S. Nav. Co.	London	38		
Embricos, A. A., & Co.	London	8	International M. Marine	New York	6		
Embricos, G. M., & Sons ...	Athens.....	6	International Nav. Co.	Liverpool	2		
Empreza African Nav. Co.	Lisbon	24	Irrawaddy Flotilla Co.	Glasgow	115		
Erie Railroad Co.	Buffalo, N.Y.	8	Isle of Man S.P. Co.	Douglas	15		
Erie & Western Transporta-			"Italia" Soc. di Nav.	Genoa	7		
tion Co.	Philadelphia	12	Itaya Gomei Kaisha	Hokkaido	7		
Fabre (Cyprien) & Co.	Marseilles	9	Jacobs, John I. & Co.	London	5		
Farrar, Groves & Co.	London	9	Jaya-China Japan Line	Amsterdam	8		
Fearnley & Eger	Christiania.	18	Jeich, Giovanni	Austria	6		
Federal Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.	London	9	Jenkins, Chas. O.	Cleveland, Ohio	4		
Fernie, H., & Sons	Liverpool	7	Johnson, Axel Axelson	Stockholm	15		
Ferrovie dello Stato.....	Rome	18	Johnston, W. & Co., Ltd.	Liverpool	18		
Forenade Damps. Selkskab.			Jones, W. & C. T.	Cardiff	11		
Det.	Copenhagen	122	Khedivial Mail S.S. Co.	Alexandria	18		
Fraissinet & Co.	Marseilles	17	Kinney, A. T.	Cleveland, Ohio	4		
France, W., Fenwick & Co.,			Kirsten, Adolf	Hamburg	22		
Ltd.	London	20	Kishimoto Kisen K.K.	Osaka	10		
Frontier S.S. Co.	North Tona-		Klaveness, A. M. & Co.	Christiania	23		
	wonda, N.Y.	4	Knorr & Burchard Nf.	Hamburg	17		
Furness, Withy & Co., Ltd.	W. Hartlepool	125	Knudsen Gunnar	Norway	9		
Galbraith, Pembroke & Co.	London	8	Koninklijke Hollandsche Lloyd	Amsterdam	14		
Gardiner, James, & Co.	Glasgow	15	Koninklijke Nederlandsche				
Garteiz, José Maria	Bilbao	5	Co.	Amsterdam	45		
Garteiz y Mendialdua.....	Bilbao	8	Koninklijke Packet Co.	Amsterdam	79		
General S. Nav. Co., Ltd. ...	London	49	Koninklijke W. I. M. S.S. Co.	Amsterdam	10		
Glen & Co.	Glasgow	16	"Kosmos" S.S. Co.	Hamburg	33		
Glen Line (McGregor, Gow			Krogius, L.	Helsingfors	30		
& Co.), Ltd.	London	7	Kunstmann, N.	Stettin	22		
Gordon, R., & Co.	London	12	La Veloce Nav. Italiana.....	Genoa	7		
Gow, Harrison, & Co.	Glasgow	16	Laeisz, F.	Hamburg	17		
Gt. Lakes S.S. Co.	Cleveland, Ohio	21	Laird Line, Ltd.	Glasgow	11		
Great Northern S.S. Co.	Seattle.....	1	Lamport & Holt	Liverpool	33		
Gt. Northern S.S. Fishing Co.	Hull	59	Lane & Macandrew	London	15		
Greenshields, Cowie & Co.	Liverpool	5	Lang & Fulton, Ltd.	Greenock	6		
Grefstad & Herlofson	Norway	18	Langlands, M., & Sons	Liverpool	14		
Gron, P. A.	Norway	9	Larrinaga & Co.	Liverpool	16		
Hain, Edward, & Son	St. Ives	34	Law, Thos., & Co.	Glasgow	11		
Haldinstein & Co., Ltd.	London	7	Lawther, Latta & Co.	London	9		
Hall Bros.	Newcastle	7	Le Quellec, A. C. & fils	Bordeaux	7		
Hamburg-Amerika Line.....	Hamburg	202	Lehigh Valley Trans. Co.	Buffalo, N.Y.	7		
Hamburg-BremerAfrika Line	Bremen	13	Leyland, F. & Co., Ltd.	Liverpool	38		
Hamburg Sudamerika Line	Hamburg	58	Linea de Vapores Serra	Bilbao	12		
Hanna, M. A. & Co.	Cleveland, Ohio	20	Lloyd Austrian Nav. Co.	Trieste	64		
Hannevig, Chr.	Norway	9	Lloyd Brasileiro.	Rio de Janeiro	56		
Hansa S.S. & Co.	Bremen	70	Lloyd del Pacifico	Savina	7		
Hansen, C. K.	Copenhagen	39	Lloyd Sabauda Soc.	Turin	5		
Harada Shoko, G. S. K.	Japan	10	London & Edinburgh S.S. Co.	Leith	7		
Hardie, John, & Co.	Glasgow	6	Luckenbach, E. F.	New York	33		
Harloff & Rodseth.....	Bergen	13	Lundegaard & Stray	Norway	9		
Harris & Dixon, Ltd.	London	15	Lundgren, W. R. B.	Gottenburg	9		
Harrison, J. & C., Ltd.	London	17	MacAndrew, R., & Co.	London	9		
Harrison, T. & J.	Liverpool	61	Macarthy, G. E.	Newcastle	6		
Harrowing, Robt., & Co.	Whitby	6	McIlwraith, McEacharn & Co.	Melbourne	11		
Hawgood, W. A. & A. H.	Cleveland, Ohio	8	MacIver, David & Co.	Liverpool	7		
Helmsing & Grimm	Riga	16	Mackill, Robert & Co.	Glasgow	5		
Henderson, P., & Co.	Glasgow	11	Maclay & McIntyre	Glasgow	50		
Heyn, G., & Sons	Belfast	16	Macvicar, Marshall & Co.	Liverpool	5		
Hogarth, Hugh, & Sons	Glasgow	23	Mallory S.S. Co.	New York	13		
Holland, Arthur & Co.	London	11	Manchester Liners, Ltd.	Manchester	15		
Holm & Wonsild	Copenhagen	16	Martinolich, Marco U.	Austria	7		
Holt, A., & Co.	Liverpool	73	Marwood, Christopher	Whitby	9		
Horn Damps. Rhederel	Lubeck	12	Mathias, J. & Sons	Aberystwith	7		
Horn, H. C.	Schleswig	15	Matson Navigation Co.	San Francisco	10		
Horsley, M. H.	W. Hartlepool	6	Melbourne S.S. Co., Ltd.	Melbourne	11		
Houlder Bros. & Co., Ltd.	London	27	Mercantile & Shipping Co.,				
Houlder, Middleton & Co....	London	13	Ltd.	Antwerp	16		

Vessels.

Mercantile S.S. Co., Ltd.	London	16
Mer. & Miners' Trans. Co.	Baltimore	26
Messageries Maritimes	Marseilles	63
Michalinos & Co.	Greece	7
Michelsen, Chr., & Co.	Bergen	5
Milburn, W., & Co.	London	9
Miller, W. S., & Co.	Glasgow	14
Milne (George) & Co.	Aberdeen	15
Mitchell, J.	Cleveland, Ohio	17
Mitsui Bussan K.	Tokio	10
Montreal Transport Co., Ltd.	Montreal	19
Morel, Ltd.	Cardiff	11
Moss S.S. Co., Ltd.	Liverpool	11
Mowinkel, J. L., & Son	Bergen	5
Müller, W. H., & Co.	Rotterdam	11
Mutual Transit Co.	Buffalo, N. Y.	12
Navigazione Alta Italia	Turin	8
Nav. Gen. A. Gerolimich	Trieste	10
Nav. Gen. Italiana	Genoa	11
Nav. Libera Giov. Racihi & Co.	Austria	9
Nav. Libera Triestina	Trieste	11
Nederland Co.	Amsterdam	31
Nederlandsch-American Co.	Amsterdam	18
Nelson, Charles, & Co.	San Francisco	18
Nelson, H. & W., Ltd.	Liverpool	17
Neptun Co.	Bremen	76
Neue Dampfer-Compagnie	Stettin	22
New England Coal & Coke Co.	Boston, Mass.	15
New England Navigation Co.	New York	28
N. York & Cuba Mail S.S. Co.	New York	24
N. York & Pacific S.S. Co.	London	11
New York & Porto Rico S.S. Co.	New York	13
New Zealand Shipping Co.	London	23
Nicholl, E., & Co.	Cardiff	10
Nielsen, Chr., & Co.	Larvik	30
Nippon Yusen K.K.	Tokio	88
Nisshin Kisen K.K.	Tokio	12
Nordcross, J. W.	Ontario	17
Norddeutscher-Lloyd	Bremen	146
Nordenfjeldske S.S. Co.	Drontheim	34
Northern S.S. Co., Ltd.	St. Petersburg	15
Nourse, James, Ltd.	London	6
Ocean S.S. Co. of Savannah	New York	11
Oceanic Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.	Liverpool	34
Oceanic S.S. Co.	San Francisco	3
Okazaki Kisen	Japan	10
Old Dominion S.S. Co.	New York	15
Oldenburg Portugiesische	Oldenburg	24
Olsen, Fred.	Christiania	36
Olsen, Jacob R.	Bergen	7
Ommeren, Ph. van	Rotterdam	11
Orient Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.	London	9
Osaka Shosen K.K.	Osaka	112
Ostasiatiska Co.	Copenhagen	18
Pacific Coast S.S. Co.	San Francisco	14
Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	San Francisco	18
Pacific Steam Nav. Co.	Liverpool	40
Palgrave, Murphy & Co.	Dublin	14
Panama Railroad Co.	New York	7
Paquet, N., & Co.	Marseilles	15
Parodi, Angelo	Genoa	12
Pedersen, J. P., & Son	Christiania	21
Peirce Bros.	Naples	9
Pendleton Bros.	New York	30
P. & O. Steam Nav. Co.	London	76
Percy & Small	Bath, Maine	12
Petersen & Co., Ltd.	London	8
Philips, Philipps & Co.	London	10
Pickands, Mather & Co.	Cleveland	33
Pinillos Izquierdo & Co.	Cadiz	7
Pittaluga, Luigi	Genoa	7
Pittsburg S.S. Co.	Cleveland	103

Vessels.

Plisson & Co.	Paris	12
Potter, Trinder & Gwyn	London	3
Prentice, Service & Henderson	Glasgow	9
Prentout-Leblond, H. & E.	Rouen	16
Prince Line, Ltd.	Newcastle	40
Pyman Bros., Ltd.	London	19
Pyman, G., & Co.	W. Hartlepool	11
Radcliffe (Evan Thos. & Co.)	Cardiff	28
Raeburn & Verel	Glasgow	9
Rankin, Gilmour & Co., Ltd.	Liverpool	20
Reading Co.	Philadelphia	84
Rees, T., Bowen & Co., Ltd.	Smyrna	7
Regier, Peter	Odessa	9
Retzlaff, Emil R.	Stettin	13
Rhederi Aktien Ges. von	Hamburg	21
Richardson, W. C.	Cleveland, Ohio	7
Richelieu & Ontario Nav. Co.	Montreal	30
Rickinson, Sons & Co.	W. Hartlepool	8
Rickmers Co.	Bremerhaven	16
Ritson, F. & W.	Sunderland	12
Roberts, E. F. & W.	Liverpool	4
Robinson, J., & Sons	North Shields	11
Roland Linie	Bremen	14
Ropner, R., & Co.	W. Hartlepool	53
Roth Bros. (London), Ltd.	London	8
Roumanian State M. Service	Bucharest	13
Royal Mail S. Packet Co.	London	53
Royden, T. B.	Liverpool	14
Runciman, W., & Co.	Newcastle	33
Russian E. Asiatic S.S. Co.	St. Petersburg	18
Russian S. Nav. & Tradg. Co.	Odessa	70
Russian Transport Co.	St. Petersburg	10
Russian Vol. Fleet Assoc.	St. Petersburg	31
Ruys, W., & Sons	Rotterdam	33
Salvesen, Chr., & Son	Leith	33
Scaramanga Bros.	London	8
Schmidt, Hans Hinrich	Hamburg	16
Schuldt, H.	Flensburg	20
Scrutton, Sons & Co.	London	8
Scully Towing & Transport	New York	22
Shamrock Shipping Co., Ltd.	Larne	12
Shaw, Savill & Albion Co.	London	12
Shenango S.S. & T. Co.	Pittsburg	5
Siemers, G. J. H., & Co.	Hamburg	6
Sivewright, Bacon & Co.	Manchester	8
Sloman, R. M., Junr.	Hamburg	20
Smith, W. J.	London	18
S. Nav. di S. Marittimi	Rome	73
Soc. Anon. Ungherese Orient	Fiume	6
Soc. Commerciale Italiana	Genoa	15
Soc. di Nav. Lloyd Italiano	Genoa	6
Soc. in Azimi Ungaro Libera	Fiume	6
Soc. Veneziana	Venice	8
Soc. Anon. d'Armement	Antwerp	9
S. Anon. di Nav. Belge Americaine	Antwerp	4
S. Anon. des Voiliers Nantais	Nantes	9
Soc. Gen. de Transports	Marseilles	27
Soc. les Affrèteurs Réunis	Paris	11
Soc. Navale de l'Ouest	Paris	15
Soc. Nouvelle d'Armement	Nantes	56
Sollveid & Hattum	Rotterdam	8
Sota y Aznar	Bilbao	38
Southern Pacific Co.	New York	23
Speddy, J. H.	Cleveland, Ohio	6
Standard Oil Co.	New York	27
Standard Oil Co. of California	San Francisco	11
Staples Transport Co.	Fall River, Mass.	32
Steel, Young & Co.	London	12
Steinbrenner, Henry	Cleveland, Ohio	4
Stephens, Sutton & Stephens	Newcastle	11
Stinnes, Hugo	Mühlheim	13
Stockholm S.S. Co., Svea	Stockholm	72
Stray, Sven O., & Co.	Christiansund	21
Strick, F. C., & Co.	London	16

Vessels.			Vessels.		
Sullivan, D.	Chicago	5	Urquijo-y-Aldecoa	Bilbao	11
Sutherland, A. Munro	Newcastle	14	Van Nievelt Goudriaan & Co.	Rotterdam	9
Svendsen & Christensen	Copenhagen	14	Vinnen, F. A., & Co.	Bremen	12
Svorono, F. C. & E.	Marinopol	7	Warrack, John, & Co.	Leith	7
Tatem, W. J., & Co.	Cardiff	19	Watjen, D. H., & Co.	Bremen	9
Tatsuma Kisen Goshi K.	Japan	15	Watts, Watts & Co., Ltd.	London	23
Taylor, Jenneson & Co.	Sunderland	6	Weidner, Hopkins & Co.	Newcastle	7
Taylor & Sanderson	Sunderland	7	Weir, Andrew, & Co.	London	25
Texas Co.	Texas	14	Wellin, P. A.	Stockholm	17
Thomas, W., Sons & Co.	London	19	Welsford, J. H., & Co., Ltd.	Liverpool	9
Thompson, G., & Co., Ltd.	London	5	W. Hartlepool S.N. Co., Ltd.	W. Hartlepool	17
Thompson, V. T., & Co.	Sunderland	6	Western Transit Co.	Buffalo, N.Y.	10
Thomson, William, & Co.	Leith	17	Westoll, James	Sunderland	36
Thomson, William, & Co.	Ne Brunswick	8	White Star Line	Liverpool	34
Thoresen, Otto	Christiania	20	Wilhelmsen, Wilh.	Tonsberg	31
Tomlinson, G. A.	Duluth, Minn.	25	Wilhelmsen, Wilh., & Fearnley & Eger	Tönsberg	6
Torkildsen, Vilhelm	Bergen	12	Willerding, Th.	Gothenberg	15
Toyo Kisen K.K.	Tokio	9	Wilson, Joseph F., & Co.	W. Hartlepool	5
Trinder, Anderson & Co.	London	5	Wilson, T., Sons & Co.	Hull	87
Tripovich, D.	Trieste	24	Wilson Transit Co.	Cleveland, Ohio	9
Tropical Fruit S.S. Co.	Glasgow	23	Wilson's and Furness Leyland Line	Liverpool	6
Turnbull Bros.	Cardiff	6	Winslow, J. S., & Co.	Maine, U.S.	32
Turnbull, Martin & Co.	London	7	Woermann Linie	Hamburg	42
Turnbull, Thos., & Son	Whitby	6	Woods, Tylor & Brown	London	7
Turner, Brightman & Co.	London	14	Worms & Cie.	Havre	8
Tyne-Tees S.S. Co., Ltd.	Newcastle	14	Wrangell, H. M.	Haugesund	20
Tyser & Co.	London	8	Ybarra & Co.	Seville	7
Tyzack & Branfoot S.S. Co.	Newcastle	5	Zeeland S.S. Co.	Flushing	31
Union Castle M. S. Co., Ltd.	London	44			
Union S.S. Co. of N. Zealand	Dunedin	75			
Unione Austriaca	Trieste	33			

N.B.—The above list embraces all shipowners recorded on June 30, 1913, in *Lloyd's Register of Shipping*, with a total gross tonnage of not less than 20,000 tons each. Several of the British coasting services given have been included irrespective of their total tonnages.

It may be of interest to note that *Lloyd's Register*, which was established in 1834, now contains 33 original subscribers, distributed as follows:—London, 26; 1 each to Cardiff, Glasgow, Liverpool, Southampton, South Shields, Sunderland, and Waterford.

Our thanks are due to the owners, agents, and shipbuilders who have furnished us with information, and also to the Secretary of *Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping*.

MERCHANT VESSELS OF ALL NATIONS.

The following list has been compiled from *Lloyd's Register* (30th June, 1913), and includes (a) All large steamers of 9,000 tons upwards; (b) All steamers not under 20 knots; (c) All 19-knot steamers of 1,500 tons upwards; and (d) All steamers of 16 knots upwards not under 3,000 tons.

ABBREVIATIONS.

Arg. = Argentine; Aust.-H. = Austro-Hungarian; Bel. = Belgian; Br. = British; Brz. = Brazilian; Chl. = Chilean; Chn. = Chinese; Cub. = Cuban; Dan. = Danish; Fr. = French; Ger. = German; Grk. = Greek; Hol. = Netherlands; Itl. = Italian; Jap. = Japanese; Nor. = Norwegian; Por. = Portuguese; Rou. = Roumanian; Rus. = Russian; Sp. = Spanish; Swd. = Swedish; U.S. = United States; ‡ = Paddle steamer; † = Turbines; TR = Turbines and Reciprocating; ** = Twin screws; *** = Triple screws; **** = Quadruple screws; N.R. = No record yet; * = Under 12.

Name of Steamer	Flag.	Gross Tonnage.	Dimensions			Speed (Knots).	Built (Year).	Owners or Lines.
			Length.	Breadth.	Depth.			
Adirondack ‡	U.S.	3,644	388	50	12	17	1896	Hudson Nav. Co.
Adriatic **	Br.	24,541	709	75	52	18	1906	White Star.
Æneas **	"	10,049	493	60	28	14	1910	Ocean Steamship Co.
Afric **	"	11,999	550	63	31	13	1899	White Star.
Alaunia **	"	13,000	520	64	34	14	1913	Cunard Steamship Co.
Alcala **	"	10,660	495	60	28	14	1912	Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.
Alcantara †***	"	15,300	570	67	33	N.R.	1913	" " " "
Alice **	Aust.-H.	6,122	475	49	25	16	1907	Unione Austriaca.
Alfonso XII.	Sp.	6,748	463	51	33	18	1890	Cia. Trasatlantica.

Name of Steamer.	Flag.	Gross Tonnage.	Dimensions				Speed (Knots).	Built (Year).	Owners or Lines.
			Length.	Breadth.	Depth.				
Alfonso XIII.	Sp.	5,000	408	47	32	16	1888		Cia. Trasatlantica.
Alsatian *****	Br.	16,000	570	72	33	19	1913		Allan.
Amazon **	"	10,037	513	60	30	15	1906		Royal Mail.
America **	Itl.	8,996	505	55	24	16½	1908		Nav. Gen. Italiana.
Amerika **	Ger.	22,622	669	74	47	17½	1905		Hamburg-Amerikan.
Anchises **	Br.	10,046	493	60	28	14	1901		Ocean Steamship Co.
Ancon **	U.S.	9,606	489	58	28	*	1902		Panama R.R. Co.
Andania **	Br.	13,000	520	64	34	14	1913		Cunard.
Andes *****	"	15,000	570	67	33	N.R.	1913		Royal Mail.
Anglia **	"	1,862	329	39	15	12	1900		L. & N. W. Rlwy.
Angora *****	"	4,298	390	50	22	17	1911		British India.
Antilles	U.S.	6,878	410	53	25	16	1907		Southern Pacific Co.
Antiloehus **	Br.	9,038	486	58	31	14	1906		Ocean S.S. Co.
Antrim **	"	2,100	330	42	17	20	1904		Midland Ry. Co.
Anyo-Maru **	Jap.	9,400	460	60	38	N.R.	1913		Taiko Kisen Kabushiki K.
Aquitania *****	Br.	47,000	720	75	69	23	1914		Cunard.
Arabia.....	"	7,933	499	54	24	18	1898		P. & O.
Arabic **	"	15,801	600	65	47	16	1903		White Star.
Aragon **	"	9,588	513	60	30	15	1905		Royal Mail.
Araguaya **	"	10,537	515	61	30	15	1906		"
Arankola **	"	4,129	390	50	22	17	1911		British India.
Arawa **	"	9,372	460	60	31	14	1907		Shaw, Savill & Albion.
Arcadia	"	6,603	468	52	26	16½	1888		P. & O.
Argyllshire **	"	10,392	526	61	33	13½	1911		Turnbull, Martin & Co.
Arlanza **	"	15,044	570	65	33	16	1912		Royal Mail.
Armadaale Castle **	"	12,973	570	64	39	17½	1903		Union-Castle.
Aronda **	"	4,062	390	50	22	17	1912		British India.
Arundel **	"	1,067	269	34	14	21	1900		L. B. & S. C. Ry. Co.
Ascania **	"	9,111	466	56	29	13	1911		Cunard.
Ascanius **	"	10,048	493	60	28	14	1910		Ocean S.S. Co.
Assaye **	"	7,376	450	54	31	16	1899		P. & O.
Assiniboia	"	3,880	336	43	15	16	1907		Canadian Pacific.
Asturias **	"	12,002	520	62	31	15	1908		Royal Mail.
Athenic **	"	12,234	500	63	45	13	1901		White Star.
Atlantian **	"	9,399	482	57	32	12	1899		Leyland.
Avon **	"	11,073	520	62	31	15	1907		Royal Mail.
Bahia Blanca **	Ger.	9,349	491	59	35	13	1912		Hamburg-South American.
Bahia Castillo **	"	9,400	491	59	35	13	1913		"
Bahia Laura **	"	9,155	492	59	...	13	1913		"
Baltic **	Br.	23,876	709	75	52	17	1904		White Star.
Ballarat **	"	11,120	500	62	37	14	1911		P. & O.
Balmoral Castle **	"	13,361	570	64	38	17½	1910		Union-Castle.
Barbarossa **	Ger.	10,984	526	60	34	14	1896		Norddeutscher-Lloyd
Belgie **	Br.	10,151	490	58	39	12	1903		White Star.
Beltana **	"	11,120	500	62	37	14	1912		P. & O.
Ben-my-chree *****	"	2,651	375	46	17	24	1908		Isle of Man S.P. Co.
Benalla **	"	11,118	500	62	29	14	1913		P. & O.
Bergensfjord **	Nor.	11,000	510	61	28	N.R.	1913		Den. Norske. Amerikalinie.
Berlin **	Ger.	17,324	590	69	38	18	1908		Norddeutscher-Lloyd.
Bermudian **	Br.	5,530	425	50	24	17	1904		Quebec S.S. Co.
Berrima **	"	11,120	500	62	37	N.R.	1913		P. & O.
Blücher **	Ger.	12,350	525	62	35	16½	1901		Hamburg-Amerikan.
Bohemia.....	Aust.-H.	4,284	375	44	19	16	1896		Austrian Lloyd.
Bombala	Br.	3,540	348	44	17	16	1904		Australian Steam Ships Ltd
Bosnia	Ger.	9,683	483	57	32	12	1899		Hamburg-Amerikan.
Boston **	U.S.	3,626	292	63	20	17	1904		New England S.S. Co.
Brazos **	"	6,399	401	54	26	16½	1907		Mallory Steamship Co.
Brighton *****	Br.	1,129	273	34	14	21½	1903		L. B. & S. C. Ry. Co.
Brighton Queen †	"	553	240	28	9	20	1897		P. & A. Campbell.
Britannia (pad.) †	"	459	230	26	9	20	1896		"
Britou **	"	10,248	530	60	36	17½	1897		Union-Castle.
Bremen **	Ger.	11,540	550	60	35	15	1897		Norddeutscher-Lloyd.
Buenos Aires **	"	9,155	486	59	35	13	1912		Hamburg-South American.
Bunker Hill **	U.S.	4,779	375	52	31	18	1907		Eastern Steamship Co.
Burdigala **	Fr.	12,480	581	63	37	18	1897		Cie. de Nav. Sud Atlantique.
C. W. Morse (pad.) †	U.S.	4,307	411	50	12	17	1903		Hudson Nav. Co.
Caesarea *****	Br.	1,500	284	39	15	20	1910		L. & S. W. Ry. Co.
Caledonia **	"	9,223	500	58	33	16½	1904		Anchor.
Caledonia	"	7,572	486	54	26	19	1894		P. & O.

Name of Steamer.	Flag.	Gross Tonnage.	Dimensions				Owners or Lines.
			Length.	Breadth.	Depth.	Speed (Knots).	
Calgarian *****	Br.	16,000	570	70	33	19	1913 Allan.
Calvin Austin	U.S.	3,826	298	60	17	16	1903 Eastern Steamship Co.
Cambria **	Br.	1,842	329	39	15	21	1897 L. & N. W. Ry. Co.
Canada (pad.) †	"	420	225	26	9	20	1895 P. & A. Campbell.
Cameronia **	"	10,963	515	62	25	17	1911 Anchor.
Campanello **	"	9,291	470	56	32	14	1902 H. W. Harding.
Campania **	"	12,950	601	65	37	22	1893 Cunard.
Canada **	Aust. H.	11,440	501	62	42	12	1898 Unione Austriaca.
Canada **	Fr.	9,684	476	56	33	16	1912 Cyprien Fabre & Co.
Canada	Br.	9,415	500	58	38	15	1896 Dominion.
Canada Maru ** †	Jap.	6,064	407	49	29	16	1911 Ōraka Shosen K.K.
Canadian	Br.	9,309	530	59	35	13	1900 Leyland.
Canopic **	"	12,097	578	56	35	16	1900 White Star.
Cap Arcona **	Ger.	9,832	483	55	30	15	1907 Hamburg-South American.
Cap Finisterre **	"	14,503	560	65	31	17	1911 " " "
Cap Vilano **	"	9,467	475	55	30	15	1906 " " "
Carisbrooke Castle	Br.	7,594	485	56	23	17	1898 Union-Castle.
Carmania *****	"	19,524	650	72	40	18	1905 Cunard.
Caronia **	"	19,687	650	72	40	18	1905 "
Carpathia **	"	13,603	540	64	37	15	1903 "
Carthage **	Fr.	5,601	403	51	20	18	1910 Cie. Gén. Transatlantique.
Cedric **	Br.	21,035	680	75	44	17	1903 White Star.
Celtic **	"	20,904	680	75	44	17	1901 " "
Ceramic. T.R. ***	"	18,481	655	69	43	13	1913 Cie. Gén. Transatlantique.
Charles Roux *****	Fr.	4,104	385	45	26	20	1908 " "
Chicago **	"	11,127	508	57	39	16	1908 P. & O.
China	Br.	7,932	500	54	25	18	1896 Pacific Mail S.S. Co.
China	U.S.	5,060	440	48	32	17	1889 Toyo-Kisen Kabushiki Kai.
Chiyo-Maru *****	Jap.	13,431	558	61	35	20	1908 Hamburg-Amerikan.
Cincinnati **	Ger.	10,339	582	65	46	15	1908 Italian State Rys.
Città di Catania *****	Ital.	3,262	363	42	18	20	1910 " " "
Città di Messina **	"	3,495	363	42	27	20	1910 " " "
Città di Palermo *****	"	3,415	363	42	18	20	1910 " " "
Città di Siracusa **	"	3,497	363	42	18	20	1910 " " "
City of Cleveland III. †	U.S.	4,568	390	54	22	19	1907 Detroit & Cleveland Nav. Co.
City of Detroit III. †	"	6,061	455	5	22	20	1912 Graham & Morton Trans. Co.
City of Grand Rapids	"	3,061	291	48	27	18	1912 Ellerman Lines.
City of Paris	Br.	9,239	493	57	32	15	1907 Hamburg-Amerikan.
Cleveland **	Ger.	16,960	588	65	46	15	1908 Anchor.
Columbia **	Br.	8,292	485	56	33	16	1902 New England S.S. Co.
Commonwealth (pad.) †	U.S.	5,980	437	55	19	19	1907 City of Dublin S.P. Co.
Connaught **	Br.	2,646	360	41	27	23	1897 Australian S.S.
Cooma	"	3,839	330	46	21	16	1907 Great Eastern Ry. Co.
Copenhagen *****	"	2,570	331	43	17	20	1902 White Star.
Corinthic **	"	12,231	500	63	45	13	1907 Allan.
Corsican **	"	11,419	500	61	38	16	1907 Southern Pacific Co.
Creole **	"	6,754	407	53	26	16	1902 White Star.
Cretic **	"	13,518	582	60	38	16	1907 Panama R.R. Co.
Cristobal **	U.S.	9,606	489	58	28	*	1902 T. & J. Harrison.
Custodian **	Br.	9,214	482	57	31	13	1900 Ocean S.S. Co.
Cyclops **	"	9,033	485	58	39	14	1906 White Star.
Cymric **	"	13,096	585	64	37	15	1898 Russian East Asiatic S.S. Co.
Czar **	Rus.	6,516	426	53	29	16	1912 Roumanian State M.S.
Dacia **	Rou.	3,147	356	41	27	18	1907 Elder Dempster.
Dario	Br.	11,484	500	62	40	13	1912 P. & O.
Delta **	"	8,081	470	56	31	16	1905 Royal Mail.
Demerara **	"	11,484	500	62	40	13	1912 Geo. Thompson & Co.
Demosthenes. T.R. ***	"	11,223	500	62	39	15	1911 Norddeutscher-Lloyd.
Derflinger **	Ger.	9,144	463	57	35	14	1907 Royal Mail.
Desado **	Br.	11,477	500	62	40	13	1912 P. & O.
Desna **	"	11,483	500	62	40	13	1912 P. & A. Campbell.
Devanha **	"	8,092	470	56	32	16	1906 Leyland.
Devonia (pad.) †	"	520	245	29	9	20	1905 L. B. & S. C. Ry.
Devonian	"	10,435	552	59	36	14	1900 Cie. de Nav. S. Atlantique.
Dieppe *****	"	1,216	273	34	13	22	1905 Midland Ry. Co.
Divona	Fr.	6,465	465	52	19	16	1886 P. & O.
Donegal **	Br.	1,997	331	42	17	19	1904 Elder Dempster.
Dongola **	"	8,056	470	56	23	16	1905 "
Drina **	"	11,483	500	62	40	N.R.	1913 "

Name of Steamer.	Flag.	Gross Tonnage.	Dimensions				Owners or Lines.
			Length.	Breadth.	Depth.	Speed (Knots). Built (Year).	
Drottning Victoria **	Swd.	3,074	368	50	22	16½ 1909	H. Lemke.
Duc d'Aumale **	Fr.	4,452	378	49	28	17½ 1912	Cie. Gén. Transatlantique.
Duca di Aosta **	Itl.	7,804	476	53	18	16½ 1909	Nav. Gen. Italiana.
Duca degli Abruzzi **	"	7,918	475	53	18	16½ 1907	"
Duca di Genova **	"	7,811	475	53	18	17½ 1907	"La Veloce" Nav. Italiana.
Duchess of Argyll §***	Br.	593	250	30	10	20 1906	Caledonian S. P. Co., Ltd.
Duke of Albany **	"	2,148	330	41	17	20½ 1907	L. & Y. and L.N.W. Ry. Cos.
Duke of Argyll §***	"	2,052	330	41	17	20 1909	"
Duke of Connaught **	"	1,680	315	38	16	19 1902	"
Duke of Cornwall **	"	1,704	260	36	18	19½ 1888	"
Duke of Cumberland §***	"	2,052	330	41	17	20½ 1909	"
Dunottar Castle	"	5,688	420	49	25	16 1890	Royal Mail.
Dunvegan Castle	"	6,117	450	50	23	16 1896	Union-Castle.
Eastern States †	U.S.	3,077	350	44	19	19 1902	Detroit & Cleveland Nav. Co.
Edavana **	Br.	5,284	400	52	25	16 1911	British India.
Edinburgh Castle **	"	13,326	570	64	38	17½ 1910	Union-Castle.
Egra **	"	5,108	410	52	24	16 1911	British India.
Egypt	"	7,941	499	54	24	18 1897	P. & O.
Ekma **	"	5,108	410	52	24	16 1911	British India.
Elephanta **	"	5,292	400	52	25	16 1911	"
Ellenga **	"	5,196	410	52	24	16 1911	"
Ellora **	"	5,201	409	52	24	16 1911	"
Empress §***	"	1,695	311	40	15	22 1907	S. E. & C. Ry. Co.
Empress of Asia §****	"	16,800	570	68	42	18 1913	Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.
Empress of Britain **	"	14,189	548	65	36	20 1906	"
Empress of India **	"	5,934	455	51	33	16½ 1891	"
Empress of Ireland **	"	14,191	548	65	36	20 1906	"
Empress of Japan **	"	5,940	455	51	33	16½ 1891	"
Empress of Russia §****	"	16,810	570	68	42	18 1913	"
Empress Queen †	"	2,140	360	42	17	20½ 1897	I. of Man S. P. Co.
Engadine §***	"	1,676	316	41	15	22½ 1911	S. E. & C. Ry. Co.
Eripura **	"	5,128	411	52	24	16 1911	British India.
Eskimo **	"	3,326	331	45	25	17 1910	Wilson.
Esperanza **	U.S.	4,702	341	47	16	16 1901	New York & Cuba S.S. Co.
Espagne **	Fr.	11,155	537	60	39	18½ 1909	Cie. Gén. Transatlantique.
Evangeline **	Br.	4,360	350	46	30	16 1912	Canada-Atlantic & Plant.
Finland **	U.S.	12,760	560	60	38	16 1902	Inter. Merc. Marine Co.
France §****	Fr.	23,666	689	75	48	24 1912	Cie. Gén. Transatlantique.
France **	"	994	264	29	15	21 1899	L. B. & S. C. Ry. Co.
Franconia **	Br.	18,150	600	71	40	16 1911	Cunard.
Friedrich-der-Grosse **	Ger.	10,771	523	60	34	14½ 1896	Norddeutscher-Lloyd.
Gablonz **	Aust.-H.	8,448	452	53	29	16 1912	Austrian Lloyd.
Gallia. T.S. **	Fr.	15,000	574	64	40	N.R. 1913	Cie. de Nav. Sud Atlantique.
Gelia **	Hol.	13,868	541	65	35	17½ 1913	Koninklijke Hollandsche-Lloyd.
George Washington **	Ger.	25,570	699	78	50	18 1908	Norddeutscher-Lloyd.
Georgic **	Br.	10,077	558	60	36	13 1895	White Star.
Governor **	U.S.	5,250	391	48	19	16 1907	Pacific Coast Co.
Governor Dingley	"	3,826	298	60	17	16 1899	Eastern Steamship Cor.
Graf Waldersee **	Ger.	13,193	561	62	37	13 1898	Hamburg-Amerikan.
Grampian **	Br.	10,947	485	60	38	15 1907	Allan.
Grantala	"	3,655	350	45	27	16 1903	Adelaide S.S. Co.
Greenore §***	"	1,488	306	40	14	20½ 1912	L. & N. W. Ry. Co.
Grosser Kurfürst **	Ger.	13,102	560	62	35	15½ 1899	Norddeutscher-Lloyd.
Guadeloupe **	Fr.	6,600	432	52	31	16 1906	Cie. Gén. Transatlantique.
Hamburg **	Ger.	10,531	499	60	34	16 1899	Hamburg-Amerikan.
Hantonia §**	Br.	1,560	290	36	15	20 1911	L. & S. W. Ry. Co.
Harvard **	U.S.	3,737	376	61	20	21½ 1907	Pacific Navigation Co.
Havana **	"	6,391	413	50	17	18 1907	New York and Cuba S.S. Co.
Haverford **	Br.	11,635	531	59	27	13 1901	International Nav. Co.
Hawkes Bay **	"	10,641	490	61	32	13 1912	Tysar Line.
Hellig Olav **	Dan.	10,112	500	58	37	16 1902	Forenede Dampskibs.
Helouan **	Aust.-H.	7,367	442	53	28	18 1912	Austrian Lloyd.
Hesperian **	Br.	10,920	485	60	30	15 1908	Allan.
Hibernia **	"	1,862	329	39	15	21 1900	L. & N.W. Ry. Co.
Himalaya	"	6,929	465	52	26	18½ 1892	P. & O.
Hong Kong Maru **	Jap.	6,185	431	50	29	17 1898	Toyo-Kisen Kabushiki Kaisha.
Huallaga **	Peru	4,403	360	44	21	16 1911	Cia. Peruana del Callao.
Imperator §****	Ger.	52,117	880	98	63	22 1913	Hamburg-Amerikan.
Imperatul Traian **	Rou.	3,068	356	41	27	18 1906	Roumanian State Service.

Name of Steamer.	Flag.	Dimensions			Speed (Knots).	Built (Year).	Owners or Lines.
		Gross Tonnage.	Length.	Breadth.			
Ionic **	Br.	12,232	500	63 45	13	1902	White Star.
Indarra **	"	9,735	451	60 37	15	1912	Australasian United.
India **	"	7,940	499	54 25	18	1896	P. & O.
Indian **	"	9,121	482	57 31	12	1900	Leyland.
In. Isabel de Bourbon T.R. ***	Sp.	9,998	481	61 32	17 1/2	1913	Cia. Transatlantica.
Invicta **	Br.	1,680	311	40 15	22	1905	S.E. & C.Rly. Co.
Irishman **	"	11,585	500	62 34	12	1899	Dominion Line.
Iroquois **	"	9,202	476	60 33	*	1907	Anglo-American Oil Co.
Isis **	"	1,728	300	37 17	21	1898	P. & O.
Ivernina **	"	14,278	582	64 37	16	1900	Cunard.
Ixion **	"	10,221	506	60 39	14	1912	China Mutual S.N. Co.
Jan Breydel ***	Nel.	1,767	348	40 23	24	1905	Belgian Government.
Kaiser **	Ger.	1,916	303	38 13	20	1905	Hamburg-Amerikan.
Kaiser Franz Joseph I. **	Aust.-H.	12,507	477	60 43	19	1912	Unione Austriaca.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse **	Ger.	14,349	626	66 39	22 1/2	1897	Norddeutscher-Lloyd.
Kaiser Wilhelm II. **	"	19,361	684	72 40	23 1/2	1902	"
Kaiserin Auguste Victoria **	"	24,581	677	77 50	18	1905	Hamburg-Amerikan Co.
Katori Maru. T.R. ***	Jap.	10,526	500	59 33	N.R.	1913	Nippon Yusen K.K.
Keemun **	Br.	9,074	482	58 32	14	1902	China Mutual S.N. Co.
Keewatin ..	"	3,856	336	43 15	16	1907	Canadian Pacific Rly. Co.
Kenilworth Castle **	"	12,975	570	64 38	17 1/2	1904	Union-Castle.
Kildonan Castle **	"	9,692	515	59 34	17 1/2	1899	"
Kinfauns Castle **	"	9,664	515	59 34	17 1/2	1899	"
King Orry **	"	1,580	300	43 15	21	1913	I. of Man S.P. Co.
Kingston †	"	2,925	288	36 13	19	1901	Richelieu & Ontario Nav. Co.
Kiyo-Maru ..	Jap.	9,287	476	55 31	14	1910	Toyo-Kisen Kabuskika Kaisa.
König Albert **	Ger.	10,484	499	60 34	15	1899	Norddeutscher-Lloyd.
König Fredrick Auguste **	"	9,462	475	55 30	15	1906	Hamburg-Amerikan.
König Wilhelm II. **	"	9,410	490	55 31	15 1/2	1907	"
Königin Luise ..	"	10,785	523	60 34	15	1896	Norddeutscher-Lloyd.
Königin Emma **	"	9,000	470	57 37	N.R.	1912	Nederland.
Koningin Regentes †	Hol.	1,970	320	35 16	20	1895	Zeeland S. Co. of Holland.
Koningin Wilhelmina †	"	1,964	320	35 16	20	1895	"
Konung Gustaf V. **	Swd.	3,062	368	51 22	16 1/2	1909	H. Lemke.
Korea **	U.S.	11,276	551	63 40	18	1901	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.
Kristianiafjord **	Nor.	11,000	510	61 28	N.R.	1913	Den. Norske. Amerikanline.
Kronprinz Wilhelm **	Ger.	14,908	637	66 39	23	1901	Norddeutscher-Lloyd.
Kronprinzessin Cecille **	"	19,503	685	72 40	23 1/2	1906	"
Kroonland **	U.S.	12,760	560	60 38	16	1902	Int. Merc. Marine Co.
Kursk **	Rus.	7,869	450	56 31	16	1910	Russian East Asiatic S.S. Co.
La Bretagne ..	Fr.	6,756	495	51 34	16	1886	Cie. de Nav. Sud Atlantique.
La Champagne ..	"	6,726	493	51 34	17 1/2	1885	Cie. Gén. Transatlantique.
La Gascogne ..	"	7,100	495	52 34	16	1886	Cie. de Nav. Sud Atlantique.
La Lorraine **	"	11,372	563	60 35	21	1900	Cie. Gén. Transatlantique.
La Marguerite †	Br.	1,554	330	40 13	20	1894	Liverpool & N. Wales S.S. Co.
La Navarre **	Fr.	6,373	471	50 36	17	1892	Cie. Gén. Transatlantique.
La Provence **	"	13,753	602	65 38	22	1905	"
La Savoie **	"	11,168	563	60 35	21	1900	"
La Touraine **	"	8,429	520	56 34	19	1890	"
Laconia **	Br.	18,099	600	71 40	16	1912	Cunard.
Lady Moyra †	"	562	245	29 9	21	1905	Furness Rly. Co.
Lake Manitoba **	"	9,674	469	56 31	13	1901	Canadian Pacific Rly. Co.
Lapland **	Bel.	18,694	605	70 37	17	1908	Red Star.
Lazio **	Ital.	9,203	470	56 32	13	1896	Nav. Gen. Italiana.
Laura **	Aust.-H.	6,122	415	49 25	16	1907	Unione Austriaca.
Laurentic. T.R. ***	Br.	14,892	550	67 41	17	1908	White Star.
Le Nord †	Fr.	1,541	337	34 14	20	1898	Chemins de Fer du Nord.
Le Pas de Calais †	"	1,541	337	34 14	20	1898	"
Leinster **	Br.	2,646	360	41 27	23 1/2	1897	City of Dublin S.P. Co.
Leopold II. †	Bel.	1,367	340	38 15	22	1892	Belgian Government.
Londonderry ****	Br.	2,086	339	42 17	20	1904	Midland Rly. Co.
Loongana ****	"	2,448	300	43 23	19	1904	Union S.S. Co. of N.Z.
Lusitania ****	"	31,550	762	87 56	25	1907	Cunard.
Lutetia. T.R. ****	Fr.	14,650	579	64 36	18	1913	Cie. de Nav. Sud Atlantique.
Macedonia **	Br.	10,512	530	60 25	18 1/2	1904	P. & O.
Macedonia **	Grk.	6,333	422	51 23	17	1912	Embaricos Bros.
Madison ..	U.S.	3,734	353	42 16	16	1911	Old Dominion S.S. Co.
Main **	Ger.	10,058	501	58 36	13	1896	Norddeutscher-Lloyd.
Majestic **	Br.	10,147	565	57 39	19	1886	White Star.

Name of Steamer.	Flag.	Gross Tonnage.	Dimensions			Speed (Knots).	Built (Year).	Owners or Lines.
			Length.	Breadth.	Depth.			
Makarini **	Br.	10,624	490	61	32	13	1912	Tyser.
Makura **	"	8,075	450	57	32	16	1908	Union S.S. Co. of N.Z.
Maloja **	"	12,431	550	62	34	18	1911	P. & O.
Malwa **	"	10,883	540	61	24	18	1908	"
Manche **	Fr.	924	269	29	15	21	1897	L.B. & S.C. Rly.
Manchuria **	U.S.	13,639	600	65	31	16	1904	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.
Mantua **	Br.	10,885	540	61	24	18	1909	P. & O.
Manxman *	"	2,174	334	43	17	21	1904	Midland Rly. Co.
Maori *	"	3,399	350	47	24	19	1907	Union S.S. Co. of N.Z.
Marama **	"	6,437	420	53	31	16	1907	"
Marie Henriette †	Bel.	1,451	340	38	15	22	1893	Belgian Government.
Marmora **	Br.	10,509	530	60	25	18	1903	P. & O.
Martha Washington **	Aust.-H.	8,312	460	56	24	17	1907	Unione Austriaca.
Massachusetts **	U.S.	4,779	375	54	31	18	1908	Eastern Steamship Corp.
Matsonia	"	9,500	484	58	36	16	1913	Matson Nav. Co.
Maungani **	Br.	7,527	430	55	31	16	1911	Union S.S. Co. of N.Z.
Mauretania *	"	31,938	762	88	57	25	1907	Cunard.
Mechanician	"	9,044	482	57	31	13	1900	T. & J. Harrison.
Mecklenburg **	Hol.	2,885	349	42	16	22	1909	Zeeland S.S. Co. of Holland.
Medic **	Br.	12,032	550	63	39	13	1899	White Star.
Medina **	"	12,350	550	62	34	18	1911	P. & O.
Megantic **	"	14,878	550	67	41	17	1909	White Star.
Merion **	"	11,621	530	59	27	13	1902	International Nav. Co.
Mexico **	U.S.	6,207	400	50	30	17	1906	New York & Cuba S.S. Co.
Minneapolis **	Br.	13,543	600	65	39	16	1900	Atlantic Transport Co.
Minnehaha **	"	13,539	600	65	39	16	1900	"
Minnesota **	"	20,718	622	73	41	14	1904	Gt. Northern S.S. Co.
Minnetonka **	"	13,440	600	65	39	16	1902	Atlantic Transport Co.
Minnewaska **	"	14,317	600	65	39	16	1909	"
Moldavia **	"	9,500	520	58	24	18	1903	P. & O.
Moltke **	Ger.	12,335	525	62	35	16	1901	Hamburg-Amerikan.
Momus	U.S.	6,878	410	53	25	16	1906	Southern Pacific Co.
Mongolia **	"	13,639	600	65	31	16	1904	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.
Mongolia *	Br.	9,505	520	58	24	18	1903	P. & O.
Monterey **	U.S.	4,702	341	47	16	16	1901	New York & Cuba S.S. Co.
Montreal †	Br.	4,282	332	43	14	20	1904	Richelieu & Ontario N. Co.
Mooltan **	"	9,621	520	58	24	18	1905	P. & O.
Morea **	"	10,890	540	61	24	18	1908	"
Morro Castle **	U.S.	6,004	400	50	18	18	1900	New York & Cuba S.S. Co.
Munich *	Br.	2,410	331	43	17	20	1908	Gt. Eastern Rly. Co.
Munster **	"	2,646	360	41	27	23	1897	City of Dublin S.P. Co.
Napoli **	Ital.	9,210	470	56	32	12	1899	Italia Soc. di Nav.
Narragansett	Br.	9,196	512	63	32	*	1903	Anglo-American Oil Co.
Neckar **	Ger.	9,835	499	58	37	14	1900	Norddeutscher-Lloyd.
Nestor **	Br.	14,501	563	68	31	14	1913	Ocean S.S. Co., Ltd.
Neuralia **	"	9,082	480	58	30	14	1912	British India.
Nevada **	"	9,071	480	58	30	14	1913	"
Newport News	U.S.	1,535	260	46	14	20	1895	Norfolk & Washington S.B. Co.
New York **	"	10,798	517	63	22	19	1888	Int. Merc. Marine Co.
Newhaven *	Fr.	1,656	292	34	22	23	1911	L.B. & S.C. Rly.
Niagara, T.R. ***	Br.	13,415	524	66	34	17	1913	Union S.S. Co. of N.Z.
Nieuw Amsterdam **	Hol.	17,149	600	68	35	16	1906	Holland-Amerika.
Ningchow **	Br.	9,021	480	58	32	14	1902	China Mutual S.N. Co.
Nippon Maru **	Jap.	6,178	431	50	29	17	1898	Toyo-Kisen Kaisha.
Nikko Maru	"	5,547	428	48	26	16	1903	Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Noordam **	Hol.	12,531	550	62	34	15	1902	Holland-Amerika.
Norman **	Br.	7,537	490	53	33	17	1894	Union-Castle.
Normannia *	"	1,507	290	36	15	20	1911	L. & S.W. Rly. Co.
Norseman **	"	10,750	500	62	33	12	1897	Dominion.
North Land **	U.S.	4,244	358	44	23	17	1894	Northern S.S. Co.
Northland	"	2,055	291	51	18	20	1911	Norfolk & Washington S.B. Co.
North Star	"	3,159	298	46	17	16	1901	Eastern Steamship Corp.
North West **	"	4,244	358	44	23	17	1894	Northern S.S. Co.
Oanfa **	Br.	9,016	480	58	32	14	1903	China Mutual S.N. Co.
Oceana **	U.S.	7,815	531	54	17	17	1891	Bermuda & Atlantic S.S. Co.
Oceanic **	Br.	17,274	685	68	44	21	1899	White Star.
Old Colony ***	U.S.	4,779	375	52	31	18	1907	Eastern Steamship Corp.
Olympic, T.R. ***	Br.	46,359	852	92	59	22	1911	White Star.
Omrah **	"	8,130	490	56	26	17	1899	Orient.

Name or steamer.	Flag.	Dimensions					Owners or Lines.
		Gross Tonnage.	Length.	Breadth.	Depth.	Speed (Knots).	
Onward ****	Br.	1,671	311	40	15	22	S. E. & C. Ry. Co.
Ophir **	"	6,814	465	53	34	17	Orient.
Orama. T.R. **	"	12,927	551	64	39	18	"
Oranje Nassau **	Hol.	2,885	350	42	16	22	Zeeland S.S. Co.
Orcoma **	Br.	11,546	511	62	29	15	Pacific S.N. Co.
Oriental	"	5,284	410	48	26	17	P. & O.
Orita **	"	9,290	485	58	39	14	Pacific S.N. Co.
Ormeda. T.R. **	"	15,600	550	67	34	18	"
Orontes**	"	9,023	513	58	34	18	Orient.
Orsova	"	12,036	536	63	34	18	"
Orvieto **	"	12,130	535	64	38	18	"
Oscar II. **	Dan.	9,996	500	58	29	16	Forenede Dampskibs Selsk.
Osiris **	Br.	1,728	300	37	17	21	P. & O.
Osmanieh **	"	4,041	360	45	24	17	Khedivial Mail S.S. Co.
Osterley **	"	12,129	535	63	34	18	Orient.
Otranto	"	12,124	535	64	38	18	"
Otway **	"	12,077	535	63	34	18	"
Pakeha **	"	10,481	477	63	34	13	Shaw, Savill & Albion.
Pannonia **	"	9,851	486	59	33	14	Cunard.
Patricia **	Ger.	14,466	560	62	37	13	Hamburg-Amerikan.
Paul Lecat**	Fr.	12,989	510	61	42	15	Messageries Maritimes.
Pennsylvania **	Ger.	13,333	559	62	30	13	Hamburg-Amerikan.
Perou **	Fr.	6,599	432	52	31	16	Cie. Gén. Transatlantique.
Persia	Br.	7,974	499	54	24	18	P. & O.
Persic **	"	12,042	550	63	39	13	White Star.
Petersburg **	Rus.	5,432	439	52	31	19	Russian Volunteer Fleet
Philadelphia **	U.S.	10,786	527	63	22	19	Int. Merc. Marine Co.
Pieter de Coninck ****	Bel.	1,767	348	40	23	24	Belgian Government.
Plassy **	Br.	7,346	450	54	31	16	P. & O.
Plymouth †	U.S.	3,770	352	50	18	16	New England S.S. Co.
Polonia **	Aust.-H.	11,464	501	62	42	12	Unione Austriaca.
Potsdam **	Hol.	12,522	550	62	34	15	Holland-Amerika.
President	U.S.	5,218	391	48	19	16	Pacific Coast Co.
President Grant **	Ger.	18,072	599	68	48	14	Hamburg-Amerikan.
President Lincoln **	"	18,168	598	68	48	14	"
Pretoria **	"	13,234	561	62	37	12	"
Prince Arthur **	U.S.	2,041	290	38	16	19	Boston & Yarmouth S.S. Co.
Prince George **	"	2,040	290	38	16	19	"
Prince George **	Br.	3,372	290	38	16	18	G.T. Pacific Devpt. Co.
Prince of Wales †	"	1,657	330	39	15	19	I. of Man S.P. Co.
Prince Rupert **	U.S.	3,379	306	42	23	18	G.T. Pacific Devpt. Co.
Princess Adelaide	Br.	3,061	290	46	15	18	Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.
Princess Alice	"	3,099	290	46	14	18	"
Princess Charlotte **	"	3,844	330	46	23	19	"
Princesse Clémentine †	Bel.	1,474	341	37	14	22	Belgian Government.
Princesse Elisabeth ****	"	1,747	357	40	23	24	"
Princesse Henriette †	"	1,094	300	38	13	22	"
Princesse Josephine †	"	1,107	300	38	13	21	"
Princess Patricia ****	Br.	1,158	270	32	11	21	Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.
Princess Victoria **	"	1,943	300	40	15	19	"
Principe di Udine **	Itl.	7,828	450	55	25	16	"Lloyd Sabando" S.A.
Principe Umberto **	"	7,838	476	53	18	16	Nav. Gen. Italiana.
Principessa Mafalda **	"	9,210	485	55	32	18	Lloyd Italiano.
Prins Hendrik †	Hol.	1,968	320	35	16	20	Zeeland S.S. Co.
Prinses Juliana **	"	8,055	455	55	36	22	"
Prinz Friederich Wilhelm **	Ger.	17,082	589	68	38	17	Norddeutscher-Lloyd.
Prinz Ludwig **	"	9,687	492	57	35	15	"
Prinzess Alice **	"	10,981	523	60	34	15	"
Prinzess Irene **	"	10,893	523	60	34	15	"
Priscilla †	U.S.	5,202	425	52	18	17	New England S.S. Co.
Protesilaus **	Br.	9,547	484	60	39	14	China Mutual S.N. Co.
Providence †	U.S.	4,365	379	50	18	16	New England S.S. Co.
Puritan †	"	4,593	403	52	18	16	"
Quebec †	Br.	3,498	311	64	44	18	Richelieu & Ontario Nav. Co.
Queen Alexandra ****	"	785	270	32	11	20	John Williamson.
Queen Victoria †	"	1,657	330	39	15	19	I. of Man S.P. Co.
Rangitira **	"	10,118	478	61	31	13	Shaw, Savill & Albion.
Rapide †	Bel.	1,195	300	38	13	21	Belgian Government.
Rathmore **	Br.	1,569	299	40	14	20	L. & N.W. Ry. Co.

Name of Steamer.	Flag.	Gross Tonnage.	Dimensions			Speed (Knots).	Built (Year).	Owners or Lines.
			Length.	Breadth.	Depth.			
Re Vittorio **	Itl.	7,847	476	53	30	16	1907	Nav. Gen. Italiana.
Regina Elena **	"	7,865	476	53	38	16	1907	"
Reina Maria Cristina	"	4,818	408	48	27	16	1888	Cia. Trasatlantica.
Reina Victoria-Eugenia T.R. ****	Sp.	9,727	480	51	40	17	1913	"
Remuera **	Br.	11,276	485	62	41	14	1911	N.Z. Shipping Co.
Rewa **	"	7,308	456	56	29	17	1906	British India.
Rhein **	Ger.	10,052	501	58	36	13	1899	Norddeutscher-Lloyd.
Rijndam **	Hol.	12,527	550	62	26	15	1901	Holland-America.
Riviera **	Br.	1,675	316	41	15	22	1911	S. E. & C. Ry. Co.
Rochambeau T.R. ****	Fr.	12,678	559	63	43	16	1911	Cie. Gen. Transatlantique.
Rohilla **	Br.	7,400	460	56	30	17	1906	British India.
Romania **	Rou.	3,034	356	41	27	18	1904	Roumanian State Service.
Rotterdam **	Hol.	24,149	650	77	43	17	1908	Holland-America.
Rotorua T.R. ****	Br.	11,130	484	62	41	14	1910	N.Z. Shipping Co.
Royal Edward **	"	11,117	526	60	26	19	1908	Canadian Northern Steamships.
Royal George **	"	11,146	525	60	27	19	1907	"
Rouen **	Fr.	1,656	292	34	22	23	1912	L. B. & S. C. Ry. Co.
Rowanmore	Br.	10,320	521	59	29	12	1900	Wm. Johnston & Co.
Ruahine **	"	10,758	480	60	32	14	1909	N.Z. Shipping Co.
Runic **	"	12,482	550	63	39	13	1900	White Star.
St. Andrew **	"	2,528	351	41	16	22	1908	Fishguard & Rosslare Rlys.
St. David **	"	2,529	350	41	16	22	1906	"
St. George **	"	2,456	352	41	16	22	1906	Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.
St. Louis **	U.S.	11,629	535	63	26	19	1895	Int. Merc. Marine Co.
St. Patrick **	Br.	2,531	350	41	16	22	1906	Fishguard & Rosslare Rlys.
St. Paul **	U.S.	11,629	535	63	26	19	1895	Int. Merc. Marine Co.
St. Petersburg **	Br.	2,448	330	43	17	20	1910	Gt. Eastern Ry. Co.
Sant Anna **	Fr.	9,350	470	56	42	16	1910	Cie. Française de Nav.
Saguenay	Br.	2,777	275	40	14	19	1911	Richelleu & Ontario N. Co.
Sakura Maru **	Jap.	3,204	340	42	21	19	1908	Imperial Marine Association.
Salsette **	Br.	5,842	440	53	19	20	1908	P. & O.
San Fratello	"	9,587	527	66	33	*	1913	Eagle Oil Transport Co.
Saratoga **	U.S.	6,391	413	50	17	18	1907	New York & Cuba Mail S.S. Co.
Sarnia **	Br.	1,498	284	39	15	20	1910	L. & S. W. Ry. Co.
Saxon **	"	12,385	570	64	38	17	1900	Union-Castle.
Saxonia **	"	14,297	580	64	38	16	1900	Cunard.
Scandinavian **	"	12,099	550	59	43	15	1898	Allan.
Scotia **	"	1,872	330	39	15	21	1902	L. & N. W. Ry. Co.
Sootian **	"	10,322	515	59	23	14	1898	Allan.
Semiramis	Aust.-H.	4,165	377	44	20	16	1895	Austrian Lloyd.
Shinyo Maru **	Jap.	13,384	558	61	35	20	1911	Toyo-Kisen K.K.
Shropshire **	Br.	11,911	526	61	33	13	1911	Federal S. N. Co.
Siberia **	U.S.	11,284	551	63	21	18	1901	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.
Sierra **	"	5,989	400	50	25	16	1900	Spreckels Line.
Smolensk **	Rus.	7,270	486	58	26	20	1901	Russian Volunteer Fleet.
Sonoma **	U.S.	6,253	400	50	26	16	1900	Spreckels Line.
Southland	"	2,081	291	51	16	20	1908	Norfolk & Washington S. B. Co.
Stampalia **	Itl.	9,000	476	55	29	16	1909	"La Veloce" Nav. Italiana.
Snevic **	Br.	12,531	550	63	39	13	1901	White Star.
Sussex **	"	1,117	275	34	14	21	1896	L. B. & S. C. Ry. Co.
Tabaristan	"	3,883	390	46	24	16	1907	F. G. Strick & Co.
Tahiti **	"	7,585	460	55	24	17	1904	Union S.S. Co. of N.Z.
Tainui **	"	9,957	477	61	31	14	1908	Shaw, Savill & Albion Co.
Talthybius **	"	10,224	506	60	39	14	1912	Ocean S.S. Co.
Tamias **	Fr.	892	269	29	15	21	1893	L. B. & S. C. Ry. Co.
Taormina **	Itl.	8,298	482	58	34	17	1908	Lloyd Italiano.
Tashmoo †	U.S.	1,344	302	37	13	20	1900	B. W. Parker.
Tenyo Maru **	Jap.	13,459	558	61	35	20	1908	Toyo-Kisen K.K.
Teucer **	Br.	9,046	486	58	39	14	1906	Ocean S.S. Co.
Teutonic **	"	9,984	565	57	39	19	1889	White Star.
The Queen **	"	1,676	309	40	15	20	1903	S. E. & C. Ry. Co.
Themistocles **	"	11,231	500	62	39	15	1911	Geo. Thompson & Co.
Théodore-Mante	Fr.	3,496	344	44	24	16	1912	Cie. de Nav. Mixte.
Timad **	"	5,232	402	51	28	18	1911	Cie. Gen. Transatlantique.
Tomaso di Savoia **	Itl.	7,761	450	55	25	16	1907	"Lloyd Sabando.
Toronto (pad.) †	Br.	2,779	269	36	13	19	1899	Richelleu & Ontario Nav. Co.
Transylvania **	"	14,000	548	66	45	15	1913	Cunard.
Tubantia **	Hol.	14,200	540	65	27	17	1913	Koninkl. Hollandsche Lloyd.
Tunisian **	Br.	10,576	500	59	39	16	1900	Allan.

Name of Steamer.	Flag.	Dimensions					Owners or Lines.
		Gross Tonnage.	Length.	Breadth.	Depth.	Speed (Knots).	
Ucayali ***	Peru.	3,305	374	46	21	18	Cia. Peruana del Callao.
Ulster **	Br.	2,641	360	41	27	23½	City of Dublin S.P. Co.
Ultonia **	"	10,402	500	57	33	13	Cunard.
Ulysses **	"	14,500	563	58	43	N.R.	Ocean S.S. Co.
Umegaka Maru ***	Jap.	3,272	337	42	21	19	Imperial Marine Association.
United States **	Dan.	10,122	500	58	29	16	Forened Dampskibs.
Vaderland **	Bel.	12,017	560	60	38	15	Red Star.
Valdivia **	Fr.	7,137	403	54	31	16	Soc. Gen. de Transp.
Vandyck **	Br.	10,328	495	60	28	15	Lamport & Holt.
Vaterland ****	Ger.	56,000	...	...	...	...	Hamburg-Amerikan.
Venezia ***	Aust.-H.	979	275	32	10	21	D. Trepovich.
Ventura **	Br.	6,253	400	50	26	16½	Spreckels Line.
Verona **	Ital.	8,261	482	58	26	16	Nav. Gen. Italiana.
Vestris **	Br.	10,494	495	60	38	15	Lamport & Holt.
Victoria ***	"	1,689	311	40	15	22	S. E. & C. Rly. Co.
Victoria Luise **	Ger.	16,703	660	67	40	17	Hamburg-Amerikan.
Victorian ***	Br.	10,635	520	60	38	18	Allan.
Viking ***	"	1,951	350	42	16	23	I. of Man S.P. Co.
Viper ***	"	1,713	315	39	15	22	G. & J. Burns.
Virginian ***	"	10,757	520	60	38	18	Allan.
Wahine ***	"	4,436	375	52	25	21	Union S.S. Co. of N.Z.
Waimana **	"	10,389	477	63	31	13½	Shaw, Savill & Albion Co.
Walmer Castle **	"	12,546	570	64	38	17½	Union-Castle.
Wandilla **	"	7,785	411	56	34	16	Adelaide S.S. Co.
Warilda **	"	7,713	411	56	34	16	"
Wayfarer **	"	9,599	505	58	31	13	Thos. & Jas. Harrison.
Western States **	U.S.	3,077	350	44	19	19	Detroit & Cleveland Nav. Co.
Westward Ho **	Br.	438	225	26	9	20	P. & A. Campbell.
Wien **	Aust.-H.	7,367	442	53	28	18	Austrian Lloyd.
Willochra **	Br.	7,784	411	56	34	16	Adelaide S.S. Co.
Wiltshire **	"	10,390	526	61	33	13½	Federal S.N. Co.
Winifredian	"	10,422	552	59	28	14	Leyland.
Yale ***	U.S.	3,731	376	61	20	21½	Pacific Nav. Co.
Zeeland **	Bel.	11,905	561	60	38	15	Red Star.

NUMBER OF VESSELS OVER 5,000 TONS EACH, AND PARTICULARS OF LARGEST VESSEL BELONGING TO EACH COUNTRY.

Country.	No.	Ship's Name.	Gross Tons	Speed.	Owners.
Austria	37	Kaiser Franz Joseph	12,567	19	Unione Austriaca di Nav.
Belgium	8	Lapiand	18,694	17	Red Star Line.
Brazil	—	Parana	4,461	*	Lloyd Brasileiro.
Chile	1	Rancagua	6,210	*	S. American Nav. Co. [hagen.
Denmark	6	United States	10,122	16	Forened Dampskibs, Copen.
France	110	France	23,666	24	Com. Gén. Transatlantique.
Germany	284	Vaterland	56,000	22½	Hamburg-Amerikan.
Great Britain ...	843	Aquitania	47,000	23	Cunard. [Nav. Co., Ltd.
Greece	3	Athinai	6,742	13½	Hellenic Transatlantic Steam
Holland	68	Rotterdam	24,149	17	Holland-American Line.
Italy	46	Principessa Mafalda	9,210	18½	Società di Nav. Lloyd Italiano.
Japan	57	Tenyo Maru	13,459	20	Toyo-Kisen K.K.
Norway	22	Bergensfjord	11,000	*	Den Norske Amerikaline.
Portugal	2	Mocambique	5,771	14	Empreza Nacl. de Nav. à Vapor.
Russia	17	Russia	8,339	15½	Russian E. Asiatic S.S. Co.
Spain	11	Infanta Isabel	9,998	19	Compania Trasatlantica.
Sweden	6	Norrbotten	8,011	*	P. A. Wellin.
United States ...	254	Minnesota	20,718	14	Gt. Northern Steamship Co.
Total	1,775				

* Under 12 knots.

N.B.—There were on June 30, 1913, 614 steamers in the world exceeding 7,000 tons each belonging to the following countries:—Great Britain, 354; Germany, 100; America, 59; France, 23; Italy, 19; Holland, 16; Japan, 13; Belgium, 7; Austria, 8; Denmark and Norway, 4 each; Russia and Spain, 3 each; Sweden, 1. Of the 491 steamers under construction in Great Britain on September 30, 1913, 327 were above 2,000 tons each; of these 107 exceeded 6,000 tons each; 40 were not less than 10,000 tons each; 25 exceeded 12,000 tons each; 14 exceeded 15,000 tons; and 4 exceeded 20,000 tons.

Large steamers under construction June 30, 1913, not previously referred to:—STATENDAM, 32,500 tons, Holland-Amerika Linie; ORDUNA, ORBITA, and ORCA, each 15,000 tons, Pacific S. Nav. Co.; EURIPIDES, 14,930 tons, Geo. Thompson & Co., Ltd.; LLANDOVERY CASTLE and LLANSTEPHAN CASTLE, each 15,000 tons, Union-Castle Line; a 15,000 ton steamer for the Orient Line; one 14,700 tons and another 12,500 tons for the Soc. Anon. Unione Austriaca di Nav.; two each 12,000 tons for Can. Pac. Rly.; three each 12,000 tons for Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

LARGEST ENGINE BUILDERS, 1912.

	I.H.P.		I.H.P.
John Brown & Co., Clydebank	178,500	J. S. White & Co., East Cowes	56,476
Vickers, Ltd., Barrow	136,750	Fairfield Shipbuilding and Engineering Co., Govan	55,200
North Eastern Marine Engineering Co., Wallsend and Sunderland	129,125	Workman, Clark & Co., Belfast	53,400
Wallsend Slipway & Engineering Co., Wallsend	123,000	David Rowan & Co., Glasgow	52,700
Cammell, Laird & Co., Birkenhead	101,350	Scott's Shipbuilding & Engineering Co., Greenock	51,550
Parsons Marine Steam Turbine Co., Wallsend	96,800	Central Marine Engine Works, W. Hartlepool	46,510
R. & W. Hawthorne, Leslie & Co., Newcastle	82,850	Dunsmuir & Jackson, Glasgow	41,650
Blair & Co., Stockton	76,850	Harland & Wolff, Belfast	39,300
Richardsons, Westgarth & Co., Middlesbrough and Sunderland (marine)	67,000	J. Dickinson & Sons, Sunderland	38,940
Wm. Beardmore & Co., Dalmuir	60,000	George Clark, Sunderland	35,800
Denny & Co., Dumbarton	58,400	Wm. Doxford & Sons, Sunderland	35,500
		Earle's Shipbuilding & Engineering Co., Hull	34,260
		Barclay, Curle & Co., Whiteinch	33,850

OCEAN STEAMERS, 16 KNOTS AND OVER. Number belonging to each Country.

Country.	20 knots & above.	19 knots.	18½ kts.	18 knots.	17½ kts.	17 knots.	16 knots.	Total.
Argentina	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Austria	...	1	...	2	...	3	5	11
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
France	5	1	3	1	6	2	12	30
Germany	5	1	...	2	2	1	4	15
Great Britain	11	10	13	21	12	20	50	137*
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Holland	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	4
Italy	...	...	1	...	1	1	10	13
Japan	3	2	...	...	...	2	2	9
Peru	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2
Russia	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	4
Spain	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	5
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
United States	2	4	...	10	2	7	27	52
	27	20	17	38	27	39	124	292

* P. & O., 27; British India, 16; White Star, 13; Can. Pacific R. and White Star, 11 each; Cunard, 10; Orient, 9; Union of N.Z., 8; Allan, 6; Adelaide S.S. Co. and Atlantic Transport, 4 each; Anchor, 3; Australian S.S. Co., Canadian Northern S.S. Co., Grand Trunk Pacific and Royal Mail, 2 each; Bermuda Atlantic S.S. Co., International Nav. Co., Khedivial S.S. Co., Strick Line and Wilsn, 1 each.

N.B.—There were on June 30, 1913, about 2,830 steamers in the world capable of a sea-speed of at least 12 knots per hour, of which about 1,693 were British. Of the total number about two-thirds are ocean-going steamers.

QUICKEST PASSAGES.

Owners.	West.			East.			Average Sea Speed.	Highest Day's Run.
<i>Cunard Line</i> :—	d.	h.	m.	d.	h.	m.	knots.	knots.
Mauretania	4	10	41	4	13	41	26·06	676
Lusitania	4	11	43	4	15	50	25·88	666
<i>Norddeutscher Lloyd</i> :—								
Kaiser Wilhelm II.	5	12	44	5	8	16	23·71	605
Kronprinz Wilhelm	5	11	57	5	8	18	23·47	581
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse ...	5	15	20	5	10	0	23·0	580
Kronprinzessin Cecilie	5	10	23	5	7	25	23·58	610
<i>White Star Line</i> :—								
Oceanic	5	16	34	5	18	30	20·7	524
Tentonic	5	16	31	5	21	3	20·3	528
Majestic	5	17	56	5	23	16	20·4	520

LARGEST SHIPBUILDERS, 1912.

	Ships.	Tl. tons.		Ships.	Tl. tons.
Swan, Hunter & Wigham Richardson, Ltd., Wallsend	21	126,152	Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., Newcastle	8	41,535
Wm. Dxford & Sons, Sunderland ..	18	92,481	Wm. Hamilton & Co., Port Glasgow.....	7	40,029
Workman, Clark & Co., Belfast ...	10	85,391	J. L. Thompson & Sons, Sunderland ..	8	37,749
Wm. Gray & Co., West Hartlepool ..	20	80,886	R. & W. Hawthorn, Leslie & Co., Helburn	7	37,460
Harland & Wolff, Belfast	7	77,591	Fairfield Shipbuilding and Engineering Co., Govan	4	36,626
Cammell, Laird & Co., Birkenhead ..	11	77,032	Caird & Co., Greenock	4	35,586
Russell & Co., Port Glasgow	13	71,224	Wm. Denny & Bros., Dumbarton...	7	33,925
Palmer's Shipbuilding Co., Jarrow ..	7	58,902	Richardson, Duck & Co., Stockton ..	8	33,703
Scott's Shipbuilding and Engineering Co., Greenock	9	58,313	Short Bros., Sunderland.....	6	31,441
Northumberland Shipbuilding Co., Howdon	12	53,050	Alex. Stephen & Sons, Linthouse...	5	29,611
Vickers, Ltd., Barrow	4	52,860	D. & W. Henderson, Partick.....	5	27,766
C. Connell & Co., Scotstoun	8	45,314	John Readhead & Sons, South Shields	6	26,527
Ropner & Sons, Stockton	10	44,473	A. McMillan & Son, Dumbarton...	6	26,141
Irvine's Shipbuilding and Dry Docks Co., West Hartlepool	10	44,013	Craig, Taylor & Co., Stockton	6	26,037
Barclay, Curle & Co., Whiteinch...	8	43,412			

LARGEST FLOATING DOCKS.

Dock.	Lifting capacity.	Length.	Inside width.	Depth over keel blocks.	Owners.
	Tons.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	
Hamburg	46,000	728	123	36	Blohm & Voss.
Kiel	40,000	656	154	35½	German Government.
Medway	33,000	680	113	36	British Admiralty.
Portsmouth	33,000	680	113	36	
Nikolaieff	30,000	558	136	30	Now "building."
Montreal	25,000	600	100	27½	Canadian Vickers, Ltd.
Hamburg	25,000	575	106	28	Vulcan Co.
Pola	22,500	586	111½	37	Austro-Hungarian Govt.
Rio de Janeiro	22,000	550	100	30	Brazilian Government.
Hamburg	20,000	512	96	26	Reiherstieg Co.

LARGEST STEAMERS FITTED WITH REFRIGERATING APPLIANCES.

Built in	Name.	Gross Tonnage.	Speed.	Insulated Cargo Chambers.		Owners.
				No.	Capacity, cubic ft.	
1912	La Correntina	8,529	15	33	401,846	Houlder Bros. & Co., Ltd.
1912	La Rosarina	8,332	15	22	400,000	Brit. & Ar'tine S. Nav. Co., Ltd.
1911	El Uruguayo	8,361	15	22	400,000	
1912	El Paraguayo	8,508	15	33	399,613	Houlder Bros. & Co., Ltd.
1907	Sutherland Grange ...	6,852	12	11	397,134	
1913	La Negra	8,312	15	22	395,400	Brit. & Ar'tine S. Nav. Co., Ltd.

N.B.—There were on June 30, 1913, 843 vessels fitted with refrigerating apparatus; of these 41 each had insulated chambers, with a capacity of not less than 250,000 cubic ft., and 41 had each not less than 300,000 cubic ft. Particulars of those with a capacity exceeding 390,000 cubic ft. are given above.

LARGEST CABLE STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.

Name.	Gross Ton.	Single or Twin Screw.	Owners.	
Cambria	1,955	Twin	Telegraph Construction & Maintenance Co., Ltd.	London.
Colonia	7,981	Twin		
Contre Amiral Coubert	2,078	Single	Cie. Française des "Cables Télégraphiques"	Paris.
Faraday	5,028	Twin	Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd.	London.
François Arago.....	3,342	Single	Société Industrielle des Téléphones	Paris.
Grossherzog von Oldenburg ..	2,691	Twin	Norddeutsche Seekabelwerke Act. Ges.	Weser.
Iris	2,253	Twin	Pacific Cable Board	London.
John Pender	2,336	Twin	Eastern Telegraph Co., Ltd.	"
Minia	2,061	Single	Anglo-American Telegraph Co., Ltd.....	"
Okinawa Maru	2,232	Twin	Japanese Government.....	Tokio.
Patrol	3,132	Twin	Eastern Extension Telegraph Co., Ltd.	London.
Restorer	3,180	Twin	G. G. Ward	"
Silvertown	4,935	Single	India Rubber and Tel. Works Co., Ltd. ...	"
Stephan	4,630	Twin	Norddeutsche Seekabelwerke Act. Ges.	Weser.

YACHTS.

Name.	Tonnage.	Dimensions.	Owners.	Port belonging to.
Victoria & Albert	5,005	422×50×17	H.M. King George V.	Portsmouth.
Standart	4,334	370×50×20	H.I.M. the Emperor of Russia	St. Petersburg.
Hohenzollern	3,773	382×45×32	H.I.M. the German Emperor	Kiel.
Mahroussa	3,581	420×42×26	H.H. the Khedive of Egypt.	Alexandria.
Poliarnaia Zvezda	3,270	336×46×20	H.I.M. the Emperor of Russia	St. Petersburg.
Valiant	2,184	307×39×13	The Rt. Hon. Lord Pirie, K.P.	Liverpool.
Alexandra	2,157	293×40×21	H.M. King George V.	Portsmouth.
Maha Chakri	2,092	283×40×17	H.M. King of Siam.	Bangkok.
Lysistrata	2,089	286×39×13	J. Gordon Bennett	New York.
Iolanda	1,822	279×37×21	Mme. E. Forestchenke	St. Petersburg.
Nahma	1,806	288×36×17	Mrs. Robert Goelet	New York.
Semiramis	1,797	288×36×17	Wm. Allis Smith	Shoreham.
Atmah	1,746	314×34×19	Baron Edmond de Rothschild	Havre.
Giralda	1,664	286×35×18	H.M. the King of Spain	Ferrol.
Ilirondelle	1,771	269×36×16	S.A.S. le Prince de Monaco	Monaco.
Glencairn	1,571	268×35×17	James Ross	Portsmouth.
Aphrodite	1,529	262×35×20	Colonel O. H. Payne	New York.
Y Ddray Goch.	1,390	217×38×20	Godfrey H. Williams	Swansea.
Nordstern*	412	130×27×14	Prof. Dr. C. Harries	Kiel.
Modwena*	398	135×26×14	A. Mortimer Singer	Glasgow.
Tolafa*	354	128×25×11	Ogden T. McClurg	Boston, Mass.
Utopia*	496	157×26×18	Noll Pemberton-Billing	Glasgow.
Arabella*	851	195×31×13	A. O. Heriot	Havre.
Cone*	349	117×27×12	Ernest B. Dane	Boston, U.S.
Fantôme*	303	139×22×11	The Hon. Arthur E. Guinness	Southampton.
Norseman	303	116×25×11	C. Mayer and Francis R. Mayer	New York.
Fondroyant†	1,019	157×40×18	G. E. Wheatly Cobb	Falmouth.
Karina†	804	168×33×18	Robt. E. Tod	New York.
Gleniffert†	496	157×26×18	James Coats, junr.	Glasgow.
Tolna†	401	125×27×12	Count Rudolf Festetics de Tolna	Fiume.
Meteor†	400	129×27×14	H.I.M. the German Emperor	Kiel.
Invader†	388	136×25×15	Roy A. Rainey	New York.
Germania†	366	122×26×13	Dr. Krupp von Bohlen and Halbach	Kiel.
Iduna†	364	121×27×13	H.I.M. the German Empress	"
Laxa II.†	357	118×27×14	Landrat Waller Von Bruning	"
Coronet†	356	118×27×11	Kingdom Yacht Club	Portland, Maine.
Enchantress†	351	118×27×16	William E. Iselin	New Rochelle.
Elmira†	344	128×25×13	W. Exshaw	Portsmouth.
Damtlest†	339	116×26×10	Mrs. C. L. F. Robinson	Newport, R.I.
Westward†	338	115×26×17	A. S. Cochran	New York.
Hamburg†	331	132×23×14	Verein "Seefahrt," Hamburg	Hamburg.

N.B.—According to Lloyd's "Register of Yachts" for 1913 there are 3,738 yachts of not less than 10 tons each, viz.: Steam, 1,140; Motor and Sail, 748; and Sail, 1,850—126 exceeded 500 tons; of these, 39 were over 1,000 tons, and 17 exceeded 1,500 tons. * Sail and Motor. † Sail.

LARGEST SAILING-SHIP OWNERS IN THE WORLD.

Owners.	Ships.	Tonnage Gross tons.	Belonging to	Name of Largest Ship.	Tonnage.	Remarks.
A. D. Bordes & Son	42	105,000	Dunkirk	Helene	3,456	Own 2 Steamers.
Société Nouvelle Armement	29	66,000	Nantes	Ville de Mulhouse	3,110	
John S. Winslow & Co.	32	66,000	Portland, Maine	Edwd. B. Winslow	3,424	
F. Laeisz	18	48,000	Hamburg	Potosi	4,026	
Rhederei Aktien Ges V., 1896	19	40,000	Hamburg	Urania	3,265	
Knorr & Burchard	17	39,000	Hamburg	Jersbek	2,871	
Alaska Packers Association	27	46,000	San Francisco	Star of Lapland	3,381	Own 7 Steamers.
Com. Maritime Française.	13	30,000	Nantes	Sully	2,649	
Percy & Small	12	27,000	Bath, Maine	Wyoming	3,730	
George Milne & Co.	15	24,000	Aberdeen	Inverlogie	2,347	
Carl Bech	15	23,000	Tvedestrand	Nordfarer	2,901	Owns 1 Steamer.
Andrew Weir & Co.	11	23,000	Glasgow	Cedarbank	2,825	Own 30 Steamers.
Soc. Anon. des Voil. Nantais	9	21,000	Nantes	Marche de Noailles	2,707	
John Stewart & Co.	13	21,000	London	Wm. Mitchell	2,035	
Crowell & Thurlow	20	21,000	Boston, U.S.	Governor Powers	1,962	Own 1 Steamer.
Alexander Bech	11	20,000	Tvedestrand	Cortez	2,306	
D. H. Watjen & Co.	9	20,000	Bremen	Adelaide	3,046	
G. G. Deering & Co.	13	19,000	Bath, Maine	Dorothy B. Barrett	2,088	
Société des V. Français.	9	18,000	Paris	Jeanne Cordonnier	2,194	
Giuseppe Mortola	11	17,000	Camogli	Sardomene	2,000	
Thomas Law & Co.	8	16,000	Glasgow	Dumfriesshire	2,622	Own 2 Steamers.
Aug. Bolten	9	16,000	Hamburg	Harz	3,064	Owns 3 Steamers.

FASTEST OCEAN-GOING STEAMERS IN THE WORLD, NOT UNDER 20 KNOTS.

Lusitania, Mauretania, France, Kaiser Wilhelm II., Kronprinz Wilhelm, Kronprinzessin Cecilie, Aquitania, Campania, Olympic, La Provence, Imperator, Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Oceanic, Isis, Osiris, Wahine, La Lorraine, La Savoie, Harvard, Yale, Empress of Britain, Empress of Ireland, Salsette, Charles Roux, Chiyo Maru, Shinyo Maru, Tenyo Maru, Smolensk.

FASTEST SHORT-TRIP STEAMERS.

Ben-my-Chree, Jan Breydel, Pieter de Ceuueck, Princesse Elisabeth, Connaught, Leinster, Munster, Ulster, Newhaven, Rouen, Dieppe, Empress, Engadine, Invicta, Onward, Riviera, St. Andrew, St. David, St. George, St. Patrick, Victoria, Viper, Leopold II., Marie Antoinette, Princesse Clementine, Mecklenburg, Orange Nassau, and Princess Juliana, all not under 22 knots.

LARGEST STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.

Vaterland, Imperator, Aquitania Olympic, Statendam, Mauretania, Lusitania, George Washington, Adriatic, Rotterdam, Baltic, France, Amerika, Cedric, Celtic, Minnesota, Caronia, Carmania, Kronprinzessin Cecilie, Kaiser Wilhelm II., Ceramic, Lapland, President Lincoln, Franconia, Laconia, President Grant, Oceanic, Nieuw Amsterdam, Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, Berlin, all 17,000 tons and above.

LARGEST STEAMERS FITTED FOR LIQUID FUEL.

Built in	Name.	Gross Tons.	Speed.	Owners.
1908	Tenyo Maru	13,459	20	Toyo Kisen Kabushiki Kaisha.
1908	Chiyo Maru	13,431	20	"
1913	Niagara	13,415	17	Union S.S. Co. of New Zealand
1913	San Fraterno.....	9,587	†	Eagle Oil Transport Co., Ltd.
1910	*Kiyo Maru.....	9,287	14	Toyo Kisen Kabushiki Kaisha.
1903	*Narragansett.....	9,106	†	Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd.
1903	Arizonan.....	8,672	12	American-Hawaiian S.S. Co.
1901	Alaskan	8,672	12	"
1902	Texan	8,615	13	"
1907	Columbian	8,580	13	"
1907	Mexican	8,580	13	"
1903	Missourian.....	7,914	13	"
1903	Virginian	7,914	13	"
1903	Kansan	7,913	13	"
1903	*Goldmouth.....	7,446	†	Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co., Ltd.
1912	Helouan	7,367	18	Lloyd Austriaco.
1911	Wien	7,367	18	"
1902	*Pectan.....	7,291	†	Pectan S.S. Co., Ltd. (Thomas Woodsend).
1910	Honolulan	7,059	14	American-Hawaiian S.S. Co.

* Fitted for the carriage of petroleum in bulk.

† Under 12 knots.

N.B.—There were on June 30, 1913, 290 vessels fitted for liquid fuel, of which 71 were over 5,000 tons and 72 under 1,000 tons each. Those with a gross tonnage exceeding 7,000 tons each are given above. Great development is taking place in the use of oil fuel instead of coal.

Carriage of Petroleum in Bulk.—312 steamers and 58 sailing ships were engaged in carrying petroleum in bulk; the largest of these not fitted for liquid fuel were the Iroquois, 9,202 tons (Anglo-American Oil Co.); Triton, 7,582 tons (Dutch-American Petroleum Co.); New York, 6,859 tons (American Petroleum Co.); Buffalo, 6,631 tons (Dutch-American P. Co.); Cordelia, 6,533 tons (C. T. Bowring & Co.); Elsinore, 6,500 tons (C. T. Bowring & Co.); Prometheus, 6,448 tons (Dutch-American P. Co.). The Iroquois can carry 9,500 tons of petroleum, but the largest oil-tankers now under construction are designed to carry 15,000 tons of oil each. Lloyd's Register reported on June 30, 1913, that the demand for vessels of this description continues: 45 of these vessels, of 202,005 tons, received the Society's classification during the year, and 83 vessels, of 381,410 tons, were then in course of construction under the supervision of the Society's surveyors.

LONDON OFFICES OR AGENCIES OF PRINCIPAL LINES.

Aberdeen Line: Geo. Thompson & Co., Ltd., 7, Billiter Sq., E.C.	Bell Bros. & Co., 38, Gt. St. Helen's, E.C.
African Steamship Co., Ltd., 23, Billiter St., E.C.	Bennett S.S. Co., Ltd., 15, Tooley St., S.E.
Allan Line, 14, Cockspur Street, S.W., and 103, Leadenhall St., E.C.	Bibby Bros. & Co., 10 & 11, Mincing Lane, E.C.
American Line, 1, Cockspur St., S.W., and 38, Leadenhall St., E.C.	Birt, Potter, & Hughes, Ltd., 2, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.
Anchor Line (Henderson Bros.), Ltd., 4, St. Mary Axe, E.C.	Blue Funnel Line: Agents, J. Swire & Sons, 8, Billiter Sq., E.C.
Anglo-American Oil Co., 36-38, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.	Booth Line: Booth Steamship Co., Ltd., 11, Adelphi Terrace, W.C.
Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co., Ltd., 21, Bury St., St. Mary Axe, E.C.	Bowring, C. T., & Co., Ltd., Winchester House, Old Broad St., E.C.
Argo Steamship Co.: Agents, Hanseatic Maritime Agency, 4, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.	Bristol Steam Nav. Co., Ltd., 38, Eastcheap, E.C.
Atlantic Transport Co., Ltd., 38, L'hall St., E.C.	British & African S. Nav. Co., Ltd., 4, St. Mary Axe, E.C.
Austrian Lloyd S. Nav. Co.: Agents, M. Samuel & Co., 25 & 27, Bishopsgate.	British & Irish S. P. Co., Ltd.: Agents, James Hartley & Co., 19, Leadenhall St., E.C.
Batavia Line, Custom House & Wool Quays, Lower Thames St., E.C.	British India S. Nav. Co., 9, Throgmorton Avenue, E.C.
	Brocklebank Line: Agents, Alex. Howden & Co., 50, Lime St., E.C.

- Bucknall Steamship Lines, Ltd., 5 & 6, Billiter Avenue, and 7, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.
- Cairns, Noble & Co., 44-46, Leadenhall St., E.C.
- Canadian Pacific Ry. Co., 62-65, Charing Cross, S.W.
- Chargeurs Réunis: Agents, Hackett, Ausender & Co., 10, St. Dunstan's Hill, E.C.
- City Hall Lines: Agents, Montgomerie & Workman, 36, Gracechurch Street, E.C.
- Clan Line: Cayzer, Irvine & Co., Ltd., 115, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
- Cook, Thos., & Son: Head Office, Ludgate Circus. Branches: 38 & 39, Piccadilly; 125, Pall Mall, &c., &c. Cook's Nile Service of Steamers and world-wide tours.
- Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, 8, Lloyd's Avenue, and 54, Pall Mall, S.W.
- Compania Trasatlantica: Agents, Wainwright Bros. & Co., 21, Fenchurch Street, E.C.
- Cuban Line: Ernest Bigland & Co., Ltd., 7, East India Avenue, E.C.
- Cunard Line, 93, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C., and 29 & 30, Cockspur Street, S.W.
- Deutsche-Australische: Agent, H. D. Boret, 9, Billiter Square, E.C.
- Devitt & Moore, 12, Fenchurch Buildings, E.C.
- "Direct Line": Scrutton, Sons & Co., 16, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.
- Dominion Line, 38, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
- Dutch Levant Line: Agents, Wainwright Bros. & Co., 21, Fenchurch Street, E.C.
- East Asiatic Co., Ltd.: Agents, Escombe, McGrath & Co., 3, East India Avenue, E.C.
- Elder, Dempster & Co., Ltd., 4, St. Mary Axe, E.C.
- Elders & Fyffes, Ltd., 31 & 32, Bow Street, W.C.
- Ellerman Lines, Ltd., 12, Moorgate Street, E.C.
- Federal Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., 2, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.
- Finland Line: Agents, C. Gee & Co., 17, Gracechurch Street, E.C.
- France, Fenwick & Co., Ltd., 5, Fenchurch Street, E.C.
- Furness, Withy & Co., Ltd., 21, Billiter Street, E.C.
- General Steam Nav. Co., 15, Trinity Square, E.C.
- German East African Line: Agents, Ellis, Kislisbury & Co., 4, St. Mary Axe, E.C., and 180, Piccadilly, W.
- Glen Line (McGregor, Gow & Co.), Ltd., 1, East India Avenue, E.C.
- Gulf Line, 21, Billiter Street, E.C.
- Hall, John, Jun., & Co., 59, Mark Lane, E.C.
- Hamburg-American Line, 15 & 16, Cockspur St., S.W.; 81, Strand; 77 & 78, Gracechurch St., E.C.
- Hansa Line: Agents, J. H. Wackerbarth & Co., 26, Billiter Buildings, E.C.
- Harrison Line: T. & J. Harrison, Dock House, Billiter St., E.C.
- Henderson Line: Agents, Galbraith, Pembroke & Co., 34, Leadenhall St., E.C.
- Holland-America Line: Agents, Browne, Geveke & Co., 102, Fenchurch St., E.C.
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- Imperial Direct W.I. Line, 4, St. Mary Axe, E.C.
- Johnston Line, 1, St. Mary Axe, E.C.
- Kosmos Company: Agents, Browne, Geveke & Co., 102, Fenchurch St., E.C.
- Lamport & Holt Line, 36, Lime St., E.C.
- Leyland Line, 1, Cockspur St., S.W.; 38, Leadenhall St., E.C.
- London & Edinburgh Shipping Co., Ltd., 2-12, Wapping High St., E.
- "London Line": Bethell, Gwyn & Co., 22, Billiter St., E.C.
- MacAndrew, Robt., & Co., Suffolk House, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.
- MacIver, David, & Co., 52, Lime St., E.C.
- McIlwraith, McEacharn & Co. Proprietary, Ltd., Billiter Sq. Buildings, E.C.
- Messageries Maritimes de France, 72, Fenchurch Street, and 62, Pall Mall.
- Milburn, Wm., & Co., 130, Fenchurch St., E.C.
- Mogul Line: Gellatly, Hankey & Co., Dock House, Billiter St., E.C.
- Moor Line: Walter Runciman & Co., 24, St. Mary Axe, E.C.
- Natal Line: Bullard, King & Co., 14, St. Mary Axe, E.C.
- Navigazione Generale Italiana: Agents, A. Laming & Co., 8, Leadenhall St., E.C.
- Nelson, H. & W., Ltd., 98, Leadenhall St., E.C.
- The Nederland Line: Agents, Keller, Bryant & Co., 2 King William St., E.C.
- New Zealand Shipping Co., 138, Leadenhall St., E.C.
- Nippon Yusen Kaisha, 4, Lloyd's Avenue.
- Norddeutscher-Lloyd: Agents, Keller, Bryant & Co., 2, King William St., E.C., and 26-27, Cockspur Street, S.W.
- Orient Line: F. Green & Co. and Anderson, Anderson & Co., Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.; 28, Cockspur St., S.W.
- Pacific Mail S.S. Co.: Agent, Rudolph Falck, 49, Leadenhall St., E.C., and 21, Cockspur St., S.W.
- Pacific Steam Nav. Co.: 18, Moorgate St., E.C., and 32, Cockspur St., S.W.
- P. & O. S. Nav. Co., 122, Leadenhall St., E.C.
- Power Line, 158, Leadenhall St., E.C.
- Prince Line, Agents, Kaye, Son & Co., Ltd., 118, Fenchurch St., E.C.
- Quebec Steamship Co., Ltd.: Agents, Killick, Martin & Co., 7, Fen Court, E.C.
- Red Star Line, 1, Cockspur St., S.W., and 38, Leadenhall St., E.C.
- Rotterdam Lloyd: Agents, Escombe, McGrath & Co., 3, East India Avenue, E.C.
- Royal Dutch W. India Mail Service: Agents, Browne, Geveke & Co., 102, Fenchurch St., E.C.
- Royal Mail Stm. Pkt. Co., 18, Moorgate St., E.C., and 32, Cockspur St., S.W.
- Scottish Shire Line, Ltd., Turnbull, Martin & Co., 112, Fenchurch St., E.C.
- Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd., 34, 1/2 Hall St., E.C.
- Stockholm Steamship Co.: Agents, British and Northern Agency Co., Ltd., 5, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.
- Strick, F. C., & Co., Ltd., 27, Leadenhall St., E.C.
- Thule Steamship Co., Ltd., of Gothenburg: Agents, British and Northern S. Agency, Ltd., 5, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.
- Tyser Line, 9 & 11, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.
- Union-Castle Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.: Donald Currie & Co., 3 and 4, Fenchurch St., E.C., and 125, Pall Mall.
- United S.S. Co. of Copenhagen: Agents, The United Shipping Co., Ltd., 108, Fenchurch St., E.C.
- Weir, Andrew, & Co., Baltic Exchange Buildings, 19-21, Bury St., E.C.
- White Star Line, 38, Leadenhall St., E.C., and 1, Cockspur St., S.W.
- Wilson Line: Agents, The United Shipping Co., Ltd., 108, Fenchurch St., E.C.
- Westcott & Laurance Line, Ltd., Thorner's Chambers, Ingram Court, Fenchurch St., E.C.
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IN 50,000 SHARES OF £5 EACH, OF WHICH EIGHT ARE
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The Capital is divided into "A" and "B" Shares.

The "A" Shares are fully subscribed and paid up.

The "B" Shares carry a cumulative dividend of 5 per cent. per annum, and are issued as required. Only fully-paid Shares are issued, so that they involve no liability.

Both classes rank equally for priority as to Capital and Dividends.

All Dividends have been regularly and fully paid since establishment.

The Founders' Shares (held by the Directors and Secretary) are of the nature of Management Shares and do not participate in profits until the respective dividends have been paid on the "A" and "B" Shares and one-fourth of the balance has been carried to the Reserve Fund.

The present Rental Income, arising from lettings on full repairing Leases, exceeds £24,000 per annum, more than half of which is derived from freeholds.

The growth of the Trust is shown by the following Statement:—

Year.	Investments at Cost.	Annual Rent Roll.	Reserve Fund.	Subscribed Capital.
	£	£	£	£
1893	3,074	220	27	1,050
1897	76,725	5,758	456	24,710
1902	200,964	13,375	1,976	69,610
1907	346,437	21,939	4,100	121,285
1913	387,086	24,197	7,652	136,140

The Reserve Fund is invested in Consols.

A copy of the 21st Annual Report and Balance Sheet, giving full details of all investments, can be obtained on application.

EDWARD WELSH. *Secretary.*

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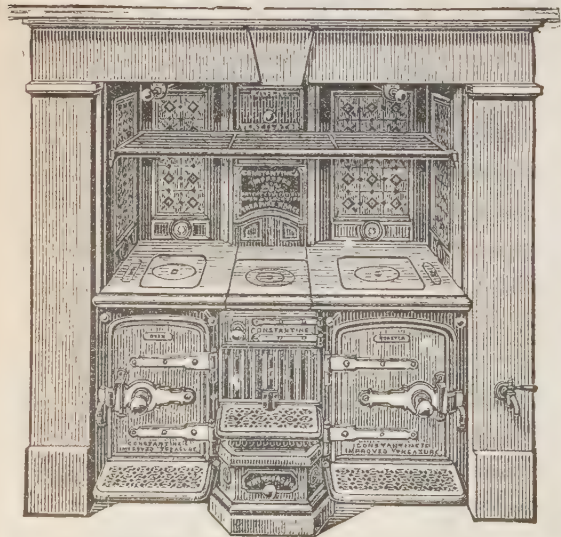
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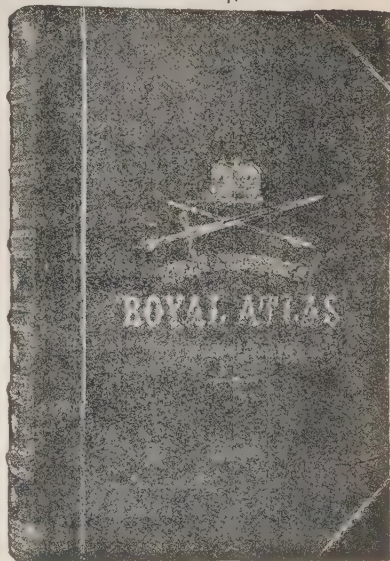
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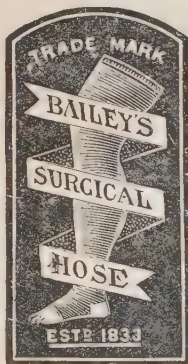
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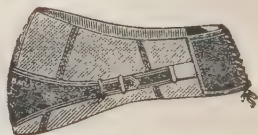


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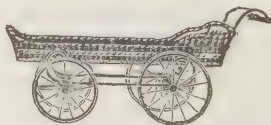
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Lee-on-Solent	Hants	Seaford Park College	B. 930
Lee-on-Solent	Hants	St. Boniface Court	G. 930
Lee-on-Solent	Hants	Wykeham Hall	B. 930
Littlehampton	Sussex	Winterton Lodge	G. 931
Lyme Regis	Dorset	Monmouth School	B. 932
Milford	Hants	Ellaland	B. & G. 903
Parkstone	Hants	Dane Court	B. 936
St. Leonards	Sussex	Winchester House	G. 938
St. Leonards	Sussex	Somerville House	G. 938
Seaton	Devon	Montpellier	G. 938
Southampton	Hants	Hartley University College	G. 938
Southbourne	Hants	Rolleston	B. 939
Southbourne	Hants	King's Cliffe	G. 939
Southsea	Hants	Mayville	G. 940
Swanage	Dorset	Brookfield House	B. 940
Swanage	Dorset	Hill Crest	B. 940
Torquay	Devon	The Tudors	G. 942
Torquay	Devon	Wellswood School	B. 942
Torquay	Devon	Richmond Lodge	B. 942
Weymouth	Dorset	Westbourne School	G. 944
Weymouth	Dorset	Convent of the Sacred Heart	G. 944
Weymouth	Dorset	Thorneloe School	G. 944
Weymouth	Dorset	"St. Aubyn's"	G. 944
Weymouth	Dorset	Montague House	G. 944

SEASIDE, SOUTH-WEST.

Budleigh Salterton	Devon	Park House School	B. 921
Clevedon	Somerset	The College	B. 922
Clevedon	Somerset	Castle View	G. 922
Weston-super-Mare	Somerset	Westcliff	G. 945
Weston-super-Mare	Somerset	Etonhurst	B. 945

SEASIDE, SOUTH-EAST.

Broadstairs	Kent	Dumpton House	B. 920
Broadstairs	Kent	Pierremont Hall	B. 920
Kingsgate	Kent	Brondesbury	G. 930
Margate	Kent	Herne House	B. 934
Margate	Kent	Queen's School	G. 934
Ramsgate	Kent	St. Lawrence College	B. 936
Ramsgate	Kent	St. Augustine's College	B. 936
Walmer	Kent	St. Katherine's	G. 943
Westgate	Kent	Observatory House	B. 943

SEASIDE, EAST AND NORTH.

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Clacton	Essex	Glenthorne	B. 922
Cromer	Norfolk	Leighton House	G. 923
Felixstowe	Suffolk	Eastward House	B. 926
Felixstowe	Suffolk	Neuheim	G. 926
Hunstanton	Norfolk	Glebe House	B. 929
Hunstanton	Norfolk	Lydgate House	B. 929
Hunstanton	Norfolk	Westholme	B. 929
Lowestoft	Suffolk	Eastholme	G. 932
Scarborough	Yorks.	The Westlands	G. 937
Skegness	Lincs.	Essendon School	G. 938
Westcliff	Essex	Highfield	G. 943
Westcliff	Essex	Crowstone House	G. 943

SEASIDE, NORTH-WEST.

Arnside	Westmorland	Inglemere	G. 915
Blackpool	Laucs.	"Yorkbourne"	G. 918
Blundellsands	Lancs.	Blundellsands School	B. 918
Birkenhead	Cheshire	Convent of F.C. of Jesus	G. 916
Hoylake	Cheshire	The College	B. 929
Liverpool	Lancs.	Liverpool College	G. 931
Liverpool	Lancs.	Liverpool Gymnasium	G. 931
Lytham	Lancs.	Lytham College	B. 932
Lytham	Lancs.	Fairhaven	G. 932
St. Anne's	Lancs.	Lawrence House	B. 937
Southport	Lancs.	Modern School	B. 939
Southport	Lancs.	Eversley	G. 939
Southport	Lancs.	Bickerton House	B. 939
Wallasey	Cheshire	Wallasey Grange	G. 942

INLAND, WEST.

Banbury	Oxon	Oxford Lodge	G. 915
Bath	Somerset	Fairhaven	G. 915
Bath	Somerset	Victoria College	B. 915
Bideford	Devon	Edgehill Girls' School	G. 916
Clifton	Glos.	Royal Park House	G. 922
Clifton	Glos.	Redland Hill House	B. 922
Clifton	Glos.	Brighton House	B. 922
Exeter	Devon	Hills Court School	G. 924
Hereford	Hereford	Carfax School	G. 928
Malvern	Worcs.	The School	B. 933
Malvern	Worcs.	The Priory	B. 933
Malvern	Worcs.	The Elms	B. 934
Malvern	Worcs.	The Abbey	G. 933
Malvern	Worcs.	St. Cuthbert's	B. 933
Malvern	Worcs.	Collegiate School	G. 933
Malvern	Worcs.	Malvern College	B. 933
Malvern	Worcs.	Abbotshill	G. 934
Malvern	Worcs.	Malvernhurst	B. & G. 934
Oswestry	Salop	Grammar School	B. 935
South Molton	Devon	West Buckland School	B. 939
Stroud	Glos.	Marling School	B. 940
Taunton	Somerset	Taunton School	B. 941
Taunton	Somerset	Weirfield School	G. 941
Taunton	Somerset	The Poplars	G. 941
Warwick	Warwick	Warwick School	B. 943
Worcester	Worcs.	The Alice Otley School	G. 945

INLAND, SOUTH.

Birchington	Kent	Kauterskill College	B. 916
Chichester	Sussex	Prebendal School	B. 921
Cranbrook	Kent	Queen Elizabeth's School	B. 923
Faversham	Kent	Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School	B. 926
Horley	Surrey	Wykeham	B. 929
Horsham	Sussex	Gringley	G. 929
Mayfield	Sussex	Xaverian College	B. 935
Tunbridge Wells	Kent	Hamilton House	G. 941
Tunbridge Wells	Kent	Newton House	G. 941

INLAND, NEAR LONDON.

Bedford	Bedford	Crescent House School	G. 915
Bickley	Kent	Stratford House School	G. 916
Bromley	Kent	Quernmore	B. 920
Buckhurst Hill	Essex	Buckhurst Hill College	G. 919
Chislehurst	Kent	Tudor Hall	G. 921
Croydon	Surrey	Oxford House	B. 923
Guildford	Surrey	Convent of St. Clothide	G. 927
Harpenden	Herts.	Hardenwick	B. 927
Hitchin	Herts.	Girls' Grammar School	G. 928

INLAND, NEAR LONDON—continued.

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Letchworth	Herts	Letchworth School	B. 931
Northwood	Middlesex	Northwood College	G. 935
Northwood	Middlesex	St. Helen's	G. 935
St. Albans	Herts	St. Alban's School	B. 937
Slough	Bucks	Upton House	G. 938
Stanmore	Middlesex	Woodlands	G. 940
Watford	Herts	Corran	G. 943
Weybridge	Surrey	St. George's College	B. 945
Weybridge	Surrey	Weybridge Ladies' School	G. 945
Wimbledon	Surrey	Ecclesbourne School	B. 944
Windsor	Berks	St. George's School	B. 945

INLAND, MIDLANDS.

Birmingham	Birmingham	Bournbrook School	B. 918
Bromsgrove	Worce	Bromsgrove College	B. 921
Buxton	Derby	Park Holm	B. 921
Leamington	Warwick	The College	B. 930
Leamington	Warwick	Collegiate School	G. 930
Sutton Coldfield	Warwick	Bishop Vesey's Grammar School	B. 941

INLAND, EAST AND NORTH.

Ben Rhydding	Yorks	Clevedon House	B. 916
Beverley	Yorks	High School	G. 916
Boston	Lincs	Inglew	G. 920
Chelmsford	Essex	King Edward VI. School	B. 921
Colchester	Essex	St. Albans	G. 923
Darlington	Yorks	The Mount	G. 924
Fakenham	Norfolk	Hannington House	G. 926
Framlingham	Suffolk	Framlingham College	B. 927
Harrogate	Yorks	Clifton House	B. 927
Harrogate	Yorks	Walkroyd	G. 927
Malton	Yorks	St. Michael's School	G. 934
Ripon	Yorks	Skellfield	G. 936
Stamford	Lincoln	Brazenose School	G. 940

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Preparation for usual Examinations.

Dancing, Physical Culture, Swimming, Riding.

Premises.—400 feet elevation; open, healthy position.

Good references required.

Fees.—30 guineas per term.

NEW BARNET, N.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"A picturesque locality about 9 miles North of London, near to Hadley Woods, and 350 feet above the sea. The district is one of the healthiest within easy access of London."

GIRLS.

LYONSDOWN SCHOOL.

Principal: Miss MAUD CHIGNELL.

Assisted by a large Staff of highly-qualified English and Foreign Mistresses and London Professors.

Home School for the Daughters of Gentlemen. Thoroughly sound education. Careful training. Preparation (if desired) principal Examinations. Over-pressure avoided.

Specialities.—Thorough English, Languages, Music, Drawing, Painting.

Large Gardens, Field, Bicycling, Tennis, Basket Ball, Swimming, Swedish Drill (remedial work when desired). *Entire charge taken.*

Fees—60 to 75 guineas per annum.

NORWOOD, S.E.

Upper Norwood (7 miles from London) extends along the range of hills from Beulah Spa to the Crystal Palace. This high-class suburban residential district is noted for its bracing air and healthy country surroundings.

GIRLS.

HOMEDALE,**THE AVENUE, UPPER NORWOOD, S.E.**

FINISHING HOME SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

Principal - - - Miss HENKEL.

Resident English and Foreign Governesses and Visiting Professors.

Aim.—To prepare young ladies to take their place in Society under conditions less irksome than ordinary school discipline.

Specialities.—Languages, Music, Art. Weekly Lectures on European History and Literature, Hygiene, Domestic Economy. Sports.

Terms from £135 a year.

Entire charge of pupils whose parents are abroad.

Junior Branch, Separate House.

Principal—Miss PATCHELL.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

London possesses excellent health statistics, and has the lowest death-rate of all the great capitals. The public parks rival those of all other cities. The educational advantages obtainable are easily accessible from Kensington.

GIRLS.

5, ROLAND HOUSES, S. KENSINGTON, S.W.**MISS ROBERSON'S
PRIVATE CLASSES**

FOR RESIDENT AND DAY PUPILS.

Conducted on best principles for Higher Education of Girls with most efficient Staff.

Classes private. Admission by introduction.

General Course includes English, French, German Languages, and Literature, Elocution, usual English subjects, Mathematics, Latin, Elementary Drawing, &c.

Pupils Received for Single Subjects.

HOME SCHOOL FOR RESIDENT PUPILS; make Girls cultured Women; equip for good Social Position. Constant supervision regarding Health.

Fees.—120 guineas per annum.

SYDENHAM HILL, S.E.

On S.E. & C.R., between Herne Hill and Beckenham. Stands high on the slope of the hills just within the Kentish border. It is a healthy, bracing, residential district.

GIRLS.

BIRCHWOOD.

FIRST-CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

Miss FENTON and Miss RISTOW

Have removed their old-established College from Ashbourne Lodge to Birchwood.

Studies include all English Subjects. Special facilities for Modern Languages, Music, Painting, Cookery, Dressmaking.

Modern detached house. Beautiful country-like neighbourhood. Large grounds.

Riding, Swimming, Hockey, Tennis. Escort to concerts, lectures, places of interest.

Entire charge of Pupils from Colonies and Abroad.

Fees.—From 27 guineas per term.

TOTTERIDGE, N.

A beautifully sequestered little village in a charming neighbourhood, with an elevation of over 400 feet. 10 miles from London (King's Cross).

GIRLS.

THE GRANGE.

Principal, Miss CHIGNELL.

Vice-Principal, Miss McLEAN, B.A.

RESIDENT PUPILS ONLY.

HOME SCHOOL FOR THE DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

Grounds of 70 acres. Every modern home and school comfort and convenience. Preparation, if desired, for University Exams. Modern education. Music, Modern Languages, Science, Cooking, Laundry, Gardening, &c. Most careful training.

Entire charge of girls from abroad.

ABERGELE.

Abergele and Parnarn, on N. coast of Wales, is a breezy, tone-giving health resort, market town, and watering-place in Denbighshire, with a genial climate, high sunshine record, and protection from westerly winds. *Fees* rare. Pop. about 2,500. L. & N.W. Rly.

GIRLS.

PENTRE MAWR.

Principals - - The Misses SALES.

The aim of the School is to combine a Modern Education with close attention to Health and Physical Training.

Every facility is given for the study of Languages, Music, and Art.

The House stands in 12 acres of Grounds, with bracing Sea and Mountain Air, and the Sanitary Arrangements are inspected by a leading Sanitary Engineer.

Fees.—35 to 40 guineas a term.

ARNSIDE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"On carboniferous limestone on the northern shore of Morecambe Bay. Sheltered by mountain from the east, and much drier and warmer than the inland district."

BOYS AND GIRLS.

INGLEMERE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

(88 Boarders, 12 Resident Mistresses)

AYLWIN COLLEGE FOR BOYS

(50 Boarders, 4 Resident Masters).

High-class Boarding Schools under the same Principals (MR. & MRS. LLEWELLYN), but no connection otherwise. Separate Staffs, Buildings, and Estates. Splendid Educational Results. Own Farm of 120 acres. Ventilation, Heating, Lighting, and Drainage most modern. Sea and Mountain Air. Good Railway Facilities. References to parents. *Fees* reasonable. Efficient, modern, comfortable, and well worth visiting.

BANBURY

(Oxford.) Municipal borough and market town. Pleasantly situated on banks of River Cherwell. 22 m. N.E. of Oxford, with a dry and bracing climate, in a good hunting district. Golf (9 holes). Pop. 13,459. G.W. Rly. and L. & N.W. Rly.

GIRLS.

OXFORD LODGE.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principal—Miss M. B. ELLIOT.

Assisted by fully qualified Resident Staff.

Aim.—Give liberal education and happy life necessary for English Gentlemen.

School Course.—Scripture, English Subjects, Latin, French, Drawing, Needlework, Theory of Music, Drill, Gymnastics. Music special feature. High standard of successes. Preparation for usual Exams.

Premises.—Modern. Sanitation perfect.

Great attention paid to Games and Physical development.

Special provision for entire charge of Indian and Colonial Children and Orphans.

BATH.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Bath City and County Borough. Health resort, Somerset. Pop. 50,721. Only Hot Springs in British Isles. 'Most perfectly equipped modern bathing establishments in Europe.' Extensive Roman remains. Subsoils, freestones, clay, sand, and gravel. Elevation, 60 to 750 feet. Climate: where sheltered, similar to southern marine climates; where exposed, good range of temperature and bracing winds. Water supply, pure and abundant springs. Sunshine (1912), 1,385 hrs."

GIRLS.

FAIRHAVEN, BATHEASTON.

Principal - Miss FRANCES HERBERT.

RESIDENT ENGLISH and FOREIGN GOVERNESSES.

High-Class Home School for Gentlemen's Daughters (6-19), limit 14.

School Course.—English Subjects, Languages, Music, Drawing, Needlework, Hygiene, Drill, &c. Preparation usual Exams. *Aim.*—Training to lead useful home lives with ability to earn livelihood if necessary. *Premises.*—Modern, detached, special provision sanitation, heating, ventilation, baths; 6 acres grounds, S. aspect. Elevation 300 ft. Gardening, care of poultry, and other hobbies encouraged. Individual attention backward pupils. *Entire charge English, Colonial, and Foreign Pupils.*

BOYS.

VICTORIA COLLEGE.

Principal and Headmaster—

T. S. B. FRANCOIS DE CHAUMONT, M.A.

School Course.—While affording sound, liberal Education to all boys, is designed to prepare for Universities, Army, Civil Services, and Commercial Life. Special Preparation Class for each.

List of Successes and "Old Boys" filling important positions.

All boys do Physical Drill or Gymnasium.

Fees.—16 to 21 guineas per term.

Entire charge of Pupils from India or elsewhere, 100 guineas per annum.

BEDFORD.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Bedford on the Ouse. Estimated population, 39,183. Soil, gravel and clay. Climate mild, very healthy. General and zymotic death rates very low. Unlimited opportunities for out-of-door exercise and sports."

GIRLS.

Established 1857.

THE CRESCENT HOUSE SCHOOL.

Principals: Miss FRY and Miss HAMMOND, A.P.T.C.L., L.R.A.M.

Assisted by a highly-qualified Staff.

Curriculum.—Usual English Subjects. Modern Languages, Latin, Mathematics, Economics, Botany, Drawing, Brushwork, Theoretical, Vocal and Instrumental Music, Needlework, Painting, Dancing, Cooking, Typewriting, Shorthand. All examinations prepared for. Numerous Successes.

Periodical examination by London University.

Great attention Health and Outdoor Exercise.

Hockey, Cricket, Tennis (Professional Coaches), Gymnasium, Riding, Fencing. Special arrangements for entire charge during Vacations.

BEN RHYDDING.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"A salubrious health resort in the West Riding of Yorkshire, situated in the Valley of the Wharfe, almost adjoining Ilkley. Fine scenery, moorland expanse, bracing mountain air, and exceptionally pure water-supply. 16 miles from Leeds."

BOYS.

CLEVEDON HOUSE SCHOOL.
WHARFEDALE GRANGE.

Principals - (E. W. STOKOE, M.A.
(C. W. DEAN, M.A.

PREPARATORY FOR BOYS 7-14 FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Delicate Boys receive special attention. Entire charge taken of those whose Parents are abroad.

Premises.—High position; dry soil; extensive, well-timbered grounds.

Spacious Classrooms and Dormitories. House heated throughout.

Sanitary arrangements & Water-Supply excellent.

Cricket and Football Field. Tennis Courts. Large open-air Swimming Bath. Air Rifle Shooting. Private Golf Links.

BEVERLEY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Beverley is situated at the foot of the elevated country known as the Wolds of the East Riding. The rainfall is very low, averaging 22 inches per annum. The common of over 600 acres is its greatest asset for healthy recreation." Pop. 23,654.

GIRLS.

BEVERLEY HIGH SCHOOL
FOR GIRLS,
BEVERLEY, YORKS.

Headmistress - Miss G. M. ROSSITER, B.A.

To supply THOROUGH LIBERAL EDUCATION based upon ideals of great Public Schools.

Importance attached formation of character. Equipment for Home-life as well as University careers.

Strain avoided. Health encouraged by Physical Exercises and Games.

Modern Premises in 12 acres. Gymnasium.

Boarding House for 16 pupils in own grounds.

Fees.—Kindergarten Preparatory, £1 11s. 6d. Term. Day Pupils £4 4s. Boarders, £16 extra.

BICKLEY.

Easily accessible from Chislehurst Station, and with a station of its own on London & Chatham main line. Bickley stands 200 to 300 feet above sea-level, with gravel soil and pure water. In a beautiful open healthy country. Pop. 5,493.

GIRLS.

STRATFORD HOUSE
SCHOOL.

HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principal - Miss BURGESS.

Assisted by English and Foreign Staff.

Aim.—Careful individual attention to develop Mental, Moral, and Physical faculties.

Education.—Thorough and comprehensive; age and ability considered. Backward children specially helped.

FRENCH, MUSIC, and ART important features.

Pupils encouraged attend London Concerts.

Picture Galleries, Museums, &c., visited.

Premises.—House arrangements refined and comfortable. Excellent diet.

Entire charge taken. *Fees.*—28-32 gs. per term.

BIDEFORD.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Is built on the side of a hill, chiefly of shale, and sheltered from east winds. Drainage and quality of water supply good. Death and sick rate low. Ideally healthy centre for visitors to Kingsley's country, and to the famous Westwood Ho! golf links.

EDGEHILL GIRLS' COLLEGE.

Headmistress—

Miss E. O. JOHNSON, B.A. (Lond.)

With strong Resident Teaching Staff.

Object.—Provide middle class girls at reasonable cost practical and useful course of Education, with pleasant Home-like surroundings.

Curriculum.—Embraces every essential to thoroughly equip Mentally and Physically for duties of life.

Preparation for usual Examinations.

Premises.—Extensive Grounds, 14 acres, every facility for Educational and Recreative purposes.

Fees.—From 30 guineas per year.

BIRCHINGTON.

(Kent.) Quiet sunny resort on North Kentish coast, 3½ m. W. of Margate. Elevated position; soil, sand and marl; good bathing; climate beneficial for all cases requiring bracing air and equable temperature. Pop. 2,275. S.E.&C. Rly.

BOYS.

KAUTERSKILL COLLEGE,
ST. NICHOLAS-AT-WADE.

Principal—B. MONTAGUE CUSHING, B.A.
Assisted by efficient Staff.

Prepares boys for Public School, Army and Navy. Exceptional facilities for thorough knowledge of Farming, Agricultural pursuits and Opiculture.

Buildings specially erected in own grounds, 10 acres. High situation.

Thorough grounding given English subjects, Latin, Greek, French, German, Mathematics, Shorthand, Book-keeping.

Special attention backward and delicate pupils.

Entire charge Foreign and Colonial pupils.

BIRKENHEAD.

An important seaport town opposite Liverpool on left bank of the Mersey, with many fine buildings, public parks, libraries. Science, art and theological schools. Excellent water-supply. Every facility for outdoor recreation. Pop. 130,794. L. & N.W. Rly. and G.W. Rly.

CONVENT OF THE FAITHFUL
COMPANIONS OF JESUS.

HOLT HILL. HIGHER TRANMERE,
BIRKENHEAD.

Situate in own grounds in most healthy district. Spacious well-ventilated Class Rooms, Art Rooms, Laboratories, Gymnasium, Recreation Room.

Aim.—Good general education on sound religious principles. Pupils prepared University Locals, Matriculation, Royal Academy of Music, Incorporated Society of Musicians.

Hockey, Tennis, Basket Ball, and other outdoor games encouraged.

Fees.—From £25 8s. 6d. per annum.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA.

Sussex. M.B. Select family and holiday resort. Pop. 15,900. *Means of access:* L.B. & S.C. Rly. and S.E. & C. Rly. *Location:* On coast, 5 m. W. of Hastings, 12 m. E. of Eastbourne. *Neighbourhood:* Inland, hilly pasture-lands, wooded charming country. *Aspect:* South; protected N. and E. *Climate:* Dry, invigorating. *Sunshine:* Average (1910-12) 1,782 hours. *Water-Supply:* Constant, pure, soft, no chalk. *Beach:* Shingle; low water, sand broken by rocks (prawn fishing). *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Sandy. *Front:* Long esplanade (1½ m.). Sheltered seats. Beach huts. *Colonnade:* Modern building; seats 500 inside, 2,000 outside. Town orchestra all year. Military Bands (season). Panoramic marine view. *Kursaal:* (Enclosed) with sheltered promenade; bands, dances, entertainments during season* (July-Sept.). Autumn and winter mild, sunny, attract increasing number of visitors. *Bathing:* Mixed, safe, no strong currents. *Baths:* Salt-water, swimming. *Town:* Modern; no slums. Roads good; tarred, tree-lined and quick-drying. *Bexhill Golf Club:* (18 holes). Egerton Park (12½ acres), ornamental grounds, grass tennis-courts, bowling green. Tennis (hard courts) and croquet clubs. Boating. Fishing. Growing suburb. *Cooden*, 1 m. W. Bungalows on cliff. *Cooden Golf Club:* 18 holes; Dormy house. Bexhill Harriers. Hailsham Pack close. Foxhounds. *Motor Excursions:* Battle, Pevensey, Hurstmonceux, Bodiam, Winchelsea, Rye. Electric trams to Hastings and Cooden. Motor-train service.

BOYS.

NEWLANDS,

DE LA WARR ROAD.

Headmaster—Mr. S. H. BROUGHTON, M.A.

Boys received between the ages of 8 and 14½. The aim of teaching is the training of the mind, that boys may learn how to work, and assimilate properly what constitutes a real sound Education.

Individual attention regarded as essential. All school work under Headmaster's personal supervision.

Physical benefits derived from manly sports considered valuable training.

School Premises on high, sunny situation, overlooking Golf Links and Sea.

Entire charge taken. Fees.—£25 per term.

BOYS.

HILLSIDE,

DORSET ROAD.

The Rev. H. P. MATHER & MITH (London and Victoria) assisted by Competent Staff.

Prepares boys from 7 years for entrance Public Schools and Royal Navy, and thorough grounding in all subjects.

School Course includes Divinity, English Subjects, Latin, Greek, French, Mathematics; German optional; Chemistry and Elementary Science, Writing and Drawing receive special attention.

Premises modern, in high situation overlooking English Channel. Sanitation perfect.

Health studied, Physical Drill, Swimming, Sports. Extensive Recreation Ground.

Entire charge of Indian and Colonial boys.

Fees.—20 guineas per term.

GIRLS.

SAINT CELINE.

CATHOLIC DAY SCHOOL FOR THE DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

Premises.—Modern, on high ground in the country, about 10 minutes' walk from the Sea. Most modern sanitary and ventilating arrangements.

Aim.—To give girls thorough education, to make them useful, happy members of their families, thoughtful and considerate of others.

Principal - - Miss SALTER,

Assisted by a Staff of Efficient Teachers.

Entire charge of children whose parents are abroad.

GIRLS.

LINDORES.

Principal - - - Miss FREEMAN

Receives Pupils, whom she educates under her own superintendence, assisted by Resident and Visiting English and Foreign Mistresses.

Individual care is given as regards health and ability, special arrangements being made for backward or delicate pupils, and for elder girls who wish to specialise.

Lindores stands on a hill, overlooking the Sea. It has good Garden, with three Tennis Courts, and Field for Cricket, Hockey, &c.

GIRLS.

ANCASTER HOUSE.

Principal—Mrs. FRANK BURROWS.

Stands in an unrivalled position over 100 feet above sea-level, in its own grounds of 4 acres.

SENIOR HOUSE, with Studio and 9 Practising Rooms. Domestic side recently opened. Special attention to Music, Games, and Physical Culture.

JUNIOR HOUSE for Little Girls close at hand. Branch at Geneva. Entire charge can be taken.

Fees.—£75 to £105 per annum.

GIRLS.

HEATHERCOTE,

DORSET ROAD.

(Removed from 50, Leinster Gardens, Lancaster Gate, London, W.)

HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS OF GOOD SOCIAL POSITION.

Situated on high ground overlooking Sea; South Aspect; 5 minutes from open country.

Pupils requiring change of air can be received for any portion of a term, and in some cases during the holidays.

Principal - - - Miss JAMES,

Assisted by highly-qualified English and Foreign Mistresses and Visiting Professors.

Fees.—£35 per term.

BIRMINGHAM,

Warwickshire. The chief town of the Midlands. Edgbaston is a healthy suburb of this city, situated 600 feet above sea-level. The air is bracing, and the soil gravel.

BOYS.

BOURNBROOK SCHOOL.

Principal, HENRY WHITTAKER, F.R.G.S.
Assisted by University Graduates.

A good home in nice surroundings, with varied and wholesome diet, combined with thorough teaching in Mathematics, English, French, Latin, Geography and History, daily outdoor recreation, practical work in the Laboratory and Workshops, Gymnastics and Swimming, form a sound education and a good constitution, and thus fit our boys for their future work in life.

BLACKPOOL.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Aspect W. Beach, firm clean sand." The climate is bracing and invigorating, and of a peculiarly tonic character. Sunshine (1912), 1,307 hrs."

GIRLS.

"YORKBOURNE,"

HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
SOUTH SHORE.

Conducted by Miss SMALLPAGE,

Assisted by seven Resident Mistresses and a large Staff of Specialists.

PREMISES are situated in the South of Blackpool; well built, properly ventilated, and fitted with every modern convenience.

Long list of References and Terms may be had on application to PRINCIPAL.

Branch School—

SPRINGFIELD ROAD, NORTH SHORE.

BLUNDELLSANDS.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Situated on the estuary of River Mersey, 7 m. north of Liverpool, the sea coast forming its south-west boundary. Population, estimated 12,663. Average death rate, 10·70 per thousand. Climate bracing."

BLUNDELLSANDS SCHOOL.

BLUNDELLSANDS, near LIVERPOOL.

Principal - - W. B. HAWKINS, M.A.
Boarding and Day School for Sons of Gentlemen.

Object.—Prepare for UNIVERSITIES, PUBLIC SCHOOLS, various Preliminary PROFESSIONAL and MERCANTILE Exams.

School Course.—Thorough English education, and other usual subjects. Preparatory Division (5-9). Great attention to DIET and general COMFORT. Domestic arrangements under Mrs. Hawkins. Premises.—Specially built, sanitation certified. Playing Field, Gymnasium, Carpenters' Shop, Laboratory. Headquarters "G" Company 1st Cadet Batt. (King's Liverpool Regt.). Entire charge pupils from abroad. Fees: 50-60 guineas according to age.

BOGNOR.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Aspect S. The air is remarkably pure, balmy, and bracing; having mildness of southern and dryness of eastern coast. Very beneficial to persons suffering from diseases of the chest. Exceptionally good water-supply; unrivalled sands and safe sea bathing, and an ideal winter health resort, protected from N. and N.E. winds by the South Downs. The atmosphere of Bognor is clear, dry and exhilarating. Fog, winter or summer, is almost an unknown quantity. In the summer few days occur on which there is not a slight breeze tempering the heat. In the winter the prevailing wind, being S.W., is warm. Snow is hardly ever seen here. At high-tide the sea reaches right up to the parade, the shore getting well washed twice daily." Sunshine (1912) 1,583 hrs. Pop. 8,142. L.B. & S.C. Rly.

BOYS.

BOGNOR.

Mr. J. D. BLATCHLEY HENNAH

HAS REMOVED HIS PREPARATORY
SCHOOL TO LARGER PREMISES,

known as

NORTHCLIFFE HOUSE,

Bognor,

Sussex.

GIRLS.

**EVERSLEY
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
ESPLANADE, BOGNOR.**

Headmistress - - Miss REID, A.C.P.
Assisted by efficient Staff.

Old-established. Under new Management as Church of England.

HIGH SCHOOL

FOR DAUGHTERS OF PROFESSIONAL MEN.
Curriculum and organisation planned to educate in highest sense, develop full powers, and specially prepare for Teaching Profession.
Over-pressure avoided. Careful attention to Health, Diet, Recreation. Entire charge taken.
Fees (inclusive), with Music, from 45 guineas per annum.

GIRLS.

ST. ROCH'S.

Principal - Mrs. CHARLES LINDSAY.

HOME SCHOOL FOR GENTLEMEN'S CHILDREN, uniting Home-Life and Influence with Boarding School. Limited number (14) ensures individual instruction according to character, capabilities, and needs.

School Course.—Usual English Subjects, Latin, French, German, Needlework. Extras: Music, Class-singing, Violin, Dancing, Drawing, Elocution, Physical Culture, Cooking.

Entire charge taken where Parents abroad.

BOURNEMOUTH.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"Bournemouth is built on a sandy subsoil, the dry and porous nature of which makes it an ideal site for a health resort. Whilst the thousands of pine trees constitute a physical feature of great beauty, their effect is hygienic as well as æsthetic, for the emanations from the myriad pine-needles have an undoubted purifying effect on the atmosphere." The town is one of the most beautiful seaside and health resorts in the kingdom. The public gardens are very extensive, and excellent facilities are provided for golf, bowls, croquet, and tennis. Sunshine, 1,494 hrs."

This fashionable South Coast health resort extends along a stretch of chine-broken cliff in the wide open bay which forms the western extremity of Hampshire, and in recent years it has grown to considerable proportion. It owes its prosperity to the natural beauty of its situation, its climatic advantages, and the purity of its air, laden with the aromatic health-giving exhalations of its innumerable pine trees. The cliffs, which in places attain the height of 150 feet, are composed almost entirely of fine red and yellow sand, and the chines give access to miles of sandy beach.

BOYS.

WYCHWOOD SCHOOL, MEYRICK PARK, BOURNEMOUTH.

For Boys 6-14 Preparatory for the Public Schools and Osborne.

Fees.—80-100 guineas.

Large sunny house, specially built for a school, in bracing position, overlooking the Golf Links. Good Playing Field in grounds.

Four Resident Masters, Matron, and Governesses.

Entire charge taken of Boys whose parents are abroad.

Principal - - Miss MADDOX.

BOYS.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

Principal - - E. R. WHITFIELD, M.A.

Prepares pupils for the Universities, Navy, Professional or Commercial life.

Aim.—To supply good groundwork of liberal education, train pupils in habits of diligence and accuracy, instil right principles, and provide comforts of a home.

Situation.—Bracing, close to Sea. House well built, fitted with modern improvements. Rooms large, well ventilated.

Boarders received from 8 years of age. Preparatory Class for younger boys.

Entire charge Foreign and Colonial children.

GIRLS.

"SOMERVILLE,"

GRAND AVENUE, SOUTHBOURNE.

HIGH-CLASS SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principal - - Miss E. A. SMITH,
Assisted by efficient Staff.

School Course.—Scripture, English, French, Latin or German, Botany, Drawing, Class Singing, Theory of Music, Needlework, Drill. Preparations for Cambridge Local, Music and Drawing Exams.

Premises in most bracing part of Bournemouth, near Sea, Parks, and open country.

Health and Diet studied. Games.

Entire charge taken of Foreign and Colonial Pupils.

Fees.—From 13 guineas per term.

GIRLS.

FONTAINEBLEAU SCHOOL, MANOR ROAD.

FOR DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN ONLY.

A Home School of the highest type, which provides, through the channels of first-rate educational advantages, such training as may enable each pupil to realise and to fulfil her responsibilities to Home, Church, and Empire. Large house on East Cliff, close to sea; Gymnasium, Studio, Detached Sanatorium. Every facility for Games, Riding, Cycling, Fencing, Swimming, Dancing. Resident Staff includes 3 English Graduates, French, German, Music, Art, and Games Mistresses, and an experienced Lady-Matron. Illustrated Prospectus.

Principal - - Miss C. A. ROWLAND
(Hon. Sch. Mod. Hist., Oxford).

GIRLS.

KNOLE LODGE.

SCHOOL FOR GENTLEMEN'S DAUGHTERS.

Principal - - Miss BRADEN,

Training College, Darmstadt.

All subjects of a modern High-class Education.

Full Care. Excellent References. Delightful Climate and Situation.

BOSCOMBE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"Boscombe (in Borough of Bournemouth) occupies a naturally beautiful sheltered position at good elevation overlooking sea. Dry soil, general climate. Air from pine woods and invigorating sea breezes ensure the maximum of health for school children."

GIRLS. D'ARCY HEY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

OWLS ROAD, BOSCOMBE.

SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

Principals { Mrs. DRAKEFORD (House Mistress).
Miss DRAKEFORD (Training College,
Leipzig, and Higher Froebel).

Assisted by highly-qualified Mistresses and Visiting Masters.

Thorough modern education, High School methods, ensuring the physical, mental, and moral development of each pupil. School Course.—Usual English subjects, French, German, Theory of Music, Drawing "Avett System," Class Singing, Science, Swedish Drill, and Games, Swimming, Riding, Cooking, Dressmaking, Domestic Science. Entire charge if desired.

Fees.—45 to 55 guineas School Year.

BOSTON.

A borough and seaport town in Lincolnshire. The climate is bracing and invigorating, with an abundance of sunshine; admirably adapted to requirements of children and convalescents from long illnesses. Anæmia cases do uniformly well. Golf, 9 holes. Pop. 16,673.

GIRLS.

"INGELOW,"**SOUTH SQUARE, BOSTON, LINGS.****HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.****Principal—Miss EVELINE RYSDALE.**

Modern educational advantages. Preparation for Matriculation, Higher Local, Music, and Art Examinations. Dancing, Games.

The School has the personal attention of the Principal, assisted by a qualified staff. Individual interest is taken in all pupils.

Terms.—From £45.

Boston is an old-world town situated in South Lincolnshire, healthy and bracing. It is a convenient distance from London, with which it has excellent railway connection.

BROMLEY (KENT).

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"A good-class residential district, with country walks within easy distance. 200-300 ft. above sea level. Bracing and dry. Chiefly sand and gravel. Purest water, good drainage." Pop. 30,000. Death rate, 9 per 1,000. Golf Links, 18 holes.

BOYS.

QUERNMORE SCHOOL.

Boys 6-15 received. Prepared for PUBLIC SCHOOLS (Entrance and Scholarships) and the R.N. COLLEGE, OSBORNE. List of Successes.

Special attention backward or delicate Boys.

Premises in own grounds. 13 acres. High elevation. Gravel soil. Very healthy.

Gymnasium. Three Playing Fields. Rifle Range. Carpenters' Shop. Laboratory.

Entire charge taken.**Fees—25 to 35 guineas per term.**

For Prospectus, apply Principal.

BRIGHTON.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Brighton has the bracing qualities of East Coast resorts, with a larger amount of sunshine and more shelter during unfavourable weather. During 1910 the record of bright sunshine was 48 per cent. in excess of London; in the winter months the excess was even more marked, being 88 per cent. Whilst Brighton has more sunshine than London, at the same time it is cooler in summer. There is an unlimited pure-water supply and perfect sanitary arrangements." Sunshine (1912), 1,480 hours. Average rainfall for 34 years, 28.12 inches. Pop. 131,237 (census 1911).

GIRLS.

WESTCOMBE,**DYKE ROAD.****Principals . . . The Misses STEVENS.**

Six Resident Mistresses and Visiting Professors.

30 to 40 Young Ladies resident Pupils received Home-life united with systematised Mental and Physical Education, under thoroughly comprehensive curriculum. All Exams. prepared for; marked successes; Scholarships gained. Special—French, German, and Music. Large, detached house; healthiest situation; high, facing south; exceptional accommodation; bedrooms and passages warmed. *Extensive Grounds*, Games, Cycling, Sea Bathing, Drill. *Recreation Room*. Social Musical Evenings weekly.

GIRLS.

THE CLOSE,**70, DYKE ROAD, BRIGHTON.**

EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT FOR THE DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

The MISSES PIPSON receive a limited number of Young Ladies to enjoy advantages of THOROUGH education with the comforts of a HOME.

Visiting Masters and Resident Certificated French Governess.

Pupils prepared, if desired, for the Oxford and Cambridge Exams., and the Music Exams. of Associated Board of R.A.M.—R.C.M.

Fees: Resident pupils, inclusive, £60 a year.

Prospectus and reference on application.

BROADSTAIRS.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Broadstairs is built on cliffs. Aspect, S.E. Has no northerly aspect and is sheltered from cold winds. It is peculiarly fortunate in climatic fluctuations. Remarkably free from fogs and mists. Unusually high record of bright sunshine. The climate is equable and dry, bracing in summer, and mild in winter, suitable for invalids and delicate children throughout the year." Sunshine (1912) 1,617 hrs.

BOYS. **DUMPTON HOUSE.**

FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE, OSBORNE (BOARDERS ONLY).

A. S. ATHAWES, B.A.

(Late Parker Exhibitioner, Corpus Christi College, Cambridge).

Usual Course. Special provision for young and delicate boys. Suitable premises in own grounds. Large Playing Field, Gymnasium, Miniature Rifle Range, Tennis Court, Daily Physical Drill. Domestic arrangements under the personal supervision of Mrs. and Miss ATHAWES.

BOYS. **PIERREMONT HALL.**

N. W. ROSS, M.A., Jesus, Camb., B.ès L., Paris (for four years Assistant Master R.N.C., Osborne), and

R. G. THOMPSON, Pembroke, Camb. (Assoc. Football "Blue"), assisted by competent staff.

Preparatory School for Public Schools, Osborne, and Commercial Training Colleges.

Pupils received from 5 to 15 years of age (Kindergarten).

Entire charge of children from abroad.

Special attention paid to delicate children.

Private Chapel, Gymnasium, 6 acres of Playing Fields.

Terms (moderate) on application to above.

BROMSGROVE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Important market town of considerable antiquity, in charming surroundings on southern slope of Lickey Hills. 350 to 400 ft. above sea-level. Complete drainage system, and excellent and abundant water-supply." Pop. 8,926.

BOYS.

Founded 1859.

BROMSGROVE COLLEGE,
WORCESTERSHIRE.

Headmaster—

SAMUEL SAYWELL, M.A., F.L.S., F.R.A.S.
(Dublin University).

Assisted by University Graduates.

Object.—To fit pupils for Professional and Commercial life, and give at a moderate cost thoroughly Sound, Liberal, Religious Education.

School Course.—Divinity, Latin, Languages, English Subjects, Book-keeping, Commercial Correspondence, Shorthand, Drawing, &c. Preparation for usual Exams.

Premises.—In 8 acres of ground. Carpenters' Shop, Drilling, Gymnastics, Sports.

FEES: 30 TO 60 GUINEAS.

BUDLEIGH SALTERTON

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Possesses warm, equable climate. Good bathing, boating, fishing, golf, tennis, croquet. Exceptional freedom from zymotic diseases. Excellent water supply. Modern drainage system recently installed. Charming walks and drives."

BOYS.

PARK HOUSE SCHOOL.

Headmaster: E. D. MARTINEAU, M.A. (Cantab.)

To prepare Boys (7-14) for Entrance and Scholarship Examinations at Public Schools and Royal Navy.

Course of Instruction.—Strictly modern. Special importance attached to subjects of recognised educational value.

Important feature—training hand and eye. Individual attention.

Games organised, Gymnastics, and Drill.

Premises.—In own grounds, 8 acres. Sanitation excellent.

Entire charge of Foreign and Colonial Pupils.

Fees.—20 to 24 guineas per term.

BUXTON.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Buxton is famous for its scenery, baths, &c.; in centre of Peak district, 1,000 ft. above sea-level. Nowhere is the air purer or more bracing. Water supply good and soft. Difficult to find a more healthy place, suitable for growing children."

BOYS

PARK HOLM.

Mr. T. A. LACE, M.A. (Cantab.),

Receives into his house twelve Pupils to be prepared for the Army, Universities, and all Public Examinations.

Four experienced Resident Tutors (University honours).

Careful attention is given to the outdoor life of the Pupils.

Games.—Cricket, Hockey, Golf, Tennis.

CHELMSFORD.

Population, 18,008. G.E. Rly. The county town of Essex. Is a substantial market centre with attractive residential suburbs, museum, literary institute. 29¾ miles N.E. of London.

BOYS.

Founded 1551.

KING EDWARD VI'S SCHOOL.

Headmaster—Mr. THOMAS HAY, M.A., B.Sc.

Course of Work.—As in good Grammar Schools, gives Liberal, Practical, General Education up to 16; then Specialization.

Aim.—Train Mind and Body equally well. Physical Education special feature.

Premises.—Modern, extensive, specially built, with latest conveniences for Health, Training, and Recreation.

Grounds, 13 acres. Sanitation perfect.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BOYS 6-9.

Cadet Corps. Rifle Range. Carpenters' Shop. Laboratory, &c.

Fees, £8 to £11 per year; Boarders, £30 extra.

CHICHESTER.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Population 12,591. Possesses high reputation for convenience (London, 1½ hours), interest (Cathedral City), and healthfulness (death rate, 12 per 1,000). Gravel soil; excellent water supply and drainage; climate very mild."

BOYS.

THE PREBENDAL SCHOOL.

Founded A.D. 1497.

Master—Rev. Prebendary W. F. PEARCE, M.A.

System of Education.—Prepare Boys for Public Schools, Universities, and every branch of Professional and Commercial Life. Thorough Education in Latin, Greek or German, French, English Subjects, Mathematics; Special attention to Commercial Arithmetic, Book-keeping. Shorthand and Business Correspondence. Modern Languages taught conversationally.

BOYS received 8 to 18.

Arrangements for Boarders under Lady Matron; excellent dormitories. Gymnasium, Drill, Games.

Fees.—Day Pupils, £12. Boarders, £45 per ann.

CHISLEHURST,

Kent, distant twelve miles from London. Enjoys the charm of still retaining its rural character, interspersed with spreading commons, carefully preserved in all their native wildness, which furnish delightful walks and rides. The climate is very healthy, the soil chalk and gravel.

GIRLS.

Founded 1850.

TUDOR HALL SCHOOL.

FOR DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

RESIDENT PUPILS ONLY.

Principal—

Miss NIGHTINGALE, M.A. (London).

A thoroughly sound education, combined with careful attention to health.

House stands high in 100 acres of ground. Gymnasium. Six Tennis Courts and Large Games Field. Riding, Swimming, Fencing, Gardening, Remedial Exercises. Large staff of fully-qualified Resident Mistresses.

Lectures in English, French, and German by Visiting Professors. Special features: History, Literature, Languages, Music, Art.

Classes in Dressmaking and Cooking.

CLACTON-ON-SEA.

Pop. 9,777. G.E. Rly. Faces nearly due south; is protected by cliffs and built upon a gravelly subsoil. The air is bright, clear, and bracing, and much brilliant sunshine is experienced. Fogs are very rare at Clacton, and rainfall small. Sunshine (1912), 1,510 hrs.

BOYS.

"GLENTHORNE,"

FREELAND ROAD.

HOME SCHOOL FOR THE YOUNG SONS OF GENTLEMEN.

The Rev. L. G. ROBERTS (Oxon.)

prepares Boys (7-14) for Public Schools, Royal Navy, or Professions.

Curriculum.—Subjects taught are those required for above. Great attention paid French. All Boys taught Geometrical and Freehand Drawing.

Premises.—Detached, best position, facing Sea. Delicate boys receive special attention.

Physical Exercises, Swedish Drill, Games, Swimming, Carpentry.

Fees.—40 to 60 guineas per annum.

CLEVEDON.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Clevedon is a watering-place with a mild and equable climate, an exceptional amount of sunshine, and freedom from fog. Water supply excellent and unlimited. Drainage, good. The climate is specially favourable for children and invalids."

A quiet residential town in Somersetshire, on south shore of Bristol Channel, standing upon a spur of carboniferous limestone, nearly opposite Newport, where Channel is 10 miles wide. Pier, 840 feet. Golf links, 18 holes. Pop. 6,111.

BOYS.

THE COLLEGE.

Principal - Mr. W. BROWN, B.Sc.

(14 years Assistant Master Bishop Auckland Grammar School.)

To provide on most modern lines

THOROUGH LIBERAL EDUCATION FOR PROFESSIONAL OR COMMERCIAL LIFE.

Essentially Home School. Careful individual attention. Principal's wife superintends domestic arrangements.

Premises in extensive grounds, elevated position. Facing Sea. Excellent accommodation. 30 Boarders. Sanitation perfect.

Drilling, Practical Carpentry, Photography, Cricket, Swimming.

Fees.—45 to 50 guineas per annum.

Entire charge Foreign and Colonial Pupils.

GIRLS.

CASTLE VIEW,

WALTON PARK, CLEVEDON.

Principals - - The Misses WYNNE-JONES.

FOR THE DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

Thorough modern education without over-pressure. Pupils prepared for public examinations if desired. Special care taken of delicate and backward children. Entire charge from four years of age. School situated in charming, healthy locality. Nearly 300 ft. above sea-level. Mild, bracing air. Sanitation certified. All outdoor amusements encouraged. Highest references.

Fees f. om 60 guineas per annum.

CLIFTON.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Educational centre and health resort. Clifton College and many private schools. Population (census 1911), 42,466. Means of access, G.W.R., main line (2 hrs. from London), Midland and other railways. Excellent train services. Situation: On sides and summit of carboniferous limestone hills, open Downs of 442 acres at elevation of 300 ft., commanding views of Somerset, the Severn, and the South Wales hills. Suspension bridge at height of 245 ft. spans Avon Gorge. Climate mild and equable; air bracing, especially on slopes facing Bristol Channel; the mean temperature during the winter is rather lower than the south coast, but in March and April somewhat higher. The rainfall is not excessive. Water-supply pure and constant. General death rate of Clifton for past three years averages 11.5. The zymotic mortality, infantile mortality, and fever mortality are very low."

BOYS.

Established 1870.

BRIGHTON HOUSE SCHOOL,
REDLAND PARK.

Mr. F. CLEVELAND SMITH

(Int. B.A., Lond.)

Assisted by efficient Staff, prepares Sons of Gentlemen for Navy, Public Schools, and COMMERCIAL LIFE.

Religious and Moral Training specially studied. School life made home-like.

Class for youngest boys under experienced Governess supervised by Mrs. CLEVELAND SMITH.

Physical Drill and Games receive great attention.

Entire charge taken where parents are abroad.

Fees moderate.

BOYS.

Established 1870.

REDLAND HILL HOUSE.

DURDHAM DOWN, CLIFTON.

Principal - C. JOSS, M.A.

Premises.—On high ground corner of Downs. Modern sanitary arrangements.

Organised play and Physical Training regarded necessary to health and education.

Boys prepared for Universities and other Examinations.

Preparatory Class for boys of 6.

Entire charge Foreign and Colonial Pupils.

General scope and successful results of training are given fully in Prospectus.

Fees.—15 to 20 guineas per term.

GIRLS.

ROYAL PARK HOUSE.SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AND KINDERGARTEN
TRAINING COLLEGE.Principal - Miss BLANCHE WORKMAN
(B.A. London).

House pleasantly situated near the Downs, with Gardens and Tennis Lawn; commands sunny aspect. Ventilation and drainage perfect. Few strict rules enforced—purpose being to make the life as homelike as possible. Health record excellent. Every care and home comfort. Sound modern education. Entire charge of children from India and Colonies. Pupils from 7 to 19 years old.

COLCHESTER.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"An essentially bracing and healthy town standing on elevated ground. The air is very pure and free from mists and fogs. Sunshine above the average. Rainfall low." Pop. 43,452.

GIRLS.

ST. ALBANS, OXFORD ROAD.

Principals - The Misses DOBSON.

Assisted by a qualified Staff of Resident Mistresses and Visiting Professors.

Special attention given to Music, Languages, and Art.

Preparation for all Public Exams. Hockey, Tennis, Cricket, and other Outdoor Games.

Entire charge taken of children whose parents are abroad.

Prospectus on application.

COLWYN BAY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"As stated in the standard work, 'The Climates and Baths of Great Britain and Ireland,' Colwyn Bay has become one of the most important health resorts of the north. It owes its rapid rise to its exceptional situation. The town is well protected from the prevailing winds and enjoys a large amount of sunshine. Climate in winter remarkably mild and equable."

GIRLS.

NANT-Y-GLYN ROAD. PLAS-TIRION. HIGH-CLASS FOR GIRLS.

**Principals - { Miss WHITEHOUSE, A.C.P.
Miss R. M. WHITEHOUSE.**

Assisted by Resident French and English Mistresses and Visiting Masters and Mistresses.

The Ordinary Course of Study includes all usual subjects. Special attention is given to languages. Pupils prepared for Examinations (Oxford Local, and Associated Board of R.A.M. and R.C.M., &c.).

Premises.—Detached. Healthily situated. Schoolrooms large and airy. Separate Bedroom cubicles. Library. Garden. Tennis Lawn. Sea Bathing.

BOYS.

RHOS-ON-SEA PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

Mr. J. H. GLOVER, M.A.

Assisted by thoroughly efficient staff of Resident and Visiting Masters.

Prepares boys (between 8-14) for Public Schools and Royal Naval College, Osborne.

Sound education on modern principles; individual attention. Gymnastics, Drill, Rifle-Shooting. School stands in its own grounds (6½ acres) on the sea-coast. Cricket, Football, Tennis, Golf, &c. Delicate boys receive special care.

Entire charge of pupils whose parents are abroad.

Fees from 60 guineas per annum.

CRANBROOK.

Cranbrook is a market town (S.E. & C. Rly.) on River Crane, 1½ m. E. of Hawkhurst, 4½ m. from London, standing on the Weald of Kent in one of the healthiest parts of England, about 250 feet above sea-level. Pop. 4,061.

BOYS. QUEEN ELIZABETH'S SCHOOL.

(Royal Charter 1574.)

Headmaster: WILLIAM S. LEE, M.A.

To prepare Sons of Gentlemen for Universities, the Services, Medical and Business Careers. Special attention Army and Indian Police.

List of Successes and Honours at Examinations. *Premises.*—Specially built, detached. Grounds, 5 acres. Open-air Swimming Baths, Rifle Range, Carpenter's Shop, Laboratory, Gymnasium. Officers' Training Corps. Games every day. Physical Drill.

Special provision for Pupils whose Parents are abroad.

Fees.—60 guineas, inclusive.

CROMER.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Ideal health resort, combining pleasures of the seaside with beautiful inland scenery. Cool in summer. Floods of sunshine spring and autumn. Sanitation and water-supply perfect. G.E. and G.N. stations." Sunshine (1912), 1,327 hours.

GIRLS. LEIGHTON HOUSE.

HIGH-CLASS BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR LIMITED NUMBER OF GIRLS.

**Principals { Mrs. L. BRYDE HAYWARD.
Miss A. C. CLEPHAN.**

Assisted by competent staff of Visiting Mistresses and Masters. Thoroughly comprehensive Course of Instruction. Preparatory section for Boys Kindergarten. House detached. Near Sea. Outdoor Recreations. Games, Sea-Bathing.

Pupils prepared for usual Exams.

Entire charge of Colonial and Foreign Pupils.

CROYDON.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Croydon is one of the healthiest towns in the country, its advantages in this respect being due to its sanitation and the pure air from the North Downs, on the northern slopes of which it is situated, with attractive rural surroundings."

BOYS.

OXFORD HOUSE SCHOOL, BIRDHURST LODGE, SOUTH CROYDON.

**Principal, ARTHUR E. P. VOULES, M.A. (Oxon.).
Vice-Principal, PERCY REYNOLDS, B.A. (Lond.).**

DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL.
PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Is an old family mansion standing in 4 acres of park-like grounds, providing excellent football and cricket grounds. Boys are admitted at 7 years of age. A few Senior Pupils can be received, and arrangements can be made for taking entire charge of boys whose parents are abroad.

Inclusive Fees: For boarders, £20 to £35 per term; for day boys, £4 to £10 per term.

DARLINGTON.

An important town in Durham on River Skerne. The birthplace of the modern railway. Technical college erected by Corporation; public library and park. The climate is temperate. Golf (18 holes). Pop. 55,631.

GIRLS.

THE MOUNT.

Principals - Mrs. W. SMITH & Miss M. DOLLY.

The Pupils are taught on newest and most practical lines by Trained Mistresses of large experience.

Conversational French receives special attention. Special Kindergarten Department.

Pupils are out of doors as much as possible; taught at times in open and in large marquees.

THE MOUNT stands in 3 acres grounds. Lawns for Tennis, Croquet, &c.

Inclusive Fees from 14 guineas per term.

EYPE.

Occupies an elevated position on the coast of Dorsetshire. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Bridport. It has an equable climate, and the district possesses many attractions for the artist, botanist, geologist and archaeologist. Bridport, L. & S.W. Rly. and G.W. Rly. Pop. 5,919.

BOYS. EYPE, NEAR BRIDPORT.

Mr. R. O. JOURDAIN, B.A. (late Classical Scholar Magdalene College, Cambridge; Classical Tripos 1892), assisted by Resident Tutor, receives limited number Private Pupils for Universities, Army and Public Examinations.

In addition to Classics and Mathematics, French, German and Italian taught grammatically and conversationally.

All Home Comforts. Backward Boys and those requiring *Special Tuition* carefully studied.

Golf Links within easy distance; every facility for Games.

Entire charge taken. List of References.

Fees.—£150 per annum. Terminally in advance. No Extras.

EASTBOURNE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Its advantages as a health resort are much sunshine, clean, quickly-drying roadways, large parks and gardens with many trees, a plentiful and good water-supply from wells sunk in the deep chalk, and the proximity to the breezy, health-giving South Downs. The climate is beneficial for convalescents and in anæmia, scrofula, and early tubercular disease; excellent for children. Full benefit of winter sun is secured. Warm, sunny shelter always obtainable." Sunshine (1912), 1,640 hrs. Pop. 52,542.

BOYS.

ST. BEDES.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Recognised by the Board of Education.

Headmaster - G. H. GOWRING, M.A.

New Buildings situated in a sunny and commanding position, protected on the S.W. by Beachy Head. Curriculum most comprehensive, and includes Swedish Physical Drill and Gymnastic Instruction. A War Office Miniature Rifle Range of 100 yds. on the Playing Field which is attached to the School.

BOYS RECEIVED FROM 7 TO 14 YEARS.

Special attention paid to backward and delicate Pupils. Quite young children of Indian and Colonial parents taken entire charge of by Mrs. Gowing.

GIRLS.

ENDCLIFFE,**MEADS.**

Near the Sea and Downs.

A Home School for about thirty-eight girls of good social position, to whom the Principals, Miss RAYWOOD and Miss BUCK, offer the advantages of a refined and cultured family life, combined with exceptional educational facilities.

Health carefully studied. No evening work.

Specialities—Music, Art, Languages, Needlework, and English.

Weekly Lectures by expert Professors.

Excellent arrangements for outdoor and indoor recreations.

EXETER.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Occupies ridge-like hill rising from east bank of the Exe to 433 feet. Open to the south-east, but otherwise sheltered. Chief climatic features, warm, soft, mild, equable, calm, and free from storms." G.W. and L. & S.W. Rlys.

GIRLS.

**HILL'S COURT SCHOOL,
PENNSYLVANIA, EXETER.**

SCHOOL FOR THE DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

Principal:

Miss A. M. SHORTS, B.A. (Hons.) Lond.
(Author of "The Story of Exeter.")

The School is situated in the highest and healthiest part of Exeter.

The aim is to provide a thorough training which will prepare Girls effectually either for Professional or Home life. Limited number of Boarders can be received, who are under careful supervision.

Entire Charge of Pupils whose Parents are abroad.

EXMOUTH.

Occupies a sheltered position on the Exe, 11 miles from Exeter. It is a pretty watering-place with considerable natural attractions. The climate is remarkable for its equability—cool in summer and comparatively warm in winter. Sunshine (1912), 1,475 hrs. Pop. 11,962.

BOYS. ST. PETER'S SCHOOL.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR SONS OF GENTLEMEN.

Headmaster - H. A. FALKNER.

Assisted by Competent Staff.

Boys (6 to 14 years old) prepared for Public School Scholarships, Osborne College, and University Local Exams.

Aim.—To enable Boys to make best use of their abilities.

Curriculum.—Embraces all essentials for thorough, sound Course of Instruction.

School Buildings.—Modern. Sanitation perfect. Grounds, 5 acres.

Regular Physical Culture and Recreation. Swimming. Carpentry.

Fees.—24 to 27 guineas per term.

EDINBURGH.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"For nearly 200 years the metropolis of Scotland, apart from its historical associations, has been famous as an educational centre. The town is built on several hills, and the altitude of different portions varies considerably. Its University dates from 1582. In the matter of climate this beautiful city has been well endowed by Nature, influenced in the matter of its bracing properties by the city's proximity to the sea. Strong south-westerly winds blow during 119 days of the year, coming with unbroken ozone-bringing force from the Atlantic. Winter temperature same as London; summer temperature lower. Public parks, gardens, and meadows occupy 1,180 acres, 150 of which are suitable for games." Pop. 320,318. North British Rly. and Caledonian Rly. Edinburgh possesses a picturesque beauty quite unrivalled. Tourists from all parts of the world are attracted to the metropolis of Scotland by its historical associations with Queen Mary, John Knox, and Sir Walter Scott. Besides the castle, Holyrood Palace, Burns Monument, and John Knox's House, are many historical buildings, museums, libraries, and a celebrated University. In the historic Castle are St. Mary's Chapel, an interesting relic belonging to the reign of David I.; the remains of the Royal Palace; the Crown Room, in which are deposited the Scottish regalia; the Arsenal; the Parliament and banqueting hall, with a fine collection of Scottish armour, weapons, and regimental colours. Liberton, 3 m. S. of Edinburgh, a suburb connected by tram service, one of the most healthy and invigorating places in Scotland, occupying an elevated position overlooking the city and commanding magnificent views.

GIRLS. ST. BRIDE'S SCHOOL, MERCHISTON.

Principals—

Mrs. MUIRHEAD, Miss BIRD, M.A.

Ettrick Bank now St. Bride's), established 50 years, occupies high, healthy situation.

Aim.—To provide thorough Education on best Modern High School lines, at the same time health being made of first importance.

Curriculum.—Comprises all usual subjects.

Special attention Music, Art, Languages.

Physical Culture under a resident trained Mistress.

Entire charge of Colonial Pupils.

Particulars on application to Principals.

GIRLS. ST. DENIS, 14, DRUMSHEUGH GARDENS.

Principal - - - Miss BOURDASS
(Diplômée, University of Paris).

Miss Bourdass (successor to Miss Mack) assisted by staff of Certificated Mistresses, receives Girls for Board and Education.

School Course.—Thoroughly sound Education; Moral, Mental, and Physical development individually studied. Music, Art, Foreign Languages, special features. Preparation for English or Scottish Universities. *Health* specially considered. Gymnastics (remedial). Games. Entire charge Colonial children.

Fees.—25 to 30 guineas per term.

GIRLS. CANAAN PARK COLLEGE, GRANGE LOAN.

**Principals - { Miss DICK, L.L.A.
Miss SAUNDERS, L.L.C.M.**
PRIVATE LADIES' SCHOOL.

Under inspection of Scotch Education Department.

Provides good GENERAL EDUCATION, enables girls, if necessary, make their own living. *Special Features.*—Modern Languages, Music, Art, Physical Culture. *Optional.*—Riding, Swimming, Cookery, Dressmaking, Millinery. *Premises.*—

Modern, detached; extensive grounds; gravel soil; sanitation certified. Gymnasium, Gardening, Hockey, Tennis, Croquet, Cycling.

Entire charge taken. Foreign Pupils received.

Fees.—70 guineas.

GIRLS. ST. HILDA'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, LIBERTON, NEAR EDINBURGH.

RESIDENT PUPILS ONLY.

Headmistress - - - Mrs. WAUGH, M.A.
(Honour Classics).

Assisted by MRS. HOGBEN, late Head of Junior House, Malvern College, and a large efficient staff.

Beautiful grounds and healthy surroundings in the Country. City advantages. Climate suits delicate girls and those from warm countries. Thorough Modern Education. Careful Home Training. Swedish Gymnastics, Games, Swimming, Fencing and Individual Health Exercises from Resident Trained Mistress.

GIRLS. STRATHEARN COLLEGE.

HIGH-CLASS PRIVATE SCHOOL
OF COOKERY, HOUSEKEEPING, AND ALL
DOMESTIC ARTS FOR THE DAUGHTERS,
OF GENTLEMEN.

Thorough, Individual, and Practical Tuition. Home Life training a speciality. Housekeepers, Matrons, Lady Cooks, &c., trained, and posts secured. Diplomas awarded.

Boarding-Houses for Students; Home Comforts. Tennis and all Games.

Illustrated Prospectus and full information from

Principal - - Miss MITCHELL.
(First Class Diplômée and Medallist.)

GIRLS. ST. ORAN'S. 25, DRUMMOND PLACE.

PRIVATE BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Principal - - Miss BLACKSTOCK.

Assisted by thoroughly qualified staff.

Aim.—To give sound practical education, evoke an interest in studies and avoid over-pressure. Thorough grounding in all subjects.

Preparation for Oxford Local, University Entrance and Medical Preliminary Examinations, also Music Associated Board.

Backward and Delicate Girls receive careful attention.

Gymnastics, Tennis, Swimming.

Entire charge of pupils whose parents are abroad

FAKENHAM.

Within easy reach of Cromer, 10 miles from the sea. Stands on northern slope of the Wensum Valley on a fine gravel soil. The air is bracing and town well supplied with pure water.

GIRLS.

**HANNINGTON HOUSE
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.**

Principal - - - Miss TUTHILL.

Course of Instruction.—Religious Knowledge, Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Composition and Literature, History, Geography, Mathematics, Needlework, Class Singing, Drawing, Brushwork. Preparation if desired for usual Examinations and Trinity College of Music.

Health and Comfort specially studied. School-life rendered as happy and home-like as possible.

Entire charge of Children whose Parents are abroad.

Fees.—Inclusive of English, French and Music, 10 guineas per term.

FAVERSHAM.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Faversham is built on ground gradually rising from Faversham Creek. Subsoil contains brick-earth and chalk, and below these gravel. Rainfall about 24 inches. Climate mild; not so bracing as sea-coast. Water-supply and sewerage good."

BOYS.

Founded 1527.

**QUEEN ELIZABETH'S
GRAMMAR SCHOOL.**

Headmaster - - - H. KITTO, M.A.

Assisted by an efficient Staff.

TO PROVIDE GOOD EDUCATION, AT MODERATE COST, FOR THE SONS OF PROFESSIONAL MEN, &c.
Preparation for usual Examinations.

MANY SUCCESSSES.

School Premises.—Modern, in 2 acres grounds. Very healthy School record. Gymnasium. Laboratory. Rifle Club and Range. Library. Every provision for outdoor recreation.

Fees.—£43 (Board). Tuition, £12-£15 (according to age) per annum.

FELIXSTOWE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Aspect, south. Beach, shingle; sand as tide recedes. Excellent bathing. Occupies a sheltered but very sunny position, the soil (red crag) ensuring a dry surface. The climate is dry and bracing." Sunshine (1912), 1,666 hours.

Felixstowe is a select modern-built coast resort 5 m. E. of Harwich, 12 m. from Ipswich, on the south-east corner of Suffolk. The sea frontage is 2 m. in length. Pier 903 yds. Golf links (9 holes). Pop. 8,666. G.E. Rly.

BOYS.

EASTWARD HO COLLEGE.

Principal: B. B. THOMPSON, Inter. Arts (Lond.).

To prepare Gentlemen's Sons for Professional and Commercial Careers. Junior Department for little boys.

Situation.—On Cliffs, facing Sea.

Premises.—Light, spacious, and well-ventilated.

Physical Culture.—A special feature.

Domestic Arrangements.—Under Mrs. Thompson and Matron.

Backward and delicate boys receive special attention.

GIRLS.

NEUHEIM.

HIGH-CLASS HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principal - Mrs. C. J. JUTSON.

Assisted by Resident Mistresses and Visiting Professors.

Premises detached, on the Cliffs, close to the Sea.

Special attention to Character, Culture, and Health.

Music and French a special feature.

Drawing, Painting, Dancing, Tennis, Swimming, Drill, Basket Ball.

Entire charge Indian and Colonial Pupils.

Fees.—From 80 guineas.

FOLKESTONE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Aspect, S. & S.E. The town is one of the best-planned seaside resorts. The comparatively very healthy and dry climate is due to the porous nature of the geological formation, and, in addition, the facilities for drainage make mists, damp and fogs almost unknown. The water-supply is excellent. The sanitation of town carefully guarded. For an educational centre it is particularly adapted." Sunshine (1912), 1,616 hours. Pop. 33,502.

BOYS.

PENFILLAN HOUSE.Mr. N. E. TOKE (B.A. Lond.)
and

Mr. H. WHYTE (B.A. Oxon.)

(1st Class Honours in Class. Mods. and Lit. Hum.,
late Open Class Scholar Univ. Coll.)

Prepare a limited number of Pupils for

ARMY, INDIAN POLICE & UNIVERSITIES.

Terms moderate. List of Successes on
application.

GIRLS.

FAWSLEY,

61, EARL'S AVENUE.

Principal - - Miss M. MOUNTFIELD.

Assisted by Experienced Teaching Staff.

The Aims of the School are to provide a thoroughly good education, and to interest and train the pupils so that they may become cultivated and useful members of Society.

Health and Physical Development are specially studied. Foreign and Colonial pupils are received, temporarily or otherwise.

Entire charge taken if desired.

Fees.—20 to 25 guineas per term.

FRAMLINGHAM.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The College, of Gothic architecture, is well situated on an elevation overlooking the town and castle. Has a good water-supply and system of drainage. Excellent recreation grounds and good walks in the surrounding neighbourhood. The climate is very healthy and bracing." Pop. 2,400.

BOYS.

*Founded 1864.***FRAMLINGHAM COLLEGE,
SUFFOLK.**

Headmaster - - F. W. STOCKS, M.A.

(Late House Master Felsted School.)

A SECONDARY PUBLIC SCHOOL. (Incorporated Royal Charter.) For 300 Boys (9 to 19 yrs.).

Object.—Provide at moderate cost on Public Schools principles an education preparatory for Universities, Professions, Civil Service, and other Competitive Exams., also for Agricultural and Commercial Careers. *Premises.*—Elevated situation, 23 acres, 4 Playing Fields, Rifle Range, Gymnasium, Fives Courts; Carpenters' Shop, 2 Laboratories, Swimming Bath; Library, Reading Room, Chapel. Officers' Training Corps. Sanitation certified. *Fees.*—£42-£51.

GUILDFORD.

Pop. 23,820. Situated on River Wey, in a beautiful country district at a good altitude above sea-level. The healthiness of the town and its surroundings make it a first-class residential centre.

GIRLS.

**CONVENT OF ST. CLOTILDE,
WEYBOURNE HOUSE, PORTSMOUTH ROAD.****BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.**

The Religious of St. Clotilde are exclusively devoted to the work of solid education. Orderly habits; serious application; simplicity without affectation, fostered with intellectual culture.

Great attention paid Health and Outdoor Exercise.

Studies include every branch necessary for higher education of Women of Refinement and good social position. French a speciality.

Pupils successfully prepared for usual Exams. Prospectus and particulars from

LADY SUPERIOR.

HARPENDEN,

Herts. A healthy district surrounded by open country, high up on the Hertfordshire hills, 25 m. from London, with excellent facilities for recreation, and an excellent train service on the main line of the Midland Railway. Pop. 6,172.

BOYS.

HARDENWICK.**PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.**

Headmaster - - A. E. EVERETT, M.A.

Boys (7-14) prepared for *Public Schools* and *Osborne*.

Thorough grounding given in English subjects, Latin, Greek, French, Mathematics, Drawing, Elementary Science, German if desired.

Premises expressly built, high elevation, extensive Playing Fields; Gymnastics, Physical Drill, Miniature Rifle Range.

Domestic arrangements under Mrs. EVERETT with competent assistance.

Complete charge taken where parents are abroad. List of references.

Fees.—£20 to £25 per term.

HARROW-ON-THE-HILL.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Occupies an elevated situation overlooking a broad rich vale in Middlesex. It is chiefly noted for its famous public school. Its healthy position, climate, and surroundings make it a desirable place of residence. Free from London fogs."

BOYS.

**ORLEY FARM SCHOOL,
HARROW-ON-THE-HILL.***Principals:*

G. B. INNES HOPKINS, M.A. (Harrow & Camb.)

H. C. BROADRICK, M.A. (Haileybury & Camb.)

The School has been specially built and is fitted with every modern requirement. The dormitories and class-rooms face south. Large playing-fields of more than five acres adjoin School.

The standard of work is very high. Over 20 Scholarships have been recently gained at the Public Schools.

1913.

1st KING'S SCHOLARSHIP, WESTMINSTER.
TWO SCHOLARSHIPS, CHARTERHOUSE.

HARROGATE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"For thoroughly equipped private secondary schools Harrogate is famous, is known as the 'Queen of English (Inland) Watering Places,' and is world-renowned for the medicinal properties of its waters and its magnificent baths, acknowledged to be the finest in Europe. The distinguishing features of the climate of Harrogate are its bracing atmosphere, low humidity, and abundant sunshine. The mortality is and always has been remarkably low." Sunshine (1912), 1,187 hours. Pop. 33,703.

BOYS.

CLIFTON HOUSE.**PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS
AND OSBORNE.**

Beautiful open situation. Unrivalled climate. Playing Fields 10 acres.

Special arrangements for Anglo-Indian and Colonial Pupils.

Illustrated prospectus from the Principal—

J. WALTER NUTTALL, Inter. B.Sc.

GIRLS.

WALKROYD,**STRAY DENE, LEEDS ROAD.
SELECT SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.**

Principal - - - Miss WHEELER (E.), Assisted by Resident English and Foreign Mistresses and Visiting Masters and Mistresses.

Premises.—Spacious Modern House, commanding fine view of the Stray. Perfect sanitation.

Limited number of Pupils receive individual attention.

Special care taken of delicate girls.

Entire charge of children whose parents are abroad.

Fees.—£60 per annum.

HASTINGS.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Mild winter climate. Compares favourably with many southern Continental resorts. Summer cool. Sunshine abundant. Suitable residence for weakened constitutions. Climate favours recovery from bronchitis and catarrh. Phthisis cases do well, also asthmatics. Moderately bracing." Pop. 61,145.

**GIRLS. KENILWORTH COLLEGE
FOR GIRLS,
ST. HELEN'S PARK.**

Principal—Miss **TOMPSETT** (Hons. L.C.).

Offers Refined HOME with every comfort necessary to welfare of Girls.

Thorough Education on modern lines.

French and German taught and spoken daily.

Premises detached, on high ground, extremely healthy locality, highly recommended by medical men.

Great attention to Physical Development; Riding, Hockey, Tennis, Cycling, Swimming, and Gymnastics.

List of Honours gained and References.

Fees.—45 to 60 guineas per annum.

HEREFORD.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"On a gravel subsoil, 189 ft. above sea-level, Hereford affords a climate with a happy medium, neither too cold and bracing, nor too relaxing. Water-supply and drainage good."

GIRLS.

**CARFAX SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
CARFAX, HEREFORD.**

Headmistress - Mrs. **PAUL CHAPMAN**
(Newnham College, Cambridge).

Diploma in Italian Literature of the
University of Bologna.

Wife of Physician undertaking special care of delicate girls.

Sound Education on modern lines, combined with a good deal of Handwork, Sewing, Cooking, Lace-making, &c. French and German continually talked. French Preparatory. House stands on a hill in 3 acres of ground.

Fees moderate and inclusive.

HITCHIN.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Hitchin, Herts.: 32 m. from London. G.N. Rly. A busy market town in the centre of an agricultural district noted for its rural attractions and healthy record; residential portion on eminence 230 ft. above sea-level." Pop. 11,905.

GIRLS.

**GIRLS' GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
HITCHIN.**

Headmistress, Miss **J. E. GOSNELL, B.A.** (Lond.).

The Curriculum embraces the ordinary English subjects, Languages, Mathematics, Science, Art, and Music. The teaching is thorough and on modern methods. Preparation for Examinations.

Gymnastics and organised Games.

Premises healthily situated 310 feet above sea-level, specially designed to meet all latest requirements. Good Playing Field and Gardens.

Boards received by the Headmistress. Excellent accommodation.

Fees.—£45 to £60 per annum.

HOVE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The climate of Hove is singularly dry and fresh, being open to the bare Downs on the north and the sea on the south. There is nearly always a good breeze, which in fine weather blows off the sea by day and off the Downs at night, thus preventing any feeling of oppressive heat or intense cold. London's foggy days are generally fine and sunny at Hove. It is specially recommended for those suffering from overwork or too active life in a busy town, and as a bracing change from the damper climate of the south-west of England. The humidity of the air is as low as 50 to 60 per cent. in the summer; the ground dries rapidly after rain. Rheumatism is rare." Pop. 42,173.

GIRLS.

**SHREWSBURY HOUSE
SCHOOL,
BRUNSWICK PLACE.**

Senior and Junior Divisions.

Languages, Art, Science (Lantern Lectures), Music, Cooking, Dressmaking, Hockey, Tennis, Riding, Driving, Swimming.

Highly qualified Staff of Resident English, French, and German Mistresses. Visiting Masters from London and Brighton.

Girls whose parents reside abroad can spend their holidays at Shrewsbury House or on the Continent, under suitable escort.

Nat. Telephone 2152X.

Illustrated prospectus on application to—

The Misses **NORMAN**.

**GIRLS. ADDISCOMBE COLLEGE,
26, WILBURY ROAD.**

Principals—

Miss **CADWALLADER** (Ladies' Coll., Cheltenham),
Miss **MARSLAND** (Newnham Coll., Cam.).

Miss **L. E. CADWALLADER, B.A.** (Lond. Univ.).

Affords Gentlemen's Daughters high-class modern Education. Individual physical, mental capacities studied. Curriculum: Comprehensive, includes Religious Knowledge (Church of England). French, German (resident Foreign Teachers). Music.—Highly qualified Assistants and Visiting Masters. Orchestra. Premises.—Commodious, detached. Sanitation perfect. Close to Sea, healthiest part. Playing Field.—Tennis, Cricket, &c. Gymnasium, Riding, Swimming, Cycling.

GIRLS.

Established 16 years.

**SALISBURY HOUSE SCHOOL
FOR GIRLS,**

19, RUTLAND GARDENS, HOVE.

Principal - - - Miss **E. A. WOOD**.

School Course embraces all ordinary English subjects, French, German, Latin, Music, Singing (Class or Solo), Drawing, Painting, Botany, Physiography, Needlework, Drill, &c.

Preparation for Oxford and Cambridge Locals, Royal Academy and other Examinations.

Special arrangements for entire care of Indian and Colonial Children, Orphans, and Wards. Also entire charge of children whose parents are abroad.

References to Parents of past and present pupils. Fees:—30 to 40 guineas per term.

HORLEY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"Situated in open rural country, 200 feet above sea. Golf course within one mile. Average death-rate for past ten years, 10·2. Mild, equable climate. Water very soft and pure." Pop. 5,493.

BOYS.

**WYKEHAM,
VICTORIA ROAD.****PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR THE
SONS OF GENTLEMEN.**

Principal - Mr. WILLIAM H. RUBY
(*London University*).

To prepare Boys (7 to 14) for Public Schools, Royal Navy, &c. Essentially a Home School. As numbers are limited (15), Principal makes individual study of each pupil a special feature.

Preparation for usual Examinations.

Good facilities Cricket, Tennis, Swimming, Cycling, &c.

Entire charge taken of Pupils whose Parents are abroad.

Fees.—From £40 per annum.

HORSHAM.

An important agricultural town, 120–230 feet above sea-level. Noted for the rural beauties of its surroundings, which include St. Leonard's Forest. Christ's Hospital (West Horsham) is 2 miles distant. 36 m. from London. L.B. & S.C. Rly. Pop. 11,314.

GIRLS.

**"GRINGLEY."
HURST ROAD**

**Principals {Miss F. E. S. COLLINS, A.C.P.
 {Miss B. G. COLLINS.**

Staff of Resident and Visiting Governesses.

Boarding and Day School for Girls, Kindergarten, with Transition Classes.

Special Attention backward or delicate children. Individual teaching. Pupils prepared all Examinations and Musical Examinations (Royal Academy, Royal College). Froebel training.

Curriculum includes all English subjects, French, Nature Work, Class-Singing, Needlework, Music (Vocal, Instrumental), Dancing, Elocution, German, Latin, Drawing, Painting, Drill. Playing Field.

Entire Charge Indian and Colonial Children.

HOYLAKE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"Situated facing sea. Subsoil sandy. Rainfall average 27 ins. Very equable temperature—climate excellent for convalescents, for growing boys and girls; air is bracing and very pure." Sunshine (1912), 1,292 hrs.

BOYS.

HOYLAKE COLLEGE.

Principal - I. WHARFE KING, B.A.

School situated on promenade recently erected on most approved principles. Large and lofty class-rooms. Electric Light. Physical Training a speciality.

Boys prepared for Professional and Commercial Life: Scholarships to the value of £152 gained since July, 1907

Aim.—To make instruction sound and thorough; best modern methods; individual attention. High moral tone.

Entire charge where parents abroad.

Fees.—54 to 60 guineas.

HUNSTANTON-ON-SEA.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"Hunstanton shares with all the East Coast watering-places a great reputation for convalescents. Apart from this, Hunstanton seems specially adapted for children. The rapidly-drying soil, the absolutely safe bathing, the magnificent sands for exercise in wet or dry weather, perfect drainage, and splendid water, combine to make it an ideal place for them. The number of schools and the wonderful physical progress of weakly children bear testimony to these advantages."

This quiet East Coast health resort stands on the north-west coast of Norfolk, facing the Wash, between Cromer and King's Lynn. Pier, 800 feet in length. Golf Links, 18 holes. Pop. 2511. G. E. Rly.

BOYS. **THE GLEBE HOUSE.****PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR THE PUBLIC
SCHOOLS AND FOR THE R.N. COLLEGE,
OSBORNE.**

Headmaster, Mr. H. CAMBRIDGE BARBER, M.A.
(*late Hastings Exhibitioner of Queen's College, Oxford*).

The School Buildings stand in their own grounds of 12 acres, 100 feet above sea-level, and include Gymnasium, Carpenters' Shop, and detached Sanatorium. Healthy, open-air life. Games and Physical Training carefully organised. Large Staff of fully qualified Masters and Instructors. Numbers limited to 45; ages, 7 to 14. No Day Boys are received. Illustrated Prospectus, scheme of work, &c., on application.

BOYS.

LYDGATE HOUSE**PREPARATORY SCHOOL, HUNSTANTON.**

Headmaster - R. A. A. BERESFORD, M.A.
(*Formerly Scholar Selwyn College, Cambridge*).

Boys prepared from 7 to 14½ for Entrance or Entrance Scholarship Exams. at Public Schools and Osborne.

Thoroughly wide, comprehensive SCHOOL COURSE. Importance attached ENGLISH generally; ELEMENTARY SCIENCE; GEOMETRY; GEOGRAPHY; MODERN LANGUAGES.

Carpentry, Physical Drilling, Games, Bicycle Rides, Photographic Expeditions, Air-Rifle Club.

EXCELLENT SITUATION for Health on Cliffs overlooking Sea. Pure water. Good drainage. Class-rooms, Dormitories, Bath-room, Play-room, light, lofty, well-ventilated, warmed.

BOYS.

WESTHOLME.**PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR THE PUBLIC
SCHOOLS AND OSBORNE.**

BOARDERS ONLY. Careful Home Training; thorough School grounding; importance attached grammatical speaking and writing. Short periods and small classes ensuring absence fatigue and individual attention without pressure.

Premises.—Facing Sea, adjoining own Recreation Ground and Gymnasium.

Physical Development.—Swedish Drill; Outdoor Exercise; Organised Games.

Special Feature.—Drawing Models and Making to Scale in Wood.

Headmaster, L. GATHORNE WILSON, M.A.
(*Trin. Coll. Camb.*)

KINGSGATE,

Kent, between Margate and Broadstairs, is fortunate in climate conditions. Remarkably free from fogs. Much bright sunshine, equable and dry climate. Bracing in summer, mild in winter. Suitable for children throughout the year. Water and drainage excellent.

GIRLS. **BRONDESBURY,** KINGSGATE, THANET.

HIGH-CLASS SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Situated in own wooded grounds, between Cliftonville and Broadstairs, in highest part of Thanet, and overlooking Golf links and the sea. Thorough Modern Education; the physical, mental, and moral development of each pupil studied.

Open-air Classes held. Examinations optional.

Diet good and abundant. Sanitary heating and ventilating arrangements excellent. Single bedrooms for elder pupils.

Entire charge taken.

Principal - Miss GALLOWAY (Newnham).

LEAMINGTON.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Climate equable, inclined to be warm in July and August. Suitable for children; average rainfall for 30 years, 24 inches. Direction of wind, south-westerly. Situation sheltered. Roads and pavements good. Sanitation excellent."

Royal Leamington Spa, a fashionable inland watering-place and high-class residential town in Warwickshire, owes its renown to its mineral waters, supplemented by modern science, to its sheltered position and local attractions. Pop. 26,713.

BOYS. **THE COLLEGE,** LEAMINGTON SPA.

Pupils prepared for Universities, Services, &c. Number of boarders in each house limited to twenty.

Special Features.—Individual attention, careful Moral and Physical Training. Detailed and candid report on progress, &c., at end of each term.

Entire charge of Colonial and Foreign Pupils by Headmaster and his wife. An agreeable Home-Life assured.

Fees (strictly inclusive) range from 20 guineas to 30 guineas per term.

R. O. SMITH
(Late Headmaster, Western College, Harrogate).

GIRLS. **THE LADIES'** **COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.** HIGH-CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Principals—The Misses PULHAM & LOYNES.
Assisted by highly qualified Staff.

To give Moral, Religious Training and thorough Education. Pupils prepared for usual Exams.

Aim.—To inspire, by personal influence, the desire to discharge all-round Duties of Life.

Premises.—Excellent equipped. Sanitation perfect. High ground. Gymnasium and usual Games.

Backward and Delicate Girls successfully treated. *Entire charge taken.*

Fees.—16 to 18 guineas per term.

LEE-ON-THE-SOLENT.

Situated adjacent to Lee Station, on the coast of Hampshire, immediately west of Stokes Bay; on a peninsula between Portsmouth Harbour and Southampton Water, about half an hour from Portsmouth. It overlooks the Solent.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Lee-on-the-Solent possesses a south-west aspect, a climate exhilarating and equable, dry and sunny, gravel soil, excellent water-supply. The air contains properties strength-giving to growing children, and is beneficial for chest complaints."

Pier, 750 feet long, with bandstand. Gradually sloping beach, affording good bathing at any state of the tide. Fishing from boats. Golf links, 18 holes, are at Chalk Common, one mile inland.

BOYS. **ENGINEERING.** **SEAFIELD PARK COLLEGE,** CROFTON-ON-THE-SOLENT, FAREHAM, HANTS.

A Residential College, specially equipped for preparing the Sons of the directing classes for the profession of an Engineer, and for giving a Mathematical, Mechanical, and Practical Education.

Candidates are also prepared for the Universities and for Woolwich.

The College is affiliated to the London University for Examination purposes.

Address: The Master of Seafield,

W. ARTHUR RIX, M.A. (Cantab.).

BOYS. **WYKEHAM HALL,** LEE-ON-THE-SOLENT.

A Preparatory School of the Highest Class, at an unusually moderate fee, for the
SONS OF GENTLEMEN.

Principal - ERNEST W. WEBB, B.A.

A special feature is made of taking entire charge of Anglo-Indian and Colonial boys at a very moderate inclusive fee.

Ideal Seaside and Country Home.

Individual attention.

Numerous Public School Scholarship successes.

Separate Cubicles, Bedroom for younger boys. Grounds, 7 acres. Sanatorium, Carpenters' Shop, &c., &c.

GIRLS. **ST. BONIFACE COURT.** (LEE COLLEGE.)

Principal - Miss ADAMSON.

For the Daughters of Gentlemen.

Pupils prepared for Public Examinations.

School beautifully situated on Sea front, facing Isle of Wight. Houses, spacious with lofty rooms, well furnished. Large Hall, well lighted and ventilated for indoor recreation.

Special attention given to Health and Physical Culture. Outdoor sports include Bathing, Boating, Tennis, Croquet, Basket-ball, Cycling, and Swimming. Swedish Drill.

Climate specially suitable for Indian and Colonial children. Entire charge taken.

LETCHWORTH.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Letchworth has a dry and bracing climate. Upper part of the town, where the school is situated, lies 300 feet above sea-level. Its healthiness is proved by unusually small death-rate. Water-supply is excellent." Pop. 5,324.

BOYS.

LETCHWORTH SCHOOL,
HERTS.

Principal: J. H. N. STEPHENSON, M.A. (Oxon).

A thorough education, building up Health, Intellect, and Character, and preparing for the work of life. Hobbies encouraged.

"The School is beautifully situated and well housed . . . I was impressed above all by the intelligent interest pupils took in their work."—Report of Professor of Education, Sheffield University.

"I regard Letchworth School as being a perfect model of what a School should be for boys from 6 years upwards."—Lt.-Col. Stephenson, Cawnpore, India.

Fees.—25 to 30 guineas a term.

LITTLEHAMPTON.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The air is well known to possess invigorating and restorative qualities of a very high order. Sanitation on the most approved modern principles. Water pure and supply constant. Excellent bathing facilities from a wide expanse of fine sand." Pop. 8,351.

GIRLS. WINTERTON LODGE.
SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

Principal—

Miss STOWELL,
Mathematical Tripos, Girton College, Cambridge.
Miss HISCOCKS,
Madame Bergma Osterberg's Physical Training College.

Assisted by a Highly Qualified Staff of Residential and Visiting Mistresses.

Excellent modern education with individual tuition. The greatest attention is paid to outdoor exercises. There is a Gymnasium in the School, and Tennis, Cricket, Lacrosse, Badminton and Riding are encouraged.

Special arrangements are made for the entire charge of children whose parents are abroad.

Prospectus and terms upon application.

LIVERPOOL.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Liverpool is the second largest city in the United Kingdom, possesses amongst the numerous fine buildings a University, Fine Art Gallery, School of Art, Museum, many Public Libraries, Colleges, and Schools. Very fine and beautiful parks and public gardens, and now owned by the City Council. The growing suburbs are very attractive, and as the City has extended great care has been taken, with the help of recent legislation, to preserve trees for the general amenities of the outskirts." Pop. 746,421.

GIRLS.

LIVERPOOL COLLEGE.
HUYTON HALL, HUYTON, Nr. LIVERPOOL.
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

President—THE EARL OF DERBY.

Visitor—LORD BISHOP OF LIVERPOOL.

Headmistress - Miss ANTHONY, B.A.
(Lond.) Hons.

School Buildings.—Five large houses in 8 acres of ground. Healthy climate. Games daily in grounds and playing field.

Girls prepared for Joint Board Higher Certificate and Cambridge Higher Local. Leaving University Scholarship. Five University Scholarships won in last three years. Perfect system in school and boarding houses.

GIRLS.

LIVERPOOL GYMNASIUM
TRAINING COLLEGE.

171, BEDFORD STREET.

Principal - Miss IRENE M. MARSH.

Large Certified Staff.

Ling's Swedish System.

The Gymnasium is largest and finest in world. The Training College for Women Teachers close by contains extensive well-appointed rooms, every essential for Practical Education and Comfortable Residence. *Object.*—Train Ladies to become Teachers of Gymnastics, Games, Fencing, Swimming, Sports. Medical Gymnastic Instructors; Massage Treatment, &c.

Fees.—25 guineas per term (inclusive).

LONDON.

			See page
BUCKHURST HILL	College	Misses F. & B. Gardner	912
CLAPTON	Springfield	Miss Elliott	912
CLISSOLD PARK	Modern School	T. S. White, B.A.	913
CROYDON	Oxford House	A. E. P. Voules	923
EALING	Friedenheim	Miss Harrap	913
EALING	School for the Deaf	Miss Hewett and Miss Pirrie	913
HADLEY WOOD	St. Ronans	Miss Ledward, M.A., & Miss Shore, B.A.	913
HAMPSTEAD	The Priory	Miss Alcock and Miss Cocks	913
HARROW-ON-THE-HILL	Orley Farm School	{ G. B. Innes Hopkins, M.A. } { H. C. Broadrick, M.A. }	927
HENDON	Tenterden Hall	A. J. M. Bacon, B.A.	913
HIGHBURY	High School	Headmaster	913
HIGHGATE	Earlham	Miss A. R. Burne	914
NEW BARNET	Lyonsdown	Miss M. Chignell	914
NORWOOD	Homedale	Miss Henkel	914
SOUTH KENSINGTON	5, Roland Houses	Miss Roberson	914
SYDENHAM HILL	Birchwood	Miss Fenton and Miss Ristow	914
TOTTERIDGE	The Grange	Miss Chignell	914
WIMBLEDON	Ecclesbourne School	Mr. T. E. Beasley	944

LLANDRINDOD WELLS.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Llandrindod Wells is situated on an elevated plateau 800 feet high, protected on the north and north-east. The chief Spa in Wales, having saline, sulphuretted and chalybeate waters. Modern baths, low rainfall and perfect sanitation."

GIRLS.

RYDALCROFT.

Head Mistress: Miss EDITH WALKER.

Art & Music Mistress: Miss EDITH E. DAVIES.

Assisted by Qualified Staff.

Provides Education on most approved modern system. Special attention English Literature and Composition, Health, Physical Culture, and Games. Every detail individually studied in Educational and Home Life. School Life rendered happy and successful.

Premises.—Large, detached, modern appointments. Electric light. Drainage perfect. Healthy, bracing, sunny situation.

Special arrangements for Foreign Pupils during holidays.

Fees.—30 guineas per term inclusive.

LLANDUDNO, N. WALES

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The climate of Llandudno possesses many advantages. Air is dry and bracing. High annual average temperature. Winter months equable and comparatively warm. High amount of sunshine. Fog and snow seldom seen." Pop. 10,469.

BOYS.

TAN-Y-BRYN.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL

FOR BOYS OF 8 TO 14 YEARS, PREPARING FOR NAVAL COLLEGE, OSBORNE OR PUBLIC SCHOOL.

Headmaster—

CHARLES J. MONTGOMERY, M.A.

(Late Exhibitioner of Lincoln College, Oxford).

Sound, general education, under most healthy conditions. Special attention to delicate boys.

Games, Drill, Gymnastics, Safe Bathing, Excursions.

Fees.—24 to 30 guineas per term.

LOWESTOFT.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Has the distinction of being the most easterly town of Great Britain. It has long enjoyed a great reputation as one of the leading health resorts, the climate being magnificently bracing." Sunshine (1912), 1,498 hrs. Pop. 33,777.

GIRLS.

EASTHOLME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principal - - Miss E. E. SMITH.

Assisted by Resident and Visiting Mistresses. To combine comfortable home, thoroughness in studies, industrious habits, and high standard of conduct.

School Course.—Usual English subjects, Mathematics, French, German, Latin, Drawing, Class Singing, Calisthenics, Needlework. *Optional*—Music, Painting, Gymnastics, Dancing, &c.

Preparation for Examinations if desired.

Private Pupils received for Music, Art, &c.

Premises.—Large; healthily situated. Sea views. Certificated sanitation.

Garden, Tennis, Croquet, Hockey, Swimming, &c.

LYME REGIS.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The climate of Lyme Regis is mild and salubrious. The town is sheltered by hills from N. and N.W. winds, and thus affords an excellent place for invalids during the winter."

BOYS.

MONMOUTH SCHOOL.

Headmaster—H. C. WOOTTON WOOLLEY, M.A.

To prepare for Public Schools and Royal Navy, also give sound education to boys not going to Public Schools.

Curriculum.—Comprises Divinity, English Subjects, Classics, Modern Languages, Mathematics.

School Buildings.—Beautifully situated. Electric Light. Perfect Sanitation.

Gymnasium. Swimming. All Games.

Special facilities given to Roman Catholics. References, Catholic priests and parents.

Entire charge taken of pupils from abroad.

Highest Medical References.

Fees.—60 to 100 guineas per annum.

LYTHAM.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"8 miles from Blackpool, facing due south. Climate mild, well sheltered, little frost; water-supply pure and abundant; beach sandy; drainage modern; front esplanade 3 miles long, bandstand, pier 500 ft.; pavilions, landing-stage for steamers, facilities for sea-bathing. 'Town of room and space and free air.' An all-the-year-round health resort. Known as 'leafy Lytham.' Essentially a residential district. Unique facilities for golf, yachting, and boating." Pop. 9,463.

GIRLS.

FAIRHAVEN.

HIGH SCHOOL.

Principal - - Miss CRAVEN.

Assisted by fully qualified Staff.

Resident Mistress and Visiting Masters.

Premises.—In own grounds close to the Sea. Sanitation perfect.

Aim.—To provide highest education to fit girls for best social life.

Curriculum.—Includes all usual branches of thorough English Education. Music special feature. Preparation usual Examinations, Physical Culture, Swedish Gymnasium, Needlework, Dancing, Swimming, Boating.

Entire charge taken.

Fees.—42 to 48 guineas per annum.

BOYS.

LYTHAM COLLEGE.

HIGH-CLASS HOME-SCHOOL.

Aim.—To prepare Boys thoroughly for Commercial or Professional life.

Sunny climate, bracing sea air. Specially suitable for growing boys and those who are liable to chest affections.

All the usual Games.

Delicate or Backward Pupils receive every care and individual attention.

Entire Charge taken of Pupils whose Parents are abroad.

Illustrated Prospectus, &c.

Principal—JOHN H. WATTERSON, F.R.G.S.

MALVERN.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—" Malvern is picturesquely situated on the eastern and western slopes of the range of Malvern Hills, with extensive and magnificent views on both sides. The hills, which rise to an altitude of 1,400 feet, are easily accessible for delicate persons, either on foot or by carriage. The climate has a most beneficial effect on invalids. The houses are so placed as to receive more than the ordinary amount of sunshine. Weakly children, especially those suffering from tubercular glands or continually recurring catarrhs, in nearly all cases do remarkably well here. The rainfall is low, and the soil dries with remarkable rapidity. The water-supply is bountiful and of great purity, and the sanitary state of the district generally of a high standard. The average annual (corrected) death-rate for the past five years is 10.5 per 1,000 of the population. Outbreaks of infectious diseases are few and quickly suppressed, as the Urban Council are provided with every means for promptly dealing with any case that may arise." Pop. 8,106.

BOYS.

THE SCHOOL, MALVERN LINK.

W. DOUGLAS (Scholar, Keble College, Oxford),
Five years Assistant Master at Rossall.

E. H. DOUGLAS (Scholar, Eton and King's
College, Cambridge),

Ten years Assistant Master at Glenalmond.

Boys prepared for PUBLIC SCHOOLS and NAVY.

House faces South, with large Playground,
Carpenters' Shop, Fives Court, Boys' Gardens,
adjoining house.

Excellent Cricket Field of 4 acres.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Douglas take *entire charge* of
Boys whose parents are abroad.

BOYS.

THE PRIORY.

(Boarders only.)

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL
NAVY.

Individual attention. University Masters.
Certificated Governess for the smaller Boys.

The Priory stands in beautiful grounds of over
6 acres. Elevation, 460 feet. Private Laundry
and Sanatorium in grounds.

Gymnasium (resident Sergeant-Instructor),
Swedish Drill daily, Boxing, Swimming, Shooting,
Practical Carpentry taught by expert. Boys'
Library, Garden, &c.

Fees.—30 guineas a term.

For Prospectus and series of views, apply
HEADMASTER.

BOYS.

S. CUTHBERT'S.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Headmaster—

J. E. HEALEY, M.A. (Oxon.).

Boys of from 7 to 14 years prepared for Public
Schools or Osborne. Fine open situation, facing
Common; south aspect.

All usual subjects, with full recognition of
English.

Physical Development of primary importance.
Playing Field adjoins School House; Gymna-
sium; Carpenters' Shop; Swimming Bath.

Boys encouraged to be practical, resourceful,
self-reliant.

Fees (inclusive)—27 to 30 guineas per term.

BOYS. MALVERN COLLEGE.

Headmaster—

Rev. Canon SYDNEY RHODES JAMES, M.A.
Classical Side.—Arranged specially with a
view to the Universities.

Modern Side.—For Examinations for MEDICAL
and LEGAL Professions, requirements of BUSI-
NESS, and CIVIL SERVICE. *Subjects:* French,
German or Latin, Mathematics, English and
Physical Science.

Army Side.—To enable Boys to pass direct
from School for Woolwich and Sandhurst.

Cadet Corps, Rifle Range, Swimming Bath,
Gymnasium, School of Mechanical Engineering,
Workshops.

Fees.—Tuition, £30; Boarding, £70 per year.

GIRLS.

THE ABBEY, MALVERN WELLS

The School consists of Senior House and Pre-
paratory House, standing very high in large
grounds, every modern convenience and comfort.

Strong teaching staff, every facility offered to
elder girls who wish to specialise.

Several open Scholarships taken by pupils.

In the Preparatory House the special needs of
younger girls are considered in all the details
of management, the aim throughout being to
make the best of the first years of school life.

Principals - - { The Misses JUDSON.
Fraulein DOOEZAK.

GIRLS.

MALVERN COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principal—Mrs. GARNER.

Assisted by Certificated English and Foreign
Resident Mistresses.

Object.—To provide complete Modern Educa-
tion at moderate fees and give Boarders a
Mother's careful training.

Course of Study.—All usual subjects, Physical
Culture, Deportment, Drilling, Needlework,
Games. Special facilities for French and
German. High average for successes at usual
Examinations. *Premises.*—In own extensive
grounds.

Entire charge where Parents are abroad.

Fees—15 to 20 guineas per term.

MALVERN (*continued*),

Worcestershire, U.D.C. Pop. 8,106. G.W. Rly. and Midland Rly. 8 m. from Worcester. *Climate*: Dry, bracing. *Water-Supply*: Pure, constant. *Drainage*: Modern. *Soil*: Gravelly. The highest point of the Malvern Hills is the Worcestershire Beacon, 1,400 ft. high, from the summit of which is obtained one of the most extensive panoramic views in Great Britain, embracing the Severn and Wye Valleys, the Cotswold, Mendip, and Welsh Hills. *Season*: Summer and winter. *Annual fixtures*: Shakespeare week in May, croquet tournament August. Malvern is an inland watering-place and a pretty residential town, consisting mostly of villas standing in own grounds. Assembly rooms (high-class bands and theatrical companies), free library, gentlemen's club, tennis, bowls, croquet, golf links (9 and 18 holes), separate clubs for ladies and gentlemen.

GIRLS. ABBOTSHILL.

GREAT MALVERN, WORCESTERSHIRE.

A SCHOOL FOR GIRLS FROM 6-14 YEARS.

Headmistress—Miss L. E. LLOYD JONES. Assisted by duly qualified and experienced staff. *Teaching*.—Sound and practical. Number limited; personal interest ensured.

Comforts of home combined with school discipline; high moral standard aimed at.

Curriculum.—Divinity, English, Languages, Mathematics, Music, Drawing, Needlework, Drill, Science.

Entire charge Anglo-Indian and Colonial Children.

Fees.—75 to 90 guineas per annum.

BOYS.**THE ELMS,**

COLWALL, near MALVERN.

Principal - - F. G. MEAKIN, B.A. (Cantab).

Curriculum.—All usual Subjects. Modern Languages taught conversationally.

Situation.—On Western side of Malvern Hills, 450 feet above sea-level. Sanitation certified annually. Malvern water laid on throughout.

Playing Fields, with Pavilion, adjoin school buildings. Two covered Fives Courts. Well-fitted Gymnasium, Swimming Bath, School Chapel, Rifle Range.

Mrs. Meakin personally supervises boys' health and comfort.

BOYS AND GIRLS.**MALVERNHURST.**

**HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS UNDER 11,
GIRLS UNDER 15.**

Headmistress - - Miss YELL.

Premises.—In own grounds; high elevation; finest air. Every convenience and comfort.

Aim.—Thorough Education in happy surroundings; to train character, inculcate self-control, develop thinking powers, encourage intelligent, pleasurable interest in work.

Education.—Religious Instruction, English, French, Latin, Nature Study, Mathematics, Part-Singing, Ear Training. Drill, Eurhythmics, Drawing, Carpentering, Handwork, Swimming. Scout Corps under Scoutmaster.

Fees.—30 guineas per term.

MALTON.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The town of Malton has a southern aspect, and is picturesquely situated midway between York and Scarborough". Climate, clear, dry, bracing." Pop. 4,822.

**GIRLS. ST. MICHAEL'S SCHOOL
FOR GIRLS.
MALTON.**

Principals { Miss HOBSON,
 Miss MARGARET L. HOBSON.

Assisted by qualified staff of Resident English and Foreign Mistresses.

Curriculum.—Embraces all usual subjects for thorough modern Education, with facilities for specialisation. Usual Examinations prepared for, but pressure avoided. Physical development special feature; Swedish Drill, Gymnastics, Games.

Premises.—Modern, well appointed, high elevation, sanitation perfect. Climate bracing.

Entire charge taken where parents are abroad.

Fees.—From 12 guineas per term.

**MARGATE AND
CLIFTONVILLE.**

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Nearly three thousand children are sent yearly to Margate for their education. The chief reasons for the world-wide reputation of Margate as a health resort appear to be: Its dry, bracing climate, the town is exposed to the sea breezes from all quarters except the west; it has the smallest rainfall in England; there is a notable absence of fog; the subsoil is chalk, and the roads rapidly dry even after the heaviest rain." Hours of sunshine (1912), 1,365. Pop. 27,085.

BOYS.**HERNE HOUSE SCHOOL,
CLIFTONVILLE (MARGATE).**

Principals—

Rev. WM. TAYLOR JONES, M.A., L.C.P.

Rev. EDWD. WM. TAYLOR JONES, M.A.

Pupils prepared for Public Schools, Professional or Commercial Career. School's work tested by usual Local Exams. and own Exams. Young, delicate, and backward boys receive special care. Greatest attention to Religious, Moral, and Physical Training, and Domestic Comforts.

Drill Sergeant. Gymnastics. Sea Bathing.

**GIRLS. QUEEN'S SCHOOL,
9-10, DALBY SQUARE, CLIFTONVILLE.**

Principal - Mrs. J. W. WALTON, L.L.A.
To give Girls Useful, Liberal Education
of Highest Class.

General Course includes all usual branches. MUSIC special feature. Needlework thoroughly taught: Dressmaking Class.

List of Successes at Public Examinations. Hockey, Tennis, Croquet, Cycling, Swimming, Gymnastics, Physical Training.

Inclusive fee for Pupils whose Parents are abroad.

Backward or delicate Pupils receive individual care. Climatic conditions exceptionally favourable.

Fees.—£15 per term.

MAYFIELD.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Very healthy resort about 500 feet above sea-level; railway station on main road between Tunbridge Wells and Eastbourne. On the Crowborough water and gas supply. New drainage scheme completed three years ago." Pop. 2,803.

BOYS. *Founded in 1868.*

XAVERIAN COLLEGE.

Under the distinguished Patronage of the
R.C. BISHOP OF SOUTHWARD.

Situated healthiest part of Sussex, near Tunbridge Wells.

Grounds very extensive. Football, Cricket, Tennis, Swimming, Drill, Physical Training, &c. Chapel, with Resident Chaplain attached, also Farm.

Course of Studies.—Combines thorough Religious Instruction with sound Commercial Training; Public School advantages, with Home Education. London Matric., Civil Service, and Oxford Local Examinations.

Fees.—£36 a year.

MILFORD-ON-SEA.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"In Hampshire, 3½ m. S.W. of Lymington. S.W. aspect. Climate exhilarating and equable, dry and sunny; gravel soil. Air is beneficial for chest complaints and contains properties strengthening to growing children. Good bathing."

BOYS AND GIRLS.

ELLALAND.

HOME SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN.

Principal - Miss EDITH AUKLAND.

Entire charge taken of Children from India and Colonies, the genial climate being especially suitable.

Both Boys and Girls received. The children lead a happy, regular, and, as far as possible, outdoor life.

Training throughout on Froebelian principles. Health and happiness of children the great aim.

Physical Exercises, Games, and Walks daily.

"Ellaland" on Cliff in own grounds. Beautiful surroundings.

Fees.—From 30 guineas per annum, according to age.

NORTHWOOD.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Well-wooded, attractive residential place north of Harrow. 200-350 feet above sea-level. Higher ground, gravel and sand subsoil. Bracing climate. Chosen as most healthy place around London for Mount Vernon Open-air Hospital."

Northwood, served by the Great Central and Metropolitan Rlys., 14 miles from London. Offers excellent facilities for pedestrian and cycle excursions. Golf (18 holes) and hunting. Pop. 4,808.

GIRLS.

NORTHWOOD COLLEGE FOR GIRLS, NORTHWOOD, MIDDLESEX.

Principal - Miss AGNES WHITE.

Assisted by a large residential staff of University and other fully qualified Mistresses and Visiting Professors.

The College consists of Senior (over 14), Junior and Preparatory (5-14) Departments.

Buildings.—Specially designed. Combine all modern educational requirements with comforts of home life.

School Course.—All branches of thorough education. System calculated to promote general development, health, and comfort. Individual attention. *Entire charge taken.*

Inclusive Fees: Juniors, 80 guineas per annum; Seniors, 100 guineas per annum.

ORPINGTON.

DOWNE, near Orpington, Kent.

Downe is 4 miles from Orpington, and 7 miles from Bromley (S. E. & C. Rly.). The air is particularly bracing, and the district (Garden of Kent) is well known to be one of the healthiest in England. Pop. 5,036.

GIRLS.

DOWNE HOUSE. NEAR ORPINGTON.

FIRST-CLASS SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principal - Miss OLIVE M. WILLIS, M.A.
Fully-equipped Teaching Staff of Resident and Visiting Mistresses.

Aim.—To train mind and body, equip every girl for her position. Individual character, abilities, physical requirements studied.

Curriculum.—Thoroughly comprehensive, embraces English Subjects, Languages, Art, Science, Mathematics, Dancing, Gymnastics.

Premises.—Fine Country House. 23 acres for Recreation—Lacrosse, Cricket, Tennis Lawns.

Sanitary arrangements excellent.

Fees.—50 guineas per term.

GIRLS.

ST. HELENS.

Principals:

Miss ROWLAND BROWN. Camb. Train. Coll.

Mrs. BROADBENT, M.A. (Dublin).

Situation.—On high ground, large garden; gravel and grass courts for Net Ball, Tennis and Croquet. Cricket and Hockey fields.

Aim.—Suggested by School motto—

"Work not for school, but for life,
Toil not for time, but for eternity."

Special Subjects.—Language, Music, Art, and Housecraft.

Entire charge where parents are abroad.

Fees.—20 to 25 guineas per term.

OSWESTRY.

A municipal borough and market town on the Great Western Railway and Cambrian Railway, situated amongst pleasant scenery 18 miles N.W. of Shrewsbury. An important junction, and one of the keys to Wales. Pop. 9,991.

BOYS.

OSWESTRY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

(Founded A.D. 1407).

Headmaster - A. CAWOOD, B.Sc.
Assisted by strong Staff.

Curriculum.—Comprises every essential for sound Education on Classical and Modern lines. Preparation for the Universities, Army, Navy, Professions, and Commercial Life.

Honours List on application.

Premises and Grounds.—Healthy situation in 25 acres, exceptional facilities for Recreation; Open-air Swimming-bath, Laboratory, Carpenters' Shop.

Boys received from 8 years old.

Fees.—Tuition 12 gs. Boarding 50 gs. per year.

PARKSTONE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Surrounded by pine-covered hills, is deservedly called 'The Mentone of England.' Climate is similar to Bournemouth, but, owing to salt breezes, is cooler in summer and warmer in winter. Climate admirably adapted to growing children, especially from hot countries."

BOYS.

DAVE COURT,**PARKSTONE, DORSET.**

PREPARATORY FOR BOYS OF 6-15 YEARS.

Principal - - **HUGH F. POOLEY, M.A.**
(*Rugby and University College, Oxford.*)

Assisted by Competent Staff of Graduates.

Situate in grounds, 3½ acres, with Playing Field, 3 acres. Sandy soil. Large, airy rooms.

Curriculum.—Usual English subjects, Latin, Greek, Special French.

Practical Carpentering, Class Singing.

Preparation for Public Schools and Osborne.

Cricket, Football, Hockey, Tennis, Swimming.

Fees.—80 to 100 guineas per annum.

PRESTATYN.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Is modern, well sewered, water supplied, and gas lighted; has a good bathing coast. Rainfall about 25 inches on 150 days in the year. Temperature, from 42 deg. in the winter to 89 deg. in the summer months." Pop. 2,036.

BOYS.

ST. CHAD'S

(Half-hour from Chester).

Mr. W. P. RICHARDSON, M.A., and
Mr. E. S. HOWLETT

Receive boys from 7 to prepare for Public Schools and Royal Navy.

No Day Boys received.

Aim.—Self-reliance encouraged in Work and Play. Every essential studied for Health, Moral Training, Physical Development, and Mental Equipment.

Football, Hockey, Golf, Cricket, Tennis, Cycling, Sea Bathing, Drill, Shooting, Carpentry, Photography.

Household arrangements under Miss M. I. RICHARDSON, L.R.A.M., A.R.C.M.

RAMSGATE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Ramsgate stands on the chalk and faces south. Its climate is equable, invigorating, and bracing, unmarred by sudden change. In the summer the sun's rays are deliciously tempered by cool sea breezes. Fogs are practically unknown. The average annual rainfall is about 22 inches. The autumn months are characterised by long hours of bright sunshine." Pop. 29,603.

BOYS.

ST. LAWRENCE COLLEGE.

A Church of England Public School on slope of Hill, facing south: Sea on three sides; 160 acres, extending almost into Broadstairs. Steam Laundry, Swimming Bath, Gymnasium; Carpenters' and Metal Workshops; Classical, Modern Science and Army sides.

Junior School kept entirely separate.

Headmaster - - **Rev. E. C. SHERWOOD, M.A.**

Council.—

President.—J. F. W. DEACON, Esq., J.P., D.L.
Rt. Hon. Lord KINNAIRD, Sir JOHN KENNAWAY,
Bishops of DURHAM, LIVERPOOL, MANCHESTER,
DEAN of CANTERBURY, &c., &c.

Fees £75. Junior School, £65.

NORTH QUEENSFERRY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"North Queensferry is situated on the Firth of Forth, at the north end of the Forth Bridge, close to Rosyth Naval Base, and within easy distance by rail of Edinburgh. Its climate is dry and bracing."

BOYS.

ST. MARGARET'S.

Mr. W. H. ELDER receives a few Boys under 16 to prepare for Royal Navy, Public Schools, or to give good General Education.

Premises.—In own grounds 19 acres, overlooking Firth of Forth, S.W. aspect; Electric Light. Sanitary arrangements perfect.

Recreations.—Cricket, Golf, Cycling, Motoring, Sea Bathing.

Entire charge taken of Boys whose Parents are abroad.

Fees.—(Inclusive) 7 to 9 guineas a month.

References on application.

B.OYS.

ST. AUGUSTINE'S COLLEGE,

RAMSGATE, KENT.

Conducted by the Monks of St. Augustine's Benedictine Abbey, assisted by a staff of Lay Graduates.

President.—

Rt. Rev. **ABBOT T. ERKENWALD EGAN, O.S.B.**

The Course of Studies comprises Greek, Latin, English, French, German, and Italian; Science (Electricity and Chemistry), Mathematics, Elocution, Music, Drawing, Drilling, &c. Students prepared for the Universities and Professional Examinations, &c. The Abbey grounds adjoin those of the College, which is immediately opposite the sea. For Particulars apply to the Right Rev. F. Abbot, President of the College, or to the Rev. the Vice-President, J. Anselm Fox, O.S.B.

Fees.—£90, £70, and for ParLOUR Boarders, £120.

RIPON.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Ripon is about 100 feet above sea-level, with a mild climate. The soil is sand and gravel, consequently dries quickly even in wet seasons. There is an excellent water-supply, a good system of drainage. Spa baths, with electric treatment."

GIRLS.

SKELLFIELD.

BOARDING SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS OVER ELEVEN.

Headmistress - Miss F. YATE-LEE, M.A.

Assisted by large Staff and Lady Matron.

Aim.—To provide thorough all-round Education.

Curriculum.—Includes English subjects, Languages, Mathematics, Domestic subjects, Music, Art.

Elder Girls given responsibilities. All have plenty of time to themselves. Reading encouraged.

Premises recently enlarged; 4 acres land; gravel soil. Sanitation perfect. Excellent health record. Games, Gymnasium, Library, Gardening.

Illustrated Prospectus on application.

RHYL.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"A first-class watering-place, having 2 miles of seaboard. Promenade. Well supplied in matters of sanitation. Rainfall, below the average and a sunshine record one of the best in the kingdom. Climate dry, bracing, and sunny." Pop. 9,205.

BOYS. COLET HOUSE.

Established 1888. New Buildings 1904.

PREPARATORY (8-14) FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE, OSBORNE.

Headmaster - R. M. HUGH-JONES, M.A.

Assisted by Experienced Staff of University Graduates.

House specially designed and built for the School in spacious Grounds on Sea Front. Accommodation for 50. Sanitation perfect. Large Playing Field. Gymnasium. Sanatorium.

Prospectus, with list of Scholarships and Cadetships gained in 1913, on application.

Fees.—70 to 80 guineas per annum.

RUTHIN.

A pleasant market town in Denbighshire, in the Vale of Clwyd, $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles S.E. of Denbigh. The district is full of interest to mountaineers and antiquaries. There is plenty of sunshine, protection from cold winds, and small rainfall.

Climates and Baths of Great Britain, 1902:—"In the inland parts of North Wales, especially in the eastern portion of the Principality, there are many districts well suited for health resorts. On each side of the wide Valley of the Clwyd are to be found sunny and bracing sites which will no doubt at some time be taken advantage of."

BOYS. Founded 1595.**RUTHIN SCHOOL.**

Headmaster—E. W. LOVEGROVE, M.A. (Oxon.)
(Sometime Scholar of New College).

To prepare for Universities in accordance with Classical traditions of School, and equip for Commercial careers with Modern Education.

Most European Languages taught if required. Spanish can be substituted for Latin.

School Buildings magnificently situated in own grounds.

Ruthin is a well-known health resort; ideal place for boys from hot countries.

Entire charge taken.

Fees.—Under 15, Board and Tuition, £50 per year; over 15, £60.

BOYS. LLYS-FASI MANOR FARM SCHOOL.

Near RUTHIN.

VALE OF CLWYD, NORTH WALES.

600 acres. Premises specially built for teaching Pupils practical mixed Farming, Dairy and Poultry Work.

Competent instruction given for Home and Colonial Farming.

One year's Special Course of farm-life lays a foundation for invaluable health-giving assets, and would be a benefit to boys before entering professions or business.

Fees.—£100 for one year.

ST. ALBANS.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Population, 25,752. Means of access: Midland Rly., G.N. Rly., L. & N.W. Rly. 20 miles from London. An ancient and historic city. Altitude, 400 ft. Bracing and healthy. Particularly suitable for children. Plentiful supply of pure water, and modern drainage."

BOYS. ST. ALBANS SCHOOL.

(Founded 948.) (Royal Charter 1553.)

Headmaster: E. MONTAGUE JONES, M.A. (Oxon.)
With 10 Resident Masters.

Aim.—Public School Education at moderate fees.

Upper School.—Classical and Professional; Modern and Engineering; Commercial.

Middle School. Junior School (boys 7-11).
Preparation for Army, Navy, Civil Service, &c. Boarders received into Headmaster's House, specially built; high, healthy situation.

Playing Fields (9 acres), Gymnasium, Laboratories, Workshop, Officers' Training Corps, Rifle Range, Open and Covered Playgrounds.

Fees.—45 to 48 guineas.

ST. ANNE'S-ON-SEA.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The climate is of a medium character. It is built entirely on sand, and this fact, together with the exceptionally small rainfall it enjoys, gives the atmosphere a feeling of dryness, lightness, and vigour." Pop. 9,837.

BOYS. LAWRENCE HOUSE.

Principal - C. G. D. HOARE, M.A.

(Haileybury and Pembroke College, Cambridge.)

Assisted by Resident Staff of University Men, receives limited number of Boys (7-14) to prepare for ENTRANCE and SCHOLARSHIPS at PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Premises.—Specially designed for Preparatory School; 9 acres of ground overlooking Lytham and St. Anne's Golf Links; Gymnasium; Carpenters' Shop.

Course of Study.—Includes Divinity, Latin, Greek, French, Elementary Mathematics, Drawing, and usual English Subjects.

Cricket, Football, Rifle-Shooting.

SCARBOROUGH.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The average rainfall for the last three years is 21.9 inches. The mild, bracing climate and pure air make Scarborough eminently adapted to the favourable development of youths of both sexes." Sunshine (1912), 1,043 hrs.

GIRLS. THE WESTLANDS.

Established 1873.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principal, Miss E. H. WOOD, B.A. (Lond.).

South aspect, near Sea. Large Gymnasium, excellent Playing Field. Heating, Drainage, and Sanitation perfect. Separate cubicles. Visiting Masters, well-qualified Mistresses. Special attention given to Music and Languages. Domestic subjects taught. Cycling, Riding, Swimming, and Games.

Illustrated Prospectus on application to the Principal.

ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"In sunniest corner of England. Bright sunshine averages about 1,800 hours. Great immunity from fog. Climate equable and moderately bracing; mild in winter, cool in summer."

St. Leonards is a modern extension to the westward of Hastings. Its accessibility to London, proximity to some of the finest scenery in Sussex, and climatic advantages, account for its popularity as a residential resort.

GIRLS. WINCHESTER HOUSE SCHOOL.

"THE HIGHLANDS," ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA.
Principal - Miss AGNES BOOTH.

7 Resident Mistresses.

HIGH-CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

Aim.—All-round Education to develop MIND, BODY, CHARACTER. *Curriculum.*—Comprehensive and practical; every opportunity for specialising given to elder pupils. Examinations prepared for. *Premises.*—Modern, in 3 acres grounds, elevated situation (gravel), electric light, sanitation certified. Gymnasium, 5 acres for GAMES and OUTDOOR AMUSEMENTS. Sea-Bathing, Riding, Cycling. *Fees.*—From £60 a year. *Entire charge taken of Foreign and Colonial Pupils.*

GIRLS. SOMERVILLE HOUSE, CUMBERLAND GARDENS.

Principals { Miss CUPPER.
Miss JOHNSTONE.
Mrs. P. F. FERNAU.

Well-qualified certificated staff of Resident English and Foreign Mistresses and Visiting London and Local Professors. Situation bracing and healthy; 250 feet above sea-level; 10 minutes' walk from Sea. Health and Physical Development receive greatest attention. Careful training of individual character and sound modern education. Pupils prepared University Exams. and the Principal Music and Art Exams.

Entire charge of pupils whose parents are abroad.
Fees.—£35 per term.

SEATON.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"A small watering-place on the south coast of Devon, situated in the centre of the large bay extending from Portland Hill to Start Point. It has a fine bracing climate, tempered by a soft mildness. Abundant sunshine."

GIRLS. "MONTPELLIER."

HIGH-CLASS SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principals { Miss PICKIN.
Miss EWENS, L.R.A.M.

To provide thoroughly sound Modern Education to Daughters of Gentlemen, combined with refinements of Home Life.

Principals assisted by well-qualified Staff.

Specialities.—Music, Languages, Art. Preparation for usual Exams.

Open-Air Life and Games encouraged. Swimming, Bathing, Drill, Deportment. Excellent Schoolrooms and large Gymnasium.

Sole charge taken where parents abroad.

Illustrated Prospectus. Terms Moderate.

Scholarships offered yearly.

SKEGNESS.

On the Lincolnshire coast. Population, 3,775. Highly recommended by medical faculty, especially for children requiring keen, invigorating air and dry atmosphere. Fine stretches of broad, clean sand. Sanitation and water-supply most effective. 18-hole golf course.

GIRLS.

ESSENDON GIRLS' SCHOOL.

Headmistress—

Miss PAGAN, M.A. (Hons.).

Resident Mistresses—

Miss OSBORNE, M.A. (Maria Gray Training College).

Miss DANIEL: Modern Languages.

Miss DIXON: Science and Mathematics

Miss JONES: Swedish Gymnastics.

Miss LISTER: Music.

Miss CLARK: Domestic Economy.

Visiting Mistresses—

Miss KEMP: Music.

Miss RYAN: Drawing and Painting.

SLOUGH.

Upton is 20 minutes' walk from Slough. G.W. Rly. Slough (pop. 14,982) is a favourite healthy residential town. 18½ m. from Paddington. Surrounding district possesses many attractions; good bracing air, excellent drainage and water-supply.

GIRLS.

UPTON HOUSE SCHOOL.

Miss ETHERINGTON, Silver Medallist for French, assisted by 5 Resident Mistresses, provides thorough English Education to girls from 8 to 18 years of age. Special attention Literature, Art, Music.

Preparation for usual Examinations.

Premises.—Commodious, in own grounds; gravel soil.

Health and Hygiene carefully studied.

Great importance attached all out-door games.

Gymnasium, Tennis, Riding, Swimming.

Entire charge Foreign and Colonial pupils.

Fees.—12 to 16 guineas per term.

SOUTHAMPTON.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Southampton enjoys one of the mildest climates in the British Isles. The higher portions of the borough are more bracing and eminently suitable for residential purposes. Mean temperature, 51°0. Sunshine (1912), 1,374 hours. Pop. 119,012.

HARTLEY

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

Principal: ALEX. HILL, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.S. Affiliated to Oxford and Cambridge, recognised by Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons.

Courses of Instruction.—For London University Degrees; Oxford and Cambridge University Scholarships; Medical, Engineering, and Teaching Professions; Commercial Sciences; Civil Service.

Prospectuses sent on application for

Departments.—Engineering: Civil, Mechanical, and Electrical; Architecture and Surveying; Arts and Science; Medical, Dental, and Pharmaceutical; Business Method and the Commercial Sciences; Elementary Training Department.

D. KIDDLE, Registrar.

SOUTHPORT.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Southport is, by its character as a modern 'Garden City,' eminently suited as a place for schools. All its houses, detached or semi-detached, have their own gardens. Its soil is sandy, clean, and dry. The streets are broad, well kept, and planted on each side with trees. The air, generally from the sea, is clean, pure, and of even temperature. The water-supply is a public one, excellent in quality and quantity."

Situated on the Lancashire coast, south of the Ribble, facing the Irish Sea, 18 miles from Liverpool. Southport has become a very attractive watering-place and residential town. Pier, 1,430 yards. Golf link, 18 holes. Pop. 51,643.

BOYS.

SOUTHPORT MODERN SCHOOL.

A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

In a most beautiful and healthy seaside town. Splendid buildings, specially constructed for scholastic purposes. Hygienic arrangements perfect. Excellent staff, including B.A., B.Sc., &c. Boys prepared for Business or Professional Life, and for the Universities. Numerous Honours and Distinctions at Examinations. Physical Culture, Games, Swimming Club, Cadet Company.

Principal—

Major J. C. UNDERWOOD, A.C.P. F.R.G.S.

Vice-Principal—

E. W. SHANAHAN, M.A., L.C.P.

BOYS.

Established 1861.

BICKERTON HOUSE SCHOOL.

Headmaster - - G. H. SCHULER.

Receives a limited number of Boarders. Every care taken of Delicate Boys.

Premises.—Specially built for School; 4 acres of Ground. Covered Gymnasium. Laboratory. Large, healthy Classrooms.

Aim.—To fit for Professional and Commercial Life.

Examinations.—Cambridge Locals, Public Schools Entrance and Scholarship Examinations, University Matriculation and Professional Preliminary Examinations.

Games under adequate supervision.

Fees.—From 50 to 60 guineas per annum.

GIRLS.

EVERSLEY.

CAMBRIDGE ROAD, HESKETH PARK.

Headmistress—Miss E. M. BAVERSTOCK, B.Sc., Lond., Univ. Lond. Teachers' Diploma, &c.

Resident English and Foreign Mistresses. Excellent Visiting Staff.

Education.—Liberal. Modern methods. All subjects. Separate house for Domestic Science. Backward Pupils individually taught.

Premises.—Two large detached houses. Sanitation certified. Gymnasium. Hockey, Riding, Tennis, Swimming, Cycling, Boating, Drill (open air). Special provision for delicate girls. *Entire charge where parents abroad.* Fees moderate.

SOUTHBOURNE-ON-SEA.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"In the County Borough of Bournemouth. The air is fresh and pure, the climate equable, and the combination of pineland and sea make it a beautiful as well as a health-giving resort." This quiet little place is the eastern extension of Bournemouth, but more exposed and more bracing, lying as it does on the E. extremity of Christchurch Bay. Much sunshine, moderate rainfall.

BOYS.

ROLLESTON.

SOUTHBOURNE ROAD.

CATHOLIC PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BOYS (6-14).

Principal - JOSEPH SKELLON, B.A. (Stonyhurst Coll., London & Munich Universities.)

Thorough grounding in English, Mathematics, Latin and French, in Preparation for Osborne and the Public Schools.

French and German taught conversationally.

Special coaching during holidays in French, German, Classics or Mathematics.

Fees.—75 guineas per annum.

GIRLS.

KING'S CLIFFE.

HOME SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

Principal - - Miss L. WOTTON.

Building detached, on gravel soil. Near Sea. School Course includes Divinity, English, Latin, French, Mathematics, Theory and Harmony of Music, Class Singing, Drawing, and Painting.

Pupils prepared for usual Examinations. Successes gained in London Matriculation and Piano Examinations, R.A.M. and R.C.M.

Tennis, Hockey, Swimming, Cycling, Swedish Drill.

Entire charge of Foreign and Colonial pupils.

SOUTH MOLTON.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The district is hilly, the climate bracing. The geological formations are millstone grits and sandstones. Rainfall about 40 inches. Old people, those returning from the tropics, and children do well in this climate."

BOYS.

WEST BUCKLAND SCHOOL.

Headmaster - Rev. E. C. HARRIES, M.A.

School.—Founded in 1858 by the late Earl Fortescue and Prebendary Brereton. A Public School for Professional and Middle-class people. Moderate Fees.

Aims.—To prepare Boys for Professional and Commercial careers.

Situation.—Entirely rural, elevation 650 ft. Most healthy.

Building.—Suitably adapted for 120 Boys (Boarders).

Athletics.—Encouraged. 20 Acres. Officers' Training Corps.

India and Colonies.—Boys met. Entire charge undertaken.

SOUTHSEA.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Ports-mouth, including Southsea, is largely patronised as a health resort. The town is exceptionally light, sunny, and cheerful in appearance. The climate is specially beneficial in cases of anæmia, tuberculous affections, and to delicate children."

GIRLS.

MAYVILLE, WAVERLEY ROAD.

HIGH-CLASS HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principal - - - Miss WEST.

Assisted by highly-efficient staff.

To give thorough MODERN EDUCATION, embracing all usual subjects Individual Talent encouraged for ART, MUSIC, LANGUAGES, &c. Usual Examinations prepared for.

Premises.—Large, modern detached house close to sea; Grounds, $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres. Electric Light, Perfect Sanitation, Gymnasium, Games, Gardening, Swimming, Excursions, &c.

A very happy Home for Children from Abroad.

Entire charge taken.

Fees.—From 50 to 80 guineas inclusive.

STAMFORD.

89 m. from London, in centre of a beautiful agricultural and residential district; climate very healthy; maximum of sunshine; winters mild and short; water, drainage, and sanitation excellent. Pop. 9,647.

GIRLS. BRAZENOSE SCHOOL.

FOR GIRLS.

Principals - { Miss STOTHERT, L.L.A.
 { Miss THOMAS, L.C.P.

Large staff fully qualified Resident Mistresses. School provides first-class Modern Education. Well known for successes of pupils. Preparation for all higher Examinations if desired. Exceptional opportunities for Music and Art. Dress-making and Cookery Classes.

Premises.—Two large houses, in two acres grounds; gymnasium; playing fields.

Climate bracing; especially adapted for delicate girls and Indian and Colonial children.

Illustrated Prospectus on application.

Fees moderate.

STANMORE.

Middlesex. $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles from London. Occupies an elevated, healthy position in a district which offers excellent residential attractions to City men. There are many fine country seats in the vicinity. Pop. 1,843.

GIRLS.

"WOODLANDS."

HIGH-CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Principal - - Miss COWPER.

Assisted by strong Resident Staff and Visiting Professors.

Premises.—Country Residence in 5 acres grounds; every convenience, high elevation.

Aim.—Preparation for life by harmonious development of Moral, Intellectual, and Physical Powers.

Curriculum.—Comprehensive; thorough Modern System, individual treatment according to requirements. Examinations if required.

Physical Training.—Gymnastics, Swedish Drill; Out-door Games and Recreation.

Entire charge where parents abroad.

STROUD.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Two hours by rail from London, in the Western Cotswold; beautiful uplands and wooded valleys; sunshine, pure air and water. Minchinhampton and Painswick Golf Links, 700 ft. above sea-level. Hunting, good roads and walks." Pop. 8,767.

BOYS.

THE MARLING SCHOOL.

(Founded 1887.)

Headmaster—J. N. FRANKLAND, M.A., D.Sc.

Assisted by Qualified Staff.

Buildings.—Modern, cost £15,000. Situated on high ground. Sanitary arrangements perfect.

Curriculum.—Usual English subjects, Greek, Latin, French, German, Mathematics, Chemistry, Physics, Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Laboratories.

Pupils prepared for London Inter. B.S. Matriculation and Cambridge Locals.

Special attention to Physique. Cricket, Football, Gymnastics, Morris Tube Shooting.

For list of Successes, Scholarships and Exhibitions, apply Headmaster.

Fees.—£15 to £17 per term.

SWANAGE.

Lies close within the southern horn of a beautiful bay on eastern extremity of Isle of Purbeck. Exposure of the bay is due east. Greater part of shore retains its natural characteristics—a fine strip of beach backed by low cliffs of sand and clay. It enjoys shelter from N., S. and W. Climate is mild, air being pure and dry. Good drainage. Sea is of a brilliant blue. Trees flourish in abundance. Pop. 4,689.

BOYS. HILL CREST SCHOOL,

DURLSTON.

Principal—A. C. B. LLOYD, M.A. (Oxon.)
(Honours Classics).

Mr. Lloyd prepares boys, 7-14, for Public Schools and Naval Cadetships.

Aim.—Develop Character, Abilities, Interests.

Curriculum.—Provides sound grounding in all ordinary subjects.

Premises.—Modern, commodious, detached. Excellent Playing Field. Games supervised.

Physical Exercise. Sea Bathing.

Domestic arrangements for Health and Comfort under Miss Lloyd.

Entire charge taken where parents live abroad.

Fees.—£30-35 per term.

BOYS. BROOKFIELD HOUSE PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

Mr. HUGH SAUNDERS, B.A., F.R.G.S.,
F.E.S. of Rugby and Oxford,

begs to give notice that owing to increase of numbers a new building has been erected in one of the best positions in Swanage, with excellent accommodation and grounds.

Delicate children specially cared for. References given to several doctors and educationalists.

Sisters of boys from abroad can be received during the holidays. Fees moderate.

SUTTON COLDFIELD.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire, situated on the high Midland tableland, on a generally dry and porous soil. It is a bracing and very healthy residential town. It has the advantage of a magnificent park, almost unique of its kind." Pop. 20,132.

BOYS.

BISHOP VESEY'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Founded 1543. Remodelled 1882.

Headmaster—H. JERRARD, M.A., B.Sc. (late Scholar St. Catharine's College, Cambridge).

Assisted by Staff of Graduates.

Upper School.—Prepares for Universities, Professional and Commercial Pursuits, London Matriculation and other Examinations. Special attention to Science and Modern Languages.

Junior School.—Preparatory for Upper School. Distinct and complete in itself, with separate wing.

Chemical and Physical Laboratories, Workshops. Playing Field (10 acres), Cadet Corps, Rifle Range.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"35 miles from London. Charmingly situated in the neighbourhood of sylvan beauty. The climate is particularly healthy, dry, bracing, and invigorating, almost entirely free from fogs. The soil is chiefly sandstone. Death-rate (1910), 11'0. Excellent and abundant water-supply. Its popularity as a place of residence and health resort now depends upon its situation, soil, surroundings, and climatic advantages, coupled with its easy accessibility to London." Sunshine (1912), 1,838 hours. Pop. 35,697.

GIRLS. HAMILTON HOUSE.

Miss GOLDIE and Miss FERGUSON,
B.A.Lond. (Hons. Eng.); A.R.C.M.

Special attention to health and physical development. Sound General education. Excellent Music. Languages. Painting.

Preparation Matriculation and Annual Examinations Oxford and Cambridge Joint Board. Highly Qualified Resident Staff. Visiting London Professors. Tennis (six courts), Cricket, Hockey, Riding, Cycling, Swimming. Private Laundry and Sanatorium.

Entire charge taken of pupils from India and the Colonies.

GIRLS. NEWTON HOUSE.

Principals - Misses MELHUSH & RITCHIE.

Situated highest, healthiest part of Tunbridge Wells. Sanitary arrangements guaranteed perfect. Thorough ventilation. Large, lofty rooms.

Sound modern education, English, Foreign Languages, Needlework. Advanced courses under high-class Masters by arrangement.

Limit (15) ensures advantage, individual supervision, homelike family life and moral training. Great attention physical well-being.

Religious training on definite Church principles at utmost importance. Highest references.

Specially recommended Anglo-Indian, Orphan, or Delicate Girls.

TAUNTON.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"The town of Taunton is situated in the centre of a wide and beautiful valley. The climate is mild, the rainfall low, average 27 inches per annum. There is an excellent water-supply, with constant service from the Blackdown Hills. The town is well sewered, and electric light is provided both for public and private use. The death-rate is low. This town, of great antiquity, near the Quantocks, the Brendon, and the Blackdown Hills, is well built, with wide thoroughfares, good parks and recreation grounds, and is a centre for hunting all the year round." Pop. 22,561.

BOYS. TAUNTON SCHOOL.

Headmaster - - Dr. WHITTAKER.

30 Colleagues.

Public School, 400 boys. Finely appointed School House, seven Houses. 20 acres Playing Fields, Chapel, Sanatorium, Workshop, Swimming Baths, Gymnasium, New Athletic Buildings, Splendidly fitted Day Dressing Room.

Preparation for Universities, Profession, Civil Service, Business.

Four Leaving Scholarships yearly to Oxford, Cambridge, Bristol Universities. Numerous Entrance and other Scholarships. Junior School in Grounds. Officers' Training Corps.

Entire charge boys, India and Colonies.

INCLUSIVE FEES (owing to Endowments) from 33 guineas yearly.

GIRLS. WEIRFIELD SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principals—

Misses BARFORD and BIDDER.

(Succeeding Mrs. Loveday.)

Established 1880. Excellent Modern Education. Very liberal diet; home produce. Special attention given to delicate and backward girls. Study of Music and Languages special feature. Striking Examination successes.

Premises.—In grounds of several acres; gravel soil; healthy situation; modern sanitary arrangements. Physical training; large gymnasium; hockey field; tennis courts.

Entire charge taken of Foreign Pupils.

Fees.—13 and 14 guineas per term, inclusive of piano.

GIRLS. THE POPLARS (SCHOOL FOR GIRLS), WILLITON, TAUNTON.

Principals—

Mrs. BROWNSCOMBE.

Miss DOROTHY-VERNON HARRIS, I.R.A.M.

Home School in charming country district, two miles from sea and fifteen miles from Taunton.

Bracing Air. Home Produce. Excellent Diet. Every comfort in refined Christian home.

Pupils prepared for Cambridge Locals, Civil Service, &c. Also Associated Board of R.A.M. and R.C.M. Girls can specialise in Needlework in all branches. Dressmaking and Cookery. Many successes.

Entire charge of Pupils from abroad (mother's care).

Fees from 10 guineas per term.

TORQUAY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"Sunshine, equability of temperature, dryness of the air, and a singular absence of fogs may be regarded as the main characteristics of the winter climate of Torquay. The meteorological returns of past summers show that the temperature is some 5 to 10 degrees lower than that of London, which is due to its being situated on a peninsula and to its proximity to Dartmoor."

Elevation : From sea-level to 400 ft. *Aspect* : South. *Soil* : Devonian grit, also red sandstone. *Water-Supply* : From Dartmoor; constant. *Beach* : Sand and shingle. *Bathing* : Excellent arrangements for sea-bathing. Pop. 38,771.

BOYS.

WELLSWOOD SCHOOL.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S SONS ONLY.

Preparatory for PUBLIC SCHOOLS & ROYAL NAVY.

Principal - - E. P. OLDFIELD, M.A.
(Charterhouse and Keble, Oxford).

Situation.—Bracing, 300 feet high; in own grounds.

Curriculum.—Scripture, Grammar, History, Geography, Latin, French, Mathematics.

Individual attention. Every encouragement given to Games.

Entire charge where Parents are abroad.

Fees.—£28 per term.

BOYS.

RICHMOND LODGE.

Headmaster—

G. W. PRIESTLEY, B.Sc., A.R.C.S. (Lond.).

Classics and English—E. C. GREGORY,
Christ's Hospital.

A well-known successful and efficient Preparatory School of about 25 Boys, in the best part of Torquay. Sunny, airy classrooms in bracing and elevated situation. A few Boys received in Headmaster's house, under the care of Mrs. Priestley. Well-equipped laboratories.

Preparation for Army, Civil Service, or the Universities. Special opportunities for Boys intended for Scientific careers, Engineering, Mining, &c. Many previous successes.

Colonial and Indian Pupils received.

GIRLS.

THE TUDORS.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH HIGH-CLASS HOME SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

Principal—

MADAME and MADEMOISELLE MASCOT
(Diplomee).

Assisted by Certificated Mistresses, including Resident German Mistress, Certificated.

Course of Studies.—All usual Subjects for Good General Education. Specialities: French, German, Music, Art, Needlework.

Music by Certificated Mistress (Royal Conservatoire, Dresden). Daily practice under supervision.

Usual Examinations prepared for.

Entire charge of Pupils from abroad.

Inclusive Fees from 15 guineas a term.

GIRLS.

LOCKSLEY HALL.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principal - - MISS STRICKLAND.

Locksley Hall offers parents an ideal educational training for girls, and a refined home in the healthiest garden spot of England.

Course of Study.—Embraces all subjects. Music and Painting are special features of the School.

Premises.—Stands in 1½ acres; large tennis court. Special attention given to Health, Food, and Open Air Exercise.

Entire charge of children whose Parents are abroad.

THAMES. GREENHITHE,

Kent, 20½ m. from London. S.E. & C. Rly. On River Thames, 2½ m. north-east of Dartford. Ships are tested for their compasses in the river here. Franklin and Crozier in the *Erebus* and *Terror* sailed from Greenhithe June 19th, 1845.

BOYS.

THAMES NAUTICAL TRAINING COLLEGE.

H.M.S. "WORCESTER" (off Greenhithe, Kent).
Est. 1862. *Incorp.* 1893.

The ship is anchored in the Thames off Greenhithe, in one of the most healthy reaches of the river, and has for its object the training of youths for OFFICERS in the MERCANTILE MARINE. The cadets are taught practical seamanship, together with Navigation, Nautical Astronomy, &c. Special attention is paid to Military and Physical Drill. Two years on the *Worcester* counts as one year's sea service.

Terms: 65 guineas per annum.

For Illustrated Prospectus apply to—

The Secretary, 72, MARK LANE, LONDON, E.C.

WALLASEY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"A Cheshire County Borough, largely residential, on mouth of the Mersey. Air is exceptionally pure and bracing. Several fine Golf Courses, including Municipal Links. Electric Railway and Ferry Steamers to Liverpool." Pop. 9,279.

GIRLS.

WALLASEY GRANGE SCHOOL.

Principal - - Miss VYNER.

Well-Qualified Staff.

House in own grounds of 2 acres; 3 minutes Irish Sea.

Entire charge Foreign and Colonial Pupils from 3 years old. Boys under 8. Experienced Nurses. Liberal Diet, arranged, when advisable, for individual children. Open-air life. Separate Cubicles.

Fitted Gymnasium, Tennis, Basket-ball, Hockey, Riding, Swimming, Dancing.

Preparation University and Academy Examinations. Good course Drawing, Painting. Resident French and German Mistresses.

WALMER.

Population 5,347. S.E. & C. Rly. 84 miles from London. It is a southward continuation of Deal. Select place of residence. Quiet seaside resort, and one of the healthiest spots on the coast of Kent. Climate dry and very bracing. Pure air.

GIRLS. ST. KATHERINE'S.

Headmistress - - - Miss BENDALL,
Assisted by Staff of Resident Mistresses.

MISS BENDALL receives limited number of Pupils for HOME-CARE and EDUCATION.

Great attention paid Modern Languages and Music.

Preparation for usual Examinations.

Ample provision for Out-door Exercise and Games. Gymnasium.

Fees.—25 guineas a term.

WARWICK.

Historic county town on River Avon in centre of one of the prettiest districts in Midlands. It is surrounded by fertile and gently undulating country; its splendid castle contains a magnificent collection of art treasures. G. W. Rly. Pop. 11,858.

BOYS. WARWICK SCHOOL.

(Chartered by Edward the Confessor.)

This Historical School gives the highest Secondary Education in Mathematics, Science, Modern Languages and Classics to boys staying above 16 years old, and prepares them for Universities, Army, Civil Service, Commercial, Professional or Industrial Careers. Arrangements made for boys from the Colonies. Accommodation for 300.

Headmaster's House accommodates 70 Senior Boarders—eligible after 12th birthday from Junior House, which receives 40 from age of 8.

Exceptional Advantages too numerous to detail here. Apply to Headmaster.

Fees for Boarders, 58 guineas per annum.

WATFORD,

Hertfordshire. The Medical Officer of Health writes :—" Principally residential, situated in valley of the Colne, 17½ m. from London. Stands high upon gravel soil, possessing a healthy climate and bracing air; abundant pure water supply and modern drainage." Pop. 49,439.

GIRLS.

CORRAN,

WATFORD, HERTS.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Under the management of

Miss E. H. WHISHAW, M.A. (Lond.),
and

Miss E. B. SIMPSON (House Mistress).

With well-qualified Staff of Resident and Visiting Mistresses from London.

Thorough Education and Preparation for Universities.

Gravel soil, bracing air. Airy Classrooms and Dormitories; large hall for Gymnasium, field for games.

WESTGATE-ON-SEA.

Possesses bracing and clean air, well-built residences, designed for wealthy classes, and first-class schools. The solid character of the place is maintained by strict exercise of regulations vested in the owners. Drainage modern, water-supply good. Pop. 3,538.

BOYS.

OBSERVATORY HOUSE.

Mr. HESKETH V. WORKMAN, M.A. (Camb.).
Receives Pupils between ages of 7 and 14, to be prepared for PUBLIC SCHOOLS and OSBORNE.

Curriculum. — Divinity, History, Geography, Latin, Greek or German, French, Mathematics, Drawing and Class Singing.

Each boy's individual capabilities carefully studied. Games under supervision Sergeant Drill Instructor, Carpenter's Shop. Domestic arrangements under Mrs. Workman and Matron; Health and Happiness studied.

Special attention delicate or backward boys.

LIST OF REFERENCES.

Fees.—30 guineas per term.

WESTCLIFF-ON-SEA.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—" Westcliff-on-Sea, in the borough of Southend-on-Sea, is the modern residential portion of the town. It enjoys the climatic advantages of Southend, with quiet, select surroundings. An ideal place of residence for invalids and children. This modern extension of Southend-on-Sea has developed along the top of the cliffs towards the west, and is much in favour with City men and with visitors who like a quiet resort alongside of a lively one."

GIRLS.

HIGHFIELD HOUSE, IMPERIAL AVENUE.

Mrs. WILDSMITH, assisted by Resident highly-qualified Mistresses, provides good general Education, careful Moral and Physical Training, and real Home. To thoroughly equip for any position.

Character Formation, Modern Languages, Music, Art, important features.

Health, Games, Exercise carefully studied. Ample grounds.

Premises. — Modern, detached. Situation healthiest in England.

Entire charge of girls whose parents are abroad.

Fees.—17 to 20 guineas per term.

GIRLS.

CROWSTONE HOUSE SCHOOL.

THE ESPLANADE.

Principal - - HELEN E. MAUDE O'MEARA.

Premises.—Detached, modern, with every convenience. Central heating. On the Sea Front. Large Gymnasium. 5 Tennis Lawns.

Curriculum. — Comprehensive and modern. Languages and Music a speciality. Preparation for Examinations.

Entire charge of Foreign and Colonial Pupils.

Delicate and backward girls receive special attention.

WEYMOUTH.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Its rare geographical position, situated at the extremity of a promontory, sheltered from the North by the Dorset Hills, with the Crescent Bay extending from Portland's 'lonely isle' to St. Alban's Head, facing the East, and with the pure, fresh, and invigorating breezes of the English Channel fanning it from the West, with its wealth of bright sunshine, its small rainfall, its soft yet mildly invigorating atmosphere free from any oppressive humidity, its entire freedom from fog, render the climate one of the most equable in Great Britain. It is possible to sit outside in the sun at all seasons of the year: warm, sunny shelter being obtained at all times, from all winds. The 6 Parks or Gardens in various parts of the town have different aspects. The drainage has been entirely modernised in the last few years; the death-rate has steadily decreased; epidemic diseases are uncommon; the infantile death-rate about the lowest for towns of the same size. The water-supply is pure and abundant. There are many and excellent schools. Whilst the old town is a place of great antiquity and of interest to the antiquary, it is thoroughly up-to-date in all things essential for the comfort and entertainment of visitors." Bright sunshine (1912), 1,582 hrs. Pop. 11,372.

GIRLS.

ST. AUBYN'S.

HIGH-CLASS SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

Mrs. LOGAN MILLER and

Miss AGNES BAKER, L.R.A.M., Violin,

Assisted by strong Resident Staff of English and French Governesses, receive Girls of Gentle Birth as Boarders or Day Pupils.

Education.—Modern and Comprehensive. Preparation for usual Examinations. Very successful with Music and Oxford Locals.

Excellent Bathing, Swimming, Games, &c.

Premises.—Specially built, modern, detached.

Provision made for pupils from abroad.

Fees.—60 to 70 guineas per annum.

GIRLS. **THORNELOE SCHOOL,**
RODWELL.

FOR DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

Headmistress - - Miss BUSSELL.

Assisted by highly qualified Staff.

Curriculum.—Provides good Modern Education combined with careful individual training. Preparation for Examinations when desirable.

Physical side carefully studied. Sea Bathing, Riding, Games, Gardening.

Premises.—Beautifully situated on high ground. Modern. Large Playing Field.

Special arrangements for Pupils from India and the Colonies.

References to distinguished Educationalists and to Parents in England, India, &c.

GIRLS.

MONTAGUE HOUSE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principal - - Miss ALLMAN.

Assisted by efficient staff.

School Course meets requirements of Oxford and Cambridge Local Exams, Royal Drawing Society, Associated Board Royal Academy and Royal College of Music.

Due regard paid to Moral and Physical as well as Mental Training. Kindergarten and Transition Classes.

Playing Field for out-door games. Sea Bathing, Swimming, Tennis, Hockey, &c.

Entire charge where parents abroad.

Fees.—45 guineas per annum.

GIRLS.

WESTBOURNE SCHOOL,

1 and 3, GROSVENOR ROAD, WEYMOUTH.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Principal - - Miss BATT.

Assisted by Certificated Teachers and Visiting Professors.

Kindergarten Class for Children under 8. Pupils prepared for Oxford and Cambridge Locals and Trinity College of Music, London.

Lessons given in Wood-Carving by Miss Batt (Medallist).

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PLACES.	1912.			1913.								
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
Aberdeen.....	46.2	41.4	40.4	38.7	40.1	40.8	43.3	48.4	54.4	55.4	55.8	53.3
Balmoral.....	44.0	39.4	37.1	34.7	37.9	37.7	40.5	47.2	54.5	56.4	54.8	51.2
Bath.....	47.2	44.6	45.9	42.2	41.5	44.3	47.9	53.7	58.3	61.2	61.4	58.8
Belfast.....	47.4	43.9	43.4	40.1	42.2	42.4	46.3	50.6	55.1	56.9	58.0	55.6
Bettws-y-Coed.....	47.5	44.5	45.0	41.3	41.4	42.6	46.5	50.3	57.1	57.7	—	—
Bexhill.....	50.8	44.9	46.8	43.9	42.7	45.8	47.6	54.4	58.4	59.7	61.2	60.2
Birmingham.....	47.2	42.7	43.6	39.1	40.6	42.4	45.2	52.4	57.4	58.3	59.7	57.3
Blackpool.....	47.9	44.3	43.9	38.9	41.2	42.3	46.2	50.4	57.3	58.0	58.5	57.4
Bournemouth.....	49.1	45.4	47.0	43.6	42.1	45.7	48.0	54.3	57.8	60.2	60.8	58.7
Bradford.....	46.3	42.8	42.2	37.9	39.6	41.4	45.0	51.3	56.2	57.1	57.7	56.5
Brighton.....	49.7	45.1	46.5	43.3	42.5	45.6	47.8	54.3	58.6	60.1	61.5	60.2
Buxton.....	44.8	40.6	41.2	36.0	38.7	39.5	43.3	49.5	53.9	55.3	55.3	53.9
Cambridge.....	47.1	42.9	44.5	40.1	40.6	44.3	46.3	54.5	58.8	58.2	60.3	58.5
Cardiff.....	47.5	45.0	45.4	41.5	40.4	43.5	46.6	52.9	57.2	60.2	61.5	58.1
Cheltenham.....	47.6	43.8	45.5	41.1	40.3	44.0	47.1	53.9	59.0	60.3	61.2	58.5
Clacton-on-Sea.....	48.0	43.1	43.9	41.1	40.6	44.1	46.5	54.1	58.5	58.1	60.1	59.1
Colwyn Bay.....	50.4	46.8	47.4	42.8	42.9	44.5	47.7	52.0	57.1	58.3	59.7	58.6
Cromer.....	48.2	43.0	43.5	39.1	41.2	44.0	46.5	53.9	57.6	56.6	59.2	59.5
Douglas, I. of Man.....	48.5	44.6	44.7	42.1	42.3	42.0	45.3	49.4	54.3	56.6	57.6	56.3
Dublin.....	48.9	45.3	46.1	43.4	43.4	43.8	47.6	52.3	57.1	59.2	59.7	56.5
Dundee.....	45.5	41.1	39.5	36.8	38.9	40.4	43.9	49.5	55.6	58.6	58.5	54.1
Eastbourne.....	49.8	46.0	47.8	44.3	42.4	45.8	47.3	53.9	57.6	59.3	60.9	59.5
Falmouth.....	50.6	47.7	48.5	45.1	43.8	46.1	48.1	53.1	55.7	60.2	61.6	58.6
Felixstowe.....	48.6	43.3	44.2	41.0	40.8	44.3	46.9	53.9	58.2	58.2	59.8	59.5
Folkestone.....	50.6	44.8	45.3	42.4	42.6	45.1	47.3	54.0	57.8	59.3	61.2	60.0
Glasgow.....	46.9	43.2	42.5	38.6	40.8	41.4	45.3	48.8	54.3	57.3	56.7	53.0
Guernsey.....	52.9	48.7	48.8	46.0	44.9	47.2	48.1	53.4	56.8	59.5	61.4	60.9
Harrogate.....	46.0	41.9	41.2	36.1	39.2	40.4	44.0	50.4	55.6	56.1	57.3	55.9
Hastings.....	50.4	44.5	46.0	43.1	42.3	45.4	47.0	53.9	58.0	59.0	60.9	59.6
Huddersfield.....	46.5	43.0	43.6	38.3	40.2	41.3	44.9	51.5	56.6	57.6	58.5	56.5
Hull.....	47.8	43.5	43.3	39.2	41.1	43.2	46.4	53.1	57.6	57.5	59.2	58.2
Jersey (St. Aubin's).....	52.4	48.3	47.9	45.6	44.4	47.7	49.0	54.6	58.0	61.1	62.8	61.7
Lincoln.....	46.9	42.6	43.2	38.7	40.1	43.1	46.8	54.1	59.0	58.4	60.0	58.3
L'pool(BidstonObs.).....	48.1	45.0	44.8	39.6	41.4	42.8	46.1	51.4	56.3	57.7	59.5	57.6
Llandudno.....	49.2	46.1	46.3	41.7	43.1	43.8	47.2	51.5	56.8	58.8	59.9	58.6
London (West'r).....	48.9	44.4	46.5	42.7	42.3	46.0	48.5	56.4	60.3	60.5	62.2	60.3
Lowestoft.....	49.2	43.3	44.1	40.4	41.1	44.4	45.4	52.6	56.6	56.3	58.0	58.8
Manchester.....	48.0	44.2	44.6	40.3	42.1	43.0	46.9	53.3	57.9	59.1	59.3	58.7
Margate.....	50.6	44.3	45.9	42.1	42.5	45.4	47.3	55.0	59.0	59.4	60.5	59.9
Marlborough.....	45.2	42.1	43.9	40.3	39.7	42.8	45.8	51.9	—	57.9	58.5	56.3
Newquay.....	49.9	47.2	47.8	44.3	42.5	45.0	47.0	51.7	55.3	58.1	60.2	58.6
Norwich.....	47.2	43.0	43.4	39.3	40.9	43.9	46.7	55.2	58.5	57.4	59.3	56.9
Nottingham.....	46.1	42.5	43.3	38.5	39.7	42.5	45.8	53.2	58.0	58.3	59.1	57.1
Oxford.....	46.6	43.3	44.9	41.7	40.8	44.4	47.2	54.3	59.0	60.7	61.0	58.5
Paignton.....	49.4	46.7	47.1	43.5	42.7	44.7	47.5	53.6	59.0	60.5	62.2	58.8
Penzance.....	52.8	49.2	49.6	46.3	44.9	47.7	49.2	54.1	57.6	60.9	63.3	60.5
Plymouth.....	50.2	47.1	48.2	45.0	43.4	45.6	47.9	53.4	56.9	60.9	62.4	59.8
Portsmouth.....	49.7	45.2	46.9	44.1	42.4	46.4	48.5	55.3	58.8	61.0	62.5	60.2
Scarborough.....	49.2	43.3	42.2	39.1	41.6	42.6	45.4	50.6	56.3	56.3	58.8	57.9
Scilly.....	52.5	48.9	49.4	46.6	44.9	46.5	47.6	51.2	56.6	59.5	61.5	59.7
Sheffield.....	47.9	44.0	44.0	38.8	41.3	42.3	45.8	52.5	57.3	57.6	59.2	57.1
Skegness.....	47.5	42.7	42.4	39.4	40.8	42.6	45.4	52.3	55.9	56.1	57.7	57.8
Southampton.....	48.6	44.9	46.6	42.9	41.9	45.6	48.1	54.9	58.7	60.8	61.7	59.7
Southend.....	49.6	43.5	44.0	41.2	41.2	45.0	46.9	56.2	60.1	59.5	62.2	60.7
Southport.....	48.1	44.5	44.2	39.1	41.2	43.1	46.4	51.2	56.5	58.2	59.4	57.3
Stonyhurst.....	46.7	42.5	43.0	38.7	40.7	41.3	45.6	51.3	55.8	57.9	58.0	56.7
Torquay.....	51.3	47.4	48.4	45.1	43.9	46.2	48.5	54.7	57.9	61.4	63.2	59.8
Totland Bay.....	49.6	45.8	47.2	44.2	41.9	45.1	47.8	53.4	57.9	60.1	60.9	59.2
Tunbridge Wells.....	47.3	42.0	43.6	40.4	39.9	43.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Valencia.....	50.5	48.1	47.6	43.9	44.2	44.7	46.8	51.0	55.1	58.7	59.8	57.5
Ventnor.....	51.6	46.3	47.2	45.0	43.2	46.1	48.2	53.8	57.9	59.8	61.9	60.3
Weymouth.....	50.2	46.6	48.1	44.5	42.7	45.9	48.6	54.2	58.6	61.6	63.1	60.3
Whitby.....	48.0	42.5	41.8	39.1	41.4	42.8	46.6	51.6	57.5	57.5	59.5	58.9
Woolacombe.....	51.2	47.9	48.1	44.4	43.7	45.3	48.2	53.0	56.8	60.0	61.7	59.5
Worthing.....	49.3	44.5	46.0	43.4	42.2	45.5	47.8	54.4	58.0	59.6	61.1	60.0
Yarmouth.....	48.6	43.1	44.0	40.8	41.3	43.7	45.8	53.0	57.3	57.2	58.7	59.1
York.....	47.3	43.5	42.8	38.6	40.6	42.9	46.7	53.4	58.5	58.5	59.5	58.3
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TO

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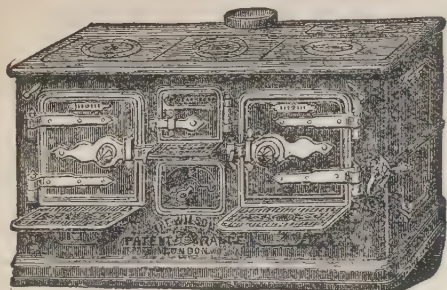
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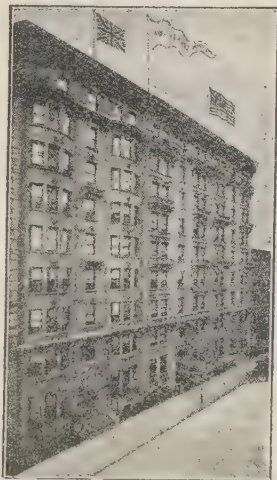
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Line No. 8.—Rangoon, Tavoy River, and Mergui.—Weekly.

Line No. 8a.—Rangoon, Tavoy, Palaw, Mergui, Kanaw, Bokpin, Karathuri, Victoria Point, and Mahoon.—Fortnightly.

Line No. 8b.—Moulmein, Yeh, Tavoy River, Mergui, Victoria Point, and Penang.—Fortnightly.

Line No. 9.—Madras, Pondicherry, Cuddalore, Karikal, Negapatam, Penang, Port Swettenham, and Singapore.—Fortnightly.

Line No. 9a.—Madras, Negapatam, Penang, Port Swettenham and Singapore.—Fortnightly.

Line No. 9a.—Penang, Port Swettenham, and Singapore.—Weekly.

Line No. 10.—Calcutta, False Point, Cocoonada, Colombo, and Mauritius.—Fort Weekly.

Line No. 11.—Calcutta, Coast Ports and Bombay.—Fortnightly.

Calling at False Point, Gonaupur, Calingapatam, Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam, Oconada, Masulipatam, Madras, Pondicherry, Cuddalore, Negapatam, Galle, Colombo, Tuticorin, Colachel, Quilon, Alleppy, Cochín or Mallipuram, Calicut, Tellicherry, Cannanore, and Mangalore. Calling at Puri, Karikal and Jaffnapatam, if sufficient inducement offers.

Line No. 12.—Rangoon, Akyab, Colombo, and Malabar Ports.—Three-weekly.

Line No. 13.—Rangoon, Straits, China, and Japan.—Fortnightly.

Line No. 14.—Bombay and Kurrachee (Direct Weekly) via Kathiwar Coast Ports.—Weekly.

Line No. 15.—East Mail Line. Bombay, Cutch, Mandrie, Kurrachee, Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, and Busreh.—Weekly.

Line No. 16.—Subsidiary Mail Line. Bombay, Veraval, Mangrore, Kurrachee, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera, and Busreh.—Weekly. Calling at Pasni, Gwadur, Charhar, Jask, Dubai, and Koweit.—Fortnightly.

Line No. 17.—Bombay, Seychelles, East and South Africa.—Fortnightly.

Line No. 18.—London and Calcutta.—Fortnightly. Calling at Port Said, Suez, Aden, Colombo and Madras. Calling at Genoa on homeward voyage. Steamers call at Plymouth on homeward voyage to land passengers.

Line No. 19.—London via Suez Canal to Thursday Island, Cairns, Townsville, Rockhampton, Maryboro' and Brisbane.—Four-Weekly.

Line No. 20.—London, Kurrachee, Bombay and Persian Gulf.—Fortnightly. Calling at Port Said and Suez.

Line No. 21.—London, Marseilles, Naples, Port Said, Suez, Port Sudan, Aden, Mombasa (Kilindini), Zanzibar, Port Amelia (Pemba Bay), Mozambique, Chinde, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban. Four-Weekly Direct.

HACK OFFICE: 9, THROGMORTON AVENUE, LONDON, E.C.

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IN INDIA.—MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co. (Managing Agents), Calcutta, Bombay, and Kurrachee. BINNY & Co., Ltd., Madras.

IN CEYLON.—THE MADURA Co., Ltd., Colombo. IN BURMAH.—BULLOCK BROS. & Co., Ltd., Rangoon.

IN LONDON.—GRAY, DAWES & Co., 23, Great Winchester Street, E.C., and 16, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.

IN AUSTRALIA.—BRITISH INDIA AND QUEENSLAND AGENCY COMPANY, Ltd., Brisbane; BURNS, PHILP & Co., Ltd., Sydney and Townsville; A.U.S.N. Co., Ltd., Melbourne.

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Regular Direct Passenger Services.

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Bristol to Jamaica.

Bristol to Colon, Panama.

Liverpool to Santa Marta, Colombia.

CARRYING H.M. MAILS.

FLEET.

	<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>
PATUCA	6,100	CHIRRIPO	4,041
BAYANO	5,948	REVENTAZON	4,041
PATIA	5,911	NICOYA	3,911
CHAGRES	5,288	PACUARE	3,891
ARACATACA	4,400	ZENT	3,890
MANZANARES	4,400	MATINA	3,870
TORTUGUERO	4,161	MANISTEE	3,869
BARRANCA	4,113	MIAMI	3,762

These steamers are all of quite recent construction and have good accommodation, fitted with all modern appliances for comfort and convenience, for First-class Passengers. **MODERATE RATES.**

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Port Limon,
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Natal Line of Steamers.

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DIRECT.

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The quickest and most direct service to JOHANNESBURG and PRETORIA.

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Sail every 10 days from the East India Docks, calling
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Three months' tours at cheap rates round Africa, calling at Natal,
East African ports, and India.

Also a Fortnightly Service between Cape Colony, Natal, East Africa and India (Madras and Calcutta), calling at Ceylon, conveying goods and passengers; connecting at Calcutta a regular Through Service from China and Japan to South and East African Ports. Return Tickets issued to all Ports.

The Steamers of this Line have splendid accommodation for First Class Passengers at moderate rates, are fitted throughout with the electric light and bells, refrigerator, Ladies' Boudoir, Smoking Room, modern appliances and a piano. High-class Cuisine.

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COLOMBO—DELMERGE, FORSYTH & CO.
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[C]

THE NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING COMPANY

(Incorporated in New Zealand.)

LIMITED.

Direct Service of Swift Royal Mail Steamers.

ROUTE :

Outwards. London, Teneriffe, Cape Town, Hobart, New Zealand.

Homewards. New Zealand, Montevideo and/or Rio de Janeiro, Teneriffe, Plymouth, London.

These Steamers are particularly adapted for the New Zealand trade, are of the highest class lighted throughout with electric light, and are fitted with every modern improvement for the safety, comfort, and convenience of passengers. The Mail Steamers are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy.

Steamers are despatched every fourth Thursday from London and from New Zealand. Passengers booked to Teneriffe and Cape Town, and to Australia and Tasmanian ports *via* Hobart.

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	<i>Tons Reg.</i>		<i>Tons Reg.</i>
REMUERA (Twin-Screw) ...	11,276	RUAPEHU (Twin-Screw) ...	7,885
ROTORUA (Triple-Screw) ...	11,130	TONGARIRO (Twin-Screw) ...	7,816
RUAHINE (Twin-Screw) ...	10,758	TURAKINA (Twin-Screw) ...	8,349
INTERMEDIATE AND CARGO STEAMERS.			
HURUNUI (Twin-Screw) ...	8,901	PAPAROA (Twin-Screw) ...	6,744
KAIKOURA (Twin-Screw) ...	6,998	RAKAIA	5,628
KAIPARA (Twin-Screw) ...	7,392	RIMUTAKA (Twin-Screw) ...	7,952
OPAWA (Twin-Screw) ...	7,230	WAIMATE	5,610
ORARI (Twin-Screw) ...	7,207	WHAKATANE	5,754
OTAKI (Triple-Screw) ...	7,420	HORORATA (Twin-Screw; building)	10,000

HEAD OFFICES—138, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.,
And CHRISTCHURCH, NEW ZEALAND.

For Freight and Passage apply to—J. B. WESTRAY & Co., 138, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.,
and GRAY, DAWES & Co., Craven House, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C. [67]

N. D. L.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS TRAVEL

BY

MAGNIFICENT IMPERIAL MAIL STEAMERS

From SOUTHAMPTON to

NEW YORK.

**CHINA and JAPAN, AUSTRALIA,
THE ARGENTINE and BRAZIL,**

from BOULOGNE.

ALEXANDRIA,

from VENICE direct and from MARSEILLES. Special through rates from London
via Venice.

ROUND THE WORLD and CIRCULAR TOURS.

Apply to the General Agents; KELLER, BRYANT & CO., 26 & 27, Cockspur Street,
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UNION-CASTLE LINE

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE TO SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA

WEEKLY *via* Madeira and the Canaries.

MONTHLY *via* the Suez Canal.



TOURS ROUND AFRICA by UNION-CASTLE STEAMERS.

Monthly Calls at Lobito Bay, Ascension, St. Helena, Réunion, and Mauritius.

REGULAR SERVICE OF STEAMERS between AMERICA and SOUTH and EAST AFRICA.

REDUCED FARES FOR TOURISTS during Spring and Summer to Madeira, Las Palmas, and Teneriffe.

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AGENTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

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THE BANK OF ADELAIDE.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1865.

Paid-up Capital	£500,000
Reserve Fund	490,000
Uncalled Capital	990,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	125,000
	625,000
	£1,740,000

Head Office—ADELAIDE, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

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BALHANNAH	DENIAL BAY	LAMEROO	PORT ADELAIDE	TUMBY BAY
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BLIGH	EDEN VALLEY	LXOTON	PORT BROUGHTON	URANIA
BLUMBERG	EDITHBURGH	MANNUM	PORT LINCOLN	WAIKERIE
BLYTH	EDWARDSTOWN	MINLATON	PORT PIRIE	WAROOKA
BOWHILL	FREELING	McLAREN VALE	PORT VICTORIA	WILKAWATT
BRENTWOOD	GEORGETOWN	MONARTO SOUTH	PORT VINCENT	WILLLOWIE
BRINKWORTH	GERANIUM	MORGAN	PURNONG	WILLUNGA
CALLINGTON	GULNARE	MOUNT PLEASANT	RHINE VILLA	WOODSIDE
CALTOWIE	GUMERACHA	MOUNT TORRENS	SEDAN	YACKA
CARRIETON	HALBURY	MUNDOORA	SNOWTOWN	YANKALILLA
CEDUNA	HAMMOND	MURRAY BRIDGE	SPALDING	YEELANNA
CLARENDON	HAWKER	NOARLUNGA	SPRINGTOWN	YORKETOWN
CLEVE	HINDMARSH	OWEN	STANSBURY	
COWELL	HOYLETON	PALMER	STREAKY BAY	

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Bills on Australasia purchased or collected.

Drafts and **Letters of Credit** issued and **Remittances** cabled. **Deposits** received for fixed periods at rates to be ascertained on application, and every other description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

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Subscribed Capital, £1,500,000, represented by 100,000 Shares of £15 each.

Paid-up Capital, £500,000. Reserve Fund, £680,000.

DIRECTORS.

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RAOUL HECTOR FOÀ, Esq.

ALAN RICHARDSON, Esq.

JOHN HOWARD GWYTHYR, Esq.

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THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

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Manager—H. R. COOMBS, Esq.

Secretary—GEO. H. SOUL, Esq.

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Branches:

ALEXANDRIA, CAIRO, BENI SOUEF, MANSOURAH, PORT SAID, TANTAH, ZAGAZIG,
KHARTOUM, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and
PARIS (29, RUE TAITBOUT).

The Bank transacts every description of Banking business in Egypt and other countries where it has Branches, grants Letters of Credit, and affords facilities to travellers proceeding to Egypt and elsewhere.

The Bank will also effect purchases and sales of Stocks and Egyptian and other produce.

Deposits received for one year at 4 per cent. per annum

On current accounts, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum allowed on minimum monthly balances provided they do not fall below the sum of £200.

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BANCO ESPAÑOL DEL RIO DE LA PLATA

(Established in 1886).

HEAD OFFICE - BUENOS AIRES.
LONDON BRANCH - 7, FENCHURCH STREET, E.C.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	\$ ^m / ₁ 100,000,000	=	£8,730,158
PAID-UP CAPITAL	- -	94,952,870	= 8,289,537
RESERVE FUND	- -	44,617,614	= 3,895,189
NEW RESERVE FUND	-	3,028,278	= 264,373

General Manager: J. A. MITCHELL.

London Manager: ALEX. BURNS.

London Sub-Manager: W. Y. ROGERS.

London Bankers: BANK OF ENGLAND and PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC	-	54 Branches in the principal cities.
BRAZIL	- - -	Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo and Santos.
URUGUAY	- - -	Montevideo.
EUROPE	- - -	Paris, Madrid, Vigo, Barcelona, Valencia, Coruña, Bilbao, San Sebastian, Genoa, and Hamburg.

AGENTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

LETTERS OF CREDIT furnished on all parts of the world.

CURRENT AND DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE negotiated or advanced against.

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STOCKS bought and sold; Dividends collected and advances made against securities; Coupons and Drawn Bonds collected and negotiated.

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THE ANGLO-SOUTH AMERICAN BANK, LTD.,

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED

THE LONDON BANK OF MEXICO AND SOUTH AMERICA, LTD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL		£5,000,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£4,500,000	
UNISSUED CAPITAL	500,000	
CAPITAL ISSUED AND PAID UP	1,650,000	
CAPITAL ISSUED (IN COURSE OF PAYMENT)	600,000	
		£2,250,000
RESERVE FUND	1,140,000	
Ditto (to which will be added premium on issue of 120,000 new shares)	330,000	
		1,500,000
UNCALLED LIABILITY		2,250,000
Total responsibility for Creditors		£6,000,000

DIRECTORS:

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HEAD OFFICE:—OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

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NEW YORK AGENCY:—60, Wall Street.

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Current Accounts opened and Deposits received for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained on application. [4]

THE BANK OF AUSTRALASIA

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1835)

Head Office—4, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

Paid-up Capital	£2,000,000
Reserve Fund	£2,660,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors under the Charter	£2,000,000
	£6,660,000

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Agents and Correspondents throughout the United Kingdom.

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R. W. JEANS, General Manager. [5]

BANK OF MONTREAL.

(Established 1817.)

Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Capital (all paid up), **\$16,000,000.** **Rest, \$16,000,000.**
Undivided Profits, \$892,461.

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Branches and Agencies throughout Canada and Newfoundland; also at New York, Chicago, and Spokane, in the United States; and at Mexico City.

*London Offices—***47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.**
9, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, S.W.

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 SIR FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR, *Manager.*

Financial Agents of the Government of the Dominion of Canada.

The Bank undertakes monetary business with all parts of Canada, Newfoundland, the United States and Mexico, and issues Sterling and Currency Drafts and Cable Transfers.

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BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES

(Established 1817.)

Paid-up Capital,
£3,500,000

Reserve Fund,
£2,250,000



Reserve Liability of
Proprietors,

£3,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

London Directors.

Sir ROBERT L. LUCAS-TOOTH, Bart., *Chairman.*

Sir FREDERICK GREEN.

H. L. M. TRITTON, Esq.

DAVID GEORGE, *Manager.*HALKERSTONE MELDRUM, *Assistant Manager.*J. S. CAMPBELL, *Secretary.*WILLIAM R. K. GIBBS, *Accountant.*

The Bank has 167 Branches and Agencies in New South Wales, 49 in Queensland, 37 in Victoria, 5 in South Australia, 11 in Western Australia, 57 in New Zealand, 3 in Tasmania, 3 in Fiji, and 2 in Papua; and has Agents and Correspondents all over the World on whom the London Office grants Circular Letters of Credit and Circular Notes.

The London Office also issues Drafts on demand on its Head Office and Branches in Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Papua, and on its Correspondents in Tasmania. Makes Mail and Cable Transfers. Negotiates and Collects Bills of Exchange. Receives Deposits for Fixed Periods on terms which may be known on application; and conducts every description of Australasian Banking business.

London Office: 29, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

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BANK OF NEW ZEALAND.

(Incorporated by Act of General Assembly, 29th July, 1861.) Bankers to the New Zealand Government.

CAPITAL—

Four per Cent. Guaranteed Stock	£1,000,000
Preference Shares, 75,000 of £6 13s. 4d. issued to N.Z. Government	500,000
150,000 Ordinary Shares at £6 13s. 4d., £1,000,000 of which	
amount called up £3 6s. 8d. per share	500,000
Uncalled, £3 6s. 8d. per Share	500,000
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	1,418,117

Head Office—WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND.

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MARTIN KENNEDY, Esq.	DAVID J. NATHAN, Esq.	WILLIAM WATSON, Esq.

General Manager—WILLIAM CALLENDER.

London Office—1, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.C.—ALEX. KAY, Manager.

London Bankers—

BANK OF ENGLAND.

MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & CO.

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BLenheim	GREYMOUTH	NAPIER	THAMES & TIMARU
CHRISTCHURCH	HOKITIKA	NELSON	WANGANUI
DUNEDIN	INVERCARGILL	NEW PLYMOUTH	WELLINGTON

And at 173 other points in New Zealand.

AUSTRALASIA—

MELBOURNE—VICTORIA. SYDNEY—NEW SOUTH WALES. SUVA AND LEVUKA—FIJI.

THE BANK OF NEW ZEALAND, LONDON,

Grants drafts on any of the above-named places in New Zealand, Australia, and Fiji. Makes telegraphic transfers. Opens Current Accounts for the convenience of its Colonial Constituents.

Negotiates and collects Bills payable in any part of the Australasian Colonies and Fiji.

Undertakes the Agency of persons connected with the Colonies; and receives for safe custody, on their behalf, Securities, Shares, &c., drawing interest and dividends on the same as they fall due.

Undertakes all other descriptions of Colonial Banking and Monetary Business, and affords every facility to persons in their transactions with the Colonies.

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THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LTD.

Authorised Capital, £2,000,000, in 100,000 Shares of £20 each, with power to increase.

Subscribed Capital, £2,000,000, in £100,000 Shares of £20 each. Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000.

Reserve Fund, £1,100,000.

Head Office : 4, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

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HUGH KINSMAN BRODIE, Esq.	JOHN CONRAD IN THURN, Esq.	FRANCIS MACKENZIE OGILVY, Esq.
CHARLES CARRINGTON, Esq.	FREDERIC LUBBOCK, Esq.	ROSS PINSENT, Esq.

PHILIPP MORITZ DENEKE, Esq.

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MESSRS. TURQUAND, YOUNGS & CO.

BANKERS.

London : THE BANK OF ENGLAND and THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED. **United Kingdom :** LLOYDS BANK LIMITED. THE BANK OF SCOTLAND; THE NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED, and their Branches. **France :** MESSRS. HEINE & CO., Paris, and E. RAUCL DUVAL & CO., Havre. **Italy :** BANCA BELINZAGHI: Milan; and BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA, Genoa. **Germany :** MESSRS. JOH. BERENBERG, GOSSLER & CO., Hamburg. **Portugal :** BANCO DE PORTUGAL, Lisbon; CREDIT FRANCO-PORTUGAIS, Oporto. **Spain :** MESSRS. E. SAIZ & HIJOS; MESSRS. GARCIA-CALAMARTE Y CA. Madrid.

Agents in New York : THE BANK OF NEW YORK, N.B.A., New York.

BRANCHES AT

Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, Bahia, Buenos Ayres, Rosario de Santa Fé, Monte Video
Also Sub-Branches at Plaza Once de Setiembre, Plaza Constitución, Avellaneda, Calle Santa Fé, Calle Victoria, Calle Corrientes, Buenos Ayres, and Avenida Rondeau, Monte Video.

CORRESPONDENTS

At Antwerp, Bordeaux, Constantinople, Marseilles, Trieste; Pará, Ceará, Manáos, Maceió, Pernambuco, Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul; and all the principal Cities and Towns in Europe, Brazil, and the River Plate, Also in Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and South Africa.

Drafts issued on the Bank's Branches and Correspondents. The purchase and sale of Funds undertaken, as also the receipt of Dividends, the issue of Letters of Credit, the negotiation and collection of Bills of Exchange. Drawn Bonds and Coupons, Cable Transfers, and all other legitimate Banking business.

Deposits received at interest for fixed periods, the terms of which may be ascertained on application.

[9]

The Civil Service Bank, Limited,

8 and 10, CHARING CROSS ROAD, W.C.

Telephone No. 1946 GERRARD.

Telegraphic Address: "ISSUABLE, LONDON."

DIRECTORS:

J. T. SOUTHGATE, Esq. J. MURPHY, Esq. H. E. NEWTON, Esq. T. RUTTLEDGE, Esq.

Current Accounts may be opened at any time by paying in a small sum. *No Charge* made for keeping accounts with a minimum balance of £10. Interest at 2% per annum allowed on balances of £25 and upwards. Facilities afforded to customers residing at a distance.

Amounts of £5 and upwards received on Deposit Accounts and Interest allowed as follows:—

Withdrawable at Six Months' notice, $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Three Months' " 3 " "

One Month's " 2½ " "

A "Home Savings" Department has been added, full particulars of which may be had upon application.

The purchase and sale of Stocks and Shares negotiated, and Banking Business of every description transacted. The operations of the Bank are not restricted to the Civil Service, but are extended to the public generally.

Bank Hours: 10 to 5.30; Saturdays, 10 to 1. For full particulars apply to THE MANAGER. [15]

BRITISH MUTUAL BANKING COMPANY, Ltd.,

LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

Telegraphic Address—"BRIMFUL, LONDON."

CAPITAL £200,000 (fully subscribed), IN 40,000 SHARES OF £5 EACH.

DIRECTORS:

W. EDGAR HORNE, Esq., M.P.,
Chairman.

THOS. C. DEWEY, Esq.
WM. HUNTER, Esq.

SIR OWEN ROBERTS.
THOS. WHARRIE, Esq.

Manager—EDWARD LEONARD.

Current Accounts are kept in conformity with the practice of London Bankers, Interest being allowed on minimum monthly balances of £100 and upwards at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum, and credited to the Accounts half-yearly, on the 30th of June and 31st of December.

No charge is made for keeping Accounts where a remunerative balance is maintained. [10]

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NEW YORK: 59, WALL STREET.

PHILADELPHIA:

BOSTON:

BALTIMORE:

Corner of
4th and Chestnut Streets.

60, State Street.

ALEX. BROWN & SONS,
Corner of
Baltimore & Calvert Streets.

Telegraphic Transfers of Money made between the United States and all parts of the World.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD BOUGHT AND SOLD.

COLLECTIONS OF DRAFTS Drawn in the United States on all Foreign Countries are effected.

COMMERCIAL and CIRCULAR CREDITS, available in all parts of the world, and a special form of INTERNATIONAL CHEQUE for the convenience of Travellers, are issued.

LONDON HOUSE:

Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

Make Telegraphic Transfers of Money between London and the United States, Canada, and Mexico; buy and sell Bills of Exchange, and make collections of Drafts drawn on the United States, Canada, Mexico, Cuba, Costa Rica, Panama, Porto Rico, Honolulu, and the West Indies; also receive Deposits and Current Accounts of American Banks, Firms and Individuals upon favourable terms.

FOUNDERS' COURT, LOTHBURY, E.C.
WEST END OFFICE: 123, Pall Mall, S.W.

[11]

CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE:

TORONTO STREET, TORONTO, CANADA.

Established 1855.

President: W. G. GOODERHAM.

First Vice-President: W. D. MATTHEWS.

Second Vice-President: G. W. MONK.

Joint General Managers: R. S. HUDSON, JOHN MASSEY.

Superintendent of Branches and Secretary: GEORGE H. SMITH.

Paid-Up Capital	- - -	\$6,000,000.00	£1,232,877
Reserve Fund (earned)-	- - -	\$4,000,000.00	£821,918
Investments	- - -	\$31,299,095.55	£6,431,321

4½% DEBENTURES issued. In sums of £50 and upwards.

For terms of 5 years and upwards. Interest paid half-yearly.

Interest computed from date on which the money is received.

Debentures issued by this Corporation have been taken by English and Scottish investors for nearly forty years. In Canada they are a legal investment for Trust Funds.

Chief Office in Great Britain—36, CASTLE STREET, EDINBURGH.

For rates of interest and terms apply to the Agents in Edinburgh—Messrs. MYLNE & CAMPBELL, W.S., 36, Castle Street; Messrs. BELL, COWAN & CO., 22, St. Andrew Square.

Bankers in Great Britain—The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.

Associated with the above Corporation and under the same direction and management is

THE CANADA PERMANENT TRUST COMPANY,

incorporated by the Dominion Parliament. This Trust Company is now prepared to accept and execute Trusts of every description, to act as Executor, Administrator, Liquidator, Guardian, Curator, or Committee of a lunatic, &c. Any branch of the business of a legitimate Trust Company will have careful and prompt attention.

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THE CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1934.

Subscribed Capital, £8,750,000.

Paid-up Capital, £1,750,000.

Reserve Fund, £800,000.

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES BATHURST, Esq., M.P.
Sir LIONEL E. DARELL, Bart.
JOHN C. DAUBUZ, Esq.
WILLIAM GARFIT, Esq.
Sir JOHN T. GOLDNEY.

GEORGE A. HARVEY, Esq.
EDWIN HENTY, Esq.
HERBERT J. W. JERVIS, Esq.
Sir HENRY KIMBER, Bart.

GEORGE BUTLER LLOYD, Esq., M.P.
EDWARD BAVERSTOCK MERRIMAN,
SAMUEL SAMUEL, Esq., M.P. [Esq.
Sir GRIFFITH THOMAS.
ERNEST D. VAISEY, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE: 39, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

G. A. HARVEY and E. D. VAISEY, *Joint General Managers.*

R. C. HENDERSON, *City Manager.*

WILLIAM H. GILLET, *Country Manager.*

GEORGE AVENELL, *Chief Inspector of Branches.*

R. M. HAPGOOD, *Assistant City Manager.*

GEORGE W. KEMP, *Assistant Country Manager.*

ED. SMITH, *Chief Accountant.*

ERNEST A. PARSLÖE, *Secretary.*

Metropolitan Branches.

Brompton & South Kensington—171.
Brompton Road, S.W.
Cheapside—30, Cheapside, E.C.
Covent Garden—35, King Street, W.C.
Eastern—20, Commercial Road, E.
Fenchurch Street—22, Fenchurch
Street, E.C.
Finsbury Circus—3, Broad Street
Place, E.C.
Fore Street—115, Fore Street, E.C.

Holborn—335, High Holborn, W.C.
Islington—50, Upper Street, N.
Kensington—112, High Street, W.
King's Cross—347, Gray's Inn Road,
W.C.
Kingsway—Kingsway House, W.C.
Ludgate Hill—25, Ludgate Hill, E.C.
Newington—151 and 153, Newington
Canaway, S.E.
Oxford Street—125, Oxford Street, W.

Paddington—195, Edgware Road, W.
Piccadilly—35, Piccadilly, W.
Queen Victoria Street—35, Queen
Victoria Street, E.C.
Shoreditch—145, High Street, E.
Temple Bar—28, Fleet Street, E.C.
Westminster—38A, Victoria Street,
S.W.
Wigmore Street—2, Mandeville Place,
Woolwich—20, Green's End, S.E.

Also 457 Country Branches and Agencies.

Current Accounts opened in London on terms usual among London Bankers.
Deposit Receipts issued and Deposit Accounts opened in London, Interest being allowed thereon at rates as advertised from time to time.

At the Country Branches, Current and Deposit Accounts opened, Deposit Receipts and Drafts issued, and all other Banking business transacted on the usual terms.

Dividends and Coupons collected. Investments in and Sales of Home and Foreign Securities effected. Moneys received and advised for customers free of charge between all the offices.

The Agency of Foreign and Country Banks is undertaken.

The Bank is prepared to undertake the duties relating to Executorships, Trusteeships, &c.

The Officers of the Bank are bound to secrecy.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.—The Bank issues Drafts, Circular Letters of Credit and Circular Notes, payable in all parts of the World; effects Mail and Cable Transfers; collects Foreign Bills and Bonds; purchases approved Foreign Bills and Coupons payable abroad; receives Foreign Bonds and Scrip for registration; makes arrangements abroad for receiving moneys for its customers, and undertakes generally all Foreign Exchange Business.

[13]

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China,

38, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Capital £1,200,000.

Reserve Fund £1,700,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Sir MONTAGU CORNISH TURNER (*Chairman*).
Sir HENRY STEWART CUNNINGHAM, K.C.I.E.
THOMAS CUTHBERTSON, Esq.
Sir ALFRED DENT, K.C.M.G.

WILLIAM HENRY NEVILLE GOSCHEN, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. LORD GEORGE HAMILTON, G.C.S.I.
WILLIAM FOOT MITCHELL, Esq.
LEWIS ALEXANDER WALLACE, Esq.

Joint Managers:—T. H. WHITEHEAD and T. FRASER.

Sub-Manager:—W. E. PRESTON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

AMRITSAR.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
CANTON.
CEBU.

COLOMBO.
DELHI.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HONGKONG.
ILOILO.

IPOH.
KARACHI.
KLANG.
KOBE.
KUALA LUMPUR.
MADRAS.
MALACCA.

MANILA.
MEDAN.
NEW YORK.
PENANG.
PUKET.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.

SEREMBAN.
SHANGHAI.
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TAIPING (F.M.S.).
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND BANK, Ltd.

THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, Ltd.

THE LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, Ltd.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ltd.

The Corporation buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; grant Drafts payable at the above Agencies and Branches; and transact general banking business connected with the East.

Deposits of Money are received for fixed periods at rates which may be ascertained on application, interest payable half-yearly, June and December. On Current Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances, provided they do not fall below £200. [14]

THE COLONIAL BANK

(Established and Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1836.)

Subscribed Capital, £2,000,000 in 100,000 Shares of £20 each.

Paid-up, £600,000.

Reserve Funds, £150,000.

Head Office, London: 16, BISHOPSGATE, E.C.

J. K. MORRISON, *Manager*.

CHARLES H. HEWETT, *Assistant Manager and Secretary*.

Bankers: LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

ANTIGUA. GRENADA—ST. GEORGE'S,
BARBADOS. *And Agents at* GRENVILLE.
BERBICE.
DEMERARA. JAMAICA—KINGSTON,
DOMINICA. PORT ANTONIO.

And Agents at
FALMOUTH.
MONTEGO BAY.
PORT MARIA.
SAVANNA-LA-MARE.

ST. KITTS.
ST. LUCIA.
ST. THOMAS.
ST. VINCENT.
TRINIDAD—PORT OF SPAIN,
SAN FERNANDO.

New York Agency: 82, Wall Street.

Agents in Canada: The Bank of British North America.

The Bank in London and New York, and their Agents in Canada, issue Letters of Credit, Drafts on Demand, and Telegraphic Transfers on the Branches, negotiate approved Bills of Exchange, receive Bills for Collection, and conduct a general Banking business with the West Indies and British Guiana.

The Branches issue Demand and Usance Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on London, New York, Paris, Hamburg, the principal cities in Canada and other points, negotiate approved Bills, and do a general Banking business.

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The DELHI & LONDON BANK, Limited.

Established in India in 1844. Registered in London under Companies Acts 1862 and 1867.
CAPITAL, £500,000, in 20,000 Shares of £25 each. SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £337,625 fully paid up.

Head Office: 5, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Col. WILLIAM GRAHAM-SMITH, *Chairman*.
DAVID HENRY SMALL, Esq.

WALTER F. SMITH, Esq.
A. F. SIMSON, Esq.

A. T. RAWLINSON, Esq.
C. C. McLEOD, Esq.

P. B. BAKER, *Manager*. J. LANKS, *Accountant*.

Bankers.—THE BANK OF ENGLAND AND UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, Ltd.

Branches in India.—CALCUTTA, DELHI, LUCKNOW, MUSSOORIE, SIMLA, KARACHI, AMRITSAR.

Agents at Bombay.—BANK OF BOMBAY.

Current Accounts are opened and kept on the same terms as by London Bankers.

Deposits are received, repayable at Seven and Fourteen Days' Notice, and for longer periods, upon terms which can be had upon application.

Purchases and Sales effected in all British and Foreign Stock. Pay, Pensions, Annuities, &c., realised free of charge to constituents.

Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued, payable on the Continent of Europe, Egypt, Africa, China, Australia, New Zealand, America, Canada, &c., and the Bank draws upon most parts of India. [18]

DEUTSCHE-LIBERIA BANK

MONROVIA (Liberia).

Telegramme für Monrovia: "LIBERIABANK, MONROVIALIBERIA."

Codes: A B C Code, 5th Edition; Internat. Banking Code, "PB00."

VERTRETEN:

In *Europa* durch die—Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft in Berlin und London;
Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg; Bank of Liverpool, Ltd. in Liverpool.
In *Amerika* durch die—National City Bank of New York.

Agenturen in CAPE MOUNT (Robertsport); MARSHALL (Junk River); GRAND BASSA (Buchanan und Edina); RIVER CESS; SINOË (Greenville); SASSTOWN; CAPE PALMAS (Harper). [86]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Special Ordinance of the Legislative Council of Hongkong, 20th July, 1867, and confirmed by Her late Majesty's Government.

CAPITAL (all paid up) \$15,000,000.

RESERVE FUNDS.

STERLING RESERVE held in London at exchange of
2s. per \$=£1,500,000 sterling, invested in
Consols and other sterling securities \$15,000,000
SILVER RESERVE 17 450,000 = \$32,450,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$15,000,000

Court of Directors—HONGKONG.

S. H. DODWELL, Esq. (of Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Ltd.), *Chairman*.

Hon. Mr. D. LANDALE, Esq. (of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.), *Deputy-Chairman*.

G. FRIESLAND, Esq. (of Messrs. MELCHERS & Co.)

G. R. LAURENZ, Esq. (of Messrs. CARLOWITZ & Co.)

E. GORTZ, Esq. (of Messrs. ARNHOLD, KARLUNG & Co.)

W. L. FATTENDEN, Esq. (of Messrs. GILMAN & Co.)

C. S. GUBBAY, Esq. (of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)

J. A. PLUMMER, Esq. (of Messrs. BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.)

P. H. HOLYOAK, Esq. (of Messrs. REISS & Co.)

E. SHELLIM, Esq. (of Messrs. DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.)

H. A. STEBS, Esq. (of Messrs. SIMMONS & Co.)

Auditors W. HUTTON POTTS, Esq., and J. W. C. BONNAR, Esq.,

Chief Manager N. J. STABB.

Committee in London.

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Baronet*, (Chairman).

HENRY KESWICK, Esq., M.P. SIR CARL MEYER, BART. WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. J. R. M. SMITH, Esq.

SIR CHARLES ADDIS,

H. D. C. JONES,

London Bankers

.. .. LONDON COUNTY & WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

Head Office—HONGKONG.

Branches and Agencies.

Amoy	Calcutta	Hamburg	Johore	Lyons	New York	Saigon	Sourabaya
Bangkok	Canton	Hankow	Kobe (Niogo)	Malacca	Peking	San Francisco	Tientsin
Batavia	Colonbo	Hongkow (Shanghai)	Kuala Lumpur	Manila	Penang	Shanghai	Yloilo
Bombay	Foehow	Foeh	London	Nagasaki	Rangoon	Singapore	Yokohama

Drafts granted upon, and Bills negotiated or collected at any of the Branches or Agencies. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued for the use of Travellers, negotiable in the principal Cities of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, and America. Deposits received for fixed periods at rates which can be ascertained on application.

Current accounts opened for the convenience of Constituents returning from the East. The Agency of Constituents connected with the East undertaken. Indian and other Government Securities received for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends on the same collected as they fall due. Dividends on the Shares of the Corporation on the London Register are payable in London in February and August in each year, on receipt of telegraphic advice from Hongkong that the dividend has been declared. Shareholders on the Eastern Register, on giving due notice, may also have their Dividends paid in London at the same time.

9, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON.

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CHARTERED 1822.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

Head Office : 16, 18, 20 & 22, William Street, New York.

Branch Office: 475, Fifth Avenue, New York.

LONDON:

15, COCKSPUR STREET, S.W.

26, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.

PARIS:

41, BOULEVARD HAUSSMANN.

BERLIN:

56, UNTER DEN LINDEN, N.W.7.

Makes a speciality of the care and management of real and personal property in the United States for individuals, firms and companies, and will act as Agent, Custodian, Trustee or Executor.

Securities and Bank Balances of non-residents of the State of New York held in New York are no longer subject to the payment of inheritance taxes (death duties) in the State of New York.

Investments made in railroad and other securities. Income credited to drawing account or remitted or reinvested in accordance with owners' instructions. Interest allowed on daily balances.

Full information supplied at the offices of the Company.

This Company is not engaged or interested in the marketing of securities.

EUROPEAN BANKERS.

London City and Midland Bank, Ltd.,
London.

Bank of Scotland, London.

Crédit Lyonnais, Paris.

Deutsche Bank, Berlin.

Dresdner Bank, Berlin.

I. & R. Priv. Austrian Society of
Credit for Commerce and Industry,
Vienna.

Banca Commerciale Italiana, Milan.

Union of London and Smiths Bank,
Ltd., London.

Comptoir National d'Escompte, Paris.

Banque Française pour le Commerce et
l'Industrie, Paris.

Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft,
Berlin.

Deutsche Bank Filiale, Hamburg.

Amsterdamsche Bank, Amsterdam.

Société de Crédit Suisse, Zurich.

Credito Italiano, Milan.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, LTD., LONDON AND PARIS.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE, CABLE TRANSFERS.

LETTERS OF CREDIT PAYABLE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

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LLOYDS BANK LIMITED.

DIRECTORS:

RICHARD VASSAR VASSAR-SMITH, <i>Chairman.</i>	J. W. BEAUMONT PEASE, <i>Deputy Chairman.</i>
CHARLES EDWARD BARNETT.	AUSTIN EDWARD HARRIS.
JOHN HENRY CLAYTON.	Hon. M. H. HICKS BEACH, M.P.
Hon. RICHARD M. W. DAWSON.	HERBERT WHEELER HIND.
WILFRED SEYMOUR de WINTON.	J. ARTHUR KENRICK.
E. ALEXANDER DUFF.	Sir H. SEYMOUR KING, K.C.I.E.
	GEORGE LLOYD, M.P.
	HOWARD LLOYD.
	REGINALD KEBLE MORCOM.
	PHILIP ERNEST NOBLE
	GEORGE DUNBAR WHATMAN.
	ROBERT WOODWARD.

Honorary Director: J. B. CLOSE BROOKS.

HENRY BELL, *General Manager.*

Head Office: 71, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Capital paid up	(September, 1913)	£4,208,672
Reserve Fund	"	£2,900,000
Deposit and Current Accounts	"	£90,284,699
Cash in hand, at call, and at short notice	"	£23,415,492
Bills of Exchange	"	£12,545,922
Investments	"	£10,710,948
Advances and other Securities	"	£48,476,995

THIS BANK HAS OVER 650 OFFICES IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

Paris Auxiliary: LLOYDS BANK (FRANCE) LIMITED, 26, Avenue de l'Opéra.

[22]

Imperial Bank of Canada.

Head Office = = = TORONTO.

CAPITAL PAID-UP \$7,000,000.00

RESERVE & UNDIVIDED PROFITS \$8,100,000.00

BRANCHES in the Provinces of ONTARIO, QUEBEC, MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA, and BRITISH COLUMBIA.

SETTLERS and others going out to any of the Provinces named afforded exceptional Banking facilities.

AGENTS: ENGLAND—LLOYDS BANK LIMITED, 60, Lombard Street, London, E.C., and Branches.

AGENTS: SCOTLAND—THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LIMITED, and Branches.

DRAFTS issued upon and remittances cabled to any point in **CANADA** by the agents of the Bank in England and Scotland, through whom enquiries regarding Canadian commerce and business generally can be made and will be promptly attended to.

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LONDON & BRAZILIAN BANK, Limited.

Capital, £2,500,000, in 125,000 Shares of £20 each.

Paid-up Capital, £1,250,000.

Reserve Fund, £1,400,000.

Head Office: 7, TOKENHOUSE YARD, LONDON, E.C.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—JOHN BEATON, Esq. *Deputy Chairman*—WILLIAM DOURO HOARE, Esq.
LEONARD DANEHAM CUNLIFFE, Esq. JOHN GORDON, Esq.
MAURICE GEORGE CARR GLYN, Esq. CHARLES SEYMOUR GREENFELL, Esq.
CHARLES EVELYN JOHNSTON, Esq.

General Manager—E. A. BENN.

Joint Sub-Managers—N. F. DUFF and T. J. FINNIE.

Secretary—A. W. SAUNDERS.

Inspector of Branches—H. L. RICHARDSON.

BANKERS.

London: THE BANK OF ENGLAND; Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

Liverpool: THE BANK OF LIVERPOOL, Ltd.

France: BANQUE DE FRANCE (Paris); SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE (Paris and Branches).

Germany: Messrs. JOH. BERENBERG, GOSSLER & Co., Hamburg.

Italy: CREDITO ITALIANO. Spain: CRÉDIT LYONNAIS. Portugal: BANCO DE PORTUGAL.

Austria-Hungary: ANGLO-OESTERREICHISCHE BANK (Anglo-Austrian Bank).

BRANCHES.

Brazil—Rio de Janeiro, Manaus, Pará, Ceará, Pernambuco, Bahia, Santos, São Paulo, Curitiba, Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre. **Argentina**—Buenos Ayres, Rosario. **Uruguay**—Montevideo. **United States**—New York (Agency). **France**—Paris, 5, Rue Scribe. **Portugal**—Lisbon, Oporto.

CORRESPONDENTS.

The Bank has Agents or Correspondents in all the principal Ports and Cities of Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina, the United States, and Europe.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued, Telegraphic Transfers made, and Bills of Exchange negotiated or collected on the most favourable terms.

The Bank undertakes the Agencies of parties connected with the above countries, grants Circular Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers, makes investments in the Public Funds and other Securities, and receives Dividends and Interest on account of Clients. Current Accounts opened at the Branches, where money is also received on deposit at rates of interest varying according to the length of time for which the Deposit is made.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Bank, 7, TOKENHOUSE YARD.

Office Hours: 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

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LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ... £4,000,000.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £1,800,000.

RESERVE FUND ... £2,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

E. ROSS DUFFIELD, Esq. (*Chairman*).

HON. HUGO BARING.

W. T. BRAND, Esq.

JOHN G. GRIFFITHS, Esq.

KENNETH MATHIESON, Esq.

HERMAN BILLING SIM, Esq.

DAVID SIMSON, Esq.

ROBERT A. THURBURN, Esq. (*Managing*).

Sub-Manager and Secretary—G. R. HUTCHINSON.

BRANCHES.

Argentina—Buenos Aires; Rosario; Mendoza; Cordoba; Tucumán; Paraná; Concordia; Bahia Blanca; and Barracas, Boca del Riachuelo, Once de Setiembre, Calle Santa Fé, Calle B de Yrigoyen (Districts of City of Buenos Aires). **Uruguay**—Monte Video; Monte Video Agency (District of City of Monte Video); Paysandu (Agency); Salto (Agency). **Brazil**—Rio de Janeiro; Santos; São Paulo; Bahia; Pernambuco; Pará; Victoria; Curitiba; Manaus (Agency). **Chili**—Valparaiso. **France**—Paris. **United States of America**—New York (Agency). **Belgium**—Antwerp.

Bankers—London: THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, Limited. Liverpool: THE BANK OF LIVERPOOL, Limited. Provinces: THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, Limited. Scotland: THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Limited. Ireland: THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND, Limited.

Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange, and Cable Transfers issued on the Branches. Bills negotiated or sent for collection. Purchases and Sales of Stocks, Shares, and other Securities, and every description of Banking Business undertaken on the usual terms.

HEAD OFFICE: 7, PRINCES STREET, LONDON, E.C.

PARIS BRANCH: 16, RUE HALÉVY, PARIS.

ANTWERP BRANCH: 22, PLACE DE MEIR, ANTWERP. [28]

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000. PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND, £2,000,000.

<i>Directors.</i>		
Sir FREDERICK GEO. BANBURY, Bart., M.P.	EDWIN H. GALSORTHY, Esq.	The Rt. Hon. Sir HERBERT MAX- WELL, Bart., F.R.S.
JOHN WOODROW CROSS, Esq.	ALFRED GILBEY, Esq.	RICHARD COBDEN MICHELL, Esq.
H. RIMINGTON-WILSON, Esq.	Sir JOSEPH SAVORY, Bart.	

Joint General Managers—JESSE LAMBLY THOMAS, Esq. WILLIAM CARRUTHERS, Esq.

Secretary—WILLIAM JOHN STOKOE, Esq. *Auditors*—ERNEST COOPER, Esq. EDGAR FIGGESS, Esq.
London Agents—Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co. *Solicitors*—Messrs. MUNNS & LONGDEN.

HEAD OFFICE: 3 BANK BUILDINGS, LOTHBURY E.C.

Anerley (137, Anerley Rd), Banstead, Barking, Beckenham, Bermondsey (56 & 58, Old Kent Road), Blackheath, Bowes Park, N. Canning Town (Barking Road), Brixton, Catford, Chingford, Claygate, Eastern (167, White-chapel Road), East Greenwich, East Ham, Edmonton (Upton Park), Epsom, Epsom Lower, Eltham, Enfield, Essex Road (Nos. 33 and 346), Finchley (Church End), Finchley (North, Finsbury Park Road), Hampton, Harlow, Hill, Haringey, Hendon, Highbury (Highbury Corner), Hither Green, Holborn (1, 2 & 3, First Avenue Hotel Buildings), Honor Oak, Hornsey, Hounslow, Ilford (126, High Road), Kentish Town, Kew, Kew Gardens, Kingsland (1, Kingsland High Street, N.E.), Kingston-on-Thames, Ladywell, Lea Bridge Road (Leyton), Lee Green, Lewisham, Leytonstone, Maida Vale (53 and 55, Maida Vale), Manor Park, Merton, Mill Hill, N.W., Mitcham, Mortlake and East Sheen, Munster Park (841, Fulham Road), Muswell Hill, New Cross Gate (180, New Cross Road), Newington Green, New Southgate and Friern Barnet, Old Street (34 to 38, Great Eastern Street, E.C.), Paddington (127 and 129, Edgware Road), Palmer's Green, Penke, Plaistow, Plumstead (High Street), Ponders End, Richmond, Roman Road, Bow (39, Roman Road), St. Margaret's (East Twickenham), Sidcup, Silvertown, E., Southgate, South Kensington (108, Queen's Street), Stamford Hill (151, High Street, S.W.), St. Paul's, St. Paul's, Sutton, Surbiton, Sutton Hill, Sutton (North), Sydenham (42, Kirkdale), Teddington, Thornton Heath, Tottenham, Tottenham Park (155, Portess Road, N.W.), Twickenham, Waltham Green and Fulham, Walthamstow (Hoe Street), Walthamstow (St. James's Street), Westcombe Park (Vaubourg Park), West Green, West Hampstead (174, West End Lane, N.W.), White Hart Lane (Tottenham), Wimbledon, Winchmore Hill, Wood Green, Woolwich.

Aberavon, Aberavon, Abergare, Abergavenny, Abergellany, Abergystwyth, Aldeburgh, Ammanford, Ascot, Ashford (Middlesex), Bargoed, Barry, Belvedere, Bexhill, Bexley Heath, Birmingham, Blackwood, Brecon, Bridgend, Brighton (Western Road and London Road), Bristol, Briton Ferry, Builth Wells, Bungay, Caerphilly, Camberley, Cardiff, Cardiff Docks, Cardigan, Carmarthen, Chatham, Chertsey, Chesham, Colwyn, Cowbridge, Dartford, Diss, Downham Market, Eastbourne, Eastbourne 4, Station Parade, East Dereham, Ebbw Vale, Egham, Erith, Eye, Fakenham, Fishguard, Gillingham (Kent), Gorleston-on-Sea, Gosport, Gravesend, Gray, Halesworth, Harleston, Haverfordwest, Hove, Hunstanton, Ipswich, King's Lynn, Lampeter, Leigh-on-Sea, Llandudno, Llandudor, Liverpool (Walford), Llandilo, Llandoverly, Llandrindod Wells, Llanelly, Llanidloes, Lowestoft, Machynlleth, Maesteg, Maidstone, Merthyr Tydfil, Milford Haven, Monmouth Ash, Narberth, Neath, Newport (Mon.), Northfleet, North Walsham, Norwich, Pembroke, Pembroke Dock, Penarth, Pentre, Pontypool, Pontypridd, Porth (Rhonda), Portlith, Portswallow, Portsmouth (Commercial Road), Port Talbot, Rhyl, Rhymney, Roath (Cardiff), Rochester, Romford, Ruthin, St. Asaph, St. Austins, Saxmundham, Sheerness, Shrewsbury, Southend-on-Sea, Staines, Strood, Sunningdale, Swansea, Tenby, Tilbury Docks, Tredegar, Tregaron, Usk, Wells, Westcliff-on-Sea, Westcliff-on-Sea (Leigh Road), Weston-super-Mare, Weybridge, Wrexham, Wymondham, Yarmouth (Great), Ystalyfera.

Abercarn, Abercynon, Abergan, Abersychan, Abertridwr, Alexandra Park, N., Argoed, Barry Dock, Beaufort (Brec'), Bedwas, Blaengarw, Brynamman, Bush Hill Park, Cadoxton, Caerlan, Canton (Cardiff), Chadwell Heath, Clydach-on-Tawe, Clydach Vale, Corris, Clynderwen, Cwsg, Keys (Mon.), Crumlin, Cymmych, Crynant, Cwmi (Mon.), Cwmlinfan, Cwmllynfell, Cymmer (Port Talbot), Dinas Mawddwy, Dowhais, East Harling, Ebbw Vale (Market Street), Ewell, Ferndale, Forestfach, Garnant, Gilfach Goch, Glyn Neath, Goodmayes, Goodwick, Gorseinon, Grangetown (Cardiff), Griffithstown (Mon.), Gwaun-cae-gurwen, Hendon Aerodrome, Higham's Park, Hirwain, Kenig Hill, Langhaime, Leiston, Letterstone, Llanarth, Llanbadrach, Llanbrynmair, Llandebie, Llanedok, Llanhammarch Wells, Llaugenech, Llanhilleth, Llanonn (Card.), Llantwit Major, Llanwrtyd Wells, Llanybyther, Llanrhyd-ddau (Wood Green), Machen, Maesgymmer, Mardy, Morriston, Nantymoel, Nelson (Glam.), Newbridge (Mon.), Newbridge-on-Wye, Newport Road (Cardiff), New Tredegar, Neyland, Ogmore Vale, Pencade, Penybont, Penyrhaig, Pontardawe, Pontardulais, Pontllanfraith, Pontllytyn, Pontrhydfendigaid, Pontyates, Pontypridd, Pontymer, Pontygarth, Pontypridd, Radyr, Rhuall, Rhoslyn, Risa, St. David's, St. Helen's (Swansea), Saundersfoot, Seaford, Senghennydd, Seven Sisters, Skewen, Snettisham, Southchurch, Stanford-le-Hope, Teddington, South, Talgarth, Tonypandy and Llwynypia, Tonyrefail, Treharis, Treherbert, Treorchy, Treodryhiw, Tylorstown, Tynywedd (Treherbert), Whitechurch (Glam.), Whitland, Dinas Trefor (Walthamstow), Yarnmouth Fish Wharf, Ynysod, Ynysir, Ynysybwl, Ystradgynlais, Ystrad Mynach.

THE LONDON AND PROVINCIAL BANK, LIMITED, opens—

DRAWING ACCOUNTS upon the plan usually adopted by other Bankers.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Deposits are received from Customers and others, and Interest allowed thereon at such rates and for such periods as may be agreed upon, reference being had to the state of the Money Market. Deposit Books are issued when required; these are specially convenient for small Deposits.

Monies can be paid in at the Head Office, or any of the Branches of the Bank for Customers' credit at any other Office. For Customers having business connections in Towns where the Bank has not a branch, arrangements can be made with other Bankers to receive their credits.

The BANK effects purchases and sales of British and Foreign Funds, Stocks, Shares, and Securities, receives dividends, &c. Customers may have their Dividends made payable to the Bank for the credit of their accounts.

The BANK also transacts every other description of Banking business.

Every officer of the Bank is required to sign a Declaration of Secrecy as to the transactions of any of its Customers.

LONDON AND SOUTH WESTERN BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1862.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL, £5,000,000.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £3,000,000, in 300,000 Shares of £10 each.
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,175,000. RESERVE FUND, £1,175,000.

DIRECTORS.

HON. FREDERIC W. ANSON.
SIR JOHN H. BETHELL, BART., M.P.
ARTHUR BILBROUGH, Esq.

SIR J. FORTESCUE FLANNERY, BART., M.P.
RT. HON. LORD CLAUD J. HAMILTON, M.P.
H. TYLSTON HODGSON, Esq.

HENRY WETHERED, Esq.

GENERAL MANAGER.—H. H. HAMBLING.

ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER.—FREDERICK STRAKER.

MANAGERS' ASSISTANT.—T. E. FRANCIS.

JOINT CITY MANAGERS.—PERCY C. HARTE AND J. J. SPEAR.

CHIEF INSPECTOR.—E. P. COLEMAN.

SECRETARY.—HERBERT POTTER.

Head Office:—170, FENCHURCH STREET, E.C.

City Office:—168-173, FENCHURCH STREET, E.C.

Foreign Office:—168, FENCHURCH STREET, E.C.

Also 192 BRANCHES.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

CURRENT OR DRAWING ACCOUNTS opened at any Office of the Bank on the usual terms.

DEPOSIT RECEIPTS issued for sums of money placed on deposit, and Interest paid thereon at the rate advertised from time to time.

THE PURCHASE AND SALE of all classes of Stock Exchange Securities effected.

DIVIDENDS on Stocks and Shares, PENSIONS, &c., received for Customers without charge.

STRONG ROOM ACCOMMODATION provided for the safe custody of Deeds and other property of Customers.

The numerous Branches of the Bank afford every facility for the transaction of business, and Customers may pay in credits at any Branch, for transmission to any other Branch, free of charge. Arrangements have been made with other Banks to act as Agents in all important towns where this Bank has no Branch.

EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE.

THE BANK has powers for acting as Executor and Trustee under Wills, Settlements, &c., as Trustee for Debenture Holders, and as Custodian Trustee. The Bank also accepts Powers of Attorney.

FOREIGN BRANCH.

THE BANK issues DRAFTS and LETTERS of CREDIT on all the Principal Towns of the World; also CIRCULAR LETTERS of CREDIT, CIRCULAR NOTES AND TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES payable at all the Chief Cities abroad.

EFFECTS MAIL and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS.

NEGOTIATES approved FOREIGN PAPER.

UNDERTAKES FOREIGN COLLECTIONS.

ESTABLISHES DOCUMENTARY CREDITS.

And generally conducts any form of FOREIGN BANKING BUSINESS.

The Officers of the Bank are bound not to disclose the transactions of any of its Customers.

THE LONDON CITY & MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

HEAD OFFICE :

5, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Telegraphic Address—"CIMIDHO, STOCK, LONDON."

Telephone—2481 London Wall

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	-	£20,873,520
PAID-UP CAPITAL	- -	£4,348,650
RESERVE FUND	- -	£3,700,000

DEPOSIT & CURRENT ACCOUNTS (30 Sept., 1913) **£91,828,323**

CASH in hand, at **CALL**, and at

SHORT NOTICE	- -	„	£27,208,874
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BILLS OF EXCHANGE	- -	„	£12,211,659
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INVESTMENTS	- - -	„	£8,146,727
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ADVANCES, &c.	- - -	„	£50,031,021
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OVER 800 OFFICES IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

FOREIGN BRANCH OFFICE : FINCH LANE, LONDON, E.C.

Sir EDWARD H. HOLDEN, Bart., *Chairman.*

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LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN 1836.

PAID-UP CAPITAL: £3,500,000. RESERVE: £4,000,000.

Directors:

THE RT. HON. THE VISCOUNT GOSCHEN, *Chairman.*

WALTER LEAF, ESQ., *Deputy-Chairman.*

HERBERT ROBINSON ARBUTHNOT, Esq.
THE HON. SIR ERIC BARRINGTON, K.C.B.
OTTO AUGUST BENECKE, Esq.
EDWARD CLIFTON BROWN, Esq.
JOHN ANNAN BRYCE, Esq., M.P.
COLIN ALGERNON CAMPBELL, Esq., [P.C.
THE RT. HON. LORD RICHARD CAVENDISH,
ERNEST HALIBURTON CUNARD, Esq.
SIR ALFRED DENT, K.C.M.G.
HENRY GOSCHEN, Esq.
CHARLES SEYMOUR GRENFELL, Esq.
HENRY CHARLES HAMBRO, Esq.

CHARLES JOHN HEGAN, Esq.
ARTHUR HILL, Esq.
WILLIAM EGERTON HUBBARD, Esq.
SIR THOMAS JACKSON, BART.
THE RT. HON. ALFRED LYTTELTON. K.C.,
M.P.
OSWALD CECIL MAGNIAC, Esq.
WILLIAM GAIR RATHBONE, Esq.
CHARLES JAMES CATER SCOTT, Esq.
HENRY PARKMAN STURGIS, Esq.
SIR MONTAGU CORNISH TURNER.
VINCENT WODEHOUSE YORKE, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE:

41. LOTHBURY, E.C.

F. J. BARTHORPE	. <i>Manager.</i>
J. J. BROWN	. <i>Deputy Manager.</i>
G. W. T. HUNTER	. <i>Manager—Colonies and Agencies Department.</i>

LOMBARD STREET OFFICE: 21, Lombard
Street, E.C.

F. W. BLACKWELL . *Manager.*
D. N. YOULE . *Assistant Manager.*

COUNTRY OFFICE:

21, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.

F. W. HOWETT . *Country Manager.*
J. W. BUCKHURST } *Assistant Country Managers.*
E. F. ROBINSON }

WEST END OFFICE: 1, St. James's
Square, S.W.

N. H. LUBBOCK . . *Manager.*
H. H. PLUMMER. . *Assistant Manager.*

FOREIGN BRANCH: 82, Cornhill, E.C.

S. S. KAHN	Manager.
E. F. DAVIES	Assistant Manager.

Joint Secretaries :

A. A. KEMPE. | G. PAGET.

The Bank is represented by Branches or Agen's in all the Principal Cities and Towns of the United Kingdom and has Correspondents throughout the World.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on the usual terms. Customers are given facilities for the transfer of money to or from any office of the Bank.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Sums of £10 and upwards are received on deposit at interest, subject to notice of withdrawal, or by special agreement, in accordance with the usual custom.

EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE business undertaken.

PURCHASE AND SALE of Stocks and Shares effected. **DIVIDENDS, ANNUITIES,**
&c., received.

CURRENCY DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT are issued, and **TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS** made to all parts of the World.

APPROVED FOREIGN DRAFTS are purchased, and Collections undertaken.

DOCUMENTARY CREDITS are established, and every facility given for dealing with Documents at home and abroad.

THE AGENCY OF FOREIGN AND COUNTRY BANKS is undertaken, and every description of Banking business transacted.

THE OFFICERS OF THE BANK ARE BOUND TO SECRECY.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK

(ESTABLISHED 1836),

LIMITED

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED

The York City and County Banking Company Limited.

Authorised Capital	£20,000,000
Subscribed Capital	£19,800,000
Paid-up Capital	£2,970,000
Reserve Fund	£1,100,000

Directors.

WILLIAM BENNETT, Esq.
W. FLEMING BLAINE, Esq.
WILLIAM T. BRAND, Esq.
WALTER S. M. BURNS, Esq.
STANLEY CHRISTOPHERSON, Esq.
The Right Hon. The EARL OF
DENBIGH.

ALEXANDER H. GOSCHEN, Esq.
JOHN RICHARD HILL, Esq.
CHARLES E. JOHNSTON, Esq.
CHARLES T. MILBURN, Esq.
The Right Hon. The VISCOUNT
MILNER, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
Sir SIGMUND NEUMANN, Bart.

E. M. RODOCANACHI, Esq.
The Right Hon. The VISCOUNT
ST. ALDWYN.
Sir EDWARD D. STERN.
EDMUND R. TURTON, Esq., D.L., J.P.
F. L. WALLACE, Esq.

Head Office—5, Princes Street, London, E.C.

CHARLES GOW, *General Manager.*W. J. DYER, *Head Office Manager.*T. H. OXLEY, *Country Manager.*J. F. DARLING, *Deputy General Manager.*B. DAY, *Assistant Manager.*EDWARD CLODD, *Secretary.*

LOTHBURY OFFICE, 6, Lothbury, E.C.

GEO. R. GALLAHER, *Manager.*

METROPOLITAN BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES.

BALHAM,
BARBICAN,
BUCKHURST HILL,
CANNON STREET,
CHANCERY LANE,
CHARTERHOUSE STREET,
CHESHUNT,
CHIGWELL,
CHIGWELL ROW,
CROYDON,
EAST DULWICH,

ENFIELD HIGHWAY
FENCIBLE STREET,
FINSBURY,
GOSWELL ROAD,
GREAT TOWER STREET,
HAMSTEAD,
HIGH HOLBORN,
KINGSTON-ON-THAMES,
KINGSWAY,
LEADENHALL STREET,
LEICESTER SQUARE,

LIMEHOUSE,
LONG DITTON,
LOUGHTON,
LOWER EDMONTON,
MARLBOROUGH,
MUSWELL HILL,
OLD BROAD STREET,
OLD KENT ROAD,
ONSLow SQUARE,
OXFORD STREET,
PADDINGTON,

PALL MALL,
PALMER'S GREEN,
PECKHAM,
QUEEN VICTORIA ST.
REGENT STREET,
RUSSELL SQUARE,
SANDHURST,
SOUTH KENSINGTON,
SOUTHWARK,
STRAEND,
STREATHAM,

TOOTING,
VICTORIA,
WALTHAM ABBEY,
WALTHAM CROSS,
WESTMINSTER,
WINDMERE HILL,
WOOD STREET,
WOODFORD,
WOODFORD STATION,
YORK ROAD,
(Waterloo.)

COUNTRY BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES.

YORK, Acomb, Bootham, Cattle Market, Micklegate, ALNWICK, APPLEY, ASPATRIA, Mealsgate, BARNARD CASTLE, BARNOLDSWICK, BARNSLEY, Cudworth, Hemsworth, South Elmsall, South Kirkby, Stairfoot, BARROW-IN-FURNESS, BARTON-ON-HUMBER, BAYFOW-on-Humber, Goxhill, BD DALE, BRIDLINGTON, Bedlington (Ravensworth Street), BEVERLEY, Bishop Auckland, Cockfield, Coundon, Stanhope, Willington, Wolvingham, West Auckland, BLACKHILL, Burnopfield, Dipton, Lanchester, BLYTH, Ashington, Seaton Delaval, BOKORT BRIDGE, Boston Spa, Tadcaster, BRAMPTON, Gilsland, BRIDLINGTON, Flamborough, BRIDLINGTON (King Street), BRIGG, BROUGHTON-IN-FURNESS, Bootle, Dalton-in-Furness, CARLISLE, CHESTERFIELD, Clowne, Staveley, COCKERMOUTH, CONSETT, DARLINGTON, Doncaster, Crowle, Adwick-le-Street, Askern, Balby, Bentley, DORRING, DRIFFIELD, DUHAM, EGREEMONT, FINELEY, GATEHEAD, Gateshead (West Street), Goole, Rawcliffe, Snaith, GREAT YARMOUTH, GRIMSBY (Old Town) Fish-Docks, GRIMSBY (Cleethorpe Road), Cleethorpe, New Clee, Immingham Town, Immingham Docks, GUISBOROUGH, Loosbeck, HALTWHISTLE, HARRINGTON, HARROGATE, HARTLEPOOL, Hawes, ASKRIE, HAYDON BRIDGE, Bardon Mill, HELMSLEY, HEXHAM, Allendale, Allenheads, HORSNEA, Aldbrough, HORSFORTH, Calverley, Rawdon, Rodley, HOWDEN, Drax, North Cave, HULL, Cattle Market, Cottingham, Hesse Road, St. Andrew's Dock, Withernsea, HULL (Anlaby Road), Hull (Beverley Road), Newlands, Princes Avenue, HULL (Holderness Road), ILKLEY, Ben Rhydding, KESWICK, Kirby Moorside, KNARESBOROUGH, LEEDS, Station Parade (Bramley), LEEDS (Headingley), LEEDS (Kirkstall Road), LEEDS Cattle Market, MARKET WEIGHTON, Maryport, Altonby, Flimby, MASHAM, MEXBOROUGH, Conisborough, KILNBURST, MIDDLBROUGH, MULLOM, MORPETH, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, Cattle Market, Walker-on-Tyne, Wallsend-on-Tyne, WILKINSON QUAY, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE (Dean Street), NORTHALLERTON, NORTH SHIELDS, Fish Quay, OSSETT, PENRITH, KIRKOSWALL, Lazonby, PICKERING, Auction Mart, SINNINGTON, REDCAR, RICHMOND, RIFON, ROTHERHAM, Maltby, Tinsley, SALTHERN, Brotton, Marske-by-the-Sea, SCARBOROUGH, Falsgrave, Fish Pier, Seaby, SCARBOROUGH (South Cliff), SCUNTHORPE, Keadby, West Butterwick, WINTERTON, Winterton, SEAHAM HARBOUR, Basington, Horden Colliery, MURTON Colliery, Rhyhope, SELBY, Aberford, BABWICK, Cawood, Cliffe, Shearburn-in-Elmet, SETTLE, HELLIHURST (Woodhouse), SHILDON, Eldon Lane, New Shildon, SLEETH, Abbey Town, SHEFFIELD (Walkley), Crookes, SHEFFIELD SOUTH SHIELDS, STOCKTON-ON-TEES, STOKELY, Great Aylton, Hutton Rudby, SENDERLAND, Haswell, Southwick, SHOTTON Colliery, THIRSK, THORNHAY-on-TEES, ULVERSTON, Crick-in-Cartmel, WAKEFIELD, Horbury, WATE-on-DEARNE, Goldthorpe, THURISCOE, West Melton, WEST HARTLEPOOL, Trimdon Grange, Wingate, WHITBY, Robin Hood's Bay, Staithes, WHITEHAVEN, Auction Mart, Gosforth, WHITLEY Bay, WIGTON, WORKINGTON, Station Road, Distinguon, WORSOP, Shirebrook.

Current Accounts are kept and Deposits received upon the terms usual with Bankers in London and the Country respectively. The Agency of Joint Stock Banks, Private Banks and Foreign Banks undertaken. The Bank undertakes the Office of Executor and Trustee, on terms, particulars of which can be obtained at Head Office and Branches. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected. Circular Notes and Letters of Credit issued to Customers free of charge. They may be obtained at the Head Office, or through any of the Branches. The numerous Branches of the Bank afford great facilities for the transaction of business, and arrangements have been made with Banks in all the important Towns of the Kingdom by which money may be paid in to the credit of any Customer of this Bank, whether at the Head Office or at any of the Branches. Strong Rooms for the deposit of Securities and Plate Chests are provided for the convenience of Customers. Every Officer of the Bank is required to sign a Declaration of Secrecy as to the transactions of any of its Customers.

METROPOLITAN BANK (OF ENGLAND AND WALES), LTD.

Head Office: 60, Gracechurch St., London, E.C.

Country Office and Transfer Office: Birmingham.

CAPITAL, £7,500,000, in 150,000 SHARES of £50 each.

PROPRIETORS' FUNDS, £1,010,297, viz.:-

Paid-up Capital, £530,000. Guarantee Fund, £450,000. Balance of Profits Carried Forward, £10,297.

DIRECTORS.

FREDK. WM. NASH, Esq., Chairman and Managing Director.

S. BALDWIN, Esq., M.P.

H. C. FIELD, Esq.

W. H. BANKS, Esq.

JOHN GLASSBORO, Esq.

General Manager—F. J. HUGHES.

Rt. Hon. Lord GLANTAWA, Deputy-Chairman.

ROWLAND HILL, Esq.

Lord ERNEST J. SEYMOUR.

F. E. MONTZ, Esq.

Sir J. WESTON-STEVENS.

Secretary—JAS. SMITH WOOD.

London Manager—A. E. OLD.

London Sub-Manager—THOS. THOMSON.

Chief Inspector—J. E. AYTON.

BRANCHES.

ABERCRAVE	Sub to SWANSEA.	KINGTON	Manager, F. P. YOUNG.
ABERDARE	Manager, G. J. TUCKFIELD.	LEAMINGTON	A. A. B. WILSON.
ABERGWNFI	Sub to MAESTEG.	LLANBERIS	ROBERT WILLIAMS.
ABERSOCH	Sub to PWLLHELI.	LLANDRINDOD WELLS	A. G. SPRAGUE.
ACOCK'S GREEN	H. P. L. JEFFERY.	LLANDUDNO	W. O. HUGHES.
ALCESTER	J. P. HUNT.	LLANDYSSUL	J. R. HARRIS.
AMLVCH	Sub to LLANGFN.	LLANELLY	W. GRIFFITHS.
AMMANFORD	Sub to SWANSEA.	LLANGFN	E. M. ROBERTS.
BABURY	S. W. GILM.	LLANRWST	W. G. OWEN.
BANGOR	W. WILLIAMS.	LYE	Sub to STOUBRIDGE.
BARMOUTH	A. E. TOMKINSON.	MAESTEG	L. O. MOEGAN.
BARRY DOCK	A. L. GOLDSWORTHY.	MAIDENHEAD	A. E. BONHERRY.
BATH	T. G. ROBERTSON.	MALVERN	F. E. LAUGHTON.
BETHESDA	W. WILLIAMS.	MERTHYR TYDFIL	JOHN ATREBY.
BILSTON	W. A. McMILLAN.	MILFORD HAVEN	A. H. HOWARD.
BIRMINGHAM—		MORETON-IN-MARSH	E. E. SUTHORN.
BENNETT'S HILL	{ A. G. SAMPSON, and E. C. RICHARDSON, Sub Manager.	MORRISTON	Sub to SWANSEA.
ASTON	R. H. SMITH.	MOUNTAIN ASH	G. J. TUCKFIELD.
GR. HAMTON ST.	W. F. ADAMS.	MUCH WENLOCK	F. SARGEANT.
HARBORNE	E. GRICE.	MUMBLE	Sub to SWANSEA.
LAW COURTS	CHAS. MCANDREW.	NEATH	C. E. S. THOMPSON.
MARKETS	A. S. WHITFIELD.	NEVIN	W. T. DAVIES.
SALTLEY	W. S. BUNN.	NEWBOROUGH	Sub to LLANGFN.
SEELY OAK	F. A. M. BEAVAN.	NEWBURY	J. GREENSHIELDS.
SMALL HEATH	W. H. OAKLEY.	NEWCASTLE EMLYN	J. R. HARRIS.
STRAFORD ROAD	W. H. OAKLEY.	NEWPORT, MON.	W. MC G. CARRIGIE.
BLAENAU FESTINIOG	W. L. OWEN.	NEW RADNOR	Sub to KINGTON.
BLAENAVON	C. S. MICHELMORE.	OGMORE VALE	Sub to BRIDGEND.
BLAENCLYDACH	Sub to PONTYPRIDD.	OXFORD	G. HUGHES.
BLAENGARW	Sub to BRIDGEND.	PANGBOURNE	F. J. HALE.
BLOXWICH	W. H. MARSHALL.	PENCADER	Sub to LLANDYSSUL.
BRIDGEND	D. J. GWYN.	PENRHYN-DEUDRAETH	Sub to PORTMADOC.
BRIDGNORTH	M. CHADWICK.	PENTRE	Sub to PONTYPRIDD.
BRIERLEY HILL	J. FINNEY.	PENRHUWELIER	Sub to ABERDARE.
BRISTOL	D. LAING.	PENYGRAIG	Sub to PONTYPRIDD.
BRITON FERRY	Sub to NEATH.	PENYROES	Sub to CARNARVON.
BROMSGROVE	J. H. HENDERSON.	PONTARDULAIS	Sub to SWANSEA.
BROWN HILLS	Sub to WALSALL.	PONTYGMWMMR	Sub to BRIDGEND.
BRYSIDENGIN	Sub to LLANGFN.	PONTYPRIDD	Manager, W. J. HODGES.
BRYNMAWR	C. S. MICHELMORE.	PORTH	Sub to PONTYPRIDD.
BRYN PORT	Sub to LLANELLY.	PORTHCAWL	Sub to BRIDGEND.
CAERAU	Sub to MAESTEG.	PORTMADOC	W. JONES.
CAERPHILLY	Sub to PONTYPRIDD.	PORT TALBOT	G. E. S. THOMPSON.
CARDIFF—ST. MARY ST.		PWLLHELI	W. T. DAVIES.
CANTON		QUARRY BANK	Sub to BRIERLEY HILL.
CLIFTON STREET	F. GREENSLADE	READING	F. J. HALE.
ROATH		REDDITCH	H. A. PEARSON.
CARDIFF DOCKS	J. W. N. BONNER.	RHAYADER	O. J. R. OWENS.
CARDIGAN	D. LLOYD JONES.	RHOSNEIGR	Sub to LLANGFN.
CARNARVON	ROBERT WILLIAMS.	SHIPTON-ON-STOUR	H. HOLTON.
CHEPSTOW	ARTHUR PRICE.	SLOUGH	W. H. BOWLES.
CHIPPING NORTON	T. H. BURRIDGE.	SOUTHALL	W. CARTER.
COLWYN BAY	R. HUGHES-JONES.	STOUBRIDGE	W. J. AMPHLETT.
CONWAY	DAVID JONES.	STOURPORT	A. W. GABRIEL.
COWBRIDGE	R. THOMAS.	STRATFORD-ON-AVON	JAS. STEVENSON.
CRADLEY HEATH	T. W. DOOLITTLE.	STUDLEY	Sub to REDDITCH.
CRICKEATH	Sub to PORTMADOC.	SWANSEA—CASTLE SQ.	{ T. W. ISLAY-YOUNG.
CRUMMACH	Sub to CARDIGAN.	HIGH STREET	{ C. J. G. NASH-LEIBRANDT,
CYMMER	Sub to MAESTEG.	ST. HELENS	{ Sub Manager.
DARLSTON	T. M. DODD.	SWANSEA DOCKS	{
DOWLAIS	Sub to MERTHYR TYDFIL.	TALYSAERN	Sub to CARNARVON.
DREFACH	Sub to NEWCASTLE EMLYN.	TEFON	H. B. COOKE.
DUDLEY	F. M. BAKER.	TONYANDY	Sub to PONTYPRIDD.
FERNDALE	Sub to PONTYPRIDD.	TREDEGAR	F. ROWLAND.
FESTINIOG	Sub to BLAENAU FESTINIOG.	TREHARRIS	Sub to ABERDARE.
GARNANT	Sub to SWANSEA.	TREHERBERT	Sub to PONTYPRIDD.
GLYNCORRWG	Sub to MAESTEG.	TREORKY	{
GOODWICK	Sub to HAVERFORDWEST.	WALSALL	Manager { W. H. MARSHALL, and
GORSEINON	Sub to SWANSEA.	WALSALL WOOD	{ W. HEBBLETHWAITE, Sub
GLYN NEATH	Sub to NEATH.	WARWICK	{ Manager.
GWYS	Sub to SWANSEA.	WEDNESBURY	G. W. ELLIOTT.
HALESOWEN	J. A. JAMES.	WEST BROMWICH	H. W. SPONG.
HAVERFORDWEST	A. H. HOWARD.	WILLENHALL	A. J. RILEY.
HAYES (Middlesex)	Sub to SOUTHALL.	WITNEY	H. W. SPRENGER.
HEDNESFORD	W. H. MARSHALL.	WOLVERHAMPTON	WM. JOHNSON.
HENLEY-IN-ARDEN	A. DES LONGRAIS.	WORCESTER	H. E. PROCTOR.
HEREFORD	C. E. TURNER.	YSTALYFERA	Sub to SWANSEA.
KIDDERMINSTER	F. GIBSON SMITH.	YSTADGYNLAI	Sub to SWANSEA.
KINGSWINFORD	Sub to STOUBRIDGE.		

AGENCIES.

BAMPTON (Oxon)	G. W. DUTTON.	CHARLEBURY	T. G. SMITH.	KINETON	C. F. BANCROFT.
BRATLES	A. ELLIOTT.	CHORLINGHOLM	T. G. SMITH.	PENYBONT	J. HANER.
CAMPDEN	H. WINEX.	CHARING-CROSS	H. A. L. SMITH.	SHIPTON-UNDER-WYCHWOOD	R. J. FRANKLIN.

NATIONAL BANK OF EGYPT.

(Established by Khedivial Decree, June, 1898,
with the exclusive right to issue Notes payable at sight to bearer.)

CAPITAL £3,000,000

(in 300,000 Shares of £10 each, fully paid)

RESERVE FUND £1,500,000

Governor F. T. ROWLATT, Esq.

Head Office—Cairo.

London Committee.

Hon. HUGO BARING. Sir CARL MEYER, Bart. Hon. ALGERNON MILLS. Hon. SIDNEY PEEL.

London Agency:—4 & 5, King William Street, E.C.

Manager J. T. BEATY-POWNALL. Assistant Manager . . A. F. GILLBEE.

ACCOUNTS OPENED WITH TRADERS AND PRIVATE PERSONS. CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED.
EVERY KIND OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

Offices in Egypt at Cairo (Head Office), Alexandria, Assiout, Assuan, Benha, Beni-Suef, Chibin-el-Kom, Damanhur, Fayoum, Keneh, Luxor, Mansourah, Minieh, Mousky (Cairo), Port Said, Sohag, Tantah, and Zagazig; and in the Sudan at Khartoum, Port Sudan, Suakim, and Wad Medani. [33]

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED.

Registered in the Transvaal. (With which is incorporated the Bank of Africa, Ltd.)
Bankers to the Government of the Union of South Africa in the Transvaal and Orange Free State.
Bankers to the Imperial Government in South Africa.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL - - £2,350,000.

With power to increase to £4,000,000. Reserve Fund, £500,000.
HEAD OFFICE - - - - - PRETORIA.

Directors:

Hon. H. CRAWFORD, Esq., *Chairman*. J. EMIRYS EVANS, Esq., *Vice-Chairman*. P. DUNCAN, Esq., C.M.G., M.L.A.
C. H. MULLINS, Esq., V.O., C.M.G. EUGENE RENAUD, Esq. H. A. ROGERS, Esq. H. O.K. WEBBER, Esq.
General Manager E. C. REYNOLDS.

Branches in Cape of Good Hope.—Adelaide, Aliwal North, Cape Town (The Market, Strand Street, St. George's Street), Cradock, Dordrecht, Douglas, East London, Grahamstown, Griquatown, Kimberley, King William's Town, Kuruman, Ladismith, Mafeking, Matatiele, Middelburg, Mossel Bay, Oudtshoorn, Paarl, Port Alfred, Port Elizabeth (North End), Prieska, Prince Albert, Queenstown, Robertson, Salt River, Somerset East, Springbok (Namaqualand), Strydenburg, Stutterheim, Sydney (Vaal River), Tarkastad, Taungs, Uitenhage, Uniondale, Vryburg, Warrenton, Windsorton.

Branches in Orange Free State.—Bethlehem, Bethulie, Bloemfontein, Boshof, Bothaville, Brandfort, Bullfontein, Clocolan, Dealesville, Dewetsdorp, Edenburg, Excelsior, Fauresmij, Ficksburg, Fouriesburg, Frankfort, Harrismith, Heilbron, Hobhouse, Hoopstad, Jacobsdal, Jagersfontein, Kestell, Koffyfontein, Kopjes, Kroonstad, Ladybrand, Lindley, Lückhoff, Marquard, Memel, Odendaalsrust, Parys, Paulroux, Petrusburg, Petrus Steyn, Philippolis, Reddersburg, Reitz, Rosendal, Rouxville, Senekal, Smithfield, Springfontein, Steynsrust, Thaba Nchu, Theunissen, Troupsburg, Ventersburg, Villiers, Vrede, Vrededorp, Warden, Wepener, Winburg, Zastron.

Branches in Transvaal.—Amersfoort, Balfour, Barberton, Belfast, Benoni, Bethal, Bloemhof, Boksburg, Boksburg North, Brakpan, Bronkhorstspuit, Carolina, Christiana, Cleveland, (Tifton, Comet (East Rand), Denver, Ermelo, Fordsburg, Germiston, Heidelberg, Jeppestown, Johannesburg (Commissioner Street East, Commissioner Street, Central, Joubert Street, Market Square, Pritchard Street, Simmonds Street), Klerksdorp, Knights, Koster, Krugersdorp, Lanquarite, Lichtenburg, Lydenburg, Machadodorp, Maraisburg, Messina, Middelburg, Morgenfont, Newtown (Johannesburg), Nykstron, Ophirton (Johannesburg), Pietersburg, Piet Jettef, Pilgrim's Rest, Potchefstroom, Potgietersrust, Pretoria, Randfontein, Roodepoort, Rooiberg, Rustenburg, Sabie, Schweizer Reneke, Springs, Standerton, Treurfontein, Ventersdorp, Vereeniging, Volksrust, Wakkerstroom, Witbank, Wolmaransstad, Zeerust.

Branches in Natal.—Durban, Durban Point, Ixopo, Newcastle, Piampetersburg, Pietermaritzburg, Richmond, Umzinto, Utrecht, Vryheid. **Branch in Bechuanaland.**—Kilimney.

Branch in Swazieland.—Mbabane. **Branches in Rhodesia.**—Bulawayo, Gwelo, Salisbury, Umtali.

Branches in Portuguese East Africa.—Beira, Lourenco Marques, Macenece.
AGENTS at AMSTERDAM, BERLIN, HAMBURG, NEW YORK, and PARIS.

LONDON OFFICES.—Circus Place, London Wall, E.C., and 117, Cannon Street, E.C.
London Committee (F. A. GILLAM, Esq., *Chairman*). B. KITZINGER, Esq. J. MACALISTER, Esq. J. B. SIM, Esq.
of Management:—O. R. DUNELL, Esq. H. D. LEWIS, Esq. M. von RAPF, Esq. J. B. TAYLOR, Esq.

The Bank is prepared to grant drafts and letters of credit, to make telegraphic remittances, to buy and sell bills, and to undertake every description of banking business in connection with South Africa and the Belgian Congo. Current accounts opened and deposits received on terms which may be ascertained on application. [34]
London Office: CIRCUS PLACE, LONDON WALL, E.C. **D. CUNNINGHAM, Manager.**

PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

Established 1855.

Head and Registered Office : 4, BARTHOLOMEW LANE, LONDON, E.C.
Telegraphic Address :—"PLUTUS, LONDON."

CAPITAL.

Authorised £12,500,000
Paid up £2,204,780

Subscribed £11,023,900
Reserve Fund £2,000,000

DIRECTORS.

CECIL F. PARR, Esq., *Chairman.*
ARTHUR J. FRASER, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
HENRY J. BADCOCK, Esq.
EDWARD BANBURY, Esq.
HON. HUGO BARING.
H. CARY G. BATTEN, Esq.

ROBERT E. DICKINSON, Esq.
N. FFARINGTON ECKERSLEY, Esq.
Rt. Hon. Lord FARQUHAR.
Hon. Sir C. W. FREMANTLE, K.C.B.
JOHN R. P. GOODDEN, Esq.
ALFRED HEWLETT, Esq.

HUGH B. MUIR, Esq.
Rt. Hon. Sir G. H. MURRAY, G.C.B.
EDWARD W. NIX, Esq.
A. ALLAN SHAND, Esq.
Hon. ARTHUR STANLEY, M.P.
ALFRED M. TURNER, Esq.
R. W. WHALLEY, Esq.

R. W. WHALLEY, *Director and General Manager.*

JOHN STEWART, *Deputy General Manager.*
F. E. STEELE, *Superintendent of Branches.*
JOHN A. CHADWICK, *Accountant.*

JOHN RAE, *Assistant General Manager.*
JAMES DAVEY, *Assist. Superintendent of Branches.*
E. D. HYATT, *Secretary.*

METROPOLITAN BRANCHES.

4, BARTHOLOMEW LANE, E.C.

F. W. INGALL, *Manager.*
A. G. PEACE, }
C. J. PROUD, } *Joint Assistant Managers.*

77, LOMBARD ST. (late Fuller, Banbury Nix & Co.)
Sir SAMUEL SCOTT, Bart., & Co. Branch, 1, Cavendish
Battersea, 341, Queen's Road, S.W. [Square, W.
Bloomsbury, 126, High Holborn, W.C.
Brondesbury, 333, High Road, N.W.
Camden Town, 164 and 166, High Street, N.W.
Cannon Street, 7, Cannon Street, E.C.
Charing Cross, 9 and 10, St. Martin's Place, W.C.
Chelsea, 14, Sloane Square, S.W.
Chelsea, 300, King's Road, S.W.
Chiswick, 23, High Road, W.
Clapham, 63, High Street, S.W.
Cobham, Surrey.
Earl's Court, 209 and 211, Earl's Court Road, S.W.
Finsbury, 1, Finsbury Square, E.C.
Fleet Street, 87, Fleet Street, E.C.

52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

W. H. HAWORTH, *Manager.*
E. J. GASPAR, *Sub-Manager.*

Golders Green, 14, Golders Green Parade, N.W.
Hampstead, 11, Belsize Parade, Haverstock Hill, N.W.
Highgate, 349, Archway Road, N.
Kensington, 88 and 90, Kensington High Street, W.
Kilburn, 74, High Road, N.W.
Kingston-on-Thames.
Notting Hill Gate, 7, High Street, W.
Regent Street, 239, Regent Street, W.
Seven Kings (Ilford), 11, The Pavement.
Stratford, 415, High Street, E.
Streatham, 324, High Road, S.W. | Surbiton.
Teddington. | Tottenham, 530, High Road, N.
Upper Holloway, 820, Holloway Road, N.
Wembley.
Wilkesden Green, 8, Station Parade, N.W.
Woodford, Essex.

PROVINCIAL

LIVERPOOL: City Office, Castle Street.

J. C. ROBERTSON, *Manager.*
WM. D. HUGHES, *Sub-Manager.*

BRANCHES.

MANCHESTER: City Office, 1, York Street.

T. S. BISHOP, *Manager.*
T. S. LUTROX, *Sub-Manager.*

Alsager (Tuesday and Friday)—Altrincham—Anstey (Saturday)—Ashby-de-la-Zouch—Ashton-in-Makerfield—
Ashton-under-Lyne—Atherton—Axburgh—Bampton (Friday)—Banwell (Tuesday and Saturday)—Barwell (Tuesday
and Saturday)—Bath—Bedford (Leigh, Lancs.)—Belper—Birkdale—Birkenhead : Ditto, Charing Cross—Birmingham
Blundellsmiths—Bolton—Boothle : Ditto, Stanley Road—Bournemouth—Bridgewater—Bristol : City Office, Corn Street ;
Avonmouth ; Bedminster ; Bishopston ; Chew Magna (Tuesday and Friday)—Clifton, Queen's Road : Clifton, Regent
Street ; Eastville ; Fishponds ; Keynsham ; Kingswood—Pill : Redland—St. George : Stokes Croft ; Totterdown ; West-
bury-on-Trym ; West Street ; Winford (alternate Tuesdays and Fair Days)—Bruton—Burnham—Burton-on-Trent
—Bury (Lancs.)—Carlisle—Castle Cary—Chard—Cheddar (Monday, Wednesday and Friday)—Chester—Clenor Moor
—Clevedon—Colchester—Colwyn Bay—Congleton—Coventry—Cressington—Crewe : Ditto, Cattle Market (Mondays
and Special Sale Days)—Crewkerne—Crich (Tuesday and Friday)—Cullompton—Derby : Ditto, Litchurch—Dorchester
Duffield (Monday and Thursday)—Dukinfield—Dunster (Friday)—Earl Shilton (Tuesday and Friday)—Earlestown—
Eccles (Lancs.)—Egremont (Cumberland)—Ellesmere Port—Exeter—Farrington Gurney (Auction Day)—Frodsham
—Frome—Garston—Gillingham—Glastonbury—Golborne (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday)—Great Crosby—Hale—
Harrington (Tuesday and Friday)—Hastings—Haydock (Monday and Thursday)—Helsby (Tuesday and Friday)—
Herne Bay—Highbridge—Hinckley—Hindley—Hoylake—Huyton—Ilminster—Ipswich—Jersey—Knutsford—
Lancaster—Langport—Leek : Ditto, Cattle Market (Wednesday and Fair Days)—Leicester : Ditto, Cattle Market (Wed-
nesday and Fair Days)—Leigh (Lancashire)—Little Sutton, Cheshire (Monday, Wednesday and Friday)—Liverpool :
Aigburth : Cattle Market (Monday) ; Dingle, 323, Park Road, Toxteth ; Fairfield ; Gateacre (Monday, Wednesday and
Friday) ; Market Branch, Great Charlotte Street ; Old Swan ; Tue Brook ; Walton ; Wavertree—Llandudno—Long
Eaton—Loughborough—Lutterworth—Lymington—Macclesfield—Manchester : Cattle Market, Salford (Tuesday) ; Docks
Branch, 1, Trafford Road, Salford ; Exchange, 1, St. Anne's Square, Manchester ; Hyde's Cross, Corn Exchange ; Knot
Mill, 330, Deansgate ; Longsight, 500, Stockport Road ; Newton Heath ; Pendleton, 84, Broad Street ; Regent Road,
Salford ; Rusholme ; Sackville Street (No. 25) ; Weaste, 232, Eccles New Road, Salford ; West Gorton, 1, A. Hyde Road
—Margate (Cliftonville)—Market Drayton—Martock—Maryport—Matlock—Matlock Bath—Measham (Tuesday and
Friday)—Melbourne (Derbyshire)—Milton Mowbray—Midsomer Norton—Milborne Port—Milverton—Minehead
—Monton Green—Mountsorrel (Wednesday and Saturday)—Nailsea (Tuesday)—Nantwich—Nether Stowey (Friday)
—New Ferry—New Sawley (Tuesday and Friday)—Newton-le-Willows (Friday)—Northwich—Old Colwyn (Monday,
Wednesday and Saturday)—Ormskirk—Oswestry—Patricroft—Paulton (Tuesday and Friday)—Penrith—Platt Bridge
(Monday, Wednesday, and Friday)—Porlock—Prescot—Preston—Quorn (Tuesday and Friday)—Pennythorpe—Preston
—Radstock—Rainford (Tuesday and Friday)—Rainhill (Monday, Wednesday and Friday)—Radcliffe (Lancashire)
—Rhyll—Rhos-on-Sea (Tuesday and Friday)—Rhyl—Rhos-on-Sea (Tuesday and Friday)—Rhos-on-Sea (Tuesday and Friday)
—Seascale—Shap (Monday and Wednesday)—Shepton Mallet—Shotton—Sibley (Tuesday and Friday)—Somerton—
Southport—South Petherton—Stalybridge—Standish (Monday, Wednesday and Saturday)—Stockton Heath—Stoke-
sub-Harodon (Saturday)—Street (Monday, Wednesday and Friday)—Sutton, Lancs. (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday)
—Taunton—Tiverton—Tyllesley (Lancs.)—Uffculme (Monday)—Upholland (Monday, Wednesday and Friday)—Upper
Brighton (Cheshire)—Warrington—Washford (Friday and Market Day)—Watchet—Waterloo : Ditto, St. John's Road
—Wedmore (Monday, Wednesday and Friday)—Wellington—Wells—Westhoughton—West Kirby—Weston-super-Mare
—Weymouth—Whitehaven—Widnes—Ditto, Simm's Cross (Daily except Saturday)—Wigan—Williton ; Wincanton
—Winscombe (Monday and Friday)—Winsford—Wiveliscombe—Wivenhoe (Wednesday and Saturday)—Woodhouse
Eaves (Wednesday and Friday)—Worle (Monday and Friday)—Wrexham—Wrington (Tuesday and Friday)—Yatton
(Monday and Friday)—Yeovil.

ISLE OF MAN BRANCHES.

T. H. P. MYLECHREEST, *District Manager.*
Douglas—Castletown—Laxey—Peel—Port St. Mary—Ramsey.

ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1727.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £2,000,000
REST AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS £951,565

Head Office - - - **ST. ANDREW SQUARE, EDINBURGH.**
Cashier and General Manager: ADAM TAIT. Secretary: A. K. WRIGHT.
London Office - - - **3, BISHOPSGATE, E.C.**
Wm. WALLACE, Manager.
Glasgow Office - - - **EXCHANGE SQUARE.**
A. DENNISTOUN, Agent.

161 Branches throughout Scotland.

Banking business of every description transacted. Accounts opened for Foreign and Colonial Correspondents Bills, Cheques, and other documents collected. Deposits received at interest repayable at call or at notice. [2]

THE NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ZEALAND, LTD.

Incorporated in England under the Companies Acts, and in New Zealand by Special Act of the General Assembly.

Authorised Capital . £3,000,000. **Paid-up Capital** . . £750,000.
Subscribed Capital . £2,250,000. **Reserve Fund** . . £645,000.
Uncalled Capital . £1,500,000.

HEAD OFFICE: 17, MOORGATE ST., LONDON. E.C. | **CHIEF OFFICE IN NEW ZEALAND: WELLINGTON.**

HENRY F. FRESHWATER, Secretary and London Manager.

J. H. B. COATES, General Manager.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN NEW ZEALAND.—Alexandra South, Auckland, Auckland (Symond's Street), Auckland (Newmarket), Auckland (Newton), Balclutha (Kaitangata Agency, Okawa Agency), Blenheim, Christchurch, (Cronwell, Dargaville (Araucary Agency, Kaihu Agency, Ruawai Agency, Te Kopuru Agency), Dunedin, Dunedin (North), Gisborne, Gore, Waikanae Agency, Greymouth, Hokitika, Invercargill, Kuraw (Duntroon Agency), Milton, Mosgiel, Napier, Nelson, New Plymouth (Okato Agency), Oamaru, Onehunga, Otatau (Nightsaps Agency), Outram, Paeroa, Palmerston North, Paparoa (Maungaturoto Agency), Port Chalmers, Pukekohe (Tuakau Agency), Riefton, Riverton (Orepuki Agency, Thornbury Agency), Stratford, Tapanui (Heriot Agency), Timaru, Waikanae, Wanganui, Wellington, Wellington (Te Aro).

The National Bank of New Zealand, Ltd., Issues Drafts and Letters of Credit; Makes Telegraphic Transfers; Negotiates and Collects Bills of Exchange; Receives Deposits of £50 and upwards on terms to be ascertained on application; Conducts every other description of Banking business between London and New Zealand. [35]

National Provincial Bank of England, LIMITED.

Established 1833.

Number of Shareholders, 18,293.

Subscribed Capital - - - £15,900,000. **Paid-up Capital** - - - £3,000,000.
Reserve Fund - - - £2,150,000. **Reserved Liability** - - - £10,600,000.

Head Office: 15, BISHOPSGATE, Corner of THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

DIRECTORS.

C. F. CAMPBELL, Esq.
M. O. FITZGERALD, Esq.
Wm. Hy. N. ROSCHER, Esq.
The Right Hon. Lord INCHCAPE,
G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.

F. A. JOHNSTON, Esq.
O. V. E. LAURIE, Esq.
F. C. LE MARCHANT, Esq.
The Right Hon. EARL OF LICHFIELD.

G. F. MALCOLMSON, Esq.
S. R. PRYOR, Esq.
T. G. ROBINSON, Esq.
R. WIGRAM, Esq.

T. ESTALL, D. J. H. CUNNICK, and F. ELEY, Esquires, Joint General Managers.

METROPOLITAN BRANCHES.

BRISTON . . . 494, Brixton Road, S.W.
FENCHURCH STREET . . . 123, Fenchurch St., E.C.
FINSBURY PAVEMENT . . . 50, Finsbury Prem., E.C.
GOLDERS GREEN . . . 6, Golders Green Parade,
Finchley Road, N.W.
GRAY'S INN . . . Holborn Hall, Gray's Inn
Road, W.C.
HACKNEY . . . 155, Mare Street, N.E.
HAMPSTEAD . . . 128, Finchley Road, N.W.
HIGH HOLBORN . . . 114, High Holborn, W.C.
HOLLOWAY . . . 45, Seven Sisters Road, N.
ISLINGTON . . . 218, Upper Street, N.
KENSINGTON . . . 55 & 57, High Street, Ken-
sington, W.

LANCASTER GATE . . . Hyde Park, W.
LINCOLN'S INN . . . Carey Street, W.C.
MAYFAIR . . . Audley Mansions, South
Audley Street, W.
OXFORD STREET . . . 201B, Oxford Street, W.
PICCADILLY . . . 208-209, Piccadilly, W.
PUTNEY . . . 153, High St., Putney, S.W.
ST. MARTIN'S-LE GRAND . . . 185, Aldersgate St., E.C.
ST. MARLYBONE . . . 52 & 53, Baker Street, W.
SLOANE STREET . . . 153, Sloane Street, S.W.
SOUTH KENSINGTON . . . 88, Cromwell Road, S.W.
STRAND . . . Savoy Court, 96-97, Strand,
W.C.
WESTMINSTER . . . 61, Victoria Street, S.W.

The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited, having numerous Branches in England and Wales, as well as Agents and Correspondents at home and abroad, affords great facilities to its customers, who may have money transmitted to the credit of their Accounts through any of the Branches free of charge.

At Head Office and Branches, DEPOSITS are received, CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and all other Banking business transacted.

Copies of the Annual Report of the Bank, Lists of Branches, Agents and Correspondents may be had on application at the Head Office, and at any of the Bank's branches. [36]

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA.

ESTABLISHED 1869.

Capital Authorised...	...	...	\$25,000,000
Capital Paid Up	...	...	\$11,560,000
Reserve Funds	...	...	\$13,000,000

Head Office - MONTREAL, CANADA.

320 Branches in Canada and Newfoundland,
28 Branches in Cuba, Porto Rico, and
Dominican Republic.

Branches in British West Indies: BAHAMAS, Nassau; BARBADOS, Bridgetown;
GRENADA, St. George's; JAMAICA, Kingston; TRINIDAD, Port of Spain and
San Fernando; BRITISH HONDURAS, Belize.

NEW YORK CITY: Corner William and Cedar Streets.

Correspondence invited from Business Firms or Individuals
contemplating establishment in Canada.

London Office--

BANK BUILDINGS, PRINCES STREET, E.C.

W. M. BOTSFORD, Manager. JAMES MACKIE, Joint-Manager.

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THE QUEENSLAND NATIONAL BANK,

Incorporated in Queensland under "The Companies Act, 1863." LIMITED.

Bankers to the Government of Queensland under Agreement
extending to 30th June, 1921.

Bankers in Queensland to the Commonwealth of Australia.

Head Office: BRISBANE.

General Manager: WALTER VARDON RALSTON.

London Office: 8, PRINCES STREET, E.C.

Subscribed Capital, £800,000.

Paid up Capital, £413,418.

Reserve Fund, £142,000. 34% Interminable Inscribed Deposit Stock, £3,091,669 4s. 5d.

Bankers :-

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

LLOYDS BANK LIMITED.

BRANCHES.

SYDNEY: 99, PITT STREET. MELBOURNE: 360, COLLINS STREET.
Queensland.

Allora	Cloncurry	Herberton	Mitchell	Tambo
Aramac	Cooktown	Hughenden	Mount Morgan	Tannymorel
Ayr	Crow's Nest	Ingham	Muttaborra	Thursday Island
Barcaldine	Cunnamulla	Innisfail	Nobby	Tingoorra
Beaudesert	Dalby	Ipswich	Normanton	Toogoolawah
Biggenden	Esk	Irvinebank	Pittsworth	Toowoomba
Blackall	Forest Hill	Jondaryan	Port Douglas	Townsville
Boonah	Fortitude Valley	Killarney	Ravenswood	Wahoon
Bundaberg	Gatton	Laidley	Richmond	Warra
Burketown	Gladstone	Longreach	Rockhampton	Warwick
Cairns	Goomburree	Mackay	Roma	Winton
Charleville	Goondiwindi	Marburg	Sarina	Wondai
Charters Towers	Greenmount	Mareeba	South Brisbane	Wooroolin
Childers	Gympie	Maryborough	Southbrook	Yangan
Clifton	Halifax	Millmerran	St. George	

The Bank grants Drafts on all its Branches and Agencies; also Telegraphic Transfers, and transacts every description of Banking Business in connection with Queensland and other Australian States on the most favourable terms.
The London Office receives Deposits for fixed periods, at rates which can be ascertained on application.

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STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED.

Bankers to the Government of the Union of South Africa in Cape Province; to the Imperial Government in South Africa; and to the Administration of Rhodesia.

Subscribed Capital . . . £6,194,100

Paid-up Capital . . . £1,548,525

Reserve Fund . . . £1,990,000

Uncalled Capital . . . £4,645,575

Head Office: £8,184,100

10, CLEMENTS LANE, LOMBARD ST., LONDON, E.C.

Hamburg Agency: 27, Alsterdamm.

New York Agency: 55, Wall Street.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WM. REIERSON ARBUTHNOT, Esq.

EDWARD BANBURY, Esq.

Sir DAVID M. BARBOUR, K.C.M.G., K.C.S.I.

ROBERT E. DICKINSON, Esq.

HON. SIR CHAS. W. FREMANTLE, K.C.B.

HORACE PEEL, Esq.

Rt. Hon. Lord SYDENHAM, G.C.M.G., G.C.S.I.

Rt. Hon. Lord WELBY, P.C., G.C.B. [G.C.I.E.]

General Managers in South Africa—H. SHELTON CORBET and HECTOR MACKENZIE.

London Manager—WILLIAM SMART.

Assistant General Manager—J. P. GIBSON.

Bankers—THE BANK OF ENGLAND; FARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

CAPE PROVINCE.

Aberdeen
Adelaide
Albertinia
(Agency to Riversdale)
Alexandria
Alice
Aliwal North
Barkly East
Barkly West
Barrydale
Bayville (Agency to Uitenhage)
Beaconsfield
Beaufort West
Bedford
Bredasdorp
Britstown
Burghersdorp
Butterworth
Cala
Caledon
Calitzdorp
Calvinia
Cape Town
do., Long Street
do., Plain Street
Carnarvon
Cathcart
Cedarville
Ceres
Clanwilliam
Claremont
Colesberg
Cookhouse
(Agency to Somerset E.)
Cradock
Darling
De Aar
De Doorns
(Agency to Worcester)
De Rust
Dordrecht
East London
Elliot
Fort Beaufort
Fraserburg
George
Graaff-Reinet
Graham's Town
Hanover
Heidelberg
Hoedsig
(Agency to Hopefield)
Hofmeyr
Hopefield
Hopetown
Humansdorp
Idutywa
Indwe
Jamestown
Jansenville
Joubertina
(Agency to Humansdorp)
Kenhardt
Kimberley
King Willms. Tn.
Kynsna
Kokstad
Komgha
Ladismith
Lady Grey
Laingsburg
Maclear
Mafeking
Malmesbury
Matatiele
McGregor
(Agency to Robertson)
Middelburg
Molteno
Mossel Bay
Mount Frere
Muizenberg
Murraysburg
Naauwpoot
Oudtshoorn
Paarl
Pearston
Peggie
Petrusville
Philipstown
Port Alfred
(Agency to Grahamstown)
Port Elizabeth
Porterville
Port St. John
Prieska
Prince Albert
Queen's Town
Rhodes
Richmond
Riversdale
Robertson
Seymour
Simon's Town
Somerset East
Somerset West
Somerset Strand
(Agency to Somerset W.)
Stellenbosch
Sterkstroom
Steynsburg
Sutherland
Seylierville
Swellendam
Tarkastad
Tulbagh
Uitenhage
Umtata
Uniondale
Upington
Van Rhynsdorp
Van Wyk's Dorp
(Agency to Ladismith)
Venterstad
Victoria West
Vredenburg
(Agency to Hopefield)
Vryburg
Wellington
Wiliston
Willowmore
Woodstock
Worcester

NATAL.

Dannhauser
(Agency to Newcastle)
Dundee
Durban
Estcourt
Greytown
Hatting Spruit
(Agency to Dundee)
Krantzkoop
(Agency to Greytown)
Ladysmith
Kroonstad
Ladysbrand
Lindley
Lindley Road
(Agency to Lindley)
Mooi River
Newcastle
New Hanover
(Agency to Pmaritzburg)
Pietermaritzburg
Port Shepstone
Reitz
Senekal
Smithfield
Vrede
Wepener
Winburg
Zastron

ORANGE FREE STATE.

Bethlehem
Bloemfontein
Ficksburg
Frankfort
Harrismith
Heilbron
Jagersfontein
Kroonstad
Ladysbrand
Lindley
Lindley Road
(Agency to Lindley)
Groot Marico
(Agency to Zeerust)
Hartebeestfontein
(Agency to Klerksdorp)
Heidelberg
Johannesburg
do. Eloff St.
do. Newtown
(Agency to Springs)
Klerksdorp
Krugersdorp
Leslie (Agency to Springs)
Lichtenburg
Lydenburg
Middelburg
Pietersburg
Potchefstroom
Pretoria
Randfontein
Randfontein Cn.
(Agency to Randfontein)
Rodepoort
Rustenburg
Springs
Standerton
Val (Agency to Greylingstad)
Vereeniging
Zeerust

BASUTOLAND.—Maseru

Bindura
Bulawayo
Eldorado
Gatooma
Gwelo
Hartley
Livingstone
Marandellas
(Agency to Salisbury)
Penhalonga
(Agency to Umtali)
Que Que
Salisbury
Selukwe
Umtali
Umvuma
Victoria

NYASALAND.—Blantyre

Beira
Eldoret
Lourenço Marques (Delagoa Bay)
Mombasa
Nairobi
Villa Fontes
Vila Fontes

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

UGANDA.—Kampala

BILLS NEGOTIATED AND COLLECTED.
MAIL AND TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS granted on the Branches and Agencies of the Bank.
THE BANK ISSUES CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available in all parts the world.
COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT issued.
PURCHASE AND SALE of Stocks and Shares effected.
DIVIDENDS, ANNUITIES, &c., received.
EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE Business undertaken.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS transacted with the Cape Province, Natal, Orange Free State, Transvaal, Rhodesia, Nyasaland, East Africa Protectorate, Uganda, Zanzibar, Portuguese East Africa, and the Belgian Congo, and with the Bank's Agencies in Hamburg, New York, and elsewhere.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on the usual terms. DEPOSITS RECEIVED for fixed periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

The Officers of the Bank are bound not to disclose the transactions of any of its Customers.

THE UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1837. INCORPORATED 1880.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,500,000.	RESERVE FUND, £1,450,000	... TOGETHER, £2,950,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	...	3,000,000
TOTAL CAPITAL AND RESERVES	...	£5,950,000

HEAD OFFICE—71, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

Directors.

HENRY PARKMAN STURGIS, *Chairman*.
 ARTHUR P. BLAKE, Esq.
 CHARLES E. BRIGHT, Esq., C.M.G.
 The Rt. Hon. The EARL OF CHICHESTER.
 JOHN DENNISTOUN, Esq.
 HUGH D. FLOWER, Esq.

CHAS. A. GALTON, Esq.
 WILLIAM O. GILCHRIST, Esq.
 WM. R. MEWBURN, Esq.
 The Hon. C. T. MILLS, M.P.
 CHARLES PARBURY, Esq.
 Sir WESTBY B. PERCEVAL, K.C.M.G.

Trustees.

HENRY PARKMAN STURGIS, Esq. | The Rt. Hon. the EARL OF CHICHESTER. | MAURICE G. C. GLYN, Esq.

Bankers.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & CO.

Manager—ARTHUR C. WILLIS.
Secretary—T. C. C. SAUNDERS.

Assistant Manager—WILLIAM J. ESSAME.
Accountant—C. M. C. SHANNON.

The Bank has Branches throughout the principal Cities and Towns of Australia and New Zealand.

Drafts upon the Branches are issued by the Head Office, and may also be obtained from the Bank's Agents throughout England, Scotland, and Ireland.

Telegraphic Remittances are made to the Colonies. Bills on the Australian States and Dominion of New Zealand are purchased or sent for collection. Deposits are received at the Head Office at rates of interest and for periods which may be ascertained on application. [43]

FARROW'S BANK, Limited.

Incorporated under the Joint Stock Companies Acts.

Authorised Capital - - - - £1,000,000
 Shares Issued - - - - 500,000

Chairman and Managing Director: Mr. THOMAS FARROW.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JOINT-STOCK BANKING TRANSACTED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed where approved
 Credit Balances are maintained for a period of six months.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—3 to 4 per cent. per annum interest allowed
 on Deposits according to notice of withdrawal.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—The Bank effects the purchase and sale of
 Stocks, Shares, and Securities on behalf of its customers.

Call or write for Illustrated Booklet.

Head Office—1, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.

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THE UNION OF LONDON & SMITHS BANK LIMITED.

(Established 1839).

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	-	-	-	£25,000,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	-	-	-	£22,934,100
PAID-UP CAPITAL	-	-	-	£3,554,785 10s.
RESERVE FUND	-	-	-	£1,150,000
Number of Proprietors	-	-	-	upwards of 10,200.

Directors:

Sir FELIX SCHUSTER, Bart., <i>Governor.</i>	LINDSAY ERIC SMITH, Esq., <i>Deputy Governor.</i>
ERNEST W. BARNARD, Esq.	WILLIAM O. GILCHRIST, Esq.
THEODORE BASSETT, Esq.	HENRY J. B. KENDALL, Esq.
PERCIVAL BOSANQUET, Esq.	A. B. LESLIE-MELVILLE, Esq.
ALFRED F. BUXTON, Esq.	JOHN MEWS, Esq.
CHARLES C. CAVE, Esq.	ROBERT FENTON MILES, Esq.
JOHN ALAN CLUTTON-BROCK, Esq.	HENRY W. PRESCOTT, Esq.
JOHN DENNISTOUN, Esq.	KENNETH L. C. PRESCOTT, Esq.
HORACE GEORGE DEVAS, Esq.	BERTRAM ABEL SMITH, Esq.
H. W. DRUMMOND, Esq.	EUSTACE ABEL SMITH, Esq.
	GERALD DUDLEY SMITH, Esq.
	HERBERT FRANCIS SMITH, Esq.
	RE. HOD. C. B. STUART WORTLEY, K.C., M.P.
	ARTHUR M. H. WALROND, Esq.
	THE RIGHT HON. SIR ALGERNON WEST, G.C.B.
	CHARLES H. R. WOLLASTON, Esq.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE: 2, Princes Street, E.C.

Managers:

H. H. HART (<i>Town and Foreign</i>).	L. E. THOMAS (<i>Country</i>).
F. W. ELLIS, <i>Assistant Manager (Head Office)</i> .	
H. R. HOARE, <i>Secretary</i> .	L. J. CORNISH, <i>Assistant Secretary</i> .

TRUSTEE DEPARTMENT: 2, Princes Street, E.C.
LOMBARD STREET OFFICE (Smith, Payne & Smiths):
1, Lombard Street, E.C.

CORNHILL OFFICE (Prescott's Bank, Limited):
50, Cornhill, E.C.

Metropolitan and Suburban Branches:

67, Bishop's Road, W.; 24, Bedford Row, W.C.; 216, Bishopsgate, E.C.; 103, High Holborn, W.C.; 33, High Street, Bromley, Kent; 95, Chancery Lane, W.C.; 66, Charing Cross, S.W.; 56, High Road, Chiswick; 116, Fore Street, E.C.; High Street, Croydon; 4, Market Parade, East Finchley, N.; 116, Fenchurch Street, E.C.; Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C.; 9 and 10, Charterhouse Buildings, E.C.; 55, High Street, Hampstead, N.W.; Holborn Circus, E.C.; 138, High Street, Kensington, W.; 1, Long Acre, W.C.; 12, Mount Street, W.; 11, The Exchange, Muswell Hill, N.; 8, High Street, Notting Hill Gate, W.; 455, Oxford Street, W.; 22, London Street, Paddington, W.; 162, Piccadilly, W.; Brighton Road, Purley, Surrey; 14, Argyll Place, Regent Street, W.; 25, St. Mary Axe, E.C.; 74, St. Anne Street, S.W.; 111, South End, Croydon; 18, Cromwell Place, S.W.; 76, High Street, South Norwood; 12, Southwark Street, S.E.; 1, College Crescent, South Hampstead, N.W.; 97, Tottenham Court Road, W.; 117, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

Country Branches:

Aylesbury, Barnsley, Bath, Birmingham, Bournemouth, Bradford, Brighton, Bristol, Cambridge, Canterbury, Chesham, Derby, Dewsbury, Doncaster, Driffield, Eastbourne, Exeter, Faversham, Gainsborough, Grantham, Grimsby, Grimsby Docks, Hove, Huddersfield, Hull, Leeds, Lincoln, Maidstone, Mansfield, Nottingham, Nuneaton, Oxford, Plymouth, Scarborough, Sheffield, Sleaford, Southampton, Thornbury, Tonbridge, Tring, Winchester, York, and numerous other Branches and Agencies throughout the country.

TERMS.—CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—These are kept according to the usual custom of London and Country Bankers. DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Deposits are received at interest, subject to notice of withdrawal, or by special agreement, in accordance with the usual custom.

GENERAL BUSINESS.—The Agency of Country and Foreign Banks, whether Joint Stock or Private. Circular Notes and Letters of Credit issued for all parts of the Continent of Europe and elsewhere. Purchases and Sales effected in all the British and Foreign Stocks and Securities. Dividends on Stocks and Shares, the half-pay of Officers, Pensions, Annuities, &c., received for Customers without charge.

The Officers and Clerks connected with the Bank are required to sign a Declaration of Secrecy as to the transactions of any of its customers.

EXECUTORSHIPS AND TRUSTEESHIPS.—The Bank, having the necessary powers, are prepared to undertake the office of Executors, Trustees and Custodian Trustees on terms, particulars of which can be obtained from the Head Office.

NOTE.—In pursuance of the Treasury Regulations it is hereby stated that no liability attaches to the Consolidated Fund of the British Government in respect of any act or omission of the Bank.

WILLIAMS DEACON'S BANK

LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

Capital, 156,250 Shares of £50 each, £7,812,500.
Paid-up Capital, £1,250,000. Reserve Fund, £700,000.

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES SUMNER HOARE, *Chairman.*GERARD POWYS DEWHURST, *Deputy Chairman.*

WM. BARROTT MONTFORT BIRD.

WM. FRANCIS COURTHOPE.

GEORGE REYNOLDS DAVIES.

JOHN FRANCIS WILLIAM DEACON.

JAMES ECKERSLEY.

E. A. J. JOHNSON-FERGUSON.

JOHN WANKLYN McCONNEL.

WILLIAM ALDAM MILNER.

HENRY GARWOOD SEAMAN.

COLONEL ROBERT WILLIAMS, M.P.

BENJAMIN GEORGE WOOD.

GEORGE HERVEY WOOD.

*General Manager—J. Craig.**Assistant General Manager—Reginald Thomas Hindley.*

Manchester Office—Mosley Street ... { Manager, John Moodie.
Secretary, E. A. Williams.
London Office—20, Birchin Lane, E.C. ... Manager, J. J. Meagher.

METROPOLITAN BRANCHES.

BROMPTON AND EARL'S COURT - Coleherne Court, Old Brompton Road, S.W.

CHARING CROSS - 2, Cockspur Street, S.W.

CHEAPSIDE - 127, Cheapside, E.C.

MARYLEBONE - Marylebone Road, N.W.

ST. MARY AXE - 22, St. Mary Axe, E.C.

WESTMINSTER - 21 & 23, Victoria Street, S.W.

COUNTRY BRANCHES.

ADLINGTON, Lancashire.

AINSDALE.

AINSWORTH.

ALTRINCHAM.

APPLEY BRIDGE.

ARDWICK GREEN.*

ASTLEY BRIDGE.

ATHERTON.

ATTERCLIFFE, Sheffield.

BAKEWELL.

BASLOW.

BIRKDALE.

BLACKBURN.

BLACKPOOL.

BLACKPOOL, South Shore.

Do. North Shore.

BLACKROD.

BOLTON.

BRAMHALL.

BRINSALL-IN-WITH.

BROADHEATH. [NELL.

BURSCOUGH BRIDGE.

BURY, Lancashire.

BUXTON.

BUXTON, Higher. [ford.

CATTLE MARKET, Sal.

CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH.

CHEETHAM HILL.*

CHESTERFIELD.

CHORLEY, Lancashire.

CHORLTON-CUM-HARDY.*

CHORLTON-ON-MED.

COPPULL. [LOCK.*

CORN EXCHANGE.*

CROSTON.

DARLEY DALE.

DEANS GATE.*

DOCK OFFICE.*

DRONFIELD.

ECCLES.

EDGELEY.

FARNWORTH.

FLEETWOOD.

FLIXTON.

FORMBY.

GOLBORNE.

GORSE HILL.*

GORTON.*

HIGHER BROUGHTON.*

HIGHER OPENS HAW.*

HINDLEY.

HORWICH.

HULME.*

LADY'S BRIDGE,

LEIGH. [Sheffield.

LITTLEBOROUGH.

LITTLE LEVER.

LONDON ROAD.*

LONGSIGHT.

LYTHAM.

MAGHULL.

MATLOCK.

MIDDLETON.

MOSES GATE.

MOSS SIDE.*

NEWTON HEATH.*

OPENS HAW.*

ORMSKIRK.

PARK GATE, Rotherham

PATRICROFT.

PEMBERTON.

PENDLEBURY.

PENDLETON.

PRESCOT.

PRESTON.

PRINCESS ROAD.*

REGENT ROAD, Salford.

ROCHDALE.

ROTHERHAM.

ROWSLEY.

RUFFORD.

RUNCORN.

RUSHOLME.*

ST. ANNE'S-ON-SEA.

ST. ANN STREET.*

ST. HELENS.

SALFORD.

SHEFFIELD.

SKELMERSDALE.

SMITHFIELD MARKET.*

SOUTHPORT.

STANDISH.

STOCKPORT.

STRANGWAYS.*

STRET FORD.*

SWINTON.

TOWN GREEN, Orms-

TURTON. [kirk.

URMSTON.

WALKDEN.

WATER STREET.*

WHITTLE-LE-WOODS.

WHITWORTH STREET.*

WIGAN. | WINSTER.

WYRE DOCK,

* MANCHESTER.

[Fleetwood.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS conducted upon agreed terms.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT, bearing Interest, Repayable on Demand, without any charge for withdrawal.

DRAFTS issued on London, and on the various Correspondents of the Bank in the Chief Cities and Towns of the United Kingdom; also LETTERS OF CREDIT issued on AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, CANADA, UNITED STATES, SOUTH AFRICA, &c.

The Bank effects Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Funds, Stocks, Shares, and Securities, receives Dividends, &c., thereon, and transacts every other description of Banking Business. [45

WILTS AND DORSET BANKING COMPANY, LTD.

Established 1835.

Subscribed Capital, £3,500,000. Paid-up Capital, £700,000.
Reserve Fund, £600,000.

Head Office = = = SALISBURY.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES.

Amesbury.	Bristol (Horfield).	Fordingbridge.	Pewsey.	Stroud.
Avonmouth.	Brookenhurst.	Freshwater (I. W.)	Plymouth. Poole.	Sturminster Newton.
Axbridge.	Budleigh-Salterton.	Frome.	Portishead.	Swanage.
Axminster.	Burnham.	Gillingham.	Portland.	Swindon.
Barnstaple.	Calne.	Glastonbury.	Portsmouth.	Taunton.
Bath.	Cardiff. Chard.	Gloucester.	Radstock.	Teignmouth
" (Lower Weston).	Cheddar.	Highbridge.	Redland.	Tetbury. Tidworth.
Beaminster.	Cheltenham	Ilminster.	Ringwood. Roath.	Torquay.
Bideford. Blandford.	Chippenham	Kingsbridge.	Romsey.	Trowbridge.
Boscombe.	Christchurch	Ludgershall.	Ryde (I. W.)	Warcham.
Bournemouth.	Cirencester.	Lyme Regis.	St. Mary Church and	Warminster.
" (Lansdowne).	Clevedon.	Lynton.	Babbacombe.	Watchet.
" (Malmesbury	Clifton (Regent St.)	Malmesbury.	Salcombe.	Wells.
Park).	(Queen's Rd.)	Marlborough.	Salisbury.	Westbury.
" (Pokesdown).	Colyton.	Melksham. Mere.	Sandown. I. W.	West Southbourne.
" (Westbourne).	Corsham.	Midsomer Norton.	Seaton.	Weston-super-Mare.
" (Winton).	Crewkerne.	Minehead.	Shaftesbury.	Weymouth.
Bradford-on-Avon.	Devizes.	Moreton Hampstead.	Shepton Mallet.	Wimborne.
Branksome.	Dorchester.	Nailsworth.	Sherborne.	Wincanton.
Bridgwater.	Eastleigh.	New Swindon.	Somerton.	Wiveliscombe.
Bridport.	Exeter.	Newton Abbot.	Southampton.	Wootton Bassett.
Bristol. [Road].	Exmouth.	Paignton.	(Avenue).	Yarmouth (I. W.)
" (Cheltenham	Fareham.	Parkstone.	Southsea.	Yeovil.

AGENCIES.

Banwell Beer.	Burley. Canford Cliffs	Highcliffe.	New Milton.	Sway.
Beaulieu. Bitterne.	Chagford.	Hythe. Lacock.	Portsmouth. Purton.	Tisbury. Topsham.
Bournemouth.	Chandler's Ford.	Keynsham.	Roath Park.	Totton.
" (West Cliff.	Charmouth Chudleigh	Lympstone.	Shirehampton.	Washford Wedmore
" (Charmminster	Cheltenham, [Upper	Lymhurst.	Shirley. Shrewton.	Westbury-on-Trym.
Road].	Bath Road.]	Maiden Newton.	Southampton Docks.	West Moors.
Bovey Tracey. Box.	Corfe Castle. Downton.	Market Lavington.	Southbourne-on-Sea.	Williton. Wilton.
Brislington.	Durdham Down.	Marlock.	Stalbridge.	Winscombe.
Broadstone.	Easton (Portland).	Milford-on-Sea.	Stoke-sub-Hamdon.	Woolton.
Bulford Camp.	Ferndown.	Nailsea. Netheravon.	Street. Swanwick.	Wrington. Yatton.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK

LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

Capital Paid Up	...	...	...	...	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Funds	...	...	...	...	„ 18,550,000

HEAD OFFICE = = = = = YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES and AGENCIES at

ANTUNG-HSIEN	FENGTIEN (Mukden)	KOBE	NEWCHWANG	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY	HANKOW	LIAO YANG	NEW YORK	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	HARBIN	LOS ANGELES	OSAKA	TIELING
CHANGCHUN	HONG KONG	LYONS	PEKING	TIENTSIN
DAIREN (Dalny)	HONOLULU	NAGASAKI	RIOJUN	TOKIO
			(Port Arthur)	

The Bank buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers and Letters of Credit on above places and elsewhere, and transacts General Banking Business.

Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

LONDON OFFICE: 7, BISHOPSGATE, E.C.

K. TATSUMI, Manager. [47]

J. W. REACHER & CO.

Stock and Share Brokers,

Mansion House Buildings,

4, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.

ESTABLISHED AT THIS ADDRESS SINCE 1884.

We invite correspondence with Investors, to whose interests and needs special attention is devoted.

Business transacted in all classes of Stocks and Shares.

MODERATE COMMISSIONS, OR NET BASIS IF DESIRED.

Every Facility Afforded for Genuine Investment Business.

SPECULATIVE ACCOUNTS NOT ENTERTAINED.

THE FOLLOWING PUBLICATIONS

may be had on application:—

NOTES FOR INVESTORS (Monthly)

Mentioning promising FOREIGN BONDS, HOME, FOREIGN, AND AMERICAN RAILS, INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS, including SOUND INDUSTRIAL, RUBBER PLANTATION, TEA, &c., SHARES. MINES—Kaffirs, Rhodesians, West Africans, and Diamonds.

A special feature is made of Industrial and Mining Shares, whilst through our connections in the East we are able to obtain special information regarding Tea and Rubber Companies.

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[56]

Incorporated 1882



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43

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[50]

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CHAS. R. WRIGHT, *Secretary.* 153

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£100	"	"	"	£9	7	6	...	"	"	"	£3	16	4
£500	"	"	"	£45	16	8	...	"	"	"	£18	1	2

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**MODERATE RATES
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**NO
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[12]

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16 : 4

15 years

15 : 6

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[96]

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Age at Entry.	Original Assurance.	Policy with Bonus Accumulations.	
		Actual Results of past 25 years	Results in 25 years based on the last rate of bonus only.
20	£ 535	£ 893	£ 897
30	415	690	691
40	310	514	516

THE BEST RESULTS ARE THOSE OF THE Australian Mutual Provident Society (The A.M.P.) arising under a system of Annual Distribution of Bonus and a scale of Premiums unchanged since the foundation of the Society in 1849.

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(72)

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Extracts from a few Press Opinions.

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ROBERT LEWIS, *General Manager.* [71]

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A Guaranteed Addition of £1,000

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"Hand-in-Hand"		3,768,932
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RICHARD L. HARRISON, Esq.

L. W. NORTH HICKLEY, Esq.

ARCHIBALD HERBERT JAMES, Esq.

WILLIAM MAPLES, Esq.

ALLAN ERNEST MESSER, Esq.

EDWARD MOBERLY, Esq.

The Hon. Mr. Justice PHILLIMORE.

CHARLES ROBERT RIVINGTON, Esq.

MARK LEMON ROMER, Esq., K.C.

The Hon. CHARLES RUSSELL.

H. P. BOWLING TREVANION, Esq.

FUNDS EXCEED - - - £5,000,000

Thirteenth Quinquennial Investigation DIVISIBLE SURPLUS, £501,438

The Bonuses ranged from **£4 1s.** per cent. per annum to **£1 5s.** per cent. per annum, according to the class and duration of the Policy and the Age of the Assured.

SOME EXAMPLES OF CLAIMS recently paid by the Society.

Date of Policy.	Original Sum Assured.	Sum Assured and Bonuses Paid at Death.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1848	1,750 0 0	5,036 8 0
1848	100 0 0	278 3 0
1855	500 0 0	1,345 2 0
1857	500 0 0	1,297 11 0
1857	1,000 0 0	2,618 8 0
1859	200 0 0	473 7 0
1859	500 0 0	1,249 7 0
1859	1,200 0 0	3,028 0 0
1861	400 0 0	888 0 0
1863	5,000 0 0	10,783 0 0
1864	1,000 0 0	2,360 9 0
1872	263 0 0	554 12 0

Full prospectus and every information will be sent on application to
W. P. PHELPS, Actuary and Secretary.

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THE EQUITABLE

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

(FOUNDED 1762.)

THE OLDEST MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE IN EXISTENCE.

FUNDS EXCEED 5½ MILLIONS.

THE SOCIETY HAS NO SHAREHOLDERS, AND PAYS
NO COMMISSION, AND CONSEQUENTLY SECURES

EXCEPTIONAL BENEFITS TO POLICYHOLDERS.

THE NEW DEATH DUTIES.

Specially Low Non-Profit Rates
for Death Duty Policies.

Full particulars can be had on application to the Society's Office—

MANSION HOUSE STREET, LONDON, E.C.W. PALIN ELDERTON, *Actuary and Manager.*

[83]

THE FINE ART & GENERAL INSURANCE CO.,

LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	-	-	-	£370,000
Reserves	-	-	-	£260,224

President: The EARL OF CRAWFORD, K.T.*Vice-President:* The MARQUIS OF RIPON, G.C.V.O.**DIRECTORS.**

J. M. MACDONALD, Esq., *Chairman.*
The Lord MONTAGU OF BEAULIEU.
The Hon. CLAUDE G. HAY.
Sir ERNEST F. G. HATCH, Bart.

Sir JAMES D. LINTON, P.R.I.
Sir ERNEST A. WATERLOW, R.A., P.R.W.S.
CUTHBERT E. HEATH, Esq. (of Lloyd's).
T. HUMPHRY WARD, Esq.

J. F. WRIGHT, Esq.

THE LEADING INDEPENDENT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
BURGLARY OR BURGLARY AND FIRE COMBINED.

Personal Accident. Employers' Liability.

HEAD OFFICES—89 & 90, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.

General Manager and Secretary—A. PLAYER FEDDEN.

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FRIENDS' PROVIDENT INSTITUTION

FOR MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE

ESTABLISHED 1832

ACCUMULATED FUND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£3,400,000
ANNUAL INCOME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£300,000

This Institution is the Life Assurance Office established by the Society of Friends (Quakers), and is under the management of Members of that Society.

The Scale of Premiums charged is low; but, owing to the longevity of the class of persons assured and economical management, very satisfactory Bonuses have been realised.

The advantages of the Institution are open to those persons who are or have been Friends; and to others who are of Quaker descent, or are connected with Friends by ties of kindred, marriage, or education, or by partnership in business.

Head Office—BRADFORD, YORKSHIRE;

London Office: 17, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.

Birmingham Office: 44, WATERLOO STREET.

WILLIAM H. GREGORY, *Secretary.*

[85]

By Appointment.



Established
1885.

Established
1885.

GENERAL

ACCIDENT FIRE & LIFE

ASSURANCE CORPORATION LIMITED

SPECIALITIES:

Free Fire Insurance every Sixth year for Private Property owners and Householders. Householders' Combined Policies—Insuring against Fire, Burglary, House-breaking, or Larceny, and Legal Liability in respect of Domestic Servants. The most liberal Policy as regards Benefits and Rates yet issued to the Public.

Consequential Loss Policies issued to meet all requirements. Special Policies for Professional Gentlemen and Householders.

**Also Fire, Life, Accident, Burglary,
Motor Car, Plate Glass, &c., Insurances.**

Assets over = £2,250,000 | Claims paid = £5,000,000

Chief Offices: { General Buildings, PERTH.
General Buildings, Aldwych, LONDON.

and Branches in every Business Centre.

General Manager:—F. NORIE-MILLER, J.P.

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ESTABLISHED 1821.

GUARDIAN

ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Head Office—11, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Subscribed Capital . . .	£2,000,000	Total Assets over . . .	£6,918,000
Paid-up Capital . . .	£1,000,000	Total Income over . . .	£1,387,000

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—Hon. EVELYN HUBBARD.

Deputy-Chairman—JOSEPH A. BURRELL, Esq.

Vice-Chairman—REGINALD E. JOHNSTON, Esq.

Right Hon. LORD ALDENHAM.

F. R. S. BALFOUR, Esq.

HENRY BONHAM-CARTER, Esq.

WILLIAM DAWSON, Esq.

P. LYTTELTON GELL, Esq.

CHARLES R. GILLIAT, Esq.

LIONEL H. HANBURY, Esq.

J. WARRINGTON HAWARD, Esq., F.R.C.S.

ROBERT L. HUNTER, Esq.

E. HENRY LOYD, Esq.

PHILIP H. MARTINEAU, Esq.

EDWARD NORMAN, Esq.

Sir AUGUSTUS PREVOST, Bart.

RODERICK PRYOR, Esq.

JOHN WALTER, Esq.

Secretary—T. G. C. BROWNE.

Actuary—ERNEST WOODS.

Manager of Fire, Burglary, Fidelity, and Glass Departments—A. J. RELTON.

Law Courts Branch—21, FLEET STREET, E.C.

Branch Manager—GEO. W. REYNOLDS.

Bankers—Messrs. CHILD & Co.

Westminster Branch—28, KING STREET, COVENT GARDEN, W.C.

Branch Secretary—ALEXANDER LATTA.

Bankers—Messrs. COCKS, BIDDULPH & Co.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

FIRE INSURANCES effected upon Property at Home and Abroad at moderate rates. Losses by Lightning are made good by the Company.

FUNDS (1912), £828,350.

INCOME over £656,000.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The very satisfactory results of the last Division of Profits are fully set out in the Company's Prospectus. The Reserves were substantially increased, and the rates of Bonus will compare favourably with those of most Offices.

FUNDS (1912) over £4,357,000.

INCOME over £488,000.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Personal Accident, Employers' Liability, Public Liability, Motor Cars, Property Owners' Indemnity, Burglary, Fidelity, Glass, Registered Post, Forged Transfers, Consequential Loss resulting from Fire (including Loss of Profit), and "All Risks."

Policies are issued insuring against All Accidents and certain Diseases, and against the Liability of Employers for Accidents to their Workmen or Servants or to the Public.

The Company grants Policies of Insurance against loss by Burglary, Housebreaking and Larceny and Breakage of Glass upon moderate terms. The Company also grants Policies covering Employers against loss arising from the fraud or dishonesty of their Employees. Moderate rates of Premium for these and all other classes of Insurance undertaken by the Company.

FUNDS (1912) £177,000.

INCOME over £192,000.

Full information will be forwarded on application.

The Directors are prepared to consider Applications for Agencies.



IMPERIAL ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Established 1878.

Head Offices: 17, PALL MALL EAST, LONDON, S.W.

THE RIGHT HON. THOMAS F. HALSEY, *Chairman.*

LOW RATES.

HORSES and CATTLE INSURED against DEATH from ACCIDENT or DISEASE.

HUNTERS INSURED against DEATH or DISABLEMENT.

OFFICERS' CHARGERS INSURED to cover Liability for ALL ACCIDENTS OFF DUTY.

CLAIMS PAID, £500,000

AGENTS REQUIRED.

B. S. ESSEX, *Manager.* [90]

ORIGINAL SOCIETY.

FOUNDED 1840.

THE GUARANTEE SOCIETY, LIMITED,

19, BIRCHIN LANE, LONDON, E.C.

(Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £100,000.

FUNDS EXCEED £200,000.

FIRE. — FIDELITY GUARANTEES. — BURGLARY.

The Society, by Special Act of Parliament, is expressly authorised to give security for Officials of the Government, and for those who may be required to give Bond to the Crown.

SPECIAL BONUS FIRE AND BURGLARY POLICIES.

FREDERIC HUGH SHERWELL, *SECRETARY.* [88]

LAW FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED,

114, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, W.C.

FIRE.

Personal Accident and Disease. Burglary. Fidelity Guarantee.

Workmen's Compensation, including Domestic Servants.

Property Owners' Indemnity. Third Party. Motor Car. Plate Glass.

BONDS.—The Directors desire to draw special attention to the fact that the Fidelity Guarantee Bonds of this Society are accepted by His Majesty's Government and in the High Court of Justice.

CHARLES PLUMPTRE JOHNSON, Esq., J.P., *Chairman*
(Formerly of Johnson, Raymond-Barker & Co., Lincoln's Inn).

ROMER WILLIAMS, Esq., D.L., J.P., *Vice-Chairman*
(Williams & James), Norfolk House, Thames Embankment.

Secretary—H. T. OWEN LEGGATT. Assistant Secretary—ARTHUR E. C. WHITE.

SECURITY UNSURPASSED.

Every facility is afforded for the transaction of Insurance business on the most favourable terms, and surveys, where necessary, are undertaken by the Society free of charge. Prospectuses and Proposal Forms and full information may be had at the Society's Office. The business of this Society is confined to the United Kingdom. [9]

THE HORSE, CARRIAGE AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.

THE OLDEST OFFICE OF ITS KIND.

HORSES, CATTLE,
CARRIAGES &
MOTOR CARS

**INSURANCES
EFFECTED.**

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

PERSONAL ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

FIRE INSURANCE.

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED £700,000.

R. R. WILSON—Secretary.

A. WATERS—Managing Director.

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Head Offices: 17, QUEEN VICTORIA ST., LONDON, E.C.

PEARL ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

CHIEF OFFICES: HIGH HOLBORN, W.C.

P. J. FOLEY, Esq., President.

ANNUAL INCOME	£3,250,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS NEARLY	£9,000,000
CLAIMS PAID EXCEED	£15,000,000

F. D. BOWLES }
G. SHRUBSALL } Managing Directors.

Additional Representatives Wanted.

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FIRE

TOTAL
ASSETS
EXCEED

£12,500,000



LIFE

TOTAL
CLAIMS PAID
OVER

£58,500,000

ACCIDENT

MARINE

ANNUITIES, BURGLARY, FIDELITY GUARANTEE,
MOTOR CAR, PLATE GLASS, PERSONAL ACCIDENT,
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION, SICKNESS,
LOSS OF PROFITS, &c.

Head Office:
1, DALE STREET, LIVERPOOL.

London Chief Office:
1, CORNHILL, E.C.

Applications for Agencies invited.

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THE PERFECTED SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE

LEGAL AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

TRUSTEES:

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF HALSBURY.

ROMER WILLIAMS, Esq., D.L., J.P. CHARLES P. JOHNSON, Esq., J.P.

The Hon. Mr. JUSTICE DEANE. ROBERT YOUNGER, Esq., K.C.

A RECORD OF 30 YEARS

Period.	Number of Policies issued.	New Sums Assured.	Rate of Compound Bonus per cent. per annum.
1882-1886	758	1,637,586	31s.
1887-1891	2,516	3,827,957	35s.
1892-1896	3,034	5,485,146	38s.
1897-1901	3,817	6,786,706	38s.
1902-1906	11,757	12,330,583	38s.
1907-1911	18,933	16,034,833	38s.

ESTATE DUTIES.—Special low rates for Non-Profit Assurances, particularly suitable for the purpose of providing Death Duties, and portions for younger children.

All classes of Life Assurance and Annuities are granted on advantageous terms.

Apply for full particulars to the Manager,

Head Office: 10, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, A.D. 1720.

**For FIRE, LIFE, MARINE, ACCIDENT, CAPITAL and LEASEHOLD
REDEMPTION, BURGLARY and PLATE GLASS Assurances.**

Head Office : No. 7, Royal Exchange, London.

West End Office : 22, Pall Mall, S.W.

Governor : WILLIAM THOMAS BRAND, Esq.

Sub-Governor :

COLIN FREDERICK CAMPBELL, Esq.

Deputy-Governor :

ROBERT HENRY BENSON, Esq.

Directors :

CHARLES G. ARBUTHNOT, Esq.
OTTO AUGUST BENECKE, Esq.
RUDOLPH ERNST BRANDT, Esq.
C. ALGERNON CAMPBELL, Esq.
ALFRED C. COLE, Esq.
GERARD POWYS DEWHURST, Esq.
Sir STEPHEN WILSON FURNESS, Bart.
M.P.

Hon. GERALD H. B. GIBBS.
HENRY GOSCHEN, Esq.
CHARLES S. S. GUTHRIE, Esq.
ROBERT E. HENDERSON, Esq.

HENRY J. B. KENDALL, Esq.
CURTIS W. LAMPSON, Esq.
FREDERIC LUBBOCK, Esq.
RONALD MALCOLM, Esq.
GREVILLE H. PALMER, Esq.
SELWYN R. PRYOR, Esq.
GEORGE ROLFES, Esq.
JOHN M. RYRIE, Esq.
Rear-Adml. HECTOR B. STEWART.
GEORGE W. TALLENTS, Esq.
Hon. PERCY M. THESIGER.
VINCENT C. VICKERS, Esq.

Secretary : C. A. DENTON, Esq.

Underwriter : E. F. NICHOLLS, Esq.

Manager of the Fire, Life and Accident Departments : JAMES CLUNES, Esq.

Actuary : A. G. HEMMING, Esq.

The Corporation has granted Fire, Life, and Marine Assurances for nearly Two Hundred Years, and now also undertakes Capital and Leasehold Redemption, Burglary, Plate Glass and Accident Business, including Liability to Employers in respect of Domestic Servants, Shop and Warehouse Assistants, under the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1906.

INCOME, 1912.

Life Premiums	£198,404	0	11
Fire Premiums	681,140	0	2
Marine Premiums	424,155	2	2
Accident Premiums	14,091	12	7
Interest	180,327	14	1
Other Receipts	5,668	0	9
	£1,503,786	10	8

FUNDS, 31st December, 1912.

Shareholders' Capital paid up	£448,275	0	0
General Reserve Fund	400,000	0	0
Life Assurance Fund	2,580,123	19	2
Capital & Leasehold Redemption Fund	6,766	7	6
Fire Fund	700,000	0	0
Marine Fund	400,000	0	0
Accident Fund	23,390	6	4
Profit and Loss	161,837	16	3
Investments Depreciation Account ...	100,000	0	0
Provision for accrued liabilities ...	159,572	2	6
	£4,979,965	11	9

Prospectuses and copies of the Accounts can be had on application.

THE LONDON LIFE

Association Limited

pays no Commissions and with a
Record Economy in Management
issues Non-participating Policies

at lower rates than those of other offices.

Example : **£1,000 at death.**

Nearest Age.

Annual Premium.

30 £17 : 14 : 2

40 24 : 11 : 8

50 36 : 0 : 0

but its participating contracts, whether at
high or low premiums, are
more attractive still.

H. M. TROUNCER,

Actuary and Manager.

81, King William Street, London, E.C.

MARINE & GENERAL MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Head Office—14, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Established 1852.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—H. W. FORSTER, Esq., M.P., Southend Hall, Catford.

Deputy-Chairmen—
 { ARTHUR NEVILLE LUBBOCK, Esq. (Director of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company).
 { FRANK RITCHIE, Esq. (a Managing Director of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).

The Right Hon. LORD BURGHLEERE.

The Hon. R. D. DENMAN, M.P.

Sir FREDERICK GREEN (Messrs. F. Green & Co., London and Blackwall).

Sir FRANCIS W. MACLEAN, K.C.I.E., K.C. Late Chief Justice of Bengal).

The Right Hon. Sir HENRY WM. PRIMROSE, K.C.B., C.S.I., I.S.O. (Late Chairman of Board of Inland Revenue).

The Right Hon. LORD RATHMORE.

Medical Referees—

ARNOLD CHAPLIN, M.D., 41, Finsbury Square, London, E.C.

E. H. COLBECK, M.D., 55, Upper Berkeley Street, Portman Square, W.

Auditors—E. KILNER BERRY, Esq.; JAMES SODEN, Esq.

Bankers—Messrs. BARCLAY & COMPANY, Limited, 54, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

Solicitor—A. N. RADCLIFFE, Esq., 20, Craven Street, Charing Cross, W.C.

Actuary and Secretary—STANLEY DAY, F.I.A.

Assistant Secretary—GEORGE H. VINER.

LIFE ASSURANCE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

Special attention is directed to the exceptional privileges attaching to the Society's non-forfeitable Whole Life and Endowment Assurances.

The Society possesses an excellent Bonus Record, and the last Valuation gave increased benefits. [100]

METROPOLITAN LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Apply for Particulars of the Society's

DISCOUNTED ABATEMENT SYSTEM

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR FIRST FIVE YEARS reduced in anticipation of future distribution of surplus, for Whole-Life Policies or Endowment Assurances of £100.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	ASSURANCE PAYABLE		
	At Death	At Death or age 55.	At Death or Age 60
25	£1 12 3	£2 10 7	£2 3 1
30	1 16 9	3 3 7	2 12 8
35	2 2 9	4 3 2	3 5 11
40	2 9 10	5 16 0	4 6 0

After 5 years the Premiums under this scheme are subject to FURTHER REDUCTION in respect of any abatement declared in excess of 33 per cent.

NO COMMISSION.

NO SHAREHOLDERS.

Offices: 13, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

[10]

The NATIONAL MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA, LTD.

Funds over £7,500,000.

Annual Income over £1,250,000.

New Business, £3,000,000 per annum.

No Shareholders. - - - - Purely Mutual.

PREMIUM RATES.

10 per cent. below average of English and Foreign Offices.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.

A specially attractive popular scheme. "A Child's Birthright"—premiums ceasing on death of parent.

ANNUITIES.

The Association is **THE BEST OFFICE FOR ANNUITIES.**

Return generally $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. better than most Offices—in some cases the difference is as much as 2 per cent. per annum.

Large Bonuses. - - - - Liberal Conditions.

Chief Office for Great Britain and Ireland: **5, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.**

Manager: H. W. MEYERS. [103]

NATIONAL PROVIDENT

Founded 1835.

INSTITUTION

Incorporated 1910.

FOR MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE.

Funds, over £7,000,000.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—The Hon. VICARY GIBBS.

C. R. W. ADEANE, Esq.

Sir JONATHAN E. BACKHOUSE, Bart.

COSMO BEVAN, Esq.

J. C. LEWIS COWARD, Esq., K.C.

ROBERT E. DICKINSON, Esq. [K.C.V.O.]

The Rt. Hon. Sir AILWYN E. FELLOWES, P.C.,

HUGH E. HOARE, Esq.

A. B. LESLIE-MELVILLE, Esq.

ARTHUR SMITHER, Esq.

GEORGE CRISPE WHITELEY, Esq.

Alderman Sir WALTER H. WILKIN, F.C.M.G.

VINCENT W. YORKE, Esq.

L. F. HOVIL, *Actuary and Secretary.*

RESULTS AT THE 1912 DIVISION OF PROFITS.

Whole-Life Bonus - - - **£2 %** per annum.

Endowment Assurance { at 60, **£2 3/- %** per annum.
at 65, **£2 7/- %** per annum.

WRITE FOR A QUOTATION TO
48 GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON.

INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED in London and in Towns where the Office is unrepresented. [104]

NORWICH UNION

Founded
1808.

MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE

Because of its

AGE. It is a Centenarian in its own right, and, by its absorption of the Amicable Society, **THE OLDEST LIFE OFFICE IN THE WORLD.**

MAGNITUDE. Its annual volume of New Business is very much larger than that of any other British Life Office not transacting Industrial Business.

RESERVE STRENGTH. Its Valuations are made on a Reserve Basis of $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ —a rate attained, or even aimed at, by very few Offices.

PROFIT YIELD. Notwithstanding the severity of the Reserve Basis, the 1911 Valuation showed a Profit of £727,153, and the handsome scale of Bonuses of 1906 was maintained.

ALERTNESS. Its special Tables are designed to meet all the needs of the Twentieth Century, and have done much to popularise Insurance.

ECONOMY. The Business, large as it is, has been built up on strictly economical lines.

THE OUTSTANDING BRITISH LIFE OFFICE.

Write for Prospectus and Annual Report to
DEPT. 7, NORWICH UNION LIFE OFFICE, NORWICH.
Or to any Branch Office of the Society.

NORWICH UNION

Fire Insurance Society Ltd.

FOUNDED 1797.

With which is Incorporated the Norwich & London Accident Insurance Association.

HEAD OFFICES:

NORWICH
and
LONDON
(50, Fleet Street, E.C.)

ALL CLASSES OF
FIRE. ACCIDENT. & MARINE
INSURANCE TRANSACTED.

PROMPT AND LIBERAL SETTLEMENTS.

Branches and Agencies throughout the World.

[105]

Founded 1871.

THE

OCEAN

Accident and Guarantee Corporation, Limited.

DIRECTORS.

F. ROGER OWEN, Esq., *Chairman*, Northcourt, Bickley Park, Kent.
JOHN SOAME AUSTEN, Esq., Dashwood House, New Broad Street, E.C.
The Right Hon. the EARL OF GALLOWAY, Cumloden, Newton Stewart, N.B.
SIR FREDERICK HARRISON, Dorney House, Weybridge.
RICHARD J. PAULL, Esq., Birdhurst, Whyteleafe, Surrey.
SIR CLARENCE SMITH, J.P., 19, Terlingham Gardens, Folkestone.
J. S. SMITH-WINSKY, Esq., 62, Great Cumberland Place, W.
ARTHUR K. THOMPSON, Esq., Marldean, Redhill.
T. E. VICKERS, Esq., C.B., of Vickers, Sons & Maxim, Limited.
T. M. E. ARMSTRONG, *Manager and Secretary*.

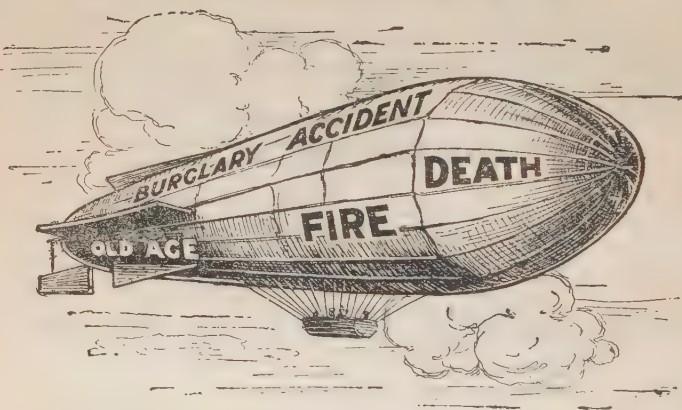
Assets	-	-	-	£2,500,000
Claims paid	-	-	-	£11,000,000

Accident Insurance of all kinds. Employers' Liability.
Fidelity Guarantees. Licence Insurance. Fire and Burglary.
Public Liability. Motor Car. Excess Bad Debt.
Boiler and Lift Insurance. Executorships and Trusteeships.

Head Office: MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

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THE *REAL* PERIL



Complete provision for all these and all other contingencies is afforded by the simple but comprehensive policies issued by the

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED
1809.

Funds = £23,000,000.

LONDON: 61, Threadneedle Street, E.C.

EDINBURGH: = 64, Princes Street.

PHENIX

Assurance Company Limited.

HEAD OFFICES: 19 & 70, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

**TOTAL FUNDS
EXCEED**

£15,000,000



**CLAIMS PAID
EXCEED**

£90,000 000

CHAIRMAN: Rt. Hon. LORD GEORGE HAMILTON, P.C., G.C.S.I.

FIRE - LIFE - ACCIDENT - MARINE

**Loss of Profits following Fire, Workmen's Compensation, Fidelity
Guarantee, Burglary, Trustee and Executor, &c.**

Loans are granted on Reversions and Life Interests and on Freehold and Leasehold Properties.

General Manager: SIR GERALD H. RYAN.

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PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd., HOLBORN BARS, LONDON.

Directors.

THOMAS CHARLES DEWEY, Esq., *Chairman.*
SIR WILLIAM LANCASTER, *Deputy-Chairman.*

JOHN IRVINE BOSWELL, M.D.
SURGEON LT.-COL. H. R. ODO CROSS.
SIR PHILIP GREGORY.
WILLIAM EDGAR HORNE, Esq., M.P.

SIR JOHN HENRY LUSCOMBE.
WILLIAM THOMAS PUGH, Esq.
FREDK. SCHOOLING, Esq.
THOMAS WHARRIE, Esq.

Joint Secretaries—D. W. STABLE, Esq., and J. SMART, Esq.

Actuary—J. BURN, Esq. **Assistant Secretary**—G. E. MAY, Esq.

Assistant Managers.

F. HAYCRAFT, Esq., H. BLENNERHASSETT, Esq., and W. E. MARTIN, Esq.

General Manager—A. C. THOMPSON, Esq.

Every Description of Life Assurance and Annuity Business Transacted.

INVESTED FUNDS	-	-	£88,000,000
CLAIMS PAID	-	-	£110,000,000

The Last Annual and Valuation Reports can be obtained upon application.

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THE PROVIDENT CLERKS' & GENERAL MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION

(ESTABLISHED 1840.)

Chief Office—27 and 29, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE ACTON DAVIS, Esq., J.P. (*Chairman*), Julian Hill, Harrow.A. J. BOWEN, Esq., Dittons House, Eastbourne.
O. R. H. BURY, Esq., Director Great Northern Railway,
King's Cross Station.H. G. P. HOARE, Esq., J.P. (Messrs. Hoare & Co.), Fleet St.,
E.C.

FRAS. WM. PIXLEY, Esq., F.C.A., 58, Coleman St., E.C.

Consulting Actuary—T. E. YOUNG, Esq., B.A., F.I.A.

Medical Officers—SAMUEL WEST, Esq., M.D.;

H. B. SIM, Esq. (Messrs. Fruhling & Goschen), 12, Austin
Friars, E.C.

OWEN HUGH SMITH, Esq., Hays Wharf, S.E.

JAS. N. STUART, Esq. (Messrs. Alex. Lawrie & Co.), St.
Mary Axe, E.C.

HENRY D. TINDALL, Esq., 20, Eastcheap, E.C.

Assistant Actuary—A. E. MOLYNEUX, F.I.A.

HENRY D. TINDALL, Esq., M.D.; Sir FREDERICK S. EVE, F.R.C.S.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£2,891,000
ANNUAL INCOME	£316,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE	£6,941,000
CLAIMS PAID	£4,235,000

REVERSIONARY BONUS DECLARED AT THE 1913 DIVISION OF
PROFITS, £1 15s. PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Prospectus and every information can be had on application to—

Telephone: 3153 London Wall

JNO. EDWD. GWYER, *Secretary*.

THE PROVIDENT CLERKS' — AND — GENERAL GUARANTEE & ACCIDENT CO., Ltd.

Head Office—61, COLEMAN STREET, LONDON, E.C.

West End Office—199, PICCADILLY, W.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL - - - - -	£400,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL - - - - -	£208,620
PAID-UP CAPITAL - - - - -	£85,000
INVESTED FUNDS (including Reserves) exceed - -	£300,000

GUARANTEES FOR FIDELITY.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE OF EVERY KIND.

ACCIDENTS AND ALL SICKNESS.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

(Including Liability in respect of Domestic Servants, Clerks, and Shop Assistants).

DRIVERS' INDEMNITY. LIFT INSURANCE.

MOTOR CAR.

FIRE. BURGLARY. PLATE GLASS.

PROPERTY OWNERS' & LANDLORDS' INDEMNITIES.

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, &c., may be obtained of the Agents, or at the Head Office.

Telephones { London Wall—5306 (two lines).
Central—6684.
City—6588.

C. A. FREEMAN, *Secretary*.

[112]

PROFITS AND INCOME INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Head Office: 9, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

(Established 1901.)

Capital Subscribed, £120,000.

Capital Paid Up, £40,000.

Assets Exceed £253,000.

Income Exceeds £182,000

SICKNESS AND ACCIDENT.

PERMANENT Contracts are granted renewable at the option of the Assured up to a selected age not exceeding 65, insuring against Loss of Income or Appointment.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

Capital Sum "Sickness, Accident, or Death" Policy.

Capital Sum Sickness and Accident Policy.

Perfected Sickness and Accident Policies.

CHAS. WINDETT, Actuary and Secretary

[111]

REVISED FIGURES FOR 1913.

REFUGE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Chief Office: OXFORD STREET, MANCHESTER.

London Office: 133, STRAND, W.C.

PREMIUM INCOME exceeds - - £3,340,000

FUNDS exceed - - - - £9,900,000

Allied with National Amalgamated Approved Society for State Insurance.

PHILIP SMITH

JAMES S. PROCTOR } General

Managers.

[115]



INCORPORATED

A.D. 1720.

HEAD

OFFICE.

GOVERNOR:

SIR NEVILLE LUBBOCK,

K.C.M.G.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE

Fire, Life, Sea, Accidents, Motor Car, Plate-Glass, Burglary,
Employers' Liability, Annuities, Third Party, Fidelity
Guarantees.

The Corporation will act as:

TRUSTEE OF WILLS AND SETTLEMENTS.

EXECUTOR OF WILLS.

TRUSTEE FOR DEBENTURE HOLDERS.

Full Prospectus on application to the Secretary.

Head Office: ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.

West End Branch: 44, PALL MALL, S.W.

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HEAD OFFICES:

1, North John Street,
LIVERPOOL.

24-28, Lombard Street,
LONDON.



FIRE.
LOSS OF
PROFITS.
MOTOR CAR.
MARINE.
LIVE STOCK.

LIFE.
ACCIDENT.
FIDELITY.
BURGLARY.
ENGINEERING.

TOTAL FUNDS - - - £19,031,200.

[116]

SCOTTISH AMICABLE

Life Assurance Society.

For Mutual Life Assurance.

No Shareholders.

Funds, £6,000,000. Claims Paid, £9,800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—St. Vincent Place, GLASGOW.

London Office—1, Threadneedle Street, E.C.

"The Scottish Amicable has a glorious past, of which the Society as we see it to-day is worthy, and it is not too much to say that there is not another Life Office in existence whose prospects of continued success are brighter."—*The Insurance Record.*

At the Quinquennial Investigation and Division of Profits as at 31st December, 1910, the large

Compound Bonus

OF

£1 15s. 0d.

per cent. per annum was again declared by the SCOTTISH AMICABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY to all With Profit Policies.

Intending Proposers are invited to apply for Prospectus containing Rates and full Information.

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THE STAR ASSURANCE SOCIETY

ESTABLISHED 1843.

Funds - - - £7,000,000

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—Sir GEORGE WYATT TRUSCOTT, Bart.

W. G. BRADSHAW, Esq.

Sir GEORGE HAYTER CHUBB, Bart.

The Right Hon. T. R. FERENS, M.P.

The Right Hon. VISCOUNT GOSCHEN.

JOSIAH GUNTON, Esq.

The Right Hon. VISCOUNT HAMPDEN.

F. A. HOLMAN, Esq.

J. B. INGLE, Esq.

Sir HORACE BROOKS MARSHALL, LL.D.

WILLIAM MEWBURN, Esq.

Sir CLARENCE SMITH.

All desirable classes of Life Assurance arranged at moderate Premiums.

Full information may be obtained from any of the Society's Branches or Agents, or from the

Head Office: 32, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

J. DOUGLAS WATSON, *General Manager.* [124]

SCOTTISH TEMPERANCE LIFE ASSURANCE CO.,

Head Office: 109, ST. VINCENT STREET, GLASGOW.

LTD.

London Office: 3, CHEAPSIDE, E.C.

TOTAL ASSETS - - - - - £2,041,936

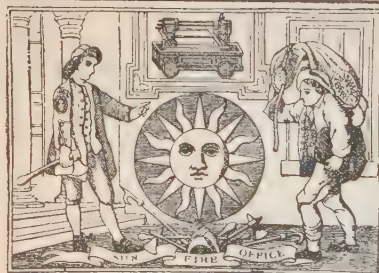
The special features of the Company are—

Reduced Premiums to Total Abstainers.

Very favourable rates under Life, Accident, and all Sickness Policies.

An Immediate Mortgage Scheme for House Purchase. Loans cancelled in event of death.

Repayments over 10, 15, or 20 years at rates little more than in cheapest Building Societies. Ordinary mortgage expenses paid by the Company. Send for prospectus. [121]



204th YEAR.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

FOUNDED 1710.

The Oldest Insurance Office in the World

HEAD OFFICE—63, THREADNEEDLE ST., LONDON, E.C.

Insurances effected against the following Risks:—

FIRE. RESULTANT LOSS OF RENT AND PROFITS.
EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY and WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION,
Including ACCIDENTS TO DOMESTIC SERVANTS.
PERSONAL ACCIDENT. SICKNESS AND DISEASE.
FIDELITY GUARANTEE. BURGLARY. PLATE GLASS.

DIRECTORS.

MARLBOROUGH R. PRYOR, Esq., *Chairman.*

VISCOUNT CASTLEREAGH, M.V.O., M.P.

FRANK CHAPLIN, Esq.

EDWARD DENT, Esq.

Rt. Hon. Lord FABER.

ALFRED FARQUHAR, Esq.

EDWARD CHARLES GRENFELL, Esq.

Sir RICHARD BIDDULPH MARTIN, Bart.

The Hon. ALGERNON H. MILLS.

The Hon. WM. HY. GOSCHEN, *Deputy Chairman.*

Sir HUGH C. G. MONTGOMERY, Bart.

R. C. SCOTT MURRAY, Esq.

LORD HENRY NEVILL.

FREDERICK HENRY NORMAN, Esq.

The Hon. CHARLES L. SCLATER-BOOTH.

LORD HERBERT SCOTT, D.S.O.

CHAS. WM. TOMKINSON, Esq.

GEO. E. MEAD, *Manager and Secretary.*

F. H. MELLERSH }
 F. WHITE }

Assistant Secretaries.

C. H. GREEN,

Manager, Accident Dept.

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SUN LIFE



Established 1810.

ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

Chief Office: 63, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

Branch Offices:

60, CHARING CROSS, S.W.
40, CHANCERY LANE, W.C.
6, HOLLES STREET, OXFORD STREET,
W.
30, FENCHURCH STREET, E.C.
18-20, NOBLE STREET, E.C.

BANK BUILDINGS, 403, HOLLOWAY
ROAD, N.
157, NEWINGTON CAUSEWAY, S.E.
276, LAVENDER HILL, S.W.
415, HIGH STREET, STRATFORD, E.
12 and 14, KING STREET, HAMMER-
SMITH, W.

LONDON.

BIRMINGHAM, Sun Insurance Buildings,
Bennett's Hill.
BRIGHTON, 3, Princes Place, North Street.
BRISTOL, Sun Buildings, Clare Street.
CARDIFF, 67, Queen Street.
DUBLIN, 9, College Green.
EDINBURGH, 9, South St. Andrew Street.
GLASGOW, 121, West George Street.
HULL, Lowgate.
IPSWICH, 45, Princes Street.

LEEDS, 15, Park Row.
LIVERPOOL, 6, Chapel Street.
MANCHESTER, 84, King Street.
NEWCASTLE, Sun Insurance Buildings,
Collingwood Street.
NOTTINGHAM, 17, Low Pavement.
PLYMOUTH, Sun Buildings, 59, Bedford
Street.
PORTSMOUTH, 34, Palmerston Road,
Souths. a.

*Write to the General Manager at the Chief Office, or to the Manager
at any of the above Branches, for full information as to*

**WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCES
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES**

**WITH OR
WITHOUT MEDICAL
EXAMINATION.**

**ANNUITIES, IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED.
SINKING FUND POLICIES.**

Applications for Agencies invited.

FUNDS EXCEED £11,600,000.

FIRE—BURGLARY—ACCIDENT

HEAD OFFICES:

State Insurance Buildings,
LIVERPOOL.

LONDON OFFICE:

12 & 13, NICHOLAS LANE, E.C.

Branches at

ABERDEEN, BATH, BELFAST,
BLACKPOOL, BIRMINGHAM, BRISTOL,
DONCASTER, DUBLIN, DUNDEE,
EDINBURGH, GLASGOW, GRIMSBY,
HULL, LEEDS, LEICESTER,
MANCHESTER, NEWCASTLE,
OLDHAM, ROTHESAY.

Applications for Agencies Invited.

ALBERT H. HEAL,

General Manager & Secretary. [125]



THE ..

91st YEAR.

YORKSHIRE INSURANCE COY. LTD.

Reserve Funds Exceed £3,000,000
Claims Paid Exceed £6,000,000

Chief Offices { ST. HELENS SQUARE, YORK.
BANK BUILDINGS, PRINCES STREET, LONDON, E.C.

West End Branch: 55, PALL MALL, S.W. Law Courts Branch: 222/5, STRAND, W.C.

South=West Branch: 49, SLOANE SQUARE. Stratford Branch: 43, BROADWAY, E.

South=East Branch: 132, NEWINGTON CAUSEWAY, S.E.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Premium for
Assuring £100
at Death.
With Profits.

AGE	£ s. d.
20	1 19 7
25	2 3 10
30	2 9 1
35	2 15 11
40	3 4 9
45	3 16 4
50	4 11 7

The lowest premiums, without profits, charged
by any British Life Office giving guaranteed
surrender values and paid-up Policies.

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.

**ANNUITIES GRANTED ON THE
MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.**

Life Interests and Reversions Purchased or Advances made on them.

Premium for Assur-
ing £100 at death
without profits,
with guaranteed
surrender values.

AGE	£ s. d.
20	1 9 0
25	1 12 7
30	1 17 3
35	2 3 3
40	2 11 2

**FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT, BURGLARY,
LOSS OF PROFITS THROUGH FIRE,
TRUSTEESHIP AND EXECUTORSHIP,
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION, FIDELITY, PLATE GLASS,
LIVE STOCK, MOTOR CAR, &c.**

[131]

ANNUITIES**WITH PURCHASE MONEY RETURNED.**

THE SUN LIFE OF CANADA will on this plan return in one sum at death the balance of the purchase money should the death of the Annuitant take place before the Annuity payments equal the amount invested.

A LARGER ANNUITY TO IMPAIRED LIVES

will be granted, and where the impairment is of a serious nature the Annuity will be correspondingly increased.

FUNDS ... £11,000,000.

For full particulars write, giving date of birth, to

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA,

20, Canada House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London, W.C. [128]

THE WESTMINSTER

ESTD. A.D. 1717.

IN THE REIGN OF KING GEORGE I.

FIRE OFFICE

Head Office: 27, KING STREET, COVENT GARDEN, W.C.

City Office: 82, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES INVITED.

MODERATE RATES.

PERFECT SECURITY.

PROMPT AND LIBERAL SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS. [130]

THE ANTI-VIVISECTION HOSPITAL,**BATTERSEA GENERAL HOSPITAL**

(Incorporated),

BATTERSEA PARK, S.W.

FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED.

All Beds in constant use. There is a Special Children's Ward. New Cancer Department is now open. New Out-Patients' Department absolutely necessary to meet demands. The Staff and Governing Body are declared opponents of Vivisection.

G. W. F. ROBBINS, B.A. Oxon., *Secretary.* [78]

BRITISH ASYLUM FOR DEAF AND DUMB FEMALES,

LOWER CLAPTON.

Office: 179, Lower Clapton Road, N.E.

Patron—HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

Treasurer—MAURICE GEORGE CARR GLYN, Esq. Bankers—Messrs. GLYN, MILLS & Co., Lombard St. Secretary—H. W. MUMFORD, Esq.

OBJECTS.—a. To receive, educate, or continue the education of Adult Female Deaf Mutes from 10 years of age.

b. To give industrial training and religious instruction, with a view to enable Female Deaf Mutes to gain a livelihood and occupy some useful position in life.

c. To provide a Home for the homeless, and those who, from incapacity, infirmity, or age, are unable to do anything towards their own maintenance.

An Annual Election of Inmates, free for three years, takes place in June. Inmates are also admitted by payment of a small annual amount for maintenance and instruction.

Funds are urgently needed to meet Expenses of Repairs, &c. [136]

THE ROYAL SCHOOL FOR THE INDIGENT BLIND

LEATHERHEAD, SURREY.

FOUNDED AT SOUTHWARK 1799.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1826.
REBUILT AT LEATHERHEAD, 1902.

Patron:—His Most Gracious Majesty KING GEORGE V.
Patroness:—Her Most Gracious Majesty The QUEEN MOTHER.

1799-1914.

115 years of national
work with the Blind
of the United
Kingdom.

Annual
Contributions
earnestly pleaded
for.

THE REV. ST. CLARE HILL, M.A.,
Principal and Secretary.

Chief Offices :

HIGHLANDS ROAD, LEATHERHEAD.

Telephone No. 4 P.O. LEATHERHEAD.

Telegraphic Address: "LUX, LEATHERHEAD." [134

"To render the Blind self-reliant by teaching them a Trade." (Copyright.)

THE SOCIETY FOR GRANTING ANNUITIES TO THE POOR ADULT BLIND,

Founded 1858.

SOUTHWARK, S.E.

FOR GRANTING PENSIONS TO THE BLIND POOR OVER 40 YEARS OF AGE.

FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED.

Life Governor's Donation, £5; Annual Subscription, 10s.; entitles the Donor to 2 Votes at each Election.

ELECTIONS IN MAY AND NOVEMBER.

Offices: No. 1, ST. GEORGE'S CIRCUS,
SOUTHWARK, S.E.

STUART JOHNSON, Esq., Chairman and Treasurer. [135
The Rev. ST. CLARE HILL, M.A., Honorary Secretary.

ROYAL BLIND PENSION SOCIETY

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

President—THE DUKE OF GRAFTON, K.G.

Honorary Secretaries—MESSRS. GEORGE POCKOCK AND PERCY R. POCKOCK.

This Society grants Pensions to the Blind Poor at their own homes in sums ranging from 10s. to 25s. per month. There are upwards of 1,300 pensioners, residing in various parts of the Kingdom, among whom nearly £10,000 is annually distributed.

To be eligible, applicants must be totally blind, above 21 years of age, of good moral character, and in receipt of an income not exceeding £20, if single, and £30 if married. No distinction is made in regard to sex or creed; nor is the receipt of parish relief a disqualification.

Application must be made on the printed forms provided by the Society.

Subscribers of 10s. 6d. annually, or Donors of Five Guineas, are entitled to One Vote at every election, and multiples thereof in proportion.

Contributions will be gratefully received by the Treasurer, or by the BANK OF ENGLAND, or Messrs. Barclay and Co.

237, SOUTHWARK BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON.

JOHN C. BUMSTED, Esq., Treasurer.
W. ELLIOTT TERRY, Secretary. [133

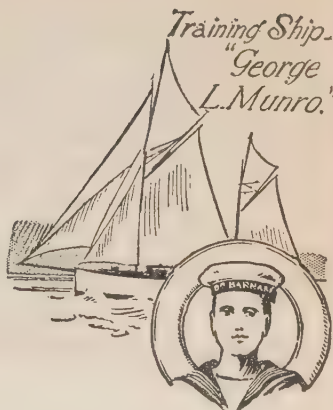
DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES



CHARTER:

**"No Destitute Child Ever
Refused Admission."**

**NO WAITING LIST.
NO VOTES REQUIRED.
NO RED TAPE.**



A FEW FIGURES.

78,300 Children have passed through the Rescue Doors.

1,213 Permanent Admissions in the past year.

About **8,500** Boys and Girls of all ages are in the Homes.

1,000 of these are Infants.

1,000 are Crippled, Incurable, Blind, Deaf and Dumb, or physically afflicted.

5,000 are Boarded-out in Rural Districts in England and Canada.

900 Boys and Girls are under Industrial Training.

300 Boys are in training for the Navy and Mercantile Marine.

25,105 Young People have been emigrated to the Colonies.

Nearly **1,000** sent to Canada yearly. 95 per cent. of the Emigrants do well.

* * Cheques and Orders payable "Dr. Barnardo's Homes," and
Parcels of Clothing may be sent to the Honorary Director,

WILLIAM BAKER, Esq., M.A., LL.B.,
at Head Offices, 18 to 26, STEPNEY CAUSEWAY, LONDON, E.

[132

THE CANCER HOSPITAL—FREE

(FOUNDED 1851. INCORPORATED UNDER ROYAL CHARTER.)

BROMPTON, LONDON, S.W.

The only Special Hospital in London for the treatment of Cancer.

A special refuge for poor persons afflicted with this fearful disease, who are admitted free without letters of recommendation.

A number of beds are provided for the use of Patients who may remain for Life.

Out-patients are seen on their own application each week-day at 2 p.m. and in addition on Mondays at 5.30 p.m.

New Annual Subscriptions and Donations are urgently solicited for General Expenses and for the Research Department.

FRED. W. HOWELL, *Secretary.*

FORM OF BEQUEST.

"I give and bequeath unto the Treasurer for the time being of THE CANCER HOSPITAL (FREE) situate in the Fulham Road, Brompton; London, Middlesex, the sum of (free of Legacy Duty), to be applied towards carrying on the charitable design of the said Institution."

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CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY

SALISBURY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.

Vice-Patron—THE LORD ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

President—THE RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN H. KENNAWAY, BART., C.B.

Honorary Secretary—THE REV. CYRIL C. B. BARDSLEY, M.A.

WAY CLEAR FOR ADVANCE.—In response to suggestions made at the Swanwick Conference (held in May, 1913) sufficient money was received to clear off all existing deficits. A book entitled '*Plans for Advance*' has been published showing directions in which the Society's work might be strengthened and developed when additional income is reasonably secure, and the needed offers of service have been received. Many friends are aiming at permanently increasing their contributions by twenty-five per cent.

SPHERES OF LABOUR.—The Society's Missionaries are at work in Africa, India, Ceylon, China, Japan, Palestine, Persia, North-West Canada, and British Columbia.

STAFF AND RESULTS.—The Society has upon its staff 1,318 European Missionaries and 9,709 Native Christian workers. During the past year there were 14,342 adult baptisms; 221,169 scholars attended 3,147 Schools and Colleges; and the mission hospitals received 37,341 in-patients, and visits from 1,221,714 out-patients.

ALL CHURCHMEN are cordially invited to co-operate with the Society in furthering these efforts to extend the Church of Christ.

CONTRIBUTIONS should be sent to Dr. Herbert Lankester, the Lay Secretary, and cheques, &c., made payable to "The Church Missionary Society." Legacies should be made out "To the Treasurer for the time being of the Church Missionary Society for Africa and the East."

[142]

CHELSEA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN,

FULHAM ROAD, S.W.

Patrons:

Her Majesty the Queen.

Her Majesty Queen Alexandra.

President: VISCOUNT CASTLEREAGH.

Chairman: T. DYER EDWARDES, Esq., J.P.

The Council will be very grateful for Contributions towards the **REBUILDING FUND**. £20,000 is required to rebuild on the site generously given by Earl Cadogan.

S. F. HOFFNUNG-GOLDSMID,

Hon. Treasurer.

HERBERT H. JENNINGS,

Secretary. [140]

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL,

AGAR STREET, STRAND, W.C.

President:

H.R.H. THE PRINCESS LOUISE, DUCHESS OF ARGYLL.

The Council Earnestly Appeal for
**ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS, DONATIONS,
LEGACIES.**

25,000 SICK AND INJURED PERSONS TREATED ANNUALLY.

WALTER ALVEY, Secretary. [139]

A NATIONAL WORK.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND

WAIFS AND STRAYS SOCIETY

PATRONS—THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN.

PATRON OF THE "CHILDREN'S UNION"—H.M. QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

NEEDS AND PLEADS for Help on behalf of its large family of over 4,400 Children, once Homeless, Destitute, and Cruelly Treated.

Over 18,000 Children have been provided with Homes.

115 Homes, including Farm, Industrial, and Cripples' Homes.

Secretary: Rev. Prebendary RUDOLF, Waifs and Strays Society, Old Town Hall, Kennington Road, London, S.E.

[141]

CHURCH

"Our country for Christ."

PASTORAL-AID

Patron: HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

SOCIETY.

Nearly Six Millions of our population live in parishes helped through the Society's Grants. The 1152 Clergy and Lay Workers strive to reach and help the poor and all who dwell in the purlieus of our large cities and towns.

FUNDS ARE URGENTLY NEEDED NOW.

Treasurer: J. F. W. DEACON, Esq., J.P., D.L.

Secretaries: Rev. T. C. CHAPMAN, M.A., and A. THOMAS, Esq.

Offices: FALCON COURT, 32, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

[7]

CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL

FOR

DISEASES OF THE CHEST

The Hospital adjoins the Victoria Park (217 acres), and is popularly known as the VICTORIA PARK HOSPITAL.

Under the Patronage of

**HIS MAJESTY THE KING, HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,
HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.**

President:

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.G.

Treasurer:

SIR G. WYATT TRUSCOTT, BT.

The Hospital contains **175** Beds, and has **40,000** attendances of Out-Patients annually. OPEN-AIR treatment on balconies is provided for the consumptive patients; and the grounds of the Hospital, which extend to four acres, are a valuable adjunct as a means of recreation and exercise, allowing also of the patients doing light manual work.

A Legacy or Donation of £1,000 gives the right to name a bed; and £500 a Cot, in perpetuity.

HELP IS VERY URGENTLY NEEDED to carry on this great work among the poor of the East End, and from other parts of London and the Country.

GEORGE WATTS, *Secretary.*

[143]



THE TEMPORARY Home for Lost and Starving Dogs,

Battersea Park Road, S. Lambeth, London, S.W.;

And HACKBRIDGE, SURREY.

An Institution for the Protection of Dogs and Cats.

Patron:

His Most Gracious Majesty the King.

President:

His Grace the DUKE OF PORTLAND, K.G.

OBJECTS:

1. To provide food and shelter for the lost, deserted, and starving dogs of London and the immediate neighbourhood.
2. To restore lost dogs to their rightful owners.
3. When good dogs are unclaimed, to find suitable homes for them at nominal charges.
4. To destroy, by a merciful and painless method, all valueless and diseased dogs.

Dogs can be received as Boarders at Hackbridge or for Quarantine under the Importation of Dogs Order, 1901.

Contributions towards the Maintenance of the **Extended Battersea Home** and the **Country Home at Hackbridge** will be thankfully received by [151]

GUY H. GUILLUM SCOTT, *Secretary.*

CITY OF LONDON TRUSS SOCIETY

For the Relief of the RUPTURED POOR throughout the Kingdom.

Instituted 1807.

35, Finsbury Square, LONDON, E.C.

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

The average number of poor persons suffering from the dangerous and distressing malady of Hernia or Rupture annually relieved by this charity during the past ten years has been 8,400. The Patients are of both sexes and from all parts of the Kingdom. The youngest patient relieved was an infant of seven days' old; the oldest, a woman of 107 years. Every patient attending at the Institution is treated by the Surgeons of the Society, by whom the Truss is applied.

ADDITIONAL FUNDS ARE URGENTLY NEEDED to enable the Committee to carry on the beneficent work of the Charity, which necessitates an expenditure far in excess of its income. Annual subscribers of one guinea or more are entitled to recommend four patients within the year for every guinea so subscribed.

ONE LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION ONLY is required, however expensive the necessary instrument may be.

W. K. TAUNTON, *Secretary.* [19]

EVELINA HOSPITAL — FOR — CHILDREN, SOUTHWARK, LONDON, S.E.

Under the Patronage of THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN.

Supported entirely by Voluntary Contributions.

Only large **CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL IN SOUTH LONDON.**
Situating in its poorest District.

FUNDS GREATLY NEEDED.

£8,000 wanted **ANNUALLY** for Ordinary Working Expenses.

Please help this Charity, "not only because it is a Hospital, but because it is a Hospital for Children."

President—VISCOUNT DUNCANNON, M.P.

Chairman—D. MALCOLM SCOTT, Esq.

Treasurer—GERALD D. SMITH, Esq.

Secretary—H. C. STANLAND SMITH.

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GENERAL LYING-IN HOSPITAL,

York Road, Lambeth, S.E. ESTABLISHED 1765.

Patrons—H.M. The Queen and H.M. Queen Alexandra.

This Hospital is situated in one of the poorest parts of London, in the district South of the Thames, with a population of nearly two millions.

Married women in indigent circumstances, especially the wives of Soldiers and Sailors, and certain single women (with their first child, after investigation by the Committee), are admitted to the Hospital from all parts of the kingdom, but mainly from the immediate neighbourhood, from which, owing to its poverty, little pecuniary help is obtainable.

Subscriptions and Donations thankfully received by the Treasurer, or Miss ROSE E. WHYTE, the Secretary, at the Hospital. [146]

THE GIRLS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY.

Patrons—HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN; HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

The G.F.S. is an Imperial Society which links together in friendly bonds over 300,000 women of all ages and of all ranks of society in all parts of the world for mutual help. Its aim is to set before its members a high ideal of purity of thought, word, and deed; to help them to be true to that ideal; to be a standing witness to the possibility of purity of life and conduct for every woman and girl in the land; to guard the hundreds of thousands of girls who are growing up to womanhood from acknowledged dangers, and to extend to them the priceless boon of loving Christian fellowship.

The various Departments of G.F.S. work include help for Sick Members, After-care of Workhouse Children, Registry Work, an Invalids' Work Depot, protection in Emigration and in Travelling, the provision of Homes of Rest, Industrial Training, and the encouragement of Temperance and Thrift.

All information can be obtained from—

THE SECRETARY, G.F.S. Central Office, 39, Victoria St., Westminster, S.W.

Telegrams: "AUGUST VIC., LONDON."

Telephone: 2521 VICTORIA.

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THE GORDON BOYS' HOME

(THE NATIONAL MEMORIAL TO GENERAL GORDON).

Patron—THE KING

Vice-Patrons—H.M. THE QUEEN and H.M. QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

THE HOME IS SITUATED AT WEST END, WOKING, NEAR BROOKWOOD.

OFFICES—5, YORK STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.

The Home is constructed to accommodate 250 Boys, chosen from the homeless and destitute, between the ages of 14 and 16, and give them a training, up to the age of 18, which will fit them alike for civil life in this country or its Colonies, and for service in the Army, Navy or Mercantile Marine.

Conditions of Admission.—1. None are admitted below 13½ years of age or above 15½. 2. A boy must, in the opinion of the Committee, be really necessitous. 3. He must be free from such physical or mental infirmity as would disqualify him for service in the Army or Navy, or for civil employment in the Colonies or elsewhere, which would require active bodily exertion. 4. Boys of known bad character are ineligible.

Free admission is given to such number of boys as above as can be provided for out of the general income of the Home. A guaranteed payment of £22 annually during his stay at the Home will give a right of nomination for a lad fulfilling the conditions of admission. The Home holds 250 Boys. Subscriptions and Donations are urgently needed in order that this number may be maintained.

Subscriptions are received by THE LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, 1, St. James's Square, S.W.; by the Treasurer, General the Right Hon. Sir Dighton Probyn, V.C., G.C.B., Marlborough House, S.W.; and by the Secretary at the Office, 5, York Street, St. James's, S.W., from whom any further information can be obtained.

E. G. MARKHAM, Esq., Secretary. [148]

GUY'S HOSPITAL

LONDON BRIDGE, S.E.

BEDS, 617. IN-PATIENTS (1912), 9,753. OUT-PATIENTS, 124,183.

The Governors Earnestly Appeal for:—

1. NEW ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS and DONATIONS to meet the large difference of about **£25,000** between assured income and ordinary outgoings, for which the Hospital is from year to year dependent on **VOLUNTARY SUPPORT**.

2. CONTRIBUTIONS towards the BUILDING and RENOVATION FUND (1910) to provide **£60,000** for:—

(a) Separate Children's Wards.

(b) Increase of Beds for Special Departments.

(c) Other necessary Works.

VISCOUNT GOSCHEN, Treasurer.

SEPTEMBER, 1913.

Bankers—THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

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HOMES OF HOPE

4, 5 & 6, REGENT SQ., GRAY'S INN RD., LONDON, W.C.

ESTABLISHED 1860.

CASES are continually coming before the Public showing the horrors of the WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC. One of the streams that have swollen the tide of this TERRIBLE TRADE is that of the FIRST fallen. Outcast, too often there is but ONE ROAD for such unfortunate young women to follow.

The Homes of Hope seek to prevent an extension of the tragedy. They are doing valuable maternity work for the restoration of the first fallen.

Special efforts are made on behalf of these poor betrayed young women, who have taken one false step. They are admitted into the Homes and receive medical maternity attendance and nursing. They are also trained in household and domestic duties, and after a nurse-mother has been found for the infant, the mother is put in the way of earning a respectable living for herself and the child. Every endeavour is used to trace the father and make him jointly responsible with the mother for the maintenance of the infant born to them.

Important Preventive Work is also done in rescuing young girls from the snares of sin and immorality.

Contributions may be sent to the Secretary at the above address, or to the Treasurer, ALFRED HOARE, ESQ., 37, Fleet Street, E.C.

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INFANT ORPHAN ASYLUM, WANSTEAD.

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING. *Bankers*—Messrs. WILLIAMS DEACON'S BANK, LTD.

This Institution maintains and educates the Orphans of persons once in prosperity, from all parts of the Empire, from their Earliest Infancy until Fifteen years of age.

It has received 4,984 Fatherless Children already. Forty-two were admitted last year.

About 430 are in the Asylum now. Elections will be held in May and November this year. Forms of nomination can be obtained at the Office.

Nearly the whole of the Yearly Income arises from Voluntary Contributions. Assistance is therefore urgently needed, and will be thankfully acknowledged.

Life Subscription for One Vote £5 5s. 0d.

Two Votes £10 10s. 0d.

Annual Subscription for One Vote £0 10s. 6d.

Two Votes £1 1s. 0d.

Treasurer—Ald. Sir GEORGE WYATT TRUSCOTT, Bart.

Offices—63, LUDGATE HILL, E.C. *Commr.* H. C. MARTIN, R.N., *Secy. and Supt.* [155]

THE HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN,

52, STAMFORD STREET, BLACKFRIARS, S.E.

Telephone: 5653 Central.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

Patroness—HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

Vice-Patron—THE RIGHT HON. LORD HAVERSHAM. *Treasurer*—ROBERT BARCLAY, Esq.

President—THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF KINNOUL.

Over 473,000 Patients have been cured or relieved at this Hospital, which was the first and for many years the only Institution in the United Kingdom for the Special Treatment of Cutaneous Diseases.

PATIENTS are admitted on small payment, entitling them to four weeks' treatment, or by Subscriber's letter of recommendation. Indigent persons are admitted entirely free.

OUT-PATIENTS are received daily at 1 p.m. Medical Men and Students are admitted free to the daily practice on presentation of their cards.

Light Treatment—X Ray, High Frequency, Radium and Carbon Dioxide Snow Treatment daily—towards the expense of erecting and maintaining which Donations and Subscriptions are earnestly solicited, and will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the Secretary, or the Bankers, Messrs. BARCLAY, Ltd., 54, Lombard Street, E.C.

300 to 400 OF THE SUFFERING POOR ARE WEEKLY RELIEVED BY THIS CHARITY, and every addition to the Fund would extend its advantages to a larger number.

FREDERICK HAYTER, *Secretary Superintendent.* [155]

LONDON HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE AND DENTAL SCHOOL.

THE MEDICAL COLLEGE AND THE DENTAL SCHOOL OF THE LONDON HOSPITAL contain large laboratories fully equipped with the latest and most approved appliances. Students are prepared for all the Examinations of the Medical and Dental Curriculum.

The various departments are under the direct control of University Lecturers, who devote their time entirely to work in their department. The Lecturers are assisted by a number of Demonstrators, so that each Student receives full and individual attention.

The Hospital contains 922 beds, and is the largest General Hospital in England.

Its position in the neighbourhood of the extensive docks, factories, and workshops of the East of London renders it one of the largest "Accident Hospitals" in the world. During 1912 no less than 130,885 cases received attention in the Receiving Room. In the Out-Patient Departments over 220,000 Patients are treated annually, and through the Wards nearly 17,000 Patients pass every year. The London Hospital presents, therefore, an unrivalled field for Clinical Instruction, and in its Wards and Out-Patient Department exceptional opportunities are offered for acquiring an extensive and practical experience of all phases of Disease.

Thirty-four Scholarships are awarded annually, and over 141 appointments are open to students after qualification.

Every provision is made for the suitable recreation and comfort of the Students.

Flourishing Clubs' Union, Athletic Ground, College Dining Hall, Students' Hostel.

For Prospectus and particulars apply to the Dean (Professor WILLIAM WRIGHT, M.B., D.Sc., F.R.C.S.), who will be glad to make arrangements for anyone wishing to see over the College or Dental School. [157]

LONDON FEVER HOSPITAL, ISLINGTON, N.

Patron: HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

President: The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH, K.T., G.C.M.G.

100,000 persons have been received and treated here since 1802. The Diseases admitted are Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Measles, and German Measles; and Typhoid when accommodation can be made available. The general ward fee is three guineas for the whole term of treatment. Private rooms, four guineas a week. Patients' payments amount to about a fifth of the annual outlay, the balance falling upon the funds of the Institution. This system encourages people who are willing to pay a part at least of the cost of their illness to do so rather than remain for treatment at home or cast themselves upon the rates. No help is received from the rates by this Hospital.

Annual subscribers of a guinea and upwards for more than one year are Governors, and donors of ten guineas and upwards in one sum are Life Governors. Domestic servants of Governors, and certain employés of subscribing business houses, clubs, and hotels, are promptly removed and treated free of charge. Application to the Secretary with a medical certificate will ensure prompt admission. The application can be made personally, or by letter, telegram, or telephone; 687 North. Bankers: UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS, 50, Cornhill, E.C. W. CHRISTIE, Secretary (2)

IRISH DISTRESSED LADIES' FUND.

Patron—HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

Executive Committee.—*President*—H.R.H. the PRINCESS LOUISE, DUCHESS OF ARGYLL. *Vice-President*—The MARCHIONESS OF WATERFORD. *Chairman*—The Rt. Hon. the EARL OF ERNE, K.P. *Deputy-Chairman*—The Most Hon. the MARQUESS OF SLIGO. *Hon. Treasurer*—H. H. PLEYDELL BOUVERIE, Esq. *Bankers*—Messrs. BARCLAY & Co., 1, Pall Mall East, S.W. *Manageress*—Work Depot, Miss WILTSHIRE, 7a, Lower Grosvenor Place, S.W. *Secretary*—CAPTAIN R. BARCLAY, 7a, Lower Grosvenor Place, S.W.

The COMMITTEE VERY EARNESTLY APPEAL for FUNDS for the maintenance of those ladies who were left provided for by charges on Irish landed property, who are incapacitated by age or infirmity from earning a living, and who, owing to the non-receipt of their incomes, are in absolute poverty. Orders for hand-made lingerie, blouses, &c., URGENTLY required.

OFFICE AND WORK DEPOT—7A, LOWER GROSVENOR PLACE, LONDON, S.W. [156]

Under the Patronage of HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V., HER MAJESTY QUEEN MARY,
HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

LONDON ORPHAN ASYLUM

Instituted 1813.

WATFORD.

Incorporated 1845.

Treasurer—E. H. BOUSFIELD, Esq.

The Managers earnestly appeal for help towards the maintenance of the 500 Fatherless boys and girls now in the School from all parts of the **BRITISH EMPIRE**, representing all professions and callings.

7,200 such children have been maintained and educated, the majority having been provided with situations.

The Society is dependent upon **voluntary help** for **£15,000 annually**.

Annual Subscriptions from 10s. 6d., Life Subscriptions from £5 5s., and

DONATIONS will be gladly received.

Office: 3, CROSBY SQUARE, BISHOPSGATE, E.C.

ARTHUR P. BLATHWAYT, *Chairman*.
HENRY C. ARMIGER, *Secretary*. [159]

The METROPOLITAN VISITING and RELIEF ASSOCIATION,

Including the Metropolitan Portions of the Dioceses of London, Southwark, and St. Albans.

President—THE LORD BISHOP OF LONDON.

Treasurer—GENERAL CLIVE.

Secretary—GRANT MARSTON, Esq.

OFFICE: 46A, PALL MALL, S.W.

1. The aim of the Association is to Distribute such Funds as may be committed to it in grants to the Local Committees of poor parishes, proportionate to the needs of each.

2. The Clergy and District Visitors are the unpaid Agents of Relief, and possess the indispensable qualification of personal knowledge of the poor.

3. The overburdened Clergy are hereby greatly assisted in dealing with the distressing cases constantly before them. The religious persuasion of the poor is no obstacle to their relief.

4. Every penny contributed is devoted to the relief of destitution, all the working expenses being otherwise provided for.

Annual report will be forwarded on application to the Secretary.

Subscriptions and Donations to enable the Committee to carry on the work efficiently are greatly needed.

Cheques, payable to GRANT MARSTON, should be sent to the Office, 46A, Pall Mall, S.W., or to LLOYDS BANKING Co., LTD., 16, St. James's Street, S.W. [163]

METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL,

KINGSLAND ROAD, N.E.

Unendowed and Entirely Free to the Sick Poor.

Patron: HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

President: THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD MAYOR.

Chairman: THE RIGHT HON. LORD HOWARD DE WALDEN.

Treasurers: { LEOPOLD DE ROTHSCHILD, Esq., C.V.O.

{ THE HON. CHARLES T. MILLS, M.P.

Chairman of Committees: C. J. THOMAS, Esq., C.C., F.R.G.S.

SPECIAL APPEAL.

The Metropolitan Hospital is in the Kingsland Road, far removed from the rich, and ministers to a population of nearly half-a-million of the poorest inhabitants of London.

Approximately 1,800 In and 43,000 Out-Patients are treated annually, the attendances of the latter amounting to upwards of 163,000.

At the present time there are 123 beds available for In-Patients, including a Ward for Children, and two Wards, with special kitchens, &c., for Jewish patients.

Every care is taken to avoid abuse of the charity; and a trained Almoner is employed for this purpose and to form the necessary link between the Hospital and outside charities for providing patients with any extra help that they may require to secure the full and permanent benefit from their treatment.

The necessary annual expenditure is approximately £15,000 a year, but the income from invested property is under £600. Over £14,400 has every year to be collected from the charitable public.

Appeal is also made for Funds to build the NURSES' HOME on the Hospital's land behind the Ward blocks.

Bankers: { GLYN, MILLS & CO.

{ LLOYDS BANK LIMITED.

J. C. BUCHANAN,

Secretary and House Governor.

HELP—by donations, subscriptions and legacies—is urgently needed, and very earnestly solicited.

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LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY

(Established in 1795 for Foreign Missionary Work on a non-sectarian Evangelical basis).

16, NEW BRIDGE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Treasurer:—

Sir ROBERT LAIDLAW J.P.

Trustees:—

The Rt. Hon. Sir ALBERT SPICER, Bart, M.P., London.

ALFRED E. HUTTON, Esq., Rawdon.

ALFRED J. SHEPHEARD, Esq., London.

J. GOODIER HAWORTH, Esq., Bowdon.

Bankers:—BANK OF ENGLAND.

The Missionary Roll contains the names of

JOHN WILLIAMS, ROBERT MOFFAT, DAVID LIVINGSTONE,

ROBERT MORRISON, JAMES GILMOUR, JAMES CHALMERS,

WILLIAM GEORGE LAWES, and GRIFFITH JOHN.

ANNUAL EXPENDITURE \$200,000.

Increased Funds, Subscriptions, Donations, and Legacies are urgently needed.

CONTRIBUTIONS should be sent to the Rev. A. N. JOHNSON, M.A., Home Secretary, at the Mission House as above.

N.B.—Property of every kind may be left for religious or charitable purposes.

The drop in Legacy Income is causing great concern.

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“ARETHUSA” JACK APPEALS FOR HELP.

The Society's Boys are found throughout the Royal Navy and in the British Army.

150 Boys sent each year into the Royal Navy.

6,000 have entered the Merchant Service.

1,200 Children now being maintained.

Patrons—THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN.

President—THE EARL OF JERSEY, G.C.B.

Chairman and Treasurer—W. E. HUBBARD, Esq., 17, St. Helen's Place, London, E.C.

NO VOTES REQUIRED. 20,000 BOYS and GIRLS have been rescued and trained for useful service.

Country homes at Bisley, Twickenham, Sudbury, Ealing, and Royston. In London:

A Technical School, Receiving Depot, and two Working Boys' Homes.

Boys and Girls are received from all parts of the Kingdom.

The National Refuges and the “Arethusa” and “Chichester” Training Ships.

London Office: 164, Shaftesbury Avenue, E.C.

Bankers: The London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd., 214, High Holborn, W.C.

Joint Secretaries: H. BRISTOW WALLEN and HENRY G. COPELAND.

DONATIONS EARNESTLY SOLICITED. [167]

THE NATIONAL CHILDREN'S HOME AND ORPHANAGE.

(Founded by DR. STEPHENSON.)

ESTABLISHED 1869.

Chief Office: 104/122, CITY RD., LONDON, E.C.**14 BRANCHES. 2,200 CHILDREN.***Principal: REV. W. HODSON SMITH.**Secretary: MR. CHARLES N. BARNES.***NEED, NOT CREED, DECIDES A CHILD'S ADMISSION.**

About 10,000 children have already been helped. Special provision is made for **crippled** and **afflicted** little ones. Children of all classes, all creeds and no creeds, eligible.

£16 will support a child for a year. Donors of £50 are entitled to name a Cot.

Remittances should be addressed to Rev. W. HODSON SMITH, National Children's Home, 104/122, City Road, London, E.C., and crossed "London City and Midland."

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QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S LYING-IN HOSPITAL, MARYLEBONE ROAD, LONDON, N.W.

FOUNDED 1752. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1885.

*Patrons:—HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,
HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.*

*President:—THE VISCOUNT PORTMAN.**Treasurer:—ALFRED C. DE ROTHSCHILD, Esq., C.V.O.**Chairman of Committee:—SIR SAMUEL SCOTT, Bart., M.P.***OBJECTS OF THE CHARITY.**

1. To provide an Asylum for the delivery of Poor Married Women; and also for Deserving Unmarried Women *with their first child.*
2. To provide skilled Midwives to attend Poor Married Women in their *Confinements at their own homes.*
3. The Training of Medical Pupils, Midwives for the Poor, and Monthly Nurses.

Since the foundation of the Hospital 130,000 poor women have been relieved. Last year 1,880 patients were received into the Hospital, and 2,367 were attended at their own homes.

ANNUAL EXPENDITURE OF THE CHARITY, £7,500.**RELIABLE INCOME, £4,000 ONLY.**

An Annual Subscription of £3 3s., or a Donation of £31 10s., entitles the Contributor to recommend One In-Patient and Three Out-Patients yearly, and qualifies for election as a Governor.

Contributions will be gratefully received by the Bankers, Messrs. COCKS, BIDDULPH & Co. 43, Charing Cross, S.W.; or by

ARTHUR WATTS, *Secretary.* [173]

THE NATIONAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION,

FOUNDED BY THE LATE PETER HERVE.
ESTABLISHED 1812. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Under the Patronage of His Most Excellent Majesty KING GEORGE V
Treasurer—ROBERT W. DEBDIN, Esq.

This Institution grants Annuities of £21 to distressed members of the Upper and Middle Classes of Society who have attained the age of 60 years and upwards.

The Pensioners are elected half-yearly, in May and November, by the votes of the Life Governors and Subscribers.

The sum disbursed in Pensions now amounts to £15,600 per annum.

The total number of aged Persons who have been supported by the Institution is Three Thousand Four Hundred and Fifteen, the gross sum distributed to them up to the present exceeding £720,000.

Subscriptions from 5s. and upwards will be thankfully received at the Office, and any further information given between the hours of 10 and 4 daily; Saturdays, 10 and 2.

Office—65, SOUTHAMPTON ROW, BLOOMSBURY, W.C. HENRY C. LATREILLE, *Secretary*. [164]

NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR THE PARALYSED & EPILEPTIC

(ALBANY MEMORIAL.) Incorporated by Royal Charter.

QUEEN SQUARE, BLOOMSBURY.

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

The Charity is forced at present to rely to some extent upon legacies for maintenance. Those having the disposal of sums of money left for charitable disposition are asked to consider the claims of this deserving Charity.

Donations Carrying Life Annuities Fund.

This scheme is particularly commended to the attention of those who, though unable to sacrifice present income, are desirous of helping the Institution. It is also useful to any who wish to make provision for others during their lives, with ultimate benefit to the Hospital.

Contributions, especially Annual Subscriptions, will be most thankfully received by

THE EARL OF HARROWBY (*Treasurer*), National Hospital, Queen Square, W.C.

Secretary: GODFREY H. HAMILTON. *Bankers*: COUTTS & CO., Strand. [166]

THE NEW HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN

(Established 1872),

144, EUSTON ROAD, N.W.

PATRONS { HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.
H.R.H. THE PRINCESS HENRY OF BATTENBERG.
HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

Treasurer—Mrs. WESTLAKE, River House, Chelsea Embankment.

Physicians—Miss MACDONALD, M.B., Mrs. FLEMING, M.D.

Surgeons—Miss ALDRICH-BLAKE, M.D., M.S., Miss CHADBURN, M.D., B.S.

Physicians and Surgeons to Out-Patients—Miss ANDERSON, M.D., B.S., Miss WOODCOCK, M.D.,

Miss BOLTON, M.D., B.S., Miss HAMILTON, M.D., B.S.

Ophthalmic Surgeon—Miss SHEPPARD, M.B.

The Hospital being Unendowed, Donations and Subscriptions are earnestly solicited.

Bankers—BANK OF ENGLAND, Burlington Gardens, W. MARGT. M. BAGSTER, *Secretary*. [168]

PADDINGTON GREEN CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, LONDON, W.

Convalescent Home—"FAIR VIEW," SLOUGH.

Patron: H.R.H. PRINCESS LOUISE, DUCHESS OF ARGYLL.

Free, without Letter of Recommendation, to the Children of the Poor.

The In-Patients average 700, and the New Out-Patients 14,500 a year; the total attendance being nearly 43,000.

The Hospital provides 46 beds. The Convalescent Home has accommodation for 24 Children in the summer and 16 in the winter months.

New Annual Subscriptions and Donations are Urgently Needed.

DOUGLAS OWEN, *Chairman*.

NIGEL HANBURY, *Treasurer*.

W. H. PEARCE, *Secretary*. [171]

**A
HOME
AND
EDUCATION
FOR 500
FATHERLESS
CHILDREN.**

**THE
ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL
AND
ALEXANDRA ORPHANAGE**

(FOUNDED 1758),

Haverstock Hill, London, N.W.

CONVALESCENT HOME—MARGATE.

Patrons: { HIS MAJESTY THE KING.
HER MAJESTY QUEEN MARY.
HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

**Supported by Voluntary Contributions
FOR 156 YEARS.**

An Annual Subscription of One Guinea entitles to Two Votes at each Half-Yearly Election.

Information will be gladly given by the Secretary, to whom Contributions should be sent.

Treasurer:

SIR HORACE BROOKS MARSHALL, M.A., LL.D., ALD.

Bankers—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD., Princes Street, E.C.

ALEXANDER GRANT, Secretary.

Offices—73, Cheapside, London, E.C. [170]

**ROYAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION
OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.**

Record of Work, 1912.

- 6,906** offenders prosecuted and convicted for cruelty to animals.
- 13** persons acquitted, but the Society's costs were remitted, which justified the Society's action.
- 25,784** persons guilty of minor acts of cruelty were cautioned by Inspectors or admonished in writing.
- 4,105** Sermons were preached on the subject of Mercy to Animals by Clergy and Ministers.
- 294,083** Essays were written by school children on the subject of Kindness to Animals, while many similar competitions were held in the country.
- 168** Practical humane slaughtering demonstrations were given in public and private slaughter-houses, resulting in
- 564** Humane killing appliances being purchased by local butchers.

The increased operations of the Society have drawn from the funds an amount vastly exceeding the yearly subscriptions. The Council need much greater assistance, and unless such additional support be extended to them, this most righteous cause of humanity must suffer.

EDWARD G. FAIRHOLME, Secretary,
105, Jermyn Street, London, S.W. [182]

The POOR CLERGY RELIEF CORPORATION

38, TAVISTOCK PLACE, TAVISTOCK SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.

Established 1856.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1867.

President—THE LORD BISHOP OF LONDON.

THE ONLY SOCIETY of the kind which gives **Immediate Assistance** to the Clergy, their Widows and Orphan Daughters in **ALL PARTS OF THE EMPIRE.**

At each **Fortnightly Meeting** of the Committee **some Hundreds of Pounds** are distributed (besides valuable gifts of Clothing), and a large fund is required to meet the ever-increasing appeals for help. The Society has aided over **32,000** cases of Clerical Distress.

DONATIONS AND ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS

and Gifts of Clothing of every description will be most gratefully received by **MANDEVILLE B. PHILLIPS, Secretary**, 38, Tavistock Place, Tavistock Square, London, W.C. [172]

THE QUEEN'S HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN,

HACKNEY ROAD, LONDON, and at BEXHILL

(Founded 1867.)

Patron—H.M. QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

(Late North-Eastern Hospital for Children, renamed by Special Permission.)

X 164 BEDS IN CONSTANT USE. X

Only Children's Hospital convenient for population of over 500,000. Beds always full. Over 30,000 children benefited annually as "In" or "Out" patients.

Special attention given to the question of Hospital abuse and overlapping.

Dependent on Voluntary Support to the extent of **£14,000** a year.

FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED.

Bankers: BARCLAYS, Lombard Street.

T. GLENTON-KERR, *Secretary*.

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REEDHAM ORPHANAGE, PURLEY, SURREY.

FOUNDED 1844.

INCORPORATED 1904.

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

Undenominational, unendowed, depending entirely upon public benevolence.

Receives Children between the ages of **THREE MONTHS** and eleven years, and retains them until fifteen. **300** are now enjoying its benefits.

Annual necessary expenditure, **£9,000**. Annual subscriptions, **£2,129**.

Funds to meet the large balance are urgently needed.

H. COSMO O. BONSOR, *Treasurer*.

J. ROWLAND EDWARDS, *Secretary*

Office—34, WALBROOK, E.C.

Bankers—THE BANK OF ENGLAND, Threadneedle Street, E.C.

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ROYAL BRITISH ORPHAN SCHOOLS, SLOUGH.

(Formerly known as the **BRITISH ORPHAN ASYLUM**.)

Patrons—HIS MAJESTY THE KING, HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

President—H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.G.

Instituted 1827, for the Maintenance and Education of Fatherless Children from all parts of the British Empire, of all denominations, whose parents were once in prosperous circumstances. Boys and Girls are admitted between the ages of 7 and 12, and are retained until 15.

Forms of Application and all particulars may be obtained from the Secretary.

This National Institution is *unendowed*, and the Committee *earnestly* appeal for *New Annual Subscriptions and Donations*, which are much needed. Annual Subscriptions:—For One Vote, 10s. 6d.; for Two Votes, £1 1s. Life Subscription:—For One Vote, £5 5s.; for Two Votes, £10 10s. Life Presentation, £350.

Bankers—Messrs. WILLIAMS DEACON'S BANK, Limited, 20, Birchin Lane, E.C.

Offices: 27, CLEMENT'S LANE, E.C.

CHARLES T. HOSKINS, *Secretary*. [187]

ROYAL FEMALE ORPHAN ASYLUM,

BEDDINGTON (near CROYDON), SURREY.

Founded at Lambeth, 1758. Incorporated 1800. Removed to Beddington, 1866.

PATRON—HIS MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE KING, HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

PATRONESS—HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

PRESIDENT—HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF PORTLAND, K.G.

THIS ancient Asylum maintains and educates Fatherless Girls from all parts of Great Britain. They are admitted between the ages of **7 and 10**, and at the age of **16** are placed out in respectable private families. They must in all respects be thoroughly sound and healthy. Elections half-yearly in June and December. Forms of nomination may be obtained at the Offices. New Subscribers to this old Charity are most earnestly needed.

Life Subscription, 2 Votes .. £10 10 0 Annual Subscription, 2 Votes .. £1 10 0
Ditto 1 Vote .. 5 5 0 Ditto 1 Vote .. 0 10 6

A Donation of **60 Guineas** in one sum entitles the donor to the immediate presentation of one child. Fatherless girls are received and paid for at the rate of **£12 12s.** per annum, with an entrance fee of **£2 2s.** pending election, or otherwise. Cheques crossed "Messrs. HOARE."

Subscriptions most thankfully received and all information given on application to the Secretary.

Offices—17, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.

BOUVERIE RISK, Secretary. [8

ROYAL SEA BATHING HOSPITAL,

MARGATE,

For Early Tuberculous Disease of the Bones, Joints, Glands, &c.

170 Beds. 86 Beds reserved for Children.

ADVANTAGES.—Bracing Air. Verandahs. Hot and Cold Sea Water Baths. Liberal Diet. Skilled Medical and Surgical Treatment and Nursing.

£1,000 will make a bed Free.

There are only Six Free Beds. Others urgently needed.

CONTRIBUTIONS AND LEGACIES ARE EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

Bankers—COCKS, BIDDULPH & Co.

Treasurer—LORD BIDDULPH.

London Offices—13, CHARING CROSS, S.W.

Secretary—A. NASH.

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ROYAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL

(MOORFIELDS EYE HOSPITAL), CITY ROAD, E.C.

FOUNDED 1804.

Every day this Hospital relieves over 100 In-Patients and about 400 Out-Patients.

NOW IN GREAT NEED OF HELP.

ROBERT J. BLAND, Secretary.

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THE ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST,

CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

Founded 1814.

Centenary Year, 1914.

Patron: HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

Vice-Patron: H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.G.

President: THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD ROTHSCHILD. Treasurer: THE RIGHT HON. LORD HOLLENDEEN.

Chairman of Council: STUART DE LA RUE, Esq.

Vice-Chairman: THE HON. LIONEL ASHLEY.

SUPPORTED BY VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS.

Ordinary Annual Expenditure - - - - - £7,000

Annual Income from Investments - - - - - £ 200

REQUIRED EACH YEAR - - - - - £6,800

New ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS and DONATIONS are urgently needed. £4,400 owing to the Bankers.

Contributions will be thankfully received by the Secretary, or they may be paid direct to the Hospital Bankers—Messrs. GLYN, MILLS & Co., 67, Lombard Street, E.C. **A. T. MAYS, Secretary.** [178

SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL SOCIETY.

(Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 3^o Gul. iv., Cap. ix.)

Establishments:

Dreadnought Hospital, Greenwich. 250 Beds.

Albert Dock Hospital, E. 50 Beds.

Dispensaries, East India Dock Road and Gravesend.

For Sick and Injured Seamen.

Funds Urgently Needed.

The Society is empowered by its Act of Parliament to take and to hold real Estate.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE ABOVE:

The London School of Tropical Medicine, Albert Dock, E.

The London School of Clinical Medicine, Greenwich.

Reports of the Charity, Syllabus of the Schools, and any further information can be had on application to the Secretary,

P. J. MICHELLI, C.M.G., Seamen's Hospital, Greenwich. [186

THE ROYAL SURGICAL AID SOCIETY.

Chief Office—SALISBURY SQUARE, FLEET STREET, E.C.

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

President—The Right Hon. the EARL OF ABERDEEN, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.T.

Treasurer—SAMUEL WATSON, Esq.

This Society was established in 1862 to supply Spinal Supports, Leg Instruments, Trusses, Elastic Stockings, Artificial Limbs, &c., and every other description of mechanical support to the Poor, without limit as to locality or disease.

WATER BEDS and INVALID CHAIRS and CARRIAGES are Lent to the Afflicted. By special grants it ensures that every deserving applicant shall receive prompt assistance.

41,668 Appliances given in the year ending September 30, 1912.

Annual Subscription of £0 10 6 } Entitles to two recommendations

Life Subscription of 5 5 0 } per annum.

Contributions are earnestly Solicited. Bankers—Messrs. BARCLAY & Co., Ltd., 19, Fleet Street, E.C. RICHARD C. TRESIDDER, Secretary. [191

ST. PETER'S HOSPITAL

For Stone and other Urinary Diseases

(ESTABLISHED 1860),

HENRIETTA STREET, COVENT GARDEN, W.C.

President—Right Hon. THE EARL OF DUNRAVEN AND MOUNT EARL, K.P.

Treasurer—F. A. BEVAN, Esq.

ST. PETER'S HOSPITAL is intended for Persons of both Sexes suffering from Stone in the Bladder and other diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs, and contains 2 Public Wards for Men (24 beds), a Ward for Women and Children (2 Beds), and a Special Ward (6 Beds) for Paying Patients.

The number of Patients treated during the year 1912 was 471 In-Patients and 3,570 Out-Patients, the latter being seen Daily, viz., Monday, 2 to 3 and 5 to 7; Tuesday, 2 to 3; Wednesday, 5 to 7; Thursday, 5 to 7; Friday (Women and Children only), 2 to 3; and Saturday, 4 to 7.

A Donation of Ten Guineas constitutes a Life Governor; a Subscription of One Guinea an Annual Governor. Subscriptions and Donations will be thankfully received by Messrs. BARCLAY & Co., 1, Pall Mall East, S.W.; Messrs. HOARE & Co., 37, Fleet Street, E.C.; or by

IRWIN H. BEATTIE, Secretary. [183

S. THOMAS'S HOME.

**S. Thomas's Hospital,
WESTMINSTER BRIDGE, S.E.**

For Paying Patients.

The Resident Medical Officer can be seen daily at 12 noon.
Full particulars may be obtained on application to

SYDNEY PHILLIPS, B.A., Steward.

TELEPHONE : HOP 1637.

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ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL

THAMES EMBANKMENT, S.E.,

**Serves a very large POOR POPULATION on the
SOUTH of the THAMES.**

Two extra wards (one for poor Lying-in Cases) have been opened.

8,727 In-patients treated last year.

**TO MAINTAIN THIS WORK FURTHER VOLUNTARY
CONTRIBUTIONS ARE NEEDED.**

Contributions to be sent to the Treasurer, **J. G. WAINWRIGHT,**
Esq., at the Hospital; or to **G. Q. ROBERTS, Secretary.**

*Applications for admission to St. Thomas's Home for Paying Patients are to be
sent to the Steward.*

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1050 INSTITUTIONS.

SPURGEON'S ORPHANAGE

CLAPHAM ROAD, LONDON, S.W.

Seaside Home Branch - - CLIFTONVILLE, MARGATE.

President—Rev. THOMAS SPURGEON.
Vice-President—Rev. CHARLES SPURGEON. Treasurer—WILLIAM HIGGS, Esq.

A HOME AND SCHOOL for 500 Fatherless Children,
And a Memorial of the Beloved Founder, C. H. SPURGEON.

No Votes required. The most needy and deserving cases are selected by the Committee of Management to enter the Orphanage.

**3,352 ORPHANS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED INTO THE
INSTITUTION TO THE END OF MARCH, 1913.**

CONTRIBUTIONS should be sent to the Secretary, F. G. LADDS, Spurgeon's Orphanage, Clapham Road, London, S.W. Notice to Intending Benefactors.—Our last Annual Report, containing a Legal Form of Bequest, will be gladly sent on application to the Secretary. [190]

Sheltering Homes for Destitute Children,

INCORPORATED,

MYRTLE STREET, LIVERPOOL,

Where over **200** Children yearly are rescued from starvation and moral danger, are emigrated and placed in Canadian families of good standing and repute.

£500 additional income is urgently required to keep up this work.

CERTIFIED VOLUNTARY HOME UNDER LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.

President: Sir ARCHIBALD WILLIAMSON, BART., M.P.

Hon. Treasurer: E. C. THIN, Esq., 24, Chapel Street, Liverpool.

Secretary and Superintendent: MRS. LOUISA BIRT, Myrtle Street, Liverpool. [187]

Society for the Abolition of Vivisection

22, NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE, LONDON.

According to the latest Parliamentary Return, the number of experiments made in 1912 was 83,599. A large number of these were inoculation experiments, and, as the report says, "are attended by no considerable, if appreciable, pain."

The pain does not lie in the operation itself, but in the after effects.

The animal so innocently operated on may have to live days, weeks or months with no anæsthetics to assuage its sufferings, and nothing but death to relieve.

The following is an example of what may ensue in the dog after the "little needle prick":—

"A dog was inoculated on January 23rd. In a few days it began to show signs of wasting, then the head became swelled and dropsical, and also the fore-legs and paws; later on this swelling disappeared, but the dog seemed very ill and weak, and there was a thickening of the membrane of both eyes. Two days before its death it refused food and seemed very thirsty. On February 20th it died."—Abridged from the *Journal of Pathology and Bacteriology*, March, 1906.

The Society offers to send a Lecturer, free of charge, to Literary Societies, League Meetings, &c. [193]

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE SOCIETY GRATEFULLY ACKNOWLEDGED

Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts

(Founded
1701).

15, TUFTON STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W.

President—HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

Secretary—THE RIGHT REV. BISHOP MONTGOMERY.

The Society was brought into existence by the Action of Convocation and as a result of a petition to the King (William III.).

Its two-fold object is to minister to English settlers beyond the seas, and to propagate the gospel among the heathen with whom the settlers come into contact.

Its official President is always the **Archbishop of Canterbury**, and **every English Diocesan Bishop** is ex-officio a Member of its **Standing Committee**.

The Standing Committee makes **no attempt** to direct details of work from England, the money is transmitted to the Bishops abroad.

Funds are urgently needed to maintain the world-wide work of the Church. For further information apply to the Secretary, S.P.G., 15, Tufton Street.

The Society publishes the following:—

"**THE MISSION FIELD**," the official organ of the Society, an illustrated Magazine of 32 pages, published monthly, price 1d.

"**THE KING'S MESSENGERS**" (for children), $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per month.

"**THE CHURCH ABROAD**," for insertion in parish magazines and for free distribution, 1s. per 100.

"**THE HOME WORKERS' GAZETTE**," 32 pages, 1d. monthly, edited by Bishop Montgomery.

"**THE EAST AND THE WEST**," 1s. net, a quarterly review for the study of missionary problems.

Further information can be obtained from the Right Rev. the Secretary, S.P.G. Office, 15, Tufton Street, Westminster, S.W. Remittances should be made payable to the Treasurers of S.P.G. Cheques, Postal Orders, &c., to be crossed "Messrs. Drummond."

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UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL, GOWER STREET, W.C.

Founded A.D. 1833.

Incorporated 1907.

*A General Hospital with Separate Departments for
Special Forms of Disease.*

OVER 52,000 PATIENTS TREATED ANNUALLY.

ANNUAL EXPENDITURE £28,500

RELIABLE INCOME £9,000

ANNUAL VOLUNTARY SUPPORT REQUIRED £19,500

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THE SEASIDE CONVALESCENT HOSPITAL, SEAFORD, SUSSEX.

Founded 1860. Patron: HIS MAJESTY THE KING. 120 Beds.

Unendowed and undenominational. Maintenance entirely dependent on public contributions. Convalescents of either sex over 10 years of age received throughout the year. Over 35,000 patients admitted. Annual expenditure, £3,500. Funds urgently needed.

Chairman: Sir WILLIAM BULL, M.P.

Treasurer: G. J. MARJORIBANKS, Esq.

Secretary: WILLOUGHBY BULLOCK, Esq.

Office: 12, CLIFFORD'S INN, E.C.

Bankers: Messrs. COUTTS, 440, Strand, W.C.

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SONS OF THE CLERGY CORPORATION.

Founded A.D. 1655. Incorporated 1878.

For the Relief of Necessitous Clergymen, their Widows, Aged Single Daughters and Children, of every Diocese of England and Wales.

President—THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

BY FAR THE OLDEST, LARGEST, AND MOST COMPREHENSIVE OF THE CLERGY CHARITIES.

Donors of 30 Guineas are elected Governors of the Corporation.

MORE ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS ARE URGENTLY NEEDED.

Legacies also form a most important feature in the annual receipts of this ancient Society.

SIR PAGET BOWMAN, Bt., Regr., Corporation House, Bloomsbury Place, London, W.C. [188]

WEST LONDON HOSPITAL, HAMMERSMITH ROAD, W.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, Nov. 1st, 1894.) Supported by Voluntary Contributions.

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

President—His Royal Highness PRINCE ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT, K.G., G.C.V.O., P.C.

Treasurer—Rt. Hon. LORD ROTHSCHILD, G.C.V.O., P.C.

Chairman—GEORGE F. MARSHALL, Esq.

It needs:—£63,000 to carry out the scheme of extension for which plans have been accepted, and by which provision is made for about 250 beds (including £10,000 urgently required to build a new Nurses' Home); and £15,000 annually to maintain the present work of relieving about 2,700 In-Patients and 47,000 Out-Patients. Its endowments yield an annual income of nearly £600. Wherefore it relies upon voluntary contributions for £15,400 wherewith to meet its annual expenditure of £16,000. For many years past the debt has averaged £10,000.

It is the nearest General Hospital for Hammersmith, Fulham, Acton, Chiswick, Brentford, and for large portions of Kensington and Barnes. The population it serves numbers more than 500,000 persons. It is entitled to receive and hold devises of freehold land or any other property.

A. BETTERIDGE, Secretary.

Bankers { LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD., Hammersmith, W.
{ LLOYDS BANK LIMITED, 16, St. James's Street, S.W.

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Telegraphic Address: "ALBARIZA, LONDON."

Telephone Number: 1556 Avenue.

WHITE & PRICE,

57, Mark Lane, London, E.C.

One of the Oldest Established Firms of

Wine and Spirit Merchants

in London.

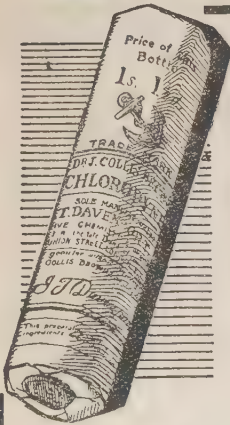
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Telegraphic Address: "ALBARIZA, LONDON."

Telephone Number: 1556 Avenue.

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Dr. J. Collis Browne's *Chlorodyne*



**Acts like a
Charm in
DIARRHŒA,
CHOLERA,
and
DYSENTERY.**

The
BEST REMEDY
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**THE
RELIABLE
FAMILY
MEDICINE.**

**COUGHS, COLDS
ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS**
and kindred ailments.

It effectually cuts short all attacks
of SPASMS, HYSTERIA, and
PALPITATION.

Is the only palliative in
NEURALGIA, TOOTHACHE,
GOUT, RHEUMATISM.

It checks and arrests FEVER,
CROUP, and AGUE.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is universally acknowledged to be the Most Valuable Medicine known. Doctors and the public in all parts of the world have used it with unvarying success for upwards of 60 years, and have testified to its efficacy. The secret of its manufacture has never been divulged, and compounds called Chlorodyne cannot possess the same curative virtues. Purchasers therefore should always ask for and see that they get

**The Original and
Only Genuine . .**

Collis Browne's

Of all Chemists, 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6. Convincing Medical Testimony with each bottle.

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MONEY LENT.

T. PICKFORD & CO.,

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Established
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241 & 243, OLD STREET, LONDON, E.C. Established
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BANKERS—London County & Westminster.

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18 ct. Gold, 30s.
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237.
18 ct. Gold, Diamond
and Rubies, or Sapphires,
£2 2s. 0d.



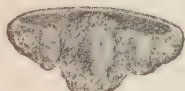
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18 ct. Gold, 5 fine Dia-
monds, £3 3s. 0d.



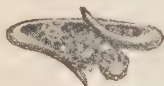
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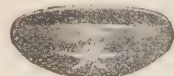
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12 Diamonds, 3 Rubies
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£6 15s. 0d.



310.
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£8 10s. 0d.



342.
Diamonds and Ruby, or
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18 ct. Gold, fine Dia-
mond, 30s.



1010.
Solid 18 ct. Gold,
£1 1s. 0d.
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18 ct. Gold, Diamonds
and Rubies, or
Sapphires, 17s. 6d.



874.
18 ct. Gold, Diamonds
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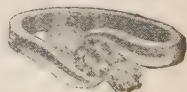
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Solid 18 ct. Gold Real
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18 ct. Gold, 3 Diamonds,
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18 ct. Gold, 2 Diamonds,
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Diamond & Sapphire,
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18 ct. Gold, 3 Diamonds,
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Wedding Rings, Keepers,
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Amounts over £50 at lower rates. We
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Stallard's Old White Port.

FROM FINEST SELECTED GRAPES.

60/-

Per Dozen BOTTLES.

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30/-

Per Dozen
HALF BOTTLES.

Delivered Free.

SAMPLE BOTTLES, 5/- EACH, CARRIAGE PAID.

N.B.—This Wine was strongly recommended by the late Sir JAMES PAGET, the eminent Surgeon, as invaluable to those requiring a very high-class stimulant easy of digestion.

STALLARD & CO., 31, Panton Street, Haymarket, S.W.

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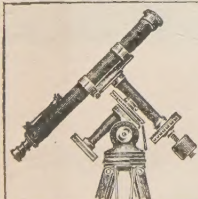
3d. each. All degrees.

**BEST PENCILS FOR ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS,
ARTISTS, ACCOUNTANTS, &c.**

Made throughout by GEORGE ROWNEY & Co., at their Factory in London.

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SECOND-HAND ASTRONOMICAL TELESCOPES, PRISM BINOCULARS



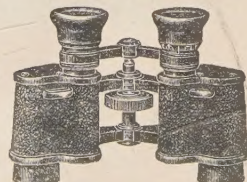
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rings of Saturn, belts
of Jupiter, double stars,
and other astronomical
phenomena.

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CLARKSON'S, 338, High Holborn, W.C.

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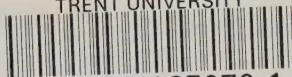
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